

answer of the Austrian cabinet. No Paris papers have arrived.

A detachment of the royal artillery marched into Deal yesterday, and were immediately embarked on board transports in the Downs. A considerable body of troops is, it is said, to be embarked to-day at Portsmouth.

Dispatches were received this morning from Sir Sidney Smith.

A messenger was sent off this day to the British ambassador at the court of Naples.

The courier who arrived yesterday brought with him overland dispatches from the different presidencies in India. The marquis of Wellesly's letters are dated from Calcutta, the 7th of March. Every thing is quiet in India. A negotiation was in great forwardness with the nabob of Oude, for his highness to relinquish the management of his affairs, and to retire on a pension from the East-India company.

Vizier Ally, who was privy to the assassination of Mr. Cherry, and other of the company's servants, about two years ago, has been brought down to Calcutta, and is confined as a close prisoner in fort William.

The letter from Mr. Tooke, the company's agent at Constantinople, mentions the report of some advantages gained by the Turks over the French in Egypt.

One hundred and twenty passports have this week been made out at the alien-office, for French emigrants to return to France.

A private letter from the Hague, dated 24th ultimo, mentions that numbers of Frenchmen arrive there daily from England, on their way to Paris, their names having been erased from the emigrant list.

PARIS, June 24.

Paris was illuminated yesterday evening. It was the first spontaneous illumination that has taken place for these last nine years. Gaiety was general; the labourers quitted their work, every thing had the air of a fête. The counsellors of state hastened to address the first consul the expressions of those sentiments which they partook in common with all France, and together with the ambassadors and the ministers, went to pay their respects to Madame Buonaparte. Eugene Beauharnais, her son, is one of those brave men who signalized himself in the affair of the 25th, and a letter of Buonaparte bears testimony to his valour. She held in her hand a letter of general Berthier, containing a sprig of laurel taken from a crown which surmounted one of the colours taken from the enemy; "Preserve this laurel religiously (writes Berthier), it cost us very dear." It is worthy of observation by those who reflect upon the instability of human events, that probably the guns at the tower of London will announce the taking of Genoa, at the very moment the guns of the Thuilleries are announcing the recapture of that place.

If we may credit letters from Francfort, the inhabitants of Vienna, already very much discontented with the defeats of field-marshal Kray, openly broke out into murmurs, when they learned that Buonaparte had passed the Alps without opposition, and after having rendered himself master of Milan, menaced all Italy. The populace, mingling their cries with the complaints of the people, advanced even under the walls of the Imperial palace, to re-demand the archduke, "whose disgrace," as they said, "was the source of all the disasters."

June 30.

Postscript, 10 o'clock at night.

Important news has been received this evening from the Rhine. The Austrians have evacuated the environs of Ulm—they have even left but a small garrison in the town. We are masters of the positions that command it. We have taken Nording.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Telegraphic dispatches from Huningen, June 23, eighth year of the French republic, one and indivisible, at night.

Marsau, general in chief of the army of the Rhine, to the minister of war.

The right wing of the army has forced the passage of the Danube, on Blinshelm, and Dillingen. The enemy opposed a lively resistance, but were defeated by our troops, who took 14 pieces of cannon, and four stand of colours. Three thousand men besides were made prisoners.

BERLIN, June 17.

Extra of a private letter.

Count de Luzi sat off on the 14th June as Prussian envoy extraordinary to the court of Petersburg.

Mehemed-Effendi-Bey-Effendi, charge d'affaires of the Ottoman Porte, to the court of Prussia, arrived this morning at Berlin.

It is asserted that the Czar has forbidden the importation of English merchandise into Russia; that he is putting himself in a formidable state of defence by sea; and that a confederacy is said to be forming among the northern powers, to repress the depredations which, without regard for any flag, are daily committing by the British.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

Or the Commission.

[From the New York Gazette of yesterday.]

"In our Gazette of yesterday we mentioned the arrival in the Sound, of the ship Columbus, from Rochelle. Yesterday the Columbus arrived at this port, and the dispatches were immediately put in the post-office, and will be forwarded this morning to the office of the secretary of state. A gentleman who came passenger in the Columbus informs us, that these dispatches were brought down to Rochelle by the se-

cretary of the American legation, and were dated the last of May.

