

R A T I S B O N, June 19.

The note handed to the diet by the minister of Sweden, for Pomerania, runs in substance as follows: "His majesty the king of Sweden, animated by a sense of true attachment to the interests of the German empire, could not but be deeply affected by the explosion and duration of a war carried on there at least three years, to the greatest disadvantage of the empire. How many disadvantages might have been averted, if after a true estimation of things, the disputes with a neighbouring power had not been abandoned to the decision of the sword! This idea is always present in the mind of his majesty the king of Sweden, and fills his heart with the deepest grief. Only a small portion of the enormous expences occasioned by the war, would have been sufficient to indemnify the injured princes of the empire, whose sufferings were held forth as the pointed motive, and the indemnifying of whom was declared the sole object of the war; of a war which carried in its train, desolation over those countries, and famine and destruction in common, over the subjects of the belligerent powers. The armies of Germany are far from victorious. Increased forces and vigour are not sufficient to reconquer what have been lost. An independent state in the neighbourhood has been subdued, and all the north of Germany is evidently exposed to a speedy reduction. So critical is the situation of the German empire, that his majesty the king of Prussia, sensible of the universal danger, has concluded peace with France, and opened the way to a reconciliation between Germany and that power. His majesty the king of Sweden, who has formally recognised France as a republic, resolved, without hesitation, to accede as duke of Pomerania, to the peace concluded between France and Prussia, and consequently ceases to take any direct or indirect part in the war carried on in the name of the empire."

July 3. The important point whether an offer of peace should be made, is at last decided agreeably to the wishes of every true patriot.

The 3d July was the important day which all Germany looked for with panting anxiety. The ministers of the electors and princes assembled before ten o'clock in council. After some deliberation and an unexpected remonstrance of the college of the Imperial cities, the conclusion of the princes was finally adopted as the decree of the three colleges. The essential part of this conclusion of the empire runs as follows:—"His Imperial majesty shall be requested to offer as soon as possible, peace to the French nation; the manner of opening the negotiation as well as the chusing of a place for the intended congress depend on his Imperial majesty's decision; and it is hoped that his Prussian majesty, agreeably to his reiterated offer, will effectually contribute to the establishment of peace."

P A R I S, July 3.

The ambassadors of the Batavian republic gave, on Monday last, a fraternal entertainment to the Batavian and a number of French patriots. This fête had for its object the celebration of the alliance which had been concluded between the two nations. There were given for toasts "The two republics, and their representatives." Nor was Mr. Pitt forgotten, for the following was drank, "The destruction of the British minister, the pest and opprobrium of the human race!"

July 8. The movements which had taken place in the environs of Zurich, we hear, are appeased. An order of the magistrate, accompanied with a menace to send a formidable force amongst them, has settled the disturbance for the present.

It appears that the two courts of Sweden and Denmark wish to bind closer the bonds which unite them. On the 17th ult. the king of Sweden was at Copenhagen, and dined with the regent (the king excused himself on account of the distress he is under, on account of the late dreadful fire) on board the admiral's ship, in the road of Copenhagen.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) August 6.

Accounts are received in town, from a gentleman, who was taken in the schooner Eliza, belonging to this port, and carried into Aux-Cayes, that he had with several others made his escape from that place on the sixteenth of July, in a canoe, and had arrived at Jeremie. Previous to the time of his escape, the negroes, who had been overworked by general Rigaud, while he was present at the attack on Port-au-Prince, set fire to the town, and burnt a considerable part of it. The Cour-de-Martial, the Nouveau prison, and several houses were destroyed; it was given as a pretext for those proceedings, that the appearance off that port, of the three privateers, with three English prizes, had deceived them, and made them believe it was a detachment of the British fleet, come to attack the place. Incongruous as such a reason for the committing of the above act was, it answered the purpose of those who gave it, and saved them from death, which would certainly have been their lot, had the true motive which instigated them been discovered.

The schooner Eliza, which cost here upwards of 1000l. sterling, sold at Aux-Cayes, for 336 dollars.

At the time the above gentleman left Aux-Cayes there were 244 prisoners there, exclusive of those on parole.

