WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1801.

Extract of a letter from the Minister of the United States at the Court of Madrid, dated 29th August, 1801, to the Secretary of State.

" The five American veſſels brought into Algeſiras, under charge of being bound to Gibraltar, were ſtill detained there by my laſt accounts from them. I have received proteſts from three of the ſupercargoes, and ſhall have further occaſion to treat of this unpleaſant ſubject."

Our Miniſter at Madrid has been officially informed, that the King of Spain has found it convenient to determine that *Don Carlos Martines de Yrujo* ſhould continue his miſſion to the United States of America.

Chevalier FREIRE has been appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary ad interim of Portugal to the Court of Madrid.

His Catholic Majeſty has iſſued a decree to the Prince of Peace, for diſſolving the army employed in the war againſt Portugal, and for effecting reforms in the military and naval ſyſtem.

LITERATURE.

An unuſual number of new works have recently been publiſhed in England. It is gratifying to the friend of mankind to mark the attachment of men of enlightened underſtandings to the calm purſuits of uſeful knowledge, amidſt ſcenes of war and diſtreſs, which ſubvert the ordinary ſtate of ſociety, and have an invariable tendency to eſtrange the mind from the cultivation of virtue and ſcience.

From the titles of moſt of the works, they promiſe much inſtruction. The following liſt is derived from late London prints:

1. Method of educating the Deaf and Dumb. By the Abbe de L'Epee. Tranſlated from the French.
2. A new volume, being the 5th of Blair's Sermons.
3. Annals of Inſanity. By William Perfect, M. D.
4. A Summary of Univerſal Hiſtory, in 9 vols. 12mo. By Francis Dobbs.
5. Thoughts occaſioned by the peruſal of Dr. Parr's Sermon—Being a reply to the attacks of Dr. Parr, Mr. Mackintoſh, and others. By William Godwin.
6. Obſervations on certain Antiquities of Egypt. By J. White, D. D.
7. Travels in Portugal, France and Spain. By Profeſſor Link.
8. Letters of Lady Rachel Ruſſell; with a vindication of the character of Lord Ruſſell againſt Sir John Dalrymple, &c.
9. An Inquiry into the cauſes and effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ. By Dr. Jenner—4to.
10. The Iniquity of Banking.
11. The life and private memoirs of Thomas Whaley—written by himſelf.
12. Memoirs of the Reign of George III. from 1796 to 1799. By William Belſham.
13. Travels in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt and Perſia, performed by order of the government of France, during the firſt ſix years of the Republic. By G. A. Olivier.
14. Thalaba the Deſtroyer, a metrical Romance. By Robert Southey.
15. The Satires of Juvenal—Tranſlated by William Gifford.

The following is an intereſting view of Engliſh Literature for the laſt year.

Number and coſt of all the New Publications, publiſhed in London during the year 1800. The coſt of the books eſtimated in boards.

		L.	s.	d.
In Agriculture, 18 books, &c. amounting to		6	6	0
Antiquities, 15		27	3	0
Arts, Uſeful and Fine, 21		9	7	0
Biography, 13		4	7	0
Chemiſtry, do.		3	16	0
Dictionaries, Grammars, and Books of Education, 38		7	14	0
Dramatic, 42		6	12	0
Ethics and Metaphyſics, 6		2	9	0
Hiſtory, 24		20	17	0
Law, 24 } Trials at Law, 7 }		10	14	0
Mathematics, 5		2	12	0
Medicine, Surgery, &c 60		15	17	0
Miſcellaneous, 34		18	3	0
Natural Hiſtory, 9		7	19	0
Novels, 40	about	20	0	0
Philoſophy, 9		3	8	0
Philology, 12		2	12	0
Poetry (including tranſlations) 68		22	6	0
Politics and Political Economy 119		10	9	0
Theology, 43 } Sermons, 53 }		16	4	0
Voyages and Travels, 20		16	10	0
Total number, 693.		£.230	5	0

[The following ſtatement is probably correct, though we do not vouch for it.]

