

The sales were large, and at rather more money towards the close.

The Dutch fleet consists of sixteen ships of from 68 to 76 guns, and six frigates from 44 to 20 guns, besides sloops, &c.

Neutral vessels that have lately arrived state, that admiral Vilaret Joyeuse, who was so completely beaten by the late Earl Howe, on the 1st of June, 1794, is again appointed to the command of the combined fleets, in Brest. [Lloyd's Evening Post.]

Letters from Italy assert, that Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron appeared off Leghorn on the 3d instant, and rear-admiral Gantheaume being still in that port with five sail of the line and as many frigates, the English admiral kept that harbour closely blockaded.

A great deal of property belonging to individuals, has been brought home in the fleet just arrived from Lisbon, in consequence of the threatened invasion of Portugal.

May 30.

From the London Courier.

We received this morning, by express, the Paris papers to the 28th instant. The Moniteur has at length broken the silence it has so long preserved with respect to the affairs of Egypt. On the 15th of May a flag of truce arrived at Marseilles with the garrison of Aboukir, and some other French prisoners. One of them, a chef d'escadron, who was taken in the battle of the 21st of March, has made a deposition, which the Moniteur has published. This officer states, that the amount of the French troops engaged in the battle, did not exceed 7000 men, including 600 cavalry; that the English force was 15,000 men, who occupied the ancient lines of the camp of the Romans; having their left flanked by the lake Madie, and their right by the sea. Of the battle itself he gives no detail; but adds, that the loss was great on both sides. Both parties preserved their respective positions after the battle. The remainder of the French army is waiting for the grand vizier at the out lines of the desert. The garrison of Alexandria is said to be capable of making a vigorous defence and to be well supplied with necessaries. The fort of Aboukir made but a feeble resistance; and it's surrender, after so short a siege, is stated, by the French officer, to have produced a considerable sensation in the French army. The natives are affirmed to be well disposed to the French. Murad Bey has refuted all the offers made by the grand vizier, declaring it to be his intention to co-operate heartily with gen. Menou. The side of Syria is defended by 5000 Copts, commanded by a French general.

The vessel in which this officer came sailed from Aboukir on the 30th of March, leaving in the harbour between 6 and 7000 Turkish troops. On the 23d of April she arrived at Malta, where she remained some days. During her stay there, two 64 gun ships, and 12 transports, with 1000 troops on board, sailed for Egypt to reinforce the English army.

DUBLIN, May 23.

FRENCH SPY.

The following particulars are extracted from a letter, dated Cork, the 14th instant:

"A few days ago, a man alone in a skiff was seen upon the coast, near Oysterhaven, who, upon being challenged, said he had come from Portsmouth to see his brother in Cork, but had missed the harbour by the strong easterly winds that then prevailed. The skiff had on her stern "Owen Sullivan, Portsmouth." Intimation of this circumstance being given to admiral Gardner, an investigation in consequence took place, when there were found on board several charts of that part of the coast, and a particular account of the foundings. The skiff was well fitted out, having two or three suits of new sails in her."

It will be recollected, that Oysterhaven was reported to the French by the executive directory of United Irishmen as a favourable place to carry into effect an invasion of that country.

BOSTON, July 11.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

We learn, that the second squadron destined for the Mediterranean, will consist of the Constitution of 44, Chesapeake 44, and Adams 32 guns—which, it is said, will be joined by the Boston of 32 guns, after she has conducted the new ambassador, Mr. Livingston, to France.

A letter from Washington, says, "the command of the Boston frigate, which is to carry Chancellor Livingston, and family, to France, has been offered to captain Morris, but it is not expected he will accept it."

The court of inquiry into the conduct of the Boston frigate, respecting the Berceau, has risen! and the proceedings, we are told, have been transmitted to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

A gentleman passenger in the Perseverance, informs, that the reinforcements destined for Egypt sailed from England the 1st of June.

