REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

London, Sept. 27.

A revolution has taken place in the Batavian Government. The Dutch Legislature has been dissolved by the Directory, and a new plan of Constitution has been submitted to the people.

On the 16th inst. a message was sent to the First Chamber, with the new Constitution. The Directory did not ask the advice of the Chamber, but merely notified what they had done. Violent debates took place. Upon a division there was a majority against the Directory of 28 to 26. A committee was appointed to report upon the message. Their report was favourable to the principle of the New Constitution's being submitted to the people. But when the report was taken into consideration, it was negatived by 27 to 25, and the measure was agreed to be deferred. In this state of affairs the Directory published a Proclamation dissolving the Legislative body, and requiring the people to give their votes upon the New Constitution on the 1st of Octobe .

The New Constitution consists of 108 articles. The Directory are to be abolished, and the Executive power is to be invested in a State Directory of 12 persons, one of whom is to go out yearly. The Legislature is to consist of 35 members, and the Republic is to be divided into eight departments.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

A kind of preliminary treaty, which the First Consul sent to Alexander I. for his approbation, tending chiefly to terminate the present differences between the French and Russian nation, has obtained the additional sanction of that monarch, who has charged M. de Markow, the new Russian Minister at Paris, to ratify it in his name, should the First Consul agree to the terms proposed.

FRENCH CLERGY.

Extract of a letter from Rome, dated August 29, 1801.

"The Concordat, agreed upon between the Pope and the First Consul, has for its object to re-establish in France the public worship of the Catholic Church. The Sovereign Pontiff explained himself formally, and the French minister Cacoult, has made no mystery of it. The cardinal Caprara, appointed Legate a latera to see the Concordat executed, is to take his rout through the Tyrol, and enter France by the way of Alsace. The promulgation of the Bull will not take place till he arrives at Paris. He will reside there for about a year to consolidate the business. This intelligence is authentic; but what now follows has not the same degree of authenticity, because the First Consul has threatened to withdraw his signature, if the clauses of the Concordat should be published before it was officially promulgated.

"There is mention of a general resignation of all the French bishops. The pope takes upon him to demand that the old Prelates, and the First Consul will oblige the new to conform to the proposition.

"The episcopal Sees will be filled up by persons presented to them by the First Consul, and confirmed by the pope, as has been done in France before the revolution. The curates are to be appointed by the bishops and prefects conjointly. The catholic religion is to be recognised as that of the majority of the French, its ministers to have salaries, and a sanction is to be given to the sale of the ecclesiastical property. The form of the engagement to be taken is to be—"We promise fidelity to the government of the French Republic, as established by the Constitution."

"The Jesuits of Spain, who had last year permission to return to their country, have since received counter-orders. The pope has granted to those of Russia a new brief, which confirms their general and their institution, establishes them throughout the whole of the empire upon the same footing that they were before their dissolution, notwithstanding any bull, brief, &c. to the contrary. They are also restored in Sardinia, some parts of Italy, and in Rome, with a numerous body of noviciates. There are two houses of them in France; the one at Paris, the other at Rouen. The institution bears the title of the society of the Faort of Jesus. The Abbe de Broglio is gone to found a seminary of them in England; but we understand that the old Jesuits do not acknowledge this establishment, and consider its members only as bastard Jesuits."

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Monday last the French bishops had their adjourned meeting, to take into consideration the report of the committee of two archbishops and two bishops upon the letter of the pope, requiring the abdication of their Sees.

Of nineteen French bishops, who have taken refuge in London, five conform to the pope's direction, in consequence of his agreement with the French government. Of 83 French bishops now alive, there are 18 conformists.

TROUBLES IN TURKEY.

The Turkish empire is advancing rapidly to that dissolution which has been so long predicted. Insurrection has not been confined to one province, but has broken out near Constantinople, at Adrianople, Philippopoli, Nissa, and other places. The populace have risen upon their magistrates, and much blood has been shed. Several Governors have been forced to fly, and revolt is spreading in the most rapid manner. We dread the consequences of a revolution in a country situated as Turkey is—where there will be no other rallying point or common principle than that of destroying the government. No system will be prepared to replace that which is destroyed, and it is apprehended that anarchy will pervade the whole empire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prussian troops have not entered the bishopric of Munster.

The French government has officially expressed astonishment at the delay on the part of the Germanic Diet to execute the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, and insists on some conclusion respecting the indemnities.