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

Returns of the New-Jerſey election, in full, from the different counties—Republicans and Federaliſts in each!

	Republicans. Council	Republicans. Assem.	Federaliſts. Council	Federaliſts. Assem.
Bergen,	–	–	1	3
Eſſex,	1	3	–	–
Middleſex,	–	–	1	3
Monmouth,	1	3	–	0
Somerſet,	–	–	1	3
Burlington,	–	–	1	4
Glouceſter,	–	1	1	2
Salem,	1	3	–	–
Cumberland,	1	2	–	–
Cape May,	–	1	1	–
Hunterdon,	1	4	–	–
Morris,	1	3	–	–
Suſſex,	1	4	–	–
	7	24	6	15

Majority of republicans in joint meeting, the mode by which a governor, judges, and magiſtrates muſt be choſen, 10.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

In *Northampton* County, the republican ticket for 1 member of Congreſs, 1 Senator, and 4 repreſentatives has carried. The republican ticket had 2,439 votes; the federal 576.

Iſaac Vanhorne is elected member of Congreſs in the room of Peter Muhlenburg, reſigned.

In *Adams* County, the federal ticket, conſiſting of 2 repreſentatives, has carried.

An eſtimate has been made of the probable ſtrength of parties in the enſuing Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, which gives, in *Senate*, to the republicans 16, and to the Federaliſts 9 members; and in the *House of Representatives*, gives to the republicans 76, and to the federaliſts 12 members.

In Connecticut the votes given on a nomination for aſſiſtants are, for the federal candidates from 10,583, the higheſt, to 5,203 the loweſt; and for the republican candidates, from 3,936 the higheſt, to 1805, the loweſt.

The Vermont Prints ſtate the re-election of Iſaac Tichenor as Governor, and Paul Bringham, as Lieutenant Governor, by a majority of 2,000 votes.

The Governor of Maſſachuſetts has appointed the 26th day of November as a day of public Thankſgiving and praiſe.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FROM LONDON PRINTS.

The following event, which happened during the great fire in the town of Zehedenick, deſerves to be recorded:—

" One houſe only eſcaped the fury of the flames; it was inhabited by a trooper belonging to the garriſon, named Luck. His little daughter, about five years old, was in the houſe when the fire broke out, and the manner in which ſhe eſcaped is next to a miracle. The trooper and his wife went out early in the morning to their work, and according to the cuſtom of the labourers, they left the little girl behind. At the ſound of the fire-bell, the mother perceived, from the field in which ſhe was at work, the flames aſcending from all parts of the town; ſhe ran immediately to her houſe, haſtened to collect a few articles of wearing apparel in order to depoſit them in ſome place of ſafety out of the town, deſiring the child to remain quietly in the houſe till ſhe returned; yet, notwithſtanding ſhe made the greateſt haſte, the flames had gained ſuch ſtrength that ſhe was not able to gain the habitation in which ſhe had left the only fruit of her affection: ſhe was ſcarce able to ſave herſelf.

" The next morning the father entered the town, reduced to aſhes, and was amazed to ſee his houſe ſtanding upright and untouched; he approached it with a throbbing boſom, full of impatience, his eye only ſought his infant; but what was his joy in looking in through the window, to perceive his little daughter, quite eaſy, playing with the cat. Tears of tranſport and gratitude to Providence ran down his cheeks; he ruſhed into the houſe. " Papa," cried the child as ſoon as ſhe ſaw him, " why have you been ſo long away, there was a great fire, the room was quite light with it, I was very much afraid, but I am now quiet, give me a bit of bread, for I am very hungry."