Mr. Poullon,

By inserting the following recipe for taking spots of ink out of linen (which I have tried repeatedly with success) you will oblige

MOLLY, The washer-woman.

Method of taking out spots of ink from linen.

Spots of ink, it is well known, will absolutely ruin the finest linen. Lemon juice will by no means answer the purpose of taking them out: the spots, indeed, disappear, but the malignity of the ink still adheres

to the linen. It corrodes it, and a hole never fails to appear, some time after, in the part where the spot was made.—Would you wish for a remedy equally certain, without being subject to the same inconvenience, take a mould candle, the tallow of which is commonly of the purest kind; melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen in the melted tallow—then put it to the wash. It will come perfectly white from the hands of the laundress, and there will never be any hole in the spotted part. This experiment has been tried often, and always with great success.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth City, N. Carolina, June 15.

"Our harvest is in, and is the best ever gathered in this country; the weather has been so very fine these two weeks past, as to enable every body to save their wheat—I wish to know the price of wheat and flax, as early as possible, as our wheat is so much better than last year, I think it must command a market."

Extract of a letter received by the America, from Liverpool, to a respectable mercantile house in this city.

London, 12th May, 1801.

JAMES MURRY, Esquire,

American consul.

I have this day received a letter from James H. Cathcart, Esquire, our consul at Tripoli, dated March 18th, informing that all hopes of an accommodation with the bashaw of that regency had subsided, and that he was convinced hostilities would commence against the United States, within 60 days from that date. You will be pleased to communicate this information to our countrymen in your district.

I am truly yours,

Signed, S. WILLIAMS.

July 17.

Tuesday last arrived at New-Castle, in the state of Delaware, the ship Olive Branch and ship Anna, and one other ship from Ireland, with 12 or 1400 passengers.

The misery of the inhabitants of Wales induce them to leave their country in great numbers: a brig is below with a large number on board, and a short time since a cargo of them arrived at New-York, and another at Baltimore.

The America, Swain, brought 50 English passengers from Liverpool, and had an offer of 500 Welsh passengers!

It is generally supposed that the middle states will receive an addition of at least 10,000 settlers, mostly from Ireland and Wales in the course of this summer.

Our harvest through the country is in, and by accounts from Carolina to Massachusetts, it is said to be the finest reaped these many years.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

It is with much pleasure that we are enabled to lay before the public the following statement of the late disposition of our western lands.

The returns of lands sold were not all received and compared till yesterday. The total amount of lands sold under the act of 10th May, 1800, is as followeth.

At private sale, viz.

At Steubenville and Marietta from 1st July, 1800, to 31st May, 1801.	acres.		dolls.
At 2 dolls.	109,294	33-100	
At Cincinnati during the month of May, 1801.—			246,593 06
Do.	14,002	20-100	

At public sale, viz.

At Chillicothe, Cincinnati & Marietta, in April, May and June, 1800,	134,883	10-100	309,348 28
--	---------	--------	------------

Total 258,179 63-100 555,941 34

BALTIMORE, July 14.

Sir William Scott, in the British house of commons on the 19th of May, brought up a bill "to amend and expedite the proceedings in the prize courts in America and the West-Indies." It was read a first and ordered to be read a second time on Friday the 22d.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

On Friday last an address was delivered by the secretary of war in answer to the talk of the Cherokee chiefs previously made.

The address of the secretary, which was made in the name of the president, conveyed assurances to the Cherokees that all the engagements entered into by the predecessors of the president would be by him rigidly observed; it congratulated them on the advances they had made and were still making in the arts of civilization, particularly on the introduction of the spinning-wheel, and of the plough, instead of the hoe, and assured them that the president, on proper representation, would have them furnished with the instruments and instruction required to aid their progress in agriculture and manufactures.

After the delivery of the reply of the secretary of war, the leading chief spoke at considerable length on the affairs of his nation. His mode of delivery, the tone of his voice, and his general expression of countenance, were mild and persuasive, and his deportment and gestures were highly graceful.