A Spanish polacre was lately taken and carried into Aux-Cayes, having a person on board, going out as governor of Carthagena, after some stay there he was allowed to depart, and had a flag of truce provided to carry him to the Spanish dominions.

Four persons who have settlements behind Trois, have lately been taken up, on strong suspicion that it was their intention to join the brigands; it was generally believed that such proof would be brought against them as would fully criminate them. We are

very sorry indeed to see your friends, the French in that quarter, so often treacherous to the cause they have pledged their faith to support.

B O S T O N, September 7.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

An arrival from Liverpool, at Portsmouth, (N. H.) brings London papers to the 9th of July. From the mass of intelligence, brought by this communication, we have selected the following:

The OTTOMAN PORTE,

Has acknowledged the French republic, and has received citizen VERNIAC in quality of an ambassador from it. On this occasion, the latter presented a superb watch, of the value of 6000 piastres, which formerly belonged to the unfortunate queen of France.

From Europe, by last and late arrivals.

The prospects of peace in Europe, are not so bright as they have been. The emperor of Germany, by an official paper, has contradicted the reports of his being in negotiation with the French. Instead of treating, he is levying vast numbers of forces, who are marching to the Rhine, to reinforce the armies opposed to general Pichegru. The latter has decided he will pass "the Rhine, or drink it up." Of course we may now expect to hear "bloody news" from that quarter. On the other side of France, instead of negotiation by civil ambassadors, they are daily endeavouring to convince the Spaniards by hard arguments, of the necessity of peace. Combining these together, we may not look for its blest return this year.

N E W P O R T, September 7.

The Africa has returned to her old moorings; when she passed the light house the Medusa had two hours the start of her; and a thick mist arising, she "toiled all night after her object, and caught nothing." The Medusa was very fortunate in her situation; but I believe she could have out sailed the Africa.

So far was citizen Fauchet from receiving Mr. Randolph coolly, as asserted, it is pretty certain that the former sailed some hours before the latter arrived at Newport.

The town is very full of strangers—Among them we notice with pleasure GEORGE WASHINGTON FAYETTE, the eldest son of that illustrious friend to our country, the marquis de la Fayette.

The selectmen of Salem, have offered a reward of 500 dollars for apprehending the persons who have lately set fire to two or three barns and other buildings in that town.

The report of yesterday was, that the Coquet shaving mill had been risen on by the prisoners, as part of the crew were attempting to board a brig, and carried into St. John's. We do not vouch for the truth of the report.

N E W - Y O R K, September 15.

Yesterday arrived here the Danish schooner Charlotte, capt. Joseph Williams, who left St. Thomas the 29th July, bound to New-York. On the 31st of August was brought to by a ship under English colours, called the Sans Culotte, commanded by Peter Marshall, who took said schooner to Port-de-Paix, in Hispaniola, where her cargo (consisting of rum, sugar and molasses) was detained by the admiralty.

The above ship was in reality the Unicorn, the property of John Sinclair, of Smithfield, in Virginia, and George Rice, watchmaker, in Baltimore; she cleared out at Baltimore with 45 passengers, afterwards went to the Severn river, where she took on board 16 guns, ammunition, &c. and sailed the 4th of July last—The above ship fired on Turk's Island the 5th of August, under English colours. Capt. Williams left Port-de-Paix the 25th of August, at which time the above Marshall and all his crew were in gaol, by order of general Laveaux, for depredations committed on American and other vessels which his crew informed of. It was generally supposed the Frenchmen on board her would be shot, and the Americans sent in irons to the president.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 17.

A very interesting discovery has lately been made here in the art of paper making by a Mr. Biddis. It is likely to reduce the price of that important article by producing a saving of rags. The invention consists in reducing saw-dust to a pulp, mixing it with the pulp of rags and forming the paper from this mixture. We have seen a specimen of paper made in this manner, certified to be composed of one fourth of the saw-dust, the remainder rags. The body and the surface of the paper appear as good as usual, the colour verges a trifle towards a greenish yellow, which we think could be effectually remedied by indigo.

