

tradited the report of the Imperial court having negotiated at Paris, by Count Corleto, agreeing to cede the left bank of the Rhine to France in exchange for Batavia.

The prospect of peace would seem still at a distance—the divided state of the empire procrastinates.

Nothing appears on the subject of any loss at sea by the English; we therefore presume, that the account from the Danish captain at Bourdeaux was at least premature.

The British minister has finally got rid of many expensive royal French emigrants, by landing them in France to be murdered by their countrymen. Their force and probable success in marching to Paris is strongly puff'd up in the London papers. If their progress should be as rapid as the two royal dukes were, Quixots might tremble for the national convention and their new constitution, but, as we see no apprehension from them in France, it is to be presumed that they will soon change their positions, *a la Duke de Yorke*.

They write from Suffex, (England) June 29, by the Eliza, that "We begin to be seriously alarmed on account of the dearth of provisions. The lower clafs of people are very discontented. Harvest is yet at a distance, &c."

The following letter was sent by the French prisoners of war, at Liverpool, to the consul of the United States resident there, accompanied by an ingenious and elegant model of a man of war carrying 120 guns, under the united colours of the French, Dutch and American republics.

"Mr. James Maury, consul of the United States of America.

"SIR,

"Chosen by my countrymen, the French prisoners of war, to express to you our thanks and also particularly to the American captains, whose liberality to us deserves our gratitude, I desire you will be the interpreter of our feelings to them. Remembering that we shared dangers with the citizens of America, and gloried in fighting for the establishment of their liberty, we could not suppose that they would be indifferent to the unhappy victims of war, whose sole aim is to establish the liberty of France. Though unhappily situated, we are true to our country, and shall yet enjoy a day of liberty.—When that day arrives, and we are at our homes, we will relate what thanks we owe to free Americans. Then shall we express to them every day our gratitude, and use as brethren those who relieved us when unhappy. We hope you will receive the man of war which accompanies this, as a pledge of our gratitude.—We hope you will enjoy for a long time that happiness which your virtues and kindness deserve. We shall in our misfortunes never be ungrateful; but always be with brotherly affection.

"For the French prisoners of war,
"G. HASPARD."

Prison of Liverpool, 29th Prairial, 3d year of the republic, one and indivisible.

Extra of a letter from Cadiz, to a merchant in this city, dated July 9, 1795.

"A peace between the Portuguese and Algerines, has been just concluded through the mediations of Great-Britain and Spain, so that if the Americans should not do the same, it will be very dangerous for them to venture this way."

Extra of another letter from a merchant in Cadiz, to his correspondent in this city, dated July 10.

"This day an express arrived here with an account of the Portuguese having made peace with the Algerines; therefore if Americans should not be able to do the same, it will be dangerous for any of them to venture this way, until some compromise takes place.—The Moors, who had detained two Swedes, have liberated them, and have given them five months to bring on their yearly presents, which by the latest accounts from Stockholm were already embarked, so that there is no vessel now so secure as a Swede."

Extra of a letter from Mr. Joseph M. Yznardi, consul at Cadiz, dated Cadiz, July 1, received by the ship Dispatch, Done, on Sunday, to Mr. John Halfey, merchant, of this city.

"Mr. Simson, consul of the United States at Gibraltar, has been commissioned to renew the treaty with the emperor of Morocco. He writes to our consul Joseph M. Yznardi, from Tangiers, under date of June 22, that he had been received, and since treated as coming from the United States, with all the respect and distinction shewn to the ambassadors of the most favored nation; from which we trust we may argue a favorable issue to the mission he is gone upon. Mr. S. further adds, that the flag of the United States runs no risk from Moorish cruifers. When this will be generally known with you, we expect more frequent arrivals from the United States, which have been very scarce indeed for some time past.

