

or that their persons will be respected. The arbitrary power of the first magistrate may in a moment consign them to perish in the dark recesses of the temple, or to rot in the damp dungeons of the Conciergerie.

We informed our readers, that Mr. Tierney was to join the present ministers. He has been appointed treasurer of the navy in the room of Mr. Bage. The appointment will, we believe, be gazetted this evening. Mr Tierney will certainly be a most valuable acquisition.

The Hazard sloop of war, which was erroneously reported to have been taken, has brought an account of the capture of a French frigate. She was watching the motions of our channel fleet, when admiral Cornwallis, willing no doubt that she should have a nearer view of it, sent a frigate after her. She fired a few guns and struck.

Our Dover letter mentions the capture of a fine French West-Indiaman, and that a heavy firing was heard yesterday evening from the westward.

When Mr. Liston, our ambassador in Holland, discovered the measures taken there against the English, it was suspected that no British messenger would be allowed to leave the country, and particularly it was supposed no one would be able to sail from Helvoetsluis, the usual place of embarkation. To guard against this, Mr. East, the messenger, was sent by the way of Helvoet, and Mr. Wagstaff privately took a boat at Scheveling. The former was arrested. The latter made his way to England.

Our readers will recollect what surprise the Parisian journals affected to express, at the haste with which many of the English departed from Paris, while the late negotiations were going on, "as if the good faith of the French government were not a sufficient security for their safety, even if hostilities should be renewed." With what indignation must they now hear, that that same upright government, in contempt of the usages of all civilized nations, has issued a decree, ordering that all the English who are now in France shall be made prisoners of war.

A considerable number of troops have been recently marched into Calais, or quartered along the adjacent coast. The report was generally accredited at Calais, that the chief command of all the forces in that part of the republic had been given to general Massena, whose arrival from Paris was daily expected. Massena has, during the last two years, been boasting in Paris of the facility with which he could invade England, and many curious conversations; some warm debates on the subject have occurred between him and English gentlemen into whose company he has occasionally fallen. He is one of the most dashing, and at the same time avaricious generals in the French service. He would, no doubt, be very happy to levy contributions on London.

PARIS, May 21.

Telegraphic Dispatch.

The maritime prefect of Brest announces, under date this day, that two English frigates have taken two French ships in the bay of Audierne.

May 23.

An arrete was this day communicated to the three assemblies.

After inserting our orders of council for laying an embargo on French and Dutch ships, and for issuing letters of marque and reprisal, and the maritime prefect's dispatch given above, it orders all French commanders to commence hostilities against English ships. It also orders as follows:

3. All English enrolled in the militia, and not less than eighteen, or more than sixty, or bearing his Britannic majesty's commission, who are now in France, shall be immediately made prisoners of war, to answer for the citizens of the republic made prisoners by British ships or subjects before the declaration of war.

The arrete is followed by a reflection that we have committed hostilities without any declaration of war, and without any of the forms required by nations following the odious principle of a public right set up for ourselves alone.

The Moniteur of the 24th attempts to prove that we have mutilated or suppressed some important documents relative to the negotiation.

The legislative assemblies have, as was to be expected, echoed the sentiments of the government—they have thanked the first consul for his moderation.

The English at Paris, have been commanded to appear within 24 hours before the commandant of that place. They were then to be sent to Fontainebleau.—French funds have fallen to 47 1-2.

BERMUDA, July 9.

There are a number of capital fast sailing vessels here now fit for privateers, some of which might be sent out in a few days, and commissions will no doubt be issued immediately for the purpose; it is just the season to catch the homeward bound merchantment, which pass at no great distance from these islands.

The fortifications here are immediately to be put in a proper state of defence, and the gun boats are getting ready.

There was a great press for seamen by the boats of admiral Duckworth's fleet at Jamaica lately, which took a number of mariners from the merchantmen; a number of stout Americans voluntarily entered.

BOSTON, July 18.

WASHINGTON.

"There is a history in this man's life, figuring the nature of the time deceased."

