

in great numbers, divided into most perplexing small parties that every where interrupt the communication between town and town.

Sept. 7. A communication is now settled, so that government are likely to have notice of any material event, in the course of three score hours from Paris, wind and weather permitting.

WAR BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.

A Paris paper of the 3d inst. (La Journal de Parlet) has the following article:

"The empress of Russia has declared war against the king of Prussia. Amongst the motives assigned by the empress, in her declaration of war, the following are the most remarkable:

"That his Prussian majesty has refused to evacuate the districts of Cracovia and Sendomir.

"That his Prussian majesty has made a peace with the French, to the prejudice of the engagements which he had contracted with a power lately become the ally of her Russian majesty."

We are now, according to every appearance, on the eve of a war with Holland and Spain. We have captured a frigate of the Dutch republic. Sober men, not infected with a political mania, will ask, what hostility the Dutch have committed against us? They have dismissed the stadholder; or rather, he abdicated his office by retiring from the United Provinces. Spain has ventured to recognize the French republic, and, to prevent the subjugation of all her dominions in Europe, has been rash enough to surrender a part of her territories in America. Neither of these are good or sufficient reasons for a declaration of war. But it appears, in fact, that so insatiable is our hatred to the French, that we cannot be upon good terms with the powers connected with them; and to be an ally of France seems to be a sufficient cause for exciting the vengeance of Great-Britain.

The treasury prints are now busily employed in preparing the public mind for a rupture with Spain. The Spanish part of Hispaniola, they say, certainly became French property in the moment when the treaty, by which it was given up, was ratified; and that in this light is the matter considered by government. But if we should attack their part of the island, whilst in possession of the Spaniards, this quibble will avail but little; and the first gun that is fired will obviously add our late ally to the number of our enemies.

Sept. 9. We this morning received the Paris papers to the 6th inst. inclusive. As Sunday was the day appointed for the meeting of the primary assemblies, the papers which were published that morning could not of course contain any account of their proceedings.

At Calais, it appears that the primary assemblies have met, and accepted the constitution, but rejected the decree which was tacked to it by the convention, for compelling the electoral bodies to re-elect two thirds of the present members.

The army encamped at the Trou d'Enfer, in the neighbourhood of Marly, about ten miles from Paris, consists of about 6000 men, under the command of general Menon; but the whole number of troops in the vicinity of the metropolis, exceeds 20,000. They all appear to be devoted to the interest of the convention, who have had recourse to the old revolutionary modes of reduction, an increase of pay, and ample supply, not merely of necessaries, but of such luxuries as the city will afford to the troops.

At the time appointed for the meeting of the primary assemblies approached, the different committees, who have for some time holden the reins of government, appeared to have lost that courage, confidence, and address, which they had hitherto displayed in so eminent a degree, and seemed to place but little hopes of success on the insidious plan which they had devised for the perpetuation of their power.

We understand that the proclamation of Louis XVIII. has been passed up in different parts of Paris, by order of the committee of public welfare! With what view remains to be explained.

BOSTON, October 28.

The September Packet has arrived at Halifax from England, the mail of which may be hourly expected here, as an armed brig having the mail on board, left Halifax for this port.

By captain Trask, from Malaga, we learn that information had been received there from Gibraltar, stating, that an insurrection had broke out in the dominions of the emperor of Morocco, and that Muley Soliman has been driven from his capital by his brother, commonly called the Black Prince. In consequence, it was expected that the treaty lately renewed by Mr. Simpson, with Muley, would not be considered as binding on his brother, should he prove victorious; and that our commerce would be liable, from this circumstance, to interruption; as confirmatory proof of this intelligence, several Venetian men of war, on a voyage to Morocco, with presents for the emperor, hearing of the insurrection, had deferred entering his ports. It was also said, that several Moorish cruisers were at sea, and had carried in several Venetian and Swedish vessels. Captain Trask saw a letter from Mr. Simpson, who mentioned the insurrection, but did not expect any serious ill consequences from it, as Muley Soliman was raising forces to proceed against his rebellious brother; and was of opinion would succeed in quelling the insurrection.

The day captain Trask sailed from Malaga, information was received, that an Algerine frigate of 36 guns had been captured by a Venetian man of war, after a severe conflict.

BRITISH INSULT.

