

Captain Stanwood has favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a manuscript in the French language, of which the following is a literal translation:

"Captain Duvialla, arrived from Bourdeaux at Point a Petre, in 19 days, reports—That there is a definite arrangement with the Americans. Buonaparte arrived before Genoa in time to relieve Massena, having taken three fourths of the army of Melas. Italy is in possession of the French. Moreau has obtained a third victory."

Another New-York paper adds to this intelligence that orders had been received at Guadaloupe by the corvette, prohibiting the capture of American vessels. [On this subject FACTS speak louder than words.]

Captain Stanwood failed from Martinique the first of July. On that day a British packet arrived there from Falmouth in 18 days, the commander of which told captain Stanwood that on his passage he fell in with a British frigate bound to the first port in England he could make, with dispatches from lord St. Vincent to the board of admiralty, stating that the Brest fleet, (consisting of 51 sail of the line besides smaller vessels) was out of the harbour, and requesting a reinforcement. It was added that another insurrection had broken out in Ireland, which had assumed a formidable aspect, and occasioned considerable alarm to the British government.

The brig Sally, James Stewart, master, was to sail from St. Bartholomews for this port or New-London, about the 16th July.

The above intelligence, so far as regards the relief of Genoa, is confirmed by the following extract from a letter which was received by a very respectable commercial house in this city yesterday morning, from their correspondent at Saïem, dated

Saturday morning, 19th July.

"Captain Joseph Orne, in the brigantine Essex, arrived last evening in 32 days from Gibraltar, brings the pleasing intelligence that Massena is relieved. On the 18th May he made a sally from Genoa, and gained a complete victory over the Austrians, routed the besiegers, killing and making prisoners of a great many men. Genoa was never destitute of provisions, as it was supplied by boats from Barcelona and the Spanish coasts. The news may be relied on. Capt. Orne saw many of the wounded officers."

July 31.

Accounts from Detroit, of June 2, say—"that the Indians are fighting amongst themselves; and that numbers have been killed in the Wabash country. Six Wiamdots, who had stolen horses on the Sciota had been killed by the white men. Belts of wampum with war speeches have been sent to the different nations in this quarter."

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

From late Paris papers.

Talleyrand, says a Paris paper of 10th May, is extremely ill. Some doubts are entertained of his recovery.

It is intended by the Dutch to defend the entry of the Meuse and Texel by chevaux de frise, constructed upon the plan of those used in the Delaware during the revolutionary war.

The ministers of Russia and Prussia have lately demanded of the senate of Hamburg, the suppression of the sale of a work, entitled, "Private life of Catharine," under penalty of the displeasure of their royal masters.—The senate thought prudent to comply.

July 29.

An association is formed in Newark, N. J. and generally signed by the respectable inhabitants thereof, for the purpose of enforcing the laws for the observance of the Sabbath.

Dr. Samuel Perry, of New-Bedford, has communicated to the public the successful result of two experiments in curing the locked-jaw by means of electricity. Previous to the application of the electrical fluid, recourse had been had to bleeding, cathartics, antispasmodics, the warm bath, and opium applied internally and externally, without the least effect on either case. But a small receiver being filled and discharged through the jaws of the persons affected, they flew open instantaneously. In one case the complaint was entirely removed by three shocks, in the other by an occasional shock for a few days. Both the patients were strong and healthy persons, the one a man, and the other a woman, and the mode of treating them had been similar.

July 30.

A letter from David M. Clarkson, Esq; to the secretary of the navy, states, that there are only 15 American prisoners at Guadaloupe, (Port de la Liberté.) There remained at St. Kitts, 180 French prisoners.

It is a curious fact, that the insect called the Rose-bug, which, used formerly to be found on rose bushes only, has within a few years multiplied and spread, so as to injure many of our early fruits, particularly cherries. They appeared in myriads eating cherries, and young apples and peaches, till about the first of July when they all disappear.

This fact has been the subject of remark in many states, and it is worthy the notice of the curious naturalist.

July 31.