NEWSPAPERS.——The following account of the various publications in the world, is given in a German paper: " There is but one paper publiſhed in Portugal, and that only appears three times a week; it is conducted by a German, who takes care to exclude only the French news, while he admits thoſe of Madrid, Hamburgh, and London. In China there is only one gazette a week, but it is a folio volume: it contains no foreign news, but merely the hiſtory of the events in the country. There is no joking in it about truth, for in 1726, one of the writers having thought proper to inſert ſome falſe intelligence, &c. &c. was condemned to loſe his head; the emperor himſelf ſometimes contributes to this paper. In 1798, the preſent emperor inſerted a funeral oration, which he compoſed upon his predeceſſor. It is a ſingular circumſtance that ſome accounts once appeared in it, which it was thought improper to make known. That particular number was immediately ſuppreſſed, and the people were forbid ever to ſpeak of it in future. There is a paper publiſhed in the Perſian language at Delhi, the capital of the Great Mogul. Some curious perſons have preſerved copies of the paper of the 18th February, 1798, which is five French ells in length. The intelligence contained in it is of the moſt abſurd nature, ſuch as that " the men who had the care of the oxen and horſes have taken leave of his highneſs the Great Mogul, for want of payment, and have ſent their cattle to paſture, &c." The Engliſh, who ought to love a paper ſo many yards in length, have, however, inſtituted another paper in the Eaſt Indies."

The *Journal des Debats* contains the following details of circumſtances reſpecting the huſband and wife who lately went for the expreſs purpoſe of committing ſuicide in the Elyſian Fields at Paris. The particulars are communicated in a letter to the Editor from the chief ſurgeon of the hoſpital to which the unfortunate ſurvivor was conveyed.—It is now about ſix months ſince Campagnac, aged thirty-four, accompanied by his wife Marie Joſeph Fabric, then in the twenty-fifth year of her age, came from Bruſſels to Paris with a ſum of money amounting to 500 Louis d'ors, being the wreck of an immenſe fortune. Ill concerted commercial ſpeculations in leſs than fifteen days deprived him of 200 Louis d'ors; ſenſibly affected with this loſs, Campagnac ſought to repair it in a gaming houſe; there he was ſpoiled of the remainder in a very ſhort time. He loſt the clothes, the jewels, nay even the marriage ring of his wife. On his return to the furniſhed lodging, which he occupied in the *Rue d'Orleans Saint Honore*, he approached his wife bathed in tears, and ſaid to her, " happineſs, my friend, can no longer be our portion! indigence or death; can you have the courage to adopt this laſt with your huſband?" At firſt ſhe heſitated, but at length agreed to the propoſal. The evening of the 22d of Auguſt was fixed upon for the cataſtrophe, but at half paſt eight on the evening of the 21ſt, Campagnac no longer being able, without doubt, to ſupport the miſeries of life, prevailed upon his young wife to take a walk in the Elyſian Fields; they entered into the ſhop of Dubetrit, a cook, where they made a very frugal repaſt. About eleven o'clock Campagnac conducted her to the bank of the river, where they were ſeen locked in each others arms, taking a moſt tender adieu. The preſſing ſolicitations which this intereſting woman addreſſed to her huſband to reſtore him to courage, were diſtinctly heard at a diſtance. All was vain, " the reſolution is taken;" ſaid he, " and we cannot ſurvive without infamy. Recollect your promiſes." He tied a bandage over her eyes; " open your mouth" ſaid he; he introduced the end of the piſtol into her mouth, and executed his deſign; a ſecond piſtol terminated his own life. The inner part of the unfortunate woman's mouth is torn in a moſt frightful manner; the throat too is in a very deplorable ſtate. Her recovery, however, is not altogether deſpaired of. It is worth while to obſerve, that Campagnac threw himſelf from the Pont Neuf into the river, immediately after the great loſs he ſuſtained, about ſix months before the final cataſtrophe.

In the town of Northampton England a negro, named Maurice, aged 35 years began about ſeven years ago to loſe his native colour. A white ſpot appeared on the right ſide of his belly, which is now about as large as the palms of two hands. Another white ſpot has appeared on his breaſt, and ſeveral more on his arms and on his ſhoulder. The change is not to the dead white of the Albinos, but to the good wholeſome carnation hue.