It is evident Piedmont is to be annexed to France.

It is understood that the king of Naples has surrendered the whole of his great navy to France, viz. two ships of the line and two frigates.

The king of Etruria has been acknowledged by the courts of Vienna and Berlin.

The king of Sardinia, and the Emperor of Russia, do not appear to have recognised his Etrurian majesty.

The Paulina, from Rotterdam for Alexandria, with Mr. Murray, the late American minister, in Holland, as a passenger, touched at Falmouth, the 1st of October.

London, Oct. 7.

The Council met yesterday at Buckingham House for the purpose of summoning Parliament for the 29th, and a proclamation for that purpose was published last evening.

Wheat declining in price and extremely dull. Flour from 65s to 70s per sack.

A great number of French troops are to be sent to St. Domingo to assert the interests of the French republic. If necessary the French government is to be allowed to charter to the number of 70 English vessels to carry out the troops without delay, because it may be of great importance to execute the plan before *Toussaint* has the least information of the peace. The force will be at least 20,000 men. Gen. *Rochambeau* is spoken of as the commander.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Paris papers of yesterday state, that a corps of Prussians, under orders of general Blucher, consisting of his regiment of Hussars, the regiment of Baelmer, three squadrons of Cuirassiers, and some battalions of Fusileers, had been ordered to occupy the bishoprick of Munster; the court of Berlin previously addressed an energetic note on the subject to the Austrian ministry, who in reply here observed, that his Imperial Majesty could not refuse to comply with the constitutional request, on the part of the chapter of Munster, but that the archduke Anthony will not take possession of his new states, but in the case of their being excepted from the secularization.

Measures have already been taken for reducing our navy to the peace establishment, orders have been issued from the admiralty for paying off several ships in port. Orders have likewise been issued from the Adjutant general's office for suspending the recruiting service.

Dispatches were sent yesterday to the several ports for suspending all hostile operations against France, Spain, and Holland, and for withdrawing our several blockading squadrons.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Price and importation of grain, &c.

The importation of grain during the last week amounted to 19,150 quarters of wheat, 7,230 of oats, and 3,280 cwt. of flour.

The bounties on the importation of grain, which expired on the 1st instant. American and Baltic mixed wheats now sell at 40s. to 60s. per quarter; and Memel and Riga wheats at 40s. to 48s. per quarter, and government pays a bounty of from 40s. to 60s. per quarter on the former, and 52s. to 60s. on the latter.

The price of wheat has fallen nearly 10s. per quarter during the last week.—Rye, barley, oats, &c. are each cheaper, as is flour, that from America selling at from 28s. to 40s. per barrel of 196 lbs. being at half the price at which it sold some months since.

In the provincial markets the prices of all descriptions of grain are rapidly falling to their level.—At Devizes, on Thursday, wheat sold at from 60s. to 73s per quarter, being a reduction within the last week of 4s. on inferior sorts, and 12s. per quarter on prime samples.—The price at this season last year was double what it is at the present, and a few months since it was nearly treble.

Refined sugars in general fell in price during the last week to 4s. per cwt. and molasses fell about 7s. Brandy, rum and Hollands are severally cheaper, as are tallow and several other articles of consumption.

Yarmouth, Oct. 2.

Arrived this morning, the Shannon frigate, with a large merchantman belonging to South America, which she captured in the North Seas; she is called the Samuel Smith, from Batavia, laden with India goods, and bound to Amsterdam; being leaky, on her passage she touched at America, where she was obliged to leave part of her cargo.

[*Public Ledger.*

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Extract of the Registers of the deliberations of the Consuls of the Republic.

Paris, Oct. 4, 10th year of the French Republic.

The Consuls of the Republic, having heard the Council of State, decree as follows:

Art. 1. On the ninth of November next, a solemn feast shall be celebrated in all the extent of the Republic, on occasion of the preliminaries of peace being signed between France and England.

2. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present arrete.

The First Consul
(Signed) Bonaparte.
By the First Consul.
The Secretary of State,
(Signed) H. B. Maret.

·HAMBURG, Sept. 29.

At Vienna the news of the election of the archduke Anthony Victor, was received with great joy by the court; but the young archduke has not yet formally accepted of the dignity.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, November 27, 1801.

Yesterday arrived Levi Lincoln, Attorney General of the U. States.