A proclamation, dated the 8th of July, has been issued by the governor of Georgia, respecting the designs of William Augustus Bowles, forswearing the citizens of that state, under the penalty prescribed by the law of the United States, entitled, "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," from enlisting in the service of the said Bowles, and charging all officers, civil and military belonging to the state, to be

watchful, and vigilant, in apprehending, and securing, any person or persons, residents, inhabitants or citizens within this state, who may have received, or citizens within this state, who may have received, or hereafter may receive any commission from the said William A. Bowles, for the purpose of committing hostility against the Spanish government, or on any other pretence whatsoever, as well as in apprehending and securing all and every person or persons residents, inhabitants, or citizens within the state, who may have enlisted, or may hereafter enlist, in any troop or company, raised or to be raised, in virtue of any such commission or commissions, from the said Wm. A. Bowles, the same being contrary to the true intent and meaning of the aforementioned solemn treaty, as well as the existing laws of the United States.

PETERSBURG, July 22.

A PRODIGY.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman of this town, from a correspondent in the city of Raleigh, North-Carolina.

"A most curious spectacle was exhibited in this city a few days ago. A female of the canine species was delivered of the most perfect *lusus naturæ* that has ever been beheld in this part of the world, or I believe in any other. I will give you as accurate a description of it as I can. Its shape more resembles that of a child than any thing else I can compare it to—indeed it appears to be a composition of the human and brute parts of the creation. It has three heads, viz. one on each shoulder, and another between them—the one in the middle is the exact representation of a human face; those on the shoulders no way differing from those of a dog. It has six legs, two of which stand upright on its back, and four tails. I forgot to mention that the middle head, instead of being covered with hair similar to that on the body, is furnished with black curly hair like that on the head of a negro—and hands, instead of paws, are placed on the ends of those legs or arms (which ever they may be called) which stand upright on the back.

"The owner of this curious animal expects to make a fortune by it—he sets out in few days on his travels, and will no doubt pass through Petersburg, when you will see it with your own eyes, and I dare say you will be as little able to account for such a strange appearance as I can be."

To Naturalists, the following *quære* is submitted, viz.—Whether the foregoing birth originated from an unlawful connexion—or from a misconception—or from what other cause?

BALTIMORE, July 30.

From a Paris paper—"The Porte has promised the pacha of Belgrade, that if he will conquer Passawan Oglou so completely as to render him incapable of making further resistance, he shall be honoured with the dignity of grand vizier. The pacha in consequence has redoubled his exertions against his rival. Passawan Oglou is actually supported by Allin Bassa, pacha and governor of Macedonia, who makes it a common cause with him. The junction of these daring characters makes the Porte very uneasy."

July 31.

Doctor Charles Brown, an officer in the continental service, has presented to Peale's Museum, a CANOE, made of birch bark. It measures 23 feet in length, breadth 4 feet, and 26 inches deep. Although of this large size, yet is so light that two men may carry it with ease.

This canoe was constructed at Sayanan Bay, on Lake Huron. It carried 6 persons and 1200 weight of baggage across the lakes.

The doctor in coming down to New-York, passed a portage of 25 miles, viz. 9 at the Falls of Niagara, and 16 at Schenectady and Albany. It was his intention to come round through the sounds and up the Delaware; but cold and bad weather induced him to have it carried from Brunswick to Trenton, from whence he descended the river to this city.

When we look on this canoe (the work of an Indian woman) it should remind us of an excellent custom among several nations of the Aborigines of America. They esteem their daughters unfit for marriage before they can make a canoe; and say, they ought not to be given as a spouse before they can be a HELP MATE.

[A. Daily Advertiser]

August 1.

The city of Washington being situated in the centre of the United States from north to south, at the head of ship navigation, on a large river, in a temperate climate, surrounded by a populous, rich and fertile country, fixed upon as the permanent seat of government for a great and free people, has advantages for an extensive commercial city, superior perhaps to those of any other place in the world. The judicious plan on which it has been established—spacious streets, avenues for air and prospect, regulations relative to cleanliness and security from fire, give it decided advantages on the score of health, pleasantness and security, and will long throw additional lustre on the character of its founder. Business has already taken a spring since the arrival of the public offices and since it has become certain that congress will in future hold their sessions here; and the numerous buildings now going up give a pleasing presage of the rapidity of its growth.

[Wash. City Gaz.]

From the Salem Gazette of July 24.