And the following is from the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, of the same date:

Captain Gardiner, who arrived here on Saturday, in the ship Columbus, from Rochelle, informs, that at the time he left Paris, which was about the 12th June, the negotiations between our commissioners and those of the French republic were going on, but were somewhat retarded in their progress by the indisposition of Joseph Buonaparte, one of the commissioners.—What may have occurred since that time, we pretend not to say: but we are strongly inclined to discredit the report by way of St. Sebastians, that the negotiations were suspended."

PATHETIC.

The following incident requires not the aid of the pencil to awaken every feeling congenial to humanity, nor, in exciting our tenderest sympathy for the unhappy sufferers, can it fail to rouse the keenest indignation against the authors of such inhuman wrongs.

Two vessels, belonging to citizens of the United States, concerned in the infamous traffic of human flesh on the coast of Africa, have been lately captured and sent into this port by the Ganges sloop of war.

Taken at different times, they arrived separately at the quarantine station, the one having on board one hundred and eighteen, and the other sixteen unhappy victims.

With a view to their health and convenience it was deemed proper to land and encamp these unfortunate people. Scarce had this benevolent measure been effected, and the miserable Africans mingled with their fellow sufferers when a husband and wife! who had been torn from their home and happiness, and hurried on board separate vessels by their brutal oppressors, met and recognized each other. Lost, for a moment, in an ecstasy of surprise, they exhibited a scene of tenderness, which would have softened even the savage hearts of those who had occasioned their separation. But the meeting was more than the unhappy female could support; her frame, shaken by the influence of her affections, yielded to the shock, and she was prematurely a mother!

Let the monsters who encourage and who practice this horrid traffic, reflect on the vengeance of an offended God. An appeal to their conjugal or their parental feelings was a lost hope, and a mockery of humanity.

To console the feelings of our readers, we can assure them that the beneficence of the Abolition Society, and the general sympathy of our citizens, have greatly alleviated the sufferings of these much injured people; and we are happy in knowing that the unfortunate woman is recovering.

August 21.

Trade interdicted with Baltimore, as well as Norfolk.

Health-office, 8th mo. 21, 1800.

Whereas the Board of Health have received information that a contagious disease, dangerous to the community, now exists in Norfolk, Virginia; and also the city of Baltimore being, as is represented to us, equally sickly—

Whereupon, Resolved, with the assent and approbation of the mayor, that all vessels from thence bound to the port of Philadelphia, bring to at the lazaretto, to receive a visit from the resident physician, and there wait the determination of the board.

And further, that no person (or goods capable of retaining infection) from Norfolk or Baltimore, shall be permitted to come to the city or county of Philadelphia, until they produce a satisfactory certificate of their being at least 15 days, in a healthy state, from thence, under the penalty of five hundred dollars; agreeable to the 7th section of the health law, half of which will be paid to the informer, on conviction. All proprietors of stages, both by land and water, are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the board,

EDWARD GARRIGUES, President.

PETER KRYSER, Sec'y.

BALTIMORE, August 23.

The Tunisians have declared hostilities against the Danes, and have taken one of their ships in the Mediterranean.

Don Chacon, who was governor of Trinidad at the time it was taken by the English, has been beheaded at Madrid, pursuant to a council of war, for having betrayed his trust in the surrender of the island.

Arrived ship Defiance, captain Smith, 39 days from Cadiz.

In the Defiance came passenger Mr. IZARDI, American consul for the port of Cadiz. The chat of the town on the arrival of the above gentleman, was, that our commissioners had concluded a treaty with France, and that he was the bearer of the articles! On waiting on him, we learnt that his latest advices from Paris were only to the 23d June, which said the envoys had embarked on board the Portsmouth, having accomplished the object of their mission. [This we know from later information, not to be accurate.] A circumstance which induces him to think the negotiation was favourably progressing, was that about a week before sailing, he applied to the French consul for a passport; but was refused unless he should take passage on board an unarmed vessel—on these terms it was rejected. A few days afterwards a passport was delivered to him by the consul, with permission to embark on board an armed one; and he observed at the same time, that he hoped the two nations would shortly be friends again.

Mr. Izardi left Cadiz on the 14th ult. at which time the blockade of that port was continued by a squadron under the command of Lord Keith, who, it appears, had left Genoa; and several American, Da-

nish and Swedish vessels, bound to and from it, had been captured by them.