Among the articles of intelligence received by the late arrivals, is the Treaty of Peace between France and Portugal, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Madrid the 29th of September.—The provisions of this instrument are either the same, or nearly so, with those already published.

The greater part of the interesting intelligence this day presented to the public, has been brought by the Ranger arrived at Baltimore, bringing London prints to the 12th of October; by the ship Perseverance arrived at Philadelphia, bringing London prints to the 9th of October, and by a vessel of the same name arrived at Baltimore, in 34 days from London, with the *latest dates*, viz. to the 14th of October.

It is a circumstance somewhat singular, that two vessels, the bearers of the same news, should arrive at the same time in this country.

The American ship Paulina, for Alexandria, sailed from Falmouth, (Eng.) Nov. 6—on board of which Mr. Murray, late minister from America to the Hague, is passenger.

POST-OFFICE,

Washington, November 25, 1801.

Mr. Smith,

You will oblige me by publishing once or twice, the enclosed note from Mr. M'Laughlin. No person more sincerely laments than I do, all irregularities and mistakes which occasion delay and inconvenience to the public, and I believe I may with truth say, that in this office there is the greatest solicitude felt, and the most careful endeavours used to prevent their occurrence, but being fallible as well as the rest of mankind, we no doubt are sometimes chargeable with errors, yet I trust they are as few, and of as little injury to the public as can be reasonably expected in so troublesome and laborious an office as this is known to be by all who are acquainted with the nature and detail of the business, which, during one half the year, obliges those employed in it to labour hard on Sundays, and generally until a late hour every night, in some instances nearly the whole night. Although I am not sensible of the existence of any just cause of complaint against the office, but on the contrary have as well as those who have been engaged in transacting the business, used unremittingly our best endeavours to discharge the duties of the office in the most satisfactory manner, it would be folly to expect to have given universal satisfaction. I however deem it necessary to inform the public, by the publication of Mr. M'Laughlin's note, that in the instances therein alluded to, no blame attaches to me. It may not be improper at the same time to mention that there have been other complaints made against this office, which the complainants on proper enquiry would have found to be entirely groundless, and it surely is ungenerous to censure without using proper means to ascertain that it has been deservedly incurred.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
THOS. MUNROE,
Post-master.

George-Town, Nov. 25th, 1801.

Mr. Smith,

Sir,

Having observed in sundry newspapers a paragraph taken from the "Times" printed in Alexandria, in which the Post-Master, either of George Town or the City of Washington, is censured for having on the 12th and 13th instant, "sent the Southern Mail to the Northward, and the Northern Mail to the Southward," I think it my duty to inform the public that the much regretted mistakes were made by the driver, after bringing the Mails from the City post-office to my house, it being the commencement of the winter establishment, and not having before been accustomed to receive two Mails together, he made a mistake, which candor, and my respect for the Post-Masters of George Town and Washington, causes me to acknowledge, and which I am extremely sorry for.

CHARLES M'LAUGHLIN,
one of the contractors for carrying the Mails.

Those Printers, who have published, from the Times, the piece above referred to, are requested to insert this notice of it.

Value of merchandize exported to foreign countries from the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, from the 1st July to the 30th September, 1801.

	Dollars.
England	587,198
Scotland	57,160
Ireland	161,520
British West-Indies	178,831
Dutch West-Indies	23,385
France	22,410
French West-Indies	9,710
Spain	24,63[illegible]
Spanish West-Indies	12,050
Portugal	4,244
Madeira	6,326
Italian ports	13,727
Teneriffe	37,55[illegible]
West-Indies generally	8,202
Total amount, dols.	1,147,873
Value of domestic produce	1,039,352
Ditto foreign merchandize	108,521
	1,147,873

The Corporation of New-York have issued a law, in which it is ordained, That in fixing the assize of bread the Chamberlain shall estimate a barrel of flour to produce four thousand and thirty two ounces of bread; and in order to ascertain the weight of a shilling loaf of the respective qualities of flour, the said number of ounces shall be divided by a number equal to the number of shillings a barrel of flour of such quality may be worth at the time of fixing the assize; and the number twenty-eight added thereto (being twenty-eight shillings allowed the baker) and the quotient will be the number of ounces a shilling loaf shall weigh. In the following manner—Suppose, a barrel of superfine flour at 72 shillings—Compensation for baking 28 shillings. Divide 4032 by 100; the quotient will be 40 32 100, being the ounces the shilling loaf must weigh; and that whenever the fractional parts are half or less than the whole number, they shall be taken off the loaf; and when more, added to it. It is also ordained, That the inspector of bread, shall, when inspecting bread, make such allowance as in his judgment may be just, for any deficiency of weight, in what is commonly called twisted loaves. And it is further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Chamberlain to deliver an account of the assize he may so establish to the inspector of bread, or any baker, whenever called upon so to do.

