WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, June 12, 1801.

By an official statement of the total votes given in NEW-YORK for GOVERNOR, it appears that

GEORGE CLINTON has 24,808
S. VAN RENSSELAER, 20,863

Republican Majority, 3,905

This event, for which the public mind, from contemporary occurrences in New-York, has been fully prepared, may be considered as a demonstration of the complete triumph of republican principles in that state. And while it proves this fact it justifies the most rational expectation of a continuance of principles, whose uniform and progressive improvement cannot fail to be admired by the moderation and talent of men, who, having participated in scenes of revolutionary danger, can appreciate the value of the prize we have gained, and who, from experience, know the unremitting efforts required to maintain it.

On the 7th inst. arrived at New-York, the Ship Brothers, 94 days from London, by which London papers to the 29th April are received, the most interesting contents of which appear in our columns.

In the vessel Mr. Stagg, who has come as a passenger. The New-York Gazette observes,

"A gentleman who has conversed with the hon. Mr. Stevens, since his arrival, informs us, that if the late ministers in Great-Britain had continued in office three weeks longer, the points of controversy in our treaty with that country, would have been settled to the satisfaction of both parties—that in consequence of the new order of things there, the negociation had first to commence in great measure, and a new conference will have to be opened between the two countries.

"Mr. King, our minister at London was making preparations to return, having expecting his recall.

"Mr. Gorham, and the other American Agent, were to return in the enfuing autumn, not having effected the object of their mission."

Dr. Wharton of New-Jersey, has been elected President of Columbia College in New-York.

DIED—At Lancaster, John Wilkes Kittera, late a member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

A gentleman in London, writes to his commercial correspondent in New-York, under date of the 27th of April, thus—"Flour in London is from 64s. to 70s. per barrel." The same letter says, "The Negotiations for Peace, between France and England, are broken off."

From the Baltimore American of Yesterday.

By the Delaware, arrived yesterday, Editor received a file of the "Publicists," printed in Paris, down to the 16th April, which are in the hands of a friend, who will give translations of such of their contents as have not been heretofore anticipated.

By the same arrival, I also received the "Amsterdam Courant," down to the 30th April, which, obtained at a late hour, are now in the hands of the translator, for examination.

The day previous to the sailing of the Defiance, Paris papers arrived in the city, giving an account of the defeat of the British general Abercrombie, himself and army made prisoners of war at Aboukir in Egypt, by the French republican general Menou, commander in that quarter.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be given to any person who shall give information respecting a certain TRUNK left or stolen on the 9th inst. from the United states mail Stage, between Hudson-bury and the City of Washington. Apply at Mr. Stille's Hotel.

June 12, 1801. 3t

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,
Washington, June 10, 1801.

THE Commissioners are desirous of contracting for building an elliptical room in the south wing of the Capitol, to be completed by the first day of November next, according to the bill of particulars lodged in their office.

The proposals must be sealed on or before the 15th instant. Good security will be required

Per order,
THOMAS MUNROE, Clk. Com.

June 12, 1801. 3t

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25.

A tragic event which has taken place in this city, gives room for fearful news from Italia to the resentments of which it may expose us. Some Ruffian officers gave a ball in this city, when a body of the populace surrounded the house, forced the entrance, and committed the greatest excesses. The Ruffian officers perceiving from the crowd who pillaged, ran to the affistance of their officers, and a bloody conteſt enſued, in which ſeveral Ruſſians were killed. We are aſſured, however, that the Grand Signior has promiſed the Ruſſian ambaſſador to puniſh this outrage on the laws of nations in the moſt ſignal manner, ſaying that at the ſame time not to adviſe his court of this unhappy affair until he an announce to it ſatisfaction.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY, March 15.

We learn from Conſtantinople, that the miniſter of England, unable to communicate with the Divan after a formal order from the Grand Seignior, has ſtrongly remonſtrated for his departure. The ſame letters ſtate, that a Ruſſian fleet of ſixteen ſhips of war had arrived at the Dardanelles, and that it had ſent firſt ſeven ſhips a paſſage; but that the Ruſſian ambaſſador having addreſſed himſelf directly to the Sultan, he had immediately obtained an order that the Seraglio ſhould be at all times open to Ruſſian veſſels.

RUSSIA, April 14.

The embargo laid on Engliſh veſſels ſtill continues, and will not be taken off, be the government receives an anſwer to a diſpatch ſent to England.

BERN, April 14.

We are aſſured that the principality of Neufchatel and Vallangin will be re-united to Switzerland, and that the Valais ſhall be attached to Auſtrian Life ſtrength daily. It is to the returned hoſtages, and not to the patriots arriving from their captivity in Auſtria, that we ought to attribute thoſe movements that have taken place in that country. Fanatic priells have heated their imaginations. Some mobs of 2 or 3000 Catholic peaſants were formed at their inſtigation, and the Proteſtant communes begin already to fear for their ſafety. But the prudence of the council of the Prefecture has diverted the ſtorm.