We are happy to announce, that the LIFE OF WASHINGTON, the materials for which have

been collecting and arranging for upwards of three years, and which have excited in the highest degree the literary expectations of both hemispheres, is now so far matured and completed, that two of the volumes are ready for the press. Judge MARSHALL is the biographer.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

Captain Irvin, of the sloop Sally, in 16 days from Antigua, has furnished us with the following information: On the 20th June, the British brig Busy, mounting 16 guns, captured a French ship from the coast of Guinea, with 337 slaves, 120 boxes of gold dust, and 460 elephant's teeth, and carried her into Antigua. On the 22d of the same month, a French sloop, laden with coffee in bulk, and bound for a port in the United States, was captured by the same brig, and carried into Antigua. On the 28th, the captain of the Busy sent his boat, well manned, into St. Pierre's, (Martinique) and cut out a large French merchant ship coppered to the bends, and carried her safe into Antigua. On the 29th, 5 sail of the line, 2 frigates, 2 sloops of war, 3 transports, with 7000 troops on board, proceeded from Antigua on an expedition against Martinique, with the intention of reducing that island. When the intelligence of war reached Antigua, three or four French vessels were lying there, who put to sea on the following night, having considerable property on shore. A very severe impress took place just before the departure of the expedition against Martinique—the American vessels in port were stripped of all their hands in one night, but such as had protections, or could prove their citizenship, were released the next day.

Accounts of the capture of Tobago had been received at Antigua.

A fleet of seven sail of the line and four transports had arrived at Barbadoes, and had captured 10 French transports on their passage.

The Emerald, Centaur, and Blenheim, of 74 guns each, and the Venus frigate, had cut out of St. Pierre's and Port Royal 32 sail of French merchant vessels.

Prices current at Antigua. Flour, 10 dollars; corn, 1 dollar per bushel; slaves, £. 16 10, currency, per thousand; boards, £. 9; beef, 13 dollars; melfs pork, 16 dollars.

Captain Stewart, of the British armed schooner John, from Montego Bay, (Jam.) informs us, that the armed brig Hunter arrived at Port Royal 25th June, with dispatches from the British government, announcing the renewal of hostilities. It was said she had captured a French merchant vessel on the passage, and had carried her into Port Royal. On the 15th June, the English fleet of merchantmen, consisting of 43 vessels, sailed for Europe; under convoy of eight sail of the line, two of which were to proceed to the end of the voyage, and the remainder to return to Jamaica. About 11 ships of the line, besides a number of frigates and smaller vessels, were at Jamaica when capt. Stewart sailed.

July 19.

By captain Harrington, who arrived on Sunday from St. Pierre's, Martinique, we are informed that Martinique was blockaded by two British seventy-fours, four frigates and two sloops of war. There were 5000 French troops at Fort-Royal, determined to oppose the British to the last extremity. The inhabitants are favourable to the British.

Flour 18 dollars; beef 23; pork 26 per barrel.

July 20.

IMPORTANT.

The following letter from an officer of the government, was yesterday received by a gentleman of this city, dated

Washington, July 15, 1803.

"The Louisiana treaty arrived last night. The price is fifteen millions three hundred thousand dollars, payable ten millions and a quarter in negotiable paper of the United States, redeemable in 15 years, which sum is to go to the French government; the balance is to cover demands of our citizens for French spoliation, payable at the pleasure of the government.—The cession is absolute to the South sea and the line of Mexico; it conveys a territory of one thousand miles in length by four hundred in breadth, and actually includes all West Florida, and is in all respects without condition or stipulation of any kind in favour of France or any other nation."

BALTIMORE, July 21.

A gentleman of the faculty, advises the use of flannel next the skin, as the most certain precaution against complaints in the bowels.

A HINT.

Amongst the number of esculent roots, the parsnip has two uncommon and little known qualities; one is, that it will endure the severest frost, and that it may be taken out of the ground in the spring as sweet as in autumn; the other is, that it may be preserved by drying, to any desired length of time.—This latter quality may suggest a method of preserving so pleasant and wholesome a vegetable for the use of seamen in long voyages, to prevent the scurvy and other disorders incident to a sea-faring life, which is often rendered tedious and distressing for the want of vegetable food, since parsnips dried and pared in tight casks, may be transported round the globe, without any loss of their flavour or diminution of their nutritive quality.

July 22.

CAUTION!

One gentleman only, had 55 dollars, in 5 dollar bank notes, crossed at the bank of Baltimore this forenoon. They were all of the letter X, of that bank, similar to those which have been heretofore de-

scribed, and had been transmitted to him in a letter from Virginia.