To Let—Three convenient furnished Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen, & a Table can be supplied if required; at Mrs. de Carnap's, at the seven buildings on the New-Jersey Avenue.

Nov. 27. 3t

Whole Sale and Retail Grocery Store.

J. D. BARRY,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced business near the Capitol, New-Jersey Avenue, opposite the house lately occupied by Conrad and M'Munn—Where he has on hand, (and will be constantly supplied with) a general assortment of

Groceries and Liquors,

Of the first quality, which he offers for sale at reduced prices.

Nov. 27. tf

Washington Dancing Assembly.

THE first Assembly will be held at Stelle's Hotel, on Tuesday evening the first of December, and will be continued every two weeks during the season.

November 25.

City of Washington,

Commissioners Office,

2d October, 1801.

BY virtue of an act of Assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled "A further supplement to the act concerning the Territory of Columbia and City of Washington," the Commissioners will expose to public sale for ready money, at William Rhodes's Tavern, in the said city, on the EIGHTH day of DECEMBER next, the following Lots in the said city, to wit: Nos 3 4 and 5 in square no 99, nos 1 2 4 7 8 9 14 15 and 16 in sq no 196, no 10 in sq no 347, nos 1 & 19 in sq no 635, no 4 in sq no 317, nos 8 15 16 17 18 & 19 in sq no 37, no 8 in sq no 40, no 2 in sq no 43, no 4 in sq no 59, no 1 in sq no 60, nos 2 & 3 in sq no 91, nos 1 2 3 8 9 10 11 12 19 20 21 22 28 29 & 30 in sq no 76, nos 9 & 10 in sq no 77, no 3 in sq no 83, nos 16 17 & 18 in sq no 85, nos 1 & 8 in sq no 6, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 19 & 20 in sq no 20, nos 1 2 7 8 9 10 11 25 & 26 in sq no 33, nos 15 16 17 20 24 25 26 & 27 in sq no 105, nos 9 10 & 12 in sq no 118, no 20 in sq no 141, nos 14 15 & 16 in sq no 166 no 1 in square north of sq no 580, no 1 in sq north of sq no 583, nos 1 & 2 in sq no 107, nos 2 & 12 in sq no 23, no 12 in sq no 288, no 2 in sq no 317, no 7 in sq no 345, no 6 in sq no 409, no 13 in sq no 535, no 3 in sq no 579, nos 4 & 14 in sq no 580, nos 2 & 18 in sq no 583, nos 5 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 17 18 & 19 in sq no 585, nos 9 10 12 13 14 17 & 18 in sq no 587, nos 13 & 14 in sq no 643, nos 4 and 5 in sq no 734, no 3 in sq south of sq no 825, no 10 in sq no 799, no 2 in sq 821, no 13 in sq 840, no 2 in sq 847, nos 12 and 13 in sq 874, nos 15 and 19 in sq 102, no 1 in sq south of sq no 102, nos 6 7 & 8 in sq no 120, nos 24 25 26 & 27 in sq 126 no 7 in sq 142, one half of no 18 in sq 143, nos 3 and 4 in sq 70, nos 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 & 28 in sq 172, nos 1 2 5 6 10 11 12 13 16 17 and 21 in sq 185, nos 8 9 10 and 14 in sq 256, nos 2 3 17 18 in sq no 290, nos 2 5 6 13 14 in sq no 321, nos 1 3 5 and 9 in sq 322, nos 1 2 5 6 10 11 15 and 16 in sq no 348, nos 5 6 7 12 13 14 19 20 24 25 and 26 in sq 457, no 2 in sq 2, nos 1 and 3 in sq no 7, nos 6 7 8 10 11 12 and 13 in sq 75, nos 4 5 and 6 in sq 119, nos 1 9 11 12 and 13 in sq 222, no 7 in sq 432, nos 2 and 3 in sq 796, no 6 in sq 432, no 5 in sq 461, no 9 in sq 1064, nos 1 2 3 4 6 and 7 in sq south of sq no 744, no 1 in sq 461, no 2 in sq 644, no 16 in sq 799, no 17 in sq 728, no 1 in sq 291, no 2 in sq 47, nos 15 and 16 in sq 198 nos 3 5 6 7 6 10 12 13 and 14 in sq 31[illegible] nos 2 3 4 5 6 and 2 in sq 343, nos 2 3 4 5 and 6 in sq 344, nos 1 7 3 4 15 16 17 18 19 20 in sq 374, nos 1 4 5 8 9 and 12 in sq 403, nos 3 4 5 6 7 in sq 40[illegible], nos 2 3 6 7 10 and 11 in sq 427, nos 2 3 4 5 and 6 in sq 428, nos 7 8 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 and 