We forbear at present going more at length into the details of the talk and the reply, as we hope in a few days to be able to present them both entire.

July 16.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the president of the United States.

Wm. C. Claiborne, governor of the Mississippi Territory.

Joel Lewis, marshal for Delaware district.

July 17.

In the ship Nancy, captain George Hobbs, who arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, returned to this country, R. G. Van Polanen, Esq; minister resident of the Batavian republic, near the government of the United States; who left this country in the month of June, 1800, with the permission of his government.

We understand that Mr. Peale, of Philadelphia, has lately returned from a trip up the North River, where he purchased the most material parts of the bones of the great American animal commonly called the Mammoth, as well as the right of taking up the remainder. Within the space of two or three months he expects to have it in his power to put together a complete skeleton for the Museum.

[Nat. Intel.]

In the London Courier of the 26th of May, we find the three following paragraphs:

"By letters from New-York it appears, that the squadron of frigates under the command of commodore Truxton, is intended to cruise in the West-Indies to protect the American commerce against undue seizure by British vessels under the exercise of the right of search. This step has given some uneasiness to the commercial part of the city of London."

"The Moniteur, received yesterday, mentions the arrival at Havre of Mr. Livingston, (not Dawson as before stated) with the ratification of the treaty of peace between France and America. Mr. Livingston is the chancellor of New-York, and well known for his political predilection to the principles of the French republic. He is to be invested with the title of minister of the United States to the French republic.

"Some apprehensions are entertained that the new president of the United States will be inclined to join the northern confederacy. Whatever may be the private sentiments of the president, we believe the country he governs is not ripe for so bold a measure, and recent occurrences in Europe will deter them, even if previously disposed to it. It is the policy of America to profit by the quarrels of European nations, and not to join in them."

HAMBURG, May 19.

Bournonville, the French minister at Berlin, has lately presented several memorials to the Prussian government, charging it with being the secret friend of England, and protesting against opening the navigation of the rivers in the north of Germany.

The Prussian cabinet has returned very spirited answers to these notes. Buonaparte, it is said, insists upon the shutting of the Elbe and Weser, and threatens otherwise to seize Hanover himself, which the king of Prussia will not consent to.

Hope for the desponding!

Married, at Killingworth, (Mass.) Mr. Jereiah Harris, aged 75, to Miss Hannah Hull, aged 35.

At South-Amboy on the 15th ultimo, Mr. Joseph Hall, aged 96, to Miss Patience Gulick, aged 60.

At Winthrop, (Mass.) Mr. Eleazer Frost, to Miss Fanny Hale—[a congenial couple.]

July 18.

A proclamation was issued on the 15th instant, by the governor of this state, offering a reward of one hundred dollars, for apprehending Nathaniel Ewing; who is charged with having assaulted and robbed Mr. Clement Holliday, and has since armed himself, and resists the ordinary process of law.

A Petersburg (Virginia) paper of July 3, says—"We may now presume that the wheat harvest is nearly completed; and we can venture to assure the public, that a better crop either in quality or quantity, has not appeared in this state for many years."

July 20.

Extract of a letter from an American merchant in Paris, dated the 15th of May, 1801, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"It is with pleasure I advise you of the arrival of Mr. Dawson, who I expect will have an audience this day with the first consul. It is my opinion all differences will be arranged, without further negotiation or the interference of Mr. Ellsworth or Mr. Murray. To have our differences settled is of great importance, and the sooner our minister arrives the better, as I hear it is in contemplation to liquidate all the foreign claims for provisions, &c. furnished, and then to fund their amount at 3 per cent. This will be unjustly depriving our citizens of half their claim, against which I hope and expect our minister will vigorously remonstrate. The highest funded debt in France is only 54 per cent. That at 3 per cent would be about 40 per cent. Prices of island produce and tobacco very dull, I expect they will mend after the trade once becomes regular. I do not find that the British interrupt our European commerce."

[Phil. pap.]

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SAPPINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE SAPPINGTON, Executrix.

July 18, 1801.