The Secret Short Hand.—Of this new and ſingular invention, the *Moniteur* expreſſes itſelf in the following terms:—" Citizen BLANC offers to the world a myſterious language which every perſon can learn, and yet which each learner can keep ſecret to all but himſelf. It appears, that of 400 ſcholars, each taking the ſame oral leſſon from the preceptor, each may retire and write *okygraphically* to his father or his friend, and that none of his fellow-ſtudents can decypher one ſyllable of that which ſhall be perfectly underſtood by the perſon to whom it is addreſſed."

The Society of the Jeſuits, from whoſe ſchool ſo many of the moſt celebrated names in the records of literature have ſprung, and whoſe maxims had long ſo powerful an influence on the councils of Princes, are about to be re-eſtabliſhed in the iſland of Sardinia under their ancient deſignation. In this ſpot they may find a temporary retreat from poverty and wretchedneſs, but we have too high an opinion of the knowledge and refinement of the preſent times to dread the general eſtabliſhment of this body. Their empire over mankind is, we truſt, for ever deſtroyed, and ſmall indeed is, we believe, the number of thoſe who wiſh the return of an influence which, though productive of partial advantages, had a direct tendency to injure the beſt rights of our nature.

A new religious order, under the appellation of *Baccandrists*, has made its appearance at Rome. Its profeſſors wear the garb of the Jeſuits. They derive their name from BACCANARI, who attempted to eſtabliſh that order in Poland and Germany.

The Prince of NASSAU ORANGE has aboliſhed the tax hitherto impoſed upon Jews reſiding within his territory.

PASWAN OGLOU, ſince his laſt victory over the Turks at Widdin, menaces the neighbouring Pachas with an expedition, immediately after the harveſt is got in. His army is greatly increaſed by deſerters, and it is certain that he has ſome French officers and ſoldiers with him, who made their eſcape from the Auſtrian part of Hungary, where they were detained as priſoners of war. He collects vaſt magazines of proviſions, and has lately ſent a Firman to the Caimacan of Kladowa, with orders to aſſemble the richeſt Bojars in Wallachia, and to ſignify to them, PASWAN OGLOU would for the preſent moderate his anger againſt them, and offer them a peace of ſeven years, if they would acknowledge his authority; but if they did not, he ſwears by the great Prophet, that he will leave them nothing to fix their eyes upon but great flames and ruins. Owing to theſe threats, a great number of rich Bojars are moving with their moſt valuable effects to the Auſtrian part of Hungary.

The preſent ſovereign of Perſia is devoting himſelf with ſucceſs to revive the trade of his empire, and has cauſed ſeveral large veſſels to be built on the Caſpian and Perſian ſeas. The alarm excited by the movements of the Ruſſians having ſubſided, the cities of Gangi and Tiflig, which had been nearly deſerted, are again in a flouriſhing ſtate; and *Aggai Mahommed Khan* having retreated from Maſshad, the capital of Korhaiſan, to Tabran, tranquility is reſtored. The emperor, in compliment to the Engliſh, has prohibited the ſale of horſes throughout the Perſian dominions, for exportation, to any others than the agents of the India company.

ELECTOR OF COLOGNE's WILL.

FRANCKFORT Aug. 18.

The following is a copy of the will of his royal highneſs the Elector of Cologne, which was opened on the 28th of July:—

In the name of the Moſt Holy Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, Amen. We, Maximilian Francis, archbiſhop and elector of Cologne, prince royal of Hungary and Bohemia, archduke of Auſtria, grand maſter of the Teutonic order, prince biſhop of Munſter, &c.

BE it known to all men, and particularly thoſe whom it concerns, th[illegible] conſidering that all men are mortal, a[illegible]t the hour at which the Lord may be pleaſed to call us unto himſelf is uncertain, we have