MADRID, March 31.

The quarter maſter general of our army in Weſtphalia, and the ſon of the campaign concerted with general St. Cyr, arrived here a few days ago—the princes of Peace of Caſtle France will ſoon depart—and in a certain time we ſhall oppoſe the arrival of the French army. The rear-admiral Dumanoer, the ſame who brought Bonaparte from Egypt, is here—from orders he will proceed to Malta. All the Portuguize veſſels are requeſtioned.

MILAN, April 5.

The army of Italy has entirely evacuated the left bank of the Adige, and at this moment on the Cilalpine territory, with the exception of ſome troops who have been ſtationed at Peſchiera, and which are returning to France to the number of four diviſions.

FLORENCE, April 8.

General Murat is much regarded here as the benefactor of the country; his cares have reſtored to us the reign of wiſdom and moderation; his benefidence eſtems as much as it is poſſible the evils inſeparable from a ſtate of conqueſt. General Murat has juſt iſſued the following proclamation:

Head-quarters at Florence, 11th Germinal, (1st April.)

Murat, gen. in chief, to the French troops deſtined for the Neapolitan States—

Soldiers! You have advanced to combat the Neapolitans—they have laid down their arms before you—your preſence has ſufficed to obtain what your valour would have commanded—a king too long blind to his own intereſt has concluded peace with the French republic, and has diverted from his ſtates the enemy of France, the enemy of Europe, the inſatiable and pernicious Engliſh.

You will enter peaceably into the territories which you were going to invade, you will occupy the Neapolitan citiens, concord, confidence, and friendſhip open their gates to you—you will ſhelter them from the influence and effects of the cabinet of St. James, you will demonſtrate by your conduct the moderation, the nobleneſs and generoſity which accords to well with your national character.

Honour the government become friendly to the French; reſpect the religious, the manners, and prejudices of people among whom you are going to reſide—think always that it is worthy of you to be the example of the world, but that you are moſt eminently charged with being its reformers—Soldiers! it is to you who have for ten years ſupported with arms in your hands the glory of your Republic, that it belongs to ſupport your inſtitutions and even to augment it if it is poſſible after victory. Europe has learned ſufficiently to dread you, let her now learn to eſteem you. Let it be ſaid "they are the ſame as great by their moral virtues as by their warlike achievements." The government beholds you, it will diſtinguiſh thoſe who during peace have ſhewn the ſame reſpect of foreigners, as it has diſtinguiſhed during war thoſe who have ſhown themſelves braveſt in battle. You have to expect in return for your conduct, the ſentiments and good offices of friendſhip, let us eſface all ancient remembrances—but woe be to the whole nation if territory cauſes to ſhow a ſingle drop of French blood!

(Signed)

J. MURAT.

HAGUE, April 14.

The government has prolonged, for 8 days, the embargoes on all veſſels in the ports of the republic. The American veſſels, which had been declared exempt, are again ſubmitted to it.

April 18.

A letter from Cleves, of the 16th inſt. informs, that the Pruſſian army of occupation, eſtabliſhed in Weſtphalia, have received orders to refpend their march till further orders from Berlin.

Paris, April 26.

From the frontiers of Ruſſia—April 10. Intelligence from Ruſſia announces the following changes.

All the ſtate priſoners have been ſet at liberty. The ordinances reſpecting contraband are abolſhed. The Tariff of duties of 1782 are re-eſtabliſhed. There have been changes relative to the iſland of Malta. Every body may dwell as they pleaſe, provided they dreſs decently. The importation of merchandiſe is permitted. The old regiments retake their names. The old guards are replaced. It is no longer permitted to travel in and out of Ruſſia freely. The order of Weſtbemar, in which no more knights were admitted. The embargo on Engliſh veſſels will laſt until an anſwer from Eulland ſhall arrive.

RATISBON, April 8.

The declaration of the diet has been ſuſpended till the 13th of this month. Hence it is probably expected that ſome powerful intermediate will give a ſecond pacific direction to affairs. The two parties into which the members of the diet are divided, were forcibly agitated in the interval of the two ſittings: the imposing countenance of the Pruſſian party, ſeems to diminiſh the confidence which the eccleſiaſtical party have had in their ſtrength. The cabinet of Berlin appears to be willing to accede to a propoſition made to it to abandon to the deciſion of the emperor alone, the ſecularization and indemnities, but on this condition, that his imperial majeſty ſhall act in concert with him. This, it is believed, will terminate the preſent diſcuſſion.

FERRARA, March 30.

The cannon announced to us yeſterday, by repeated diſcharges, the end of our uncertainty reſpecting the exiſtence of the Cilalpine republic. To-morrow we will obtain the ſanction of the ſolemnity, commented with marble not yet finiſhed—Maſſes, hymns, parades, illuminations at the theatres, and in all the ſtreets, alms, all the ſtyle of joy, have confirmed authorities and private individuals, to celebrate this conſoling epocha.