Captain Noyes, lately arrived at Falmouth, near Portland, from a fishing voyage, informs, that he was boarded by a British frigate, and had one of his men

(the son of the reverend W. Williams, of Falmouth) taken on board the frigate by force—a large number of fishermen were in fight—capt. Noyes supposed they all lost as much as one or two hands each, pressed on board the frigate.

NEW-LONDON, October 29.

The following note was received by captain Webb, of the brig Recovery, arrived here, 35 days from Lisbon, as he was getting under way.

"Lisbon, September 11, 1795.

"Advice officially has been received this day, that matters have been arranged between the United States and Morocco, on the same footing they were in the year 1786.

"JOHN BULKLEY & SON."

NEW-YORK, November 4.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house of eminence in London, to their correspondents in New York, dated London, Sept. 10, 1795.

"Gentlemen,
"Since writing you this morning, we have to say, that an order has been issued by our government, to prevent the detaining at sea, any neutral vessel bound with provisions, &c. to France."

PITTSBURG, October 24.

The Kentuckians, we are informed by a gentleman immediately from Lexington, are in a great bustle about the Spaniards erecting a fort at the Chickasaw Bluffs—They are in hopes that they will now be permitted to give the Dons a touch, as they term it, and drive them, not only from our territory, but from the banks of the Mississippi.

The commissioners appointed for laying out towns at Presque Isle, &c. returned to this place yesterday, having completed the business for which they were appointed.

From the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, of September 29.

"By a gentleman from Fort-Washington, who left that place on Monday last, we are informed, that an officer of the United States army, will immediately proceed with a flag to the new erected Spanish posts on the Mississippi, within the boundaries of the United States. His business, it is said, is to inquire what are the intentions of that nation, in making encroachments on the United States territory, &c."

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

Extract of a letter from Port-de-Paix, dated October 11, 1795.

"I have already written to you by this conveyance; the present serves to communicate some intelligence, which might be proper to make public. A privateer called the Guillotine, captain Antoine Shaplan, fitted out from New-York, arrived here two days ago—Upon her passage she took the ship —, belonging to Daniel Ottara and Son, of Charleston, S. C. capt. Macever, bound from Savanna to St. Thomas, who hoisted Danish colours, for which reason they say she was captured. They put the captain to torture by thumb-screws, and robbed him of his cloaths, quadrant, &c. which were afterwards sold by public vendue on board the privateer. They put capt. Macever on board an American vessel bound to Rhode-Island, in shirt and trousers; the ship was sent to the Cape. They detained, as prisoners on board the privateer, the mate and three hands belonging to the ship; the mate came on shore last evening at nine o'clock, with an officer to guard him whilst he supped—at supper he found means to communicate his situation to some Americans who happened to be present, but he could not say much; however application was instantly made to general Laveaux, by a number of American masters; the captain, and all the officers of the privateer were arrested, and the Americans set at liberty. Capt. Macever's sleeve buttons were found in Shaplan's shirt, he also had on his boots; another his coat, and a third his fatin breeches and silk stockings. He declared upon his arrival that they had made no prizes on their passage. The proper officers are now examining into the matter, and by the next conveyance you shall have the result."

Nov. 5. Tuesday a pardon passed the seal of the United States for Vigor and Mitchell, the two insurgents who were under sentence of death—pursuant thereto, they were liberated from prison.

The four persons against whom indictments for high treason had been presented, for bearing a part in the Western disturbances, have lately been tried at York and acquitted.

A gallery is erecting in the Federal Senate Hall, in this city, for the accommodation of the people at their next session.

NORFOLK, October 22.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads the schooner Shepherdess of Baltimore, captain Childs, in 18 days from Jacquemel.

By a gentleman who came passenger, and who has been through all the West-India Islands, we learn, that on the 13th and 14th Sept. there were two shocks of an earthquake felt at Martinique; same day a party of negroes attacked the guard on Calibash hill, but were repulsed with very little loss.

That 6000 troops and several ships of war arrived at Barbadoes on the 15th of September, and part of the fleet, it was expected, had gone for Jamaica.

That he was in the town of St. Domingo, in the Spanish part of Hispaniola, on the 2d of October, where they were greatly dissatisfied with the treaty of peace.

BALTIMORE, November 9.

