

BOSTON, May 18.

From the Mediterranean.

Captain Atkins, arrived here on Saturday, from Taragonia, was boarded on the 2d April, by a British sloop of war, the lieutenant of which informed him, that on the 25th March he fell in with a British schooner, seven days from Algiers, and received from the captain the following intelligence:—"That the U. S. frigate Constitution arrived at Algiers from Tunis, two days before he failed, with information, that the English under Sir Sydney Smith and admiral Louis, had taken Alexandria, and afterwards proceeded for the Dardanelles."

NEW-HAVEN, May 14.

On Monday last, in raising a bridge about a mile west of the town of Willingford, a little below the mill-dam, Mr. Joseph Ives, a carpenter, slipped off the timber, the water below being deep, and the current strong, he immediately went down, (and as it was known he could not swim) Mr. Augustus Rogers, a good swimmer, went immediately into the water after him, with his cloaths on, and as he did not succeed, and neither Ives or Rogers appeared, Mr. Beri Tuttle, with his cloaths on, immediately went in after them, and unfortunately all were drowned. These were all respectable men and left families.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

We have received New-Orleans papers to the 20th April, by the ship Vigilant; and Cork papers to the 9th of the same month, (containing London dates to the 3d) by the brig Osprey; but they are wholly barren of intelligence.

Captain Weeks, of the ship Washington, has favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, with a file of Paris papers to the 2d of April, and Rochelle to the 5th, both inclusive; from which the following articles are copied:

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 18.

The emperor Napoleon is expected here every moment. It is believed that his majesty, after a short stay in this city, will set off for Dresden, where great preparations are making for his reception.

A French commissary, convicted of divers frauds, has been condemned to death, and shot in the garden of the menagerie.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 21.

The court Gazette of to-day contains an article which leaves not the smallest doubt of a close union having been formed between England and Russia, against the independence of the Porte. This article says that the squadron of admiral Louis stationed off the isle of Tenedos, has been reinforced by four 3 deckers and several frigates and corvettes; that on the 21st February they attempted to force the passage of the Dardanelles, which is defended by seven forts; that the action was very warm and little favourable to the small number of vessels which the Turks had to oppose against them. Even in the midst of the action the English began to negotiate, and proposed accommodations, which were still going on at the departure of the courier. It is believed that the Porte will not suffer itself to be intimidated.

Letters from Hungary say that the Russians have renounced their enterprise against the isle of Lefina, in Dalmatia. The Russian Squadron under admiral Sinavin, cruising in the Ionian seas, has been reinforced by three ships of the line, and nine other smaller vessels of war.

The public funds have not yet risen; we know not to what cause this depression is to be attributed.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, March 26.

The fortresses of Moldavia and Wallachia are about to be repaired and supplied with every article requisite for maintaining a long siege, in case it should be necessary. All the Turks have retired from the Danube. From other quarters we hear that the Russians are preparing to abandon Wallachia.

Hourshid-Pacha, who has been for some time governor of Egypt, is appointed Pacha of Widdin, vacant by the death of Passwan-Oglou Mustapha-Bairactar; a Pacha of three tails continues to command the Ottoman troops, which are along the right bank of the Danube.

According to letters from Warsaw of the 17th March, the cold weather is very sensibly felt in that country. The thermometer of Reaumur was for several days at 10 degrees below O. The grand army is reposing itself in its cantonments.

Accounts from Pomerania say that marshal Motier's corps of the army will shortly be augmented to 25,000 men. Dutch troops have replaced the French regiments which have been sent to East Prussia. Other reinforcements are on the march to join those already arrived. In short that corps of the army will be sufficiently numerous to carry on the siege of Stralsund, if it should enter into the general's view to undertake it. An expedition prepared at Wollgast, is, it is believed, destined against the isle of Reingen.

WIRTEMBERG.

STÜTGARD, March 25.

A courier, which left Warsaw on the 16th March, and arrived here yesterday, announces that the French imperial head-quarters were still at Osterode. Excepting some insignificant skirmishes of advanced posts, nothing new has taken place between the two

armies. From the frequent and successive journeys of general Bertrand, his majesty's aid-de-camp, to Koenigsberg and Memel, it is presumed all hopes of negotiations for peace are not vanished. The minister, prince Benevento, who had gone to the French imperial head-quarters, had returned to Warsaw. The Turkish and Persian legations were still at that city at the departure of the courier, but would soon remove to Berlin, the diplomatic body having already set off for that capital.