PARIS, April 22.

The citizen Countelle, one of the learned in the expedition to Egypt, has engaged the miniſtre of Cairo in a project, the expeditation of which will be as difficult as glorious. It conſiſts of tranſporting to Paris one of the obeliſks of Luxor; monuments equally grand for their antiquity, their beauty, the perfection of their workmanſhip, there cannot be found a better mean of confecrating the memory of ſo glorious a conqueſt. Theſe ſigns of grandeur triumph over the rotundity of ages; what the labours of the hiſtorian cannot reſiſt the ravages of time. The Egyptian obeliſks will atteſt at Paris the victories of the French, as they atteſt at Rome the people kings.

The preſect of the department of the Dyle has ſuſpended from their functions, the mayor and the aſſiſtants of the commune of Jodi, in which the tree of liberty had been three times cut down, without their having made any effort to diſcover the author of this crime. A ſpecial commiſſary named by the ſub-preſect of the circle of Louvain is to exercile provſionarily the functions in this commune.

The laſt news from the north announces ſeveral new innovations from the accaſſion of Alexander I. to the throne of Ruſſia, except that this prince has choſen for his prime miniſter the famous count Panin, the friend of the Empreſs Catharine.

Letters arrived this inſtant from ſome mercantile houſes in Hamburgh, ſtate, that the Danith troops had quitted their city, and had been replaced by thoſe of Pruſſia.

Different accounts confirm the defeat of the Engliſh fleet under the command of general Abercrombie. The government expect official letters which muſt give the details.

April 26.

The Conſervative Senate has reduced the number of its ſittings to twice a month, which will take place on the 14th and 28th of each month.

Generals M'Donald and Vandamme have arrived at Paris.

Advices from the Hague of the 14th of April, ſtate, that the Batavian government have diſmiſſed the Engliſh veſſels who had in all its ports, on Daniſh, Pruſſian and other veſſels.

The Mercury of Saubia ſtates, on the authority of letters from Berlin, that the new emperor renounces all claim to the iſland of Malta.

Letters from Holland mention, that 17 Dutch ſhips of the line, 6 frigates and a number of ſmaller veſſels, are in complete readineſs for ſea. Theſe veſſels are formed into two diviſions, that of the Texel, and the Meuſe. The Engliſh have at the mouth of the Meuſe, only 5 ſhips of war of an inferior force, and 8 or 9 in ſight of the Texel. Theſe diſpoſitions of the enemy cannot prevent a junction of the two Dutch diviſions, ſhould they receive immediate orders to put to ſea. Reflections of which, we are informed of an event extremely probable that is, that admiral De Winter was to depart the day before yeſterday from the Hague for the Texel.

The miniſter of the interior has addreſſed a circular letter to all the prefects, informing them, that every year, during the five complementary days, there will be an exhibition of the products of French induſtry. He has invited their concurrence, and requeſted them to communicate it to all the manufactories in their departments. He adds, in their minds the happy reſults of it in the 6th year, and he has promiſed them a ſtill more favorable diſcuſſ "Because, ſays he, in the cabinet, wiſdom prepares a ſyſtem of laws, which will effectually ſecure the proſperity of the nation. It ſhould be particularly known, that in this ſolemn exhibition, the merit of a diſcovery is to be proved by its utility—that it ſhould obtain honourable honors and rewards who have been the moſt eſſential ſervices to his fellow citizens—that the man of genius, who forms the pleaſures of ſociety, and ſhould make more ſimple and leſs coſtly, is of more benefit to his country, than he who gives to gold its poliſh, or to ſilk its elegance. Theſe labors who render ſo conſiderable the conveniencies of ſociety, are, unqueſtionably, the greateſt benefactors of the human race."

It is ſaid Lord Whitworth is coming here in quality of negociator, and that the Firſt Conſul had required that the negociations be carried on in London, but that the Engliſh Government have preferred Paris for the place.

They write from Calais that the correſpondence between the two governments is in conſtant activity; and from this circumſtance it appears that there is a place which we lay hold of with pleaſure, and which we cannot ſafely without regret.

Paris, 24 Germinal.—An Engliſh paper mentions the opening Negotiations between Spain and Portugal. A Journal ſays, that Peace between France and the Porte is nearly conſtituted, if not quite finiſhed.

Vienna, 4 April.—An ordonnance has appeared, dated March 31, which prohibits every foreigner without excepting, to enter the Hereditary States, without a paſſport from the State Chancery, or from the Miniſter or Conſul of the Emperor abroad, which muſt grant no paſſport but upon the teſtimony of official perſons, worthy of credit, teſtifying the good character of the perſons, and the object of their voyage.

Bourdeaux, 4 Germinal.—The correſpondence between France and Portugal ſeems eſpecially active. Couriers Extraordinary