We understand that in papers of a coarser kind, a greater proportion of saw-dust may be used, even in some as far as three fourths. Mr. Biddis has erected a mill upon the principle of his invention and taken out a patent, a right to which he proposes selling to one person in each of the states. The saw-dust of all our woods may be used for this manufacture, though some are preferable to others.

B A L T I M O R E, September 25.

By a gentleman from Washington, in the state of Georgia, we are informed, that before he set out an express had brought to that place intelligence of a very considerable French force having arrived on the coast of East-Florida. They had taken two Spanish garrisons on the river St. Mary's; and Augustine, not far distant, was understood to be their next object.—Our informant adds, that a number of Georgia volunteers

were preparing to join the French—and that Jay's treaty seems to be universally reprobated, not only in Georgia, but all along the road he had travelled.

In St. John's College,

September 21, 1795.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, it was Unanimously RESOLVED, That this board meet on the 15th day of October next, and then proceed to the election of a PROFESSOR of LATIN and GREEK, in the room of Mr. PATRICK MACRATH, deceased; that the said professor receive, for his services, at the rate of 800 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly; and that, inasmuch as the professor of English and Grammar, and the assistant-master of Latin and Greek, are candidates for the said professorship, in case either of them shall be elected, this board, on the same day, will proceed to fill the vacancy occasioned by such promotion; the salary of the professor of English and Grammar being 533 1/2 dollars, and the salary of the said master being 500 dollars.

A. C. HANSON, President.

The subscriber, being about to leave this city for Baltimore-town, on the 30th inst. will DISPOSE of, at PRIVATE SALE,

THE house he now lives in, together with the house in the occupation of Mr. NICHOLAS HARWOOD, and two other small brick tenements adjoining his dwelling house; the whole of these houses are subject to a ground rent of £. 50 per annum.

The subscriber will likewise dispose of, at private sale, the house now in the occupation of Mr. HENRY SIBELL, on the Dock, the house occupied by Mr. RICHARD FLEMING, on the Dock, and a brick house adjoining the ball-house, formerly the property of DANIEL DULANY, Esquire. It is thought unnecessary to give any particular description of the situation or conveniences attending these houses, as the subscriber presumes any person inclinable to purchase the same would wish to take a view of them.

The subscriber has likewise for sale 108 acres of land, situate on Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of My Lady's Manor, the principal part of which is cleared and well adapted to small grain.

He will likewise sell two good saddle horses, one chair, and one cart, with harness. The above houses and land will be disposed of at a reasonable price, and one year's credit for one half will be given for the same, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the time of sale. The horses, chair, cart, and harness, will be disposed of for cash.

All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to exhibit them for payment, and those who are in any manner indebted are desired to make immediate payment, either to the subscriber, or to Mr. HENRY WARFIELD, of Annapolis, in his absence, who is authorized to receive the same, otherwise suits will be brought without respect to persons.

JOHN WELSH.

Annapolis, September 21, 1795.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for CASH, on SATURDAY the 26th instant, at the house of Mr. JUBB FOWLER, in this city,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of Mr. PATRICK MACRATH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM, Adm'r.

Annapolis, September 22, 1795.

THE Executive of this state having appointed me Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d Regiment, it becomes proper for me to announce to the militia composing it, that I mean to pay particular attention to the discharge of the duties coupled with that appointment. The advancement of discipline among our citizens is an object greatly to be desired in a government like ours, it will be my care to attend as far as possible the different meetings of those who have been placed under my command, in regiment, battalion and company, but as my exertions can be productive of little advantage unless they are well seconded by the officers and men belonging to the regiment, I beg leave to suggest to them the propriety of assembling in companies, as frequently as may be practicable, in order to perfect themselves in those essentials, without which it is impossible for them to be either respectable or serviceable as militia.

JOHN GASSAWAY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, to pass an act to repeal an act of the general assembly, entitled, An act to vest certain entailed lands therein mentioned in the female heirs of Leonard Hollyday, Gent. in fee simple, passed in the year 1756.

CLEMENS HOLLYDAY.

September 23, 1795.

THE vestry of King and Queen parish in Saint Mary's county, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to permit the said vestry to raise, by lottery, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the churches in the said parish.

September 14, 1795.