Extra of a letter from Curacao, 2d August, 1800.

"On Wednesday 23d ult. an armed force arrived here from Guadaloupe, consisting of two brigs and three schooners, bringing with them about 1500 soldiers, sailors, &c. which, together with the Vengeance's crew, make about 2000 men. To this moment I cannot learn that they have made any other demand than the government to be given over to them, which the governor has refused, and has taken measures to repel force, if that should be attempted. The burghers are under arms day and night. It is said, (and it appears probable to me) that their view is to raise money, but to what amount I do not know. They have landed the troops on the opposite side of the harbour to the fort some days ago; but I do not learn that they have done any thing towards fortifying themselves. They are yet very quiet, and excellent discipline is observed by the officers.

"The Vengeance is ready for sea."

BOARD OF HEALTH.

UNINFLUENCED by any expectations that may have been given through any improper or inaccurate publication in the public prints—but conceiving it a duty we owe to our fellow-citizens, the board after having spared no pains to acquire a full knowledge of the state of the health of the city, especially of that part called Fell's Point, both by personal inspection, as well as by collecting all the information we could obtain from the physicians and other inhabitants on the said Point, are now enabled to lay before the public a candid statement of facts:

Westward of Jones's falls, the city at present is uncommonly healthy, notwithstanding a few solitary cases of sudden deaths have lately happened therein.

On Fell's Point, we find an inflammatory bilious fever now exists—it first made its appearance along the water next the cove, between the inspection house and the causeway and progressing gradually up Bond and Fleet-streets, and thence spread in various directions into other adjacent streets.

We have no hesitation in declaring it to be entirely owing to our own local sources of filth, vegetable and animal putrefaction and marsh effluvia within and around that part of the city, particularly the foul shore of the cove above mentioned, and not to any imported or human contagion. This being also the unanimous opinion of the faculty in that part of the city, strongly points out that the means of prevention in future, under favour of Divine Providence, are in our own hands, and that a rigorous and energetic execution of the nuisance and health ordinances must, and we have no doubt, will take place.

We are happy in stating, that in our visit to Fell's Point yesterday, we found that since the fall of rain on the 17th inst. there seems to be a suspension of the contagious influence of the atmosphere, the number of new cases having greatly diminished, owing to the coolness of the weather, and an uncommon high tide, with a fresh S. E. wind which is washing and cleansing the said foul shore.

Finding it difficult to ascertain with accuracy the number that have been taken sick and that have died since the commencement of the disease, we can only say that the physicians, one and all, informed us, that but a small number, comparatively speaking, of their patients have died. But being desirous to deal in facts and not in conjecture, we called upon all the practicing physicians on the Point and obtained from them the actual number of their patients at present, and among them the number of those which in their opinion are dangerous.

The total number of sick being 115
Supposed dangerous 12

This compared with a daily return of the burials, which we shall continue to publish from this day forward, signed by the secretary, will enable our fellow-citizens to judge for themselves; as it is the mortality of a disease that ought to designate its malignant nature, and not the number of the diseased. An occasion may require we shall give further information of its operation; and we earnestly recommend to all concerned, cautiously to avoid all exciting causes, among which are, intemperance in drink, and diet, catching cold from thin clothing, night air or rain, and violent exercise or labour under a hot sun.

Thus, fellow citizens, you have now before you an undisguised view of the real state of the present disease—whether we are censured by some for being too candid, or by others for not using a more terrific name in describing it, is with us no consideration. Paced as we are, as guardians to watch over the health of the city, the faithful discharge of our duty alone has governed us, and we trust always will.

JOHN STUMP,
ADAM FORDEREN,
JOSEPH TOWNSEND,
HEBRARIA WATERS,
WILLIAM JACKSON, } Comm'rs
of
health.

City of Baltimore, August 21.

Annapolis, August 28.

We are requested to publish the following:

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WE have been told by the poets of old, that Medus turned every thing he touched into gold; and that the head of Medusa turned every person who saw it, into stone. Strange as this may seem; yet the spirit of party is of a nature quite as marvellous. It has converted the elegant reasoning of Jefferson against religious establishments, into a blasphemous argument against religion itself. As the bee converts into honey the same juices, which the toad changes into poison; so glibbed sea-