"We shall certainly have a peace with France very shortly. The people in this country are heartily sick of the war. Government notes created for the support of it lose sixteen per cent. A capital forgery has just been discovered to the amount of about 70,000 dollars, and God knows to what amount may be appearing, for greater part of the sales payment is made in these notes."

On Sunday arrived here the brig Hawkins, captain Davis, from Killibeg, in the north of Ireland, bound for Philadelphia. She had been out ten weeks—was victualled only for five—and brought men, women and children passengers, to the number of 260. Towards the latter end of the voyage they were reduced to an allowance of half a pint of water per day; several children died of thirst; and so extreme was their distress, as to excite the compassion even of a Bermudian privateer, whom they providentially fell in

with, and who supplied them with a few casks of water.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) August 11.

INDIAN TREATY.

Accounts from general Wayne's head quarters, at Greenville, as late as the 29th of July, inform, that the treaty was nearly completed; to receive the signatures of the chiefs to the articles, was all that was undone at that time. The boundary line is described as follows, viz. beginning at the mouth of Cayuga river, and running by the same to the fork, thence to a crossing place on the Muskingum, two miles northward of where Fort Lawrence formerly stood; thence through the dividing country between the heads of Glazie and St. Mary's rivers, and that of the Miami of the Ohio, to a place known by the name of Larnier's store, which is near the Miami, and is the southerly end of the carrying place between it and the St. Mary's river; thence by a line directly to Fort Recovery, which stands on the ground where St. Clair was defeated; thence by a direct line to the Ohio, immediately opposite the mouth of Kentucky river. There are a variety of reservations made for ports and trading places, as well as that of 150,000 acres opposite the rapids of Ohio, the French villages at and near Vincents, and including a considerable quantity of land round Detroit.

All the tribes have been fully represented at this treaty, who were objects of it. Those Shawanese and Lower Wyandots whom the British agents had purposely kept from coming forward earlier, would arrive at head quarters on the evening of the day our informant left that place. The Indians receive 20,000 dollars in goods at present, and 8000 dollars annually.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.

Extra of a letter from a very respectable house in New-York, dated September 2.

"We have the pleasure to assure you, that the epidemic which has given us so much alarm here has happily subsided so much, that we know only two or three new cases in several days, and that confidence is again in a great degree restored."

Extra of a letter dated Swanborough, N. C. 15th August, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"I now agreeable to promise resume my pen, in order to give you a further detail of the distress occasioned by the late gale, which happened on the first and second instant. The tide rose on Sunday upwards of fourteen feet, and the wind blew with such astonishing fury, that it carried away our warehouse with all our salt, &c. our smoke house with all our bacon, fat, &c. blew off the top of our store, carried away part of Charon's piazza, undermined and carried away Guion's two houses, wherein Ferrand and Wade resided, also run Wade's new schooner ashore completely rigged and half loaded, her masts are now hanging over the blacksmith's shop—About ten o'clock on Sunday poor old Mr. Swift lost both his houses and was near being killed in making his escape. At same time, the tide forced all the timber with the utmost fury against Ferrand's new vessel on the stocks, all ready for planking, beat down the shores, and forced her all to pieces in a few seconds—Our keel was nicely fixed on the blocks, but there is not now the least vestige remaining of where the keel was placed—I could enumerate a number of similar distresses, but you will no doubt soon be apprised of the loss occasioned by the late gale to Newbern, Wilmington, Ocracock, Washington, &c. and I make no doubt Charleston, S. C. has suffered severely—The keel of our vessel is safe along-side of our house, also the transom, stern, knees, and we are digging up the frame out of the sand as fast as we can find it.