By the Washington, from Rochelle, we have received Paris papers to the 1st of April. The Arcus of the 31st March contains a letter of Wm. Temple Franklin, grandson of the late Dr. Franklin, repelling the 'foul' charges of the American Citizen, that he had sold his grandfather's manuscripts to the British government, that they might be suppressed. He declares that the originals, with the copy prepared for the press, are now in the hands of the bankers in London, and that they are not lost to the world, but will be published in a manner worthy of his ancestor's great name;—that he had offered them to several eminent booksellers in London, but none would undertake to publish them, assigning as a reason that the period was not propitious for their publication, owing to the state of affairs in Europe, which occupied solely the public attention, so that no work of any extent would sell.

The Paris papers, as usual, contain no news. Augereau had gone to the waters of Barge for the recovery of his health. No fresh bulletins.

May 22:

The negroes at Barbadoes lately formed a plan of revolt, which was discovered just before the time it was intended to have carried it into execution, and 15 of the ringleaders have been shot.

Capt. Shepherd, of the brig Ceres, from Guadeloupe, informs that the day before he sailed, a British vessel from England, bound to Cape Francois, with a cargo of 200,000 dollars value, was brought into Point Petre, by a French privateer.

A passenger in the same vessel informs that a vessel arrived there from St. Thomas the day before he sailed, with intelligence that a French Squadron out of Rochefort had taken the Cape of Good-Hope.

The hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, of New-York, has been elected a member of the society for promoting sciences, Belles lettres and commerce, at Marseilles, in France. This institution is of nearly a hundred years standing, and its president, Mons. Antoine D'Anthony, is the mayor of the city, and brother-in-law to Joseph Buonaparte, king of Naples.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

We have received accounts from New-Orleans to the end of last month. The report of gen. Wilkinson being under arrest, is erroneous.

The general and governor Claiborn had received a summons from the president, to attend the trial of col. Burr, and would sail for the United States early in May.

May 23.

In the Lydia, captain Hill, arrived at Boston from the North-West coast of America, John Rogers Jewett and John Thompson, came passengers. They are the only survivors of the crew of the ship Boston, capt. John Salter, the rest having been murdered by the natives on the coast. Capt. Hill was in the Columbia river, on the Pacific ocean, after captains Lewis and Clark left it, on their return home, and saw some of the medals left by them with the Indians.

HUNTINGDON, (P.) May 7.

A letter from a friend in Canoe Valley, states, that a malignant fever rages in that place. Out of one family, (Mr. Christian Hamish's) four persons have died—his wife on the 2d, one son on the 12th and two others on the 27th ultimo. One or two of Mr. H's. family are yet confined, and we understand Mr. Daniel Sprinkle of the same place, also fell a victim to that disease on Friday last.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 13.

ICE.—Yesterday a boat arrived at this port from Kentucky, loaded with ice. This is mentioned as being the first cargo of the kind ever brought to this market.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) April 27.

A gentleman under the sanction of government is now in this place collecting proofs against col. Burr. It is reported that he is to proceed to the mouth of Cumberland, and to return to Richmond, (Vir.) by the 22d May next.

On this day week two ships were wrecked at the Falls—the one owned by Mr. Clarke, the other by Mr. Jones. Mr. Clarke had also the misfortune to have a boat burnt at Bear Grass, laden with tobacco, &c. at mid-day. Col. Lord's ship, after passing the Falls in safety, broke her anchor and drifted on Sandy Island, where it is supposed she will be lost.

Mr. Gallagher's ship did not attempt to cross. The two gun-boats built at Louisville, were launched on Monday last, and are supposed by competent judges to be the best belonging to the government.

Stranded last Monday, whilst passing the Falls, two square rigged vessels built at Marietta, Ohio, one belonging to Mr. Lord the other to Mr. Gilman.

NORFOLK, May 9.