21 in sq 534, nos 5 6 7 8 9 10 and 11 in sq no 535, no 20 in sq 585, no 13 in sq 587, no 2 in sq 643, no 2 in sq south of sq no 825, nos 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 and 26 in sq 826, no 2 in sq 997, no 3 in sq south of sq no 1019, nos 2 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 26 23 24 in sq 1020, no 2 in sq 1021, no 1 in sq 1022, nos 1 2 3 11 12 13 and 14 in sq 1023, nos 5 and 6 in sq 1024, nos 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 11 in sq 1045 nos 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 and 13 in sq 1046 nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 and 28 in sq 1047, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 and 24 in sq 1048, nos 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 & 9 in sq 164, no 14 sq 799 nos 6 7 8 9 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 & 20 in sq 847, nos 1 2 3 4 5 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 & 34 in sq 877, nos 25 26 27 28 31 and 32 sq 1048, nos 1 and 3 sq 1065, nos 1 5 6 in sq north east of 1065, no 1 sq 1066, nos 2 3 7 8 9 10 12 and 13 in sq 158, nos 1 4 5 6 and 7 in sq 161, nos 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 and 18 in sq 247, nos 1 2 3 4 10 11 in sq 452, nos 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 and 14 in sq 453, no 1 in sq south of sq no 463, nos 3 4 5 and 6 in sq 492, nos 5 9 & 10 in sq no 493, nos 4 5 & 6 in sq no 494, nos 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 & 28 in sq 517, nos 2 4 6 & 8 in sq 518, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 & 20 in sq 529, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 & 7 in sq 537, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 & 28 in sq 538, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 & 8 in sq 565, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 & 21 in sq 567, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 & 33 in sq 568, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 & 24 in sq 569, nos 2 4 & 6 in sq 570, no 2 in sq 572, nos 2 & 3 in sq 577, nos 1 2 3 4 5 & 6 in sq 581, nos 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 & 20 in sq 584, nos 3 6 7 8 9 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 & 26 in sq 640, nos 2 3 4 5 15 16 17 18 20 21 & 22 in sq 642, nos 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 & 21 in sq east of sq no 642, nos 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 & 27 in sq south of sq no 643, nos 3 4 & 6 in sq 644, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 & 28 in sq 645, nos 1 2 & 17 in sq 1000, nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 24 25 26 34 35 & 36 in sq 1043, nos 2 3 & 14 15 16 17 18 in sq 1066, nos 10 11 12 13 & 14 in sq 1067, nos 1 2 3 4 11 12 & 13 in sq 1078, nos 1 & 2 in sq south of 1091, nos 1 2 9 10 11 & 12 in sq 1092, nos 1 2 3 14 15 16 17 18 19 & 20 in sq 1105, nos 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 & 13 in sq 1116, no 9 in sq 1117, nos 5 6 7 & 8 in sq 1123, nos 5 6 7 & 8 in sq 1130, no 3 in sq 1148, and no 4 in sq 1149.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day (Sundays excepted) till the whole shall be sold, or until the further order of the Commissioners. The highest bidder shall be preferred; but if he fails to pay the money offered, on the day of sale, the next highest bidder shall be considered as the purchaser; provided he pays the money offered by him previous to opening the sale on the ensuing day; if he also fails, the sale shall be void, the lots bid for again, exposed without further notice, and both bidders excluded from purchasing during the sale.

WILLIAM THORNTON,
ALEXANDER WHITE,
TRISTRAM DALTON.