"At the time of the gale Lillibridge had the whole of his shore swept clean, the old vessel carried off the stocks, his cedar, naval store houses, with all his naval stores carried away, his flat broke to pieces, and some of his large live oaks torn up by the roots—Dudley's house in front no longer commands any street, his piazza was undermined and near being carried away—it is really shocking to observe the destruction occasioned by this hurricane—I have just received news from Beaufort—Nathan Fuller had a brigantine on the stocks, and was carried off and broke to pieces in the same manner as Ferrand's. A number of their houses blown down, vessels carried up into the woods and corn fields. A new ship that was on the stocks at Harker's Island, on the straits near Beaufort, planked up to the bends, and building for some person in Baltimore, was carried off and dashed all to pieces—Whilst writing, I have just received news by a man from Wilmington, that they had no signs of any gale there."

CHARLESTON, August 22.

Captain Campbell of the schooner Patuxent, from Gonaives who arrived on Friday last, has given us the following particulars.

Early in July last—a large Bermudian built sloop, mounting 14 guns, in the service of the French republic, called the General Valette, off the south side of Cuba, attacked a ship belonging to the Spanish navy, mounting 22 guns; after fighting desperately for some time, the French captain laid along-side of the ship, in order to board her; the Spaniards resisted obstinately for some time, until their captain, finding, as was supposed, that he should otherwise be taken, ordered his magazine to be fired, which was accordingly done, and the ship blown up; the sloop's bow-sprit was between the fore and the main-mast of the ship, and was blown off. The Spanish crew perished, except twelve, who were brought into Gonaives by the sloop.

The inland towns in Hispaniola have lately been taken by the French; one of them, called Marabelly,

under the English government, but garrisoned by French aristocrats, capitulated; the other, the name of which Capt. Campbell does not recollect, belonging to the Spaniards, was carried by storm, and 60 men made prisoners.

It was generally believed at the Gonaives, that St. Mark's would shortly be evacuated by the English; the fever that had prevailed for some time in the West-Indies, had carried off a great number of the inhabitants, and of the garrison; it was called the grave of St. Domingo.

ANNAPOLIS, September 10.

The governor of Pennsylvania has issued his proclamation prohibiting the intercourse, by land or water, between the city of New-York, and the town of Norfolk, in Virginia, and the city of Philadelphia for the space of one month, or until the proclamation is revoked, under the penalty of three hundred dollars; on account of a contagious and infectious disease which exists in those places.

"Last Sunday morning departed this life, Mr. PATRICK M'GRATH, professor of humanity in St. John's College, a gentleman whose superior abilities as a teacher in the important office he held, justly merited and acquired the universal approbation and esteem of the governors and visitors—and whose amiable disposition—whose friendly and benevolent heart renders his death most sincerely lamented by a numerous acquaintance."

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,
August 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the funded debt, or stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum:

1st. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of January ensuing, the rate or proportion of two per centum of the principal of the debt or stock, expressed in the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan office where the said stock may stand credited at the close of the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the said creditors in person, or to their attorneys duly constituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced must contain an authority to receive the said reimbursement of principal, otherwise no more than the usual dividend or interest will be paid; and although the two per centum of principal to be redeemed, should not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in consequence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal shall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be issued during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, in consequence of any transfers of the said six per cent. stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expressed for the respective sums of the original capital stock. All persons who may negotiate the funded six per cent. stock of the United States, leaving a present interest, are therefore cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will be ninety-eight per centum of the sums expressed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of the secretary of the treasury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer
of the United States.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of October next, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to represent Anne Arundel county in the next general assembly.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel county.

September 9, 1795.

In CHANCERY, August 13, 1795.

John Sewell, } THE complainant applies to the
Peter Bond, } court for a decree to record in
indenture, executed to him on the second day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, by the defendant, Peter Bond, for conveying unto him the said John Sewell, and his heirs, the tract of land in Baltimore county called Bond's Forest, and part of MORGAN'S LOT, in consideration of two thousand pounds current money; the bill states, that the said defendant hath removed out of the state, it is thereupon ORDERED, That the said John Sewell procure a copy of this statement to be inserted in the Maryland-Gazette, at least three weeks successively, before the end of September next, to the intent, that the said defendant, or any other person who may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear before the first Tuesday of November next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.