A LETTER

From the rev. Dr. Peters, of London, to the owners and keepers of sheep in the United States of America.

GENTLEMEN,

Formerly I lived amongst you and kept sheep; but could not keep them clean of ticks, enemies of the comfort and health of sheep, and also destroyers of wool and its growth.

Most certainly this inconvenience rested in my ignorance of the efficacious method used in Europe, to prevent or destroy those noxious insects which are pernicious and mortal to sheep.

It is evident that the climates, food and waters of America are as salubrious to sheep and their wool, as the climates, food and waters of Spain, France, England, or any part of Europe; yet your sheep in America are not so large and healthy, and their wool is not so long and fine as in Spain, France and England. This difference is artificial, and by no means natural; as I will endeavour to prove, by the wisdom, experience and care of shepherds in Europe:

1. The shepherds of France and England, take special care to give their sheep plenty of food, both in winter and summer, that they may never be struck with poverty.

2. They prevent their sheep taking colds, (which stop the mucous matter flowing through the nostrils and brings on the Poxe, a mortal disease) by a shelter that keeps off the snow and rain during the severity of winter, and leaving the sides and ends of the shelter open to the winds, necessary to moderate the heat natural to sheep, which resists all cold winds but cannot endure humidity.

3. They at all times keep their sheep clean of ticks, who are generated by poverty, dirt, cold, damps and ill health.

I have said, poverty is kept off by a plenty of food: dirt and colds are kept off by a circulating air under a cover which shelters them from snow and rains in winter—and they keep them clean of ticks by means of an ointment, (which I shall describe) they rub on in October annually in the following manner, and for this reason the shepherds call October, the shearing month.

To shave a sheep, the shepherd parts the wool with his fingers on the backbone from the head to the end of the tail, then with two fingers rubs the undion plentifully on the skin or flesh; so that the ointment may spread by heat of the body two or three inches down each side from the ridgebone.

The shepherd then parts the wool as before, two or three inches from the ridgebone, and rubs the undion as before in such abundance, as it will spread two or three inches downwards, then continues the same method all round the sheep. The shepherd will shave a score of sheep in one day; and the undion will kill and destroy all ticks, cure and prevent the scab, soften and supple the skin, promote the growth and increase the quantity of wool. The sheep being freed of ticks will be quiet, comfortable and healthy, whether fat or lean, and whether with a large fleece on or storn. The expence and trouble is too small to be mentioned, when compared to the profit, advantage, and humanity of the action. Thus to ameliorate the condition of the sheep in America will increase their numbers, and the fineness and quantity of wool, and thereby enable the inhabitants to supply their wants without the help of Europe.

Considering the advantageous commerce now going on between America and Europe, and seeing how easy it is for America to better her condition by taking proper care of its stocks of sheep and their wool, I have persuaded myself to believe that this communication will merit and secure the attention of all Americans between Panama and Greenland.

RECEIPT.

The mode of making the unctio to destroy ticks on sheep, &c.

Take one gallon of tar, put it into an iron kettle, over a slow fire, until rendered liquid; then having eight pounds of salt butter liquidated in another kettle, pour it gently into the tar kettle, stirring them well together, leaving the salt of the butter at the bottom, then increase the fire, and make the tar and butter boil together, stirring them all the time; after boiling pour it into any dish to cool. The next morning the unctio will be of a proper inspissation, and fit for use.

N. B. The next day after washing the sheep, they are sheared, and no ticks will appear until the wool becomes long in October, and incommoded by damps, damps and ill health, which are removed by a re-shaving.

One observation more seems necessary respecting the marine and nitrous salts, which are abundant in Spain and England, when compared with the lakes and interior parts of America. Sheep and cattle in Spain and England will not lick salt; because the air which they breathe supplies them with all necessary salts; but it is exactly the contrary at the lakes, and in the interior parts of America; therefore shepherds must supply their sheep weekly with marine salt, or they will loose their teeth, appetite and wool; consequently their health and lives.

To ameliorate your sheep and wool in America, this article must be strictly attended to.

To the editors of news-papers in New-York. I hope you will have the goodness to give this letter its place in your extensive papers, and desire a place in the United States to print it in their papers, that every shepherd and planter may reap the benefit pointed out, which to me appear of no little utility.