We are informed, and that from a respectable source, that col. JOHN MAYO, of Richmond, has offered to furnish Granite stone to build the contem-

plated Pyramid at James-town, in commemoration of the first settlement in this state. The stone lies within two miles of Richmond, on a good navigation.

May 15. The French fleet, by which captain Cécily was brought to, it is probable was not bound to the West-Indies, or it must have arrived before the date of the last advices from Barbadoes. The British vessel which captain C. fell in with two days after, had arrived at Barbadoes before the 11th of April. This circumstance strengthens us in the opinion that the French fleet was not bound to the West-Indies, and it is not probable that a convoy of merchantmen could have out-sailed a fleet of ships of war. Our advices from Barbadoes, and it is possible that the French fleet might have reached Martinique, and the circuit there not be known at Barbadoes. We rather incline to think that this fleet was bound to South-America in the East-Indies. Captain C. says the fleet were eight sail of the line; the Rochefort Squadron was six sail of the line and two frigates. We think this is the Rochefort Squadron.

The schooner Susannah, Russel, arrived this day, (after the preceding article was composed) left Martinique the 26th of April, at which time the French fleet had not arrived there, but was expected.

BALTIMORE, May 22.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated the 22d April, says, That a few days previous, an engagement had taken place between the rival chiefs-Petion and Christophe, in which the former had the advantage. Christophe's men were daily coming over to Petion. The writer adds as his opinion that the reign of Christophe will soon be terminated.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. Army at Fort Stoddard, to his friend in Augusta, dated April 14th.

"The Spaniards at Mobile, have assumed a degree of insolence, altogether intolerable. An objection to the assurances which we last fall received from gen. Howard, of Pensacola, of the free passage of our vessels and effects by Mobile, they put in people to the trouble, risk, and expense, of loading every article of their cargoes, and make them pay a toll of 12 per cent thereon. The schooner Victory, of N. Y. left this port a few days ago, with a cargo of cotton, for N. Orleans, the duties which at Mobile amounted to 1140 dollars. The Capt. laden with stores for the troops at this place and goods for the Choctaw factory, has been detained since the middle of last month, under the pretext that some of the papers are wanting to enable them to perform the duties!"

A passenger in the Vigilant, from New-Orleans informs us, that a few days previous to his sailing gen. Wilkinson had dispatched major Sparks, with a detachment of troops, to fort Stoddard, but the Spanish commandant would not permit them to go to the Mobile, and Gen. W. had ordered them to return.

[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

VALUABLE INVENTION.

We are authorized to inform the public that Daniel Leberger, an ingenious blacksmith of this place, has invented a new mode of making iron screws for fulling mills, printing-offices, &c. which is much more powerful and lasting, than those formerly in use; the boxes of which he cuts out of the iron, without the aid of any brass or brazing whatever, and which he can furnish at a low rate. A person desirous of proving the superior power and advantages of this screw, may see one in use at Saw Way's fulling-mill, on Bob's creek, who considers Leberger's invention as very valuable to manufacturers and mechanics of every description, who demand the use of screws of superior power and permanency; as highly honourable to the ingenuity of the inventor. [Bedford Gazette]

An operation has been lately performed upon Mr. Butler, of North-Carolina, by the Physicians of the Penn. hospital; by which a wen was removed weighing five pounds and an half. One of seven wens was removed last year from James Hayes, with success. [Balt. American]

Capt. Smith, arrived at New-York from Londonderry, states, that "on Friday morning the 15th off Sandy Hook, he experienced a heavy shower of rain, with great quantities of small fish which came down like HAIL!"

A hog of the following dimensions was lately killed by George Colhoun, of Milton, Pennsylvania.

Length—from the ears to the end of the tail, 5 feet 4 inches.  
Height, 4 feet 8 inches.  
Girth, 5 feet 5 inches.  
Weight—cleaned 695 pounds.

The ladies of Paris are at least as much attached to thin clothing as those of London. Madam Camier, having become very conspicuous for the thinness of her attire, one day, when she had a great deal of company, a packet was brought directed to her, and entitled "dress for Madam R—". It was brought up, and thinking it was an elegant one she had ordered from her milliner, the lady went to treat her friends with a sight of this new invention of fancy. It was opened, and there appeared a leaf!