Yesterday arrived the brig Rover, captain Smith, in six weeks from Gibraltar, by whom we have received the important and long wished for intelligence of a PEACE between the United States and the regency of Algiers; dispatches for our executive containing an official account of the negotiation, captain Smith lodged in the post-office yesterday:—By him we likewise have the very important news, of a declaration of WAR by the Algerines against Great-Britain. This intelligence was not the mere report of the day, but was received by our consul at Gibraltar in a letter from captain O'Brian, at Malaga, where he has resided since his release from slavery at Algiers, and where he was when captain Smith left Gibraltar.

The news of the day at Gibraltar was, an approaching war between Great-Britain and Spain, which was prefigured by politicians, and eagerly wished for by the officers of the garrison and navy. Every preparation was making for such an event, and 10 regiments were daily expected, to garrison the rock, on which had lately been erected several new works, and the old ones completely repaired.

It does not appear that Muley Soliman has been driven by his brother from his capital, as stated under the Bolton head in this day's paper; but he had laid siege to the town of Tetuan with an army of 50,000 mountaineers, and a determination to reduce the place; but it was supposed at Gibraltar that he would be obliged to relinquish his undertaking, as the garrison consisted of 80,000 men. Mr. Simpson was in the place on his way from Morocco to Gibraltar at the time, and it was with no small difficulty he made his escape out.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house at Gibraltar, dated 25th September, received by the brig Rover, capt. Smith, arrived yesterday from that port.

"By letters received from Algiers, last post, we find Mr. Joseph Donaldson had succeeded in settling a peace with that state; and make no doubt but congress will be satisfied with what he has done, and ratify the same, so that your navigation will be uninterrupted in the Mediterranean."

STATE PAPER.

Ratification on the part of his Catholic majesty, of the treaty of peace, between France and Spain.

DON CARLOS, by the grace of God, king of Castile, Leon, Arragon, the two Sicilies, Jerusalem, Navarre, Grenada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Seville, Sardinia, Cordaca, Cadiz, Murcia, Jean, Algarves, Aigeiress, Gibraltar, the Canary Islands, East and West-Indies, and the Islands and Continents of the Ocean; archduke of Austria, duke of Burgundy, of Brabant, and Milan; count of Habsbourg, Flanders, Tyrol; and Barcelona; lord of Biscay, and Molina, &c.

As by virtue of the full powers we have conferred on Don Domingo d'Yriarte, knight of the royal order of distinguished Spaniards, of Charles III and our minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the king and republic of Poland, to treat of the conditions of peace with the French republic, and of those alike given by the French republic to her ambassador in Switzerland, Don Francisco Barthelemy, these plenipotentiaries have determined on, concluded, and signed, on the 22d of July, of the present year, the definitive treaty of peace, which consists of a preamble and seventeen articles, the whole in the French language.

For these causes, having seen and examined the aforesaid seventeen articles, I have approved of and ratified all they contain, as by virtue of these precepts, I approve of and ratify them with all my power, in the best and most extensive form; promising on the faith and word of a king, to observe and accomplish them, and to cause them to be completely observed and accomplished, as if I myself had signed them.

In faith of which, I have sent off these presents, signed with my hand, sealed with my own secret seal, and countersigned by my counsellor and first secretary of state and dispatches.

Given at Idelphonso, the 4th day of August, 1795.

(Signed) YO EL REY.
(Countersigned) Emmanukl Godoy.
Great secret seal of Spain.

Annapolis, November 12.

On Monday last the honourable John Hopkins Stone was re-elected governor of this state. And the day following, the honourable James Brice, Henry Ridgely, John Davidson, William Kilty, and James Thomas, were chosen a council to the governor.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 10th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

A VALUABLE and healthy plantation in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, in the occupation of RICHARD RAWLINGS, lying on the great road leading from Annapolis to George-town, containing between 4 and 500 acres of land, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, and negro quarter, tobacco houses and stables, with many other convenient houses, five valuable apple orchards; one third of this plantation is in woods, about 30 acres of valuable meadow land, and is well adapted to wheat, corn, and tobacco. The terms with be made known on the day of sale, by

RICHARD & JONATHAN RAWLINGS,
Executors of FRANCIS RAWLINGS,
November 7, 1795.