A letter from captain Richard Gardner, of the ship Hazard of this place, dated Tenerife, May 27, informs, that he had seen and conversed with the captain of a French national brig, which had been chased in there, direct from Brest, bound to the Ile of France—who informed that peace had been concluded between France and America—that the American flag was flying at Brest—that his orders were particular not to intercept unarmed neutrals, i. e. ves-

sels without commissions, and positive, not to touch any American ships whatever—And that prize vessels had been purchased up by the Americans at the different ports in France, in order it was supposed to come home. This intelligence the French consul expressed in the presence of the new French consul, (who captain Gardner speaks of in respectable terms) to be the truth—and the consul affixed the seal of the republic to the declaration, and gave it to capt. G. The brig left Brest about the last of April or the first of May, and was bound to the Ile of France with new commissions and dispatches from the first consul which the commissioners assured capt. G. (on their honour) contained declarations of peace and good will towards the American flag. Capt. G. adds—I am really inclined to think it is peace.

August 2.

The Publicist, a Paris paper, says, excepting the generals, the army of the Rhine and that of Italy are prohibited from writing any military or political news. The couriers are also forbid under a severe penalty to speak on the subject of their mission.

From a Charleston paper of the 17th ultimo.

FORGERY.

An Irishman, by name John M. Murray, was arrested on a warrant from justice Bentham, and committed to the goal of this city on Tuesday night, as one of a gang concerned in counterfeiting and issuing Baltimore bank notes of 100 dollars.

Information had been forwarded by the mayor of Baltimore to a gentleman of this city, that an accomplice of Murray was then confined in goal, for passing forged notes of 100 dollars of the Baltimore bank and that in expectation of lessening his punishment he had confessed that they were executed by Murray and himself in Charleston, South-Carolina. He likewise described the person of Murray, his residence and the part of it (under the floor of one of the lower rooms, No. 19, King-street) where the plates and other necessary implements were concealed. Upon the arrest of Murray and the examination of the premises, the correctness of the information was established. The copper plate and two notes of the Baltimore bank, for 100 dollars each, were found.

By the confession of the first villain, it is stated that they had stamped 85 notes of 100 dollars each and that between the two they had passed off 80 of them—the small sum of 8000 dollars.

The copper plate is said to be well executed; but the paper is rather darker and browner than the genuine notes.

August 4.

COMMUNICATION.

By a gentleman of this city, arrived in the eastern stage on Saturday last we are assured, that the cities of New-York and Philadelphia continue healthy. We rejoice at this, and sincerely pray for its continuance.

THE JUNE PACKET.

We had information yesterday of the arrival of the British June Packet at Halifax, with London papers to June 10. We have received a Halifax paper printed immediately after the arrival, which, of course merely contains a short summary. It is ascertained however, that on the 10th of June, there was in London, no information of the capture or relief of Genoa. The Austrian general Melas, apprised of the advance of Buonaparte, had determined to proceed to Turin on the 14th of May, there strengthen himself, and, if not attacked, to commence offensive operations against the French army of reserve in Piedmont. The intelligence from Germany is to the latter part of May. Ulm was not then taken. The head quarters of the Austrian army were on the northern side of the Danube. Moreau has discovered no disposition to penetrate further into Germany but seems to meditate a movement towards the Tyrol to favour the operation of the army of reserve; to which he has already detached a corps of 25,000 men. It is said the combined fleets have got to sea from Brest and that lord St. Vincent is in pursuit of them. The death of Suwarrow has been officially announced. The British government have received advices, which establish the truth of the late report of the success of the French troops in Egypt over a Turkish army.—Tidings relative to the negotiation between the United States and France, continue contradictory.

[Boston paper.]

Annapolis, August 7.

We are requested to publish the following:
From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Yand and Brown.

Jefferson's letter to Mazzei having appeared considerably mutilated in your Gazette of yesterday, you are requested to publish the following original for of it, together with the subjoined remarks.

A SUBSCRIBER.

JEFFERSON'S LETTER TO MAZZEI.

OUR political situation is prodigiously changed for you tell us. Instead of that noble love of liberty that a republican government which carried us through the dangers of the war, an Anglo-monarchical party has risen; their avowed object is to impose us the subjection, as they have already given us the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friends to those principles, as also the men of talents, have against us, republicans, the executive power, judiciary power, (two of the three branches of our

Published at Florence, 18 January, 1792; at Philadelphia in the Monitor, 25th January, 1792; and at Philadelphia, in Porcupine Gazette, 4th May, 1792.