

penetrates into Switzerland, with the main body of his army. The Austrian troops are already in possession of almost the whole of Schaffhausen, and part of the neighbouring cantons; but they have not yet been able to cross the Rhine, as the French have removed all the bridges. It is to this quarter we have now to look for very important military operations. The first battle that takes place on the Swiss territory cannot fail to be followed by consequences of the greatest magnitude.

The Russian troops are advancing by hasty marches into Italy, where 100,000 of them, it is said, will soon be assembled; one column of Prussians was expected at Verona on the 7th.

#### JAMAICA, May 21.

The mode of challenging by centinels, when on duty, has been more than once of late, called in question, as not only disorderly but dangerous; another instance of the kind occurred on Sunday night, when one David De Campos, an industrious and unoffending person of colour, a fisherman, on passing Fort Augustus, although he answered distinctly to three several charges, was fired at by the centinel, and narrowly escaped being shot because he would not pull on shore at the pleasure of the challenger. Such things ought to be inquired into without delay.

#### PORTSMOUTH, June 11.

Arrived here the schooner Elizabeth, captain Wm. Mason; he left Frenchman's Bay the 1st instant, and on the 2d at 6 o'clock in the morning shipping a heavy sea the vessel upset, the people fortunately got upon her bottom, and after continuing in that situation 2 hours, the foremast broke off near the deck, and the vessel righted, the people then swam on board, and were 36 hours on deck before the gale ceased—They then stopped up their dead lights, &c.—and by pumping and by bailing cleared the vessel in 5 hours, and arrived at this port on the evening of the 5th inst.—The Elizabeth was laden with lumber, and lost her deck load, vessel's papers &c.

#### SALEM, June 11.

The French directory, we are informed, have lately made a decree, by which the prizes of French privateers are ordered to be sold, the money deposited with the consuls, and bills on the directory to be given to the captors. After the promulgation of this decree, a ship belonging to New-York, whose cargo was worth 40,000 dollars, was carried into Algiers, but ransomed from the captors without condemnation, for 5000 dollars, which they considered better than bills to the full amount on the directory.

#### BOSTON, June 17.

Extra of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Manchester, April 1.

"I have heard one of the first cotton merchants in this town say, this morning, that it is impossible for cotton to maintain its price; and that it must be lower here before mid-summer, as there are upwards of 7000 bags arrived within the last week.

#### CINCINNATI, May 21.

The following important and alarming intelligence was handed in for publication a few days ago—

Fort Washington, May 15, 1799.

By a letter dated 4th May, 1799, I am informed from colonel David Strong, commanding at Detroit, that there is a report of a body of Indians collecting, who are meditating some hostile operations against some part of the frontiers. I am requested to make it known to the public.

EDWARD MILLER, Captain commanding.

May 28.

Never has migration to this country been so great as this spring. Families from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, with large flocks of cattle, &c. are daily to be met with on the road between this town and Mad river settlement, in quest of land.

#### LEXINGTON, May 23.

##### PROSPECT OF AN INDIAN WAR.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Saturday last, from Cincinnati, we are informed that he saw a letter from the commandant at Detroit, to the commanding officer at Fort Washington, informing him that the Indians were embodying and holding councils—and from every appearance, meditating a broke on some part of the frontiers of the United States.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Frankfurt, to the editor, dated May 20th, 1799.

"A few days ago there was a party of eight or ten Indians completely armed, passed through Shelby county, where it was thickly inhabited, doing very considerable damage to the inhabitants, by killing their hogs, cows, &c. They were painted in a warlike manner, and left several signs, which shewed their hostile intentions."

By a gentleman just arrived here from Fort Mifflin, we have been favoured with the following important information—That he saw a letter from a respectable gentleman in Kaskaskia, to the commandant of that post, which mentioned the certainty of four nations of Indians (the names of whom he does not recollect, but they reside above the Illinois river, and northwardly of that river) being hostile to the people of Kaskaskia, and particularly to the tribe of Kaskaskia Indians, several of whom they have taken and killed within the spring. That the people of the Illinois settlements appear much alarmed, as also the Kaskaskia Indians.

This information may be depended on, as the above mentioned letter came directly from the Illinois

—it stated the circumstances more particularly than they can be recollected at present.

The gentleman from whom we received the above, left Fort Mifflin on the 7th instant.

[See Herald]

#### ELIZABETH-TOWN, June 13.

The credulity of many has been put to the test in accounting for a phenomenon which is stated to have taken place in Bedford county.—Near the Snake Spring, a race has been cut through a piece of meadow, out the sides of which there has lately issued, at 7 or eight different times, a quantity of matter which bore a strong resemblance to blood. This singular circumstance, which had been exaggerated by reports, was viewed by the superstitious as portentous of some impending evil. A gentleman of this place wrote to the owner of the land inquiring into the reality of the fact, to which he received the following answer:

"At different, to the amount of eight times, and at so many different places, red matter precisely the appearance of blood has issued forth out of a race which I have to convey the water into my meadow where there was never, to my knowledge, a spring rose before. The red matter is about as thick as the blood out of the vein of an ox; it has been seen to boil up above the surface of the water more than an inch, and continue from one to ten minutes, and the water afterwards bore every appearance of blood for two or three hours. I had caught some of the matter, and kept it in a bottle, three or four days; but every hour it became more pale, and therefore not worth sending. I have given you a short history of literal facts, and you will please to think of it as you may deem meet. I am tired of making conjectures."

Mineralists tell us that mines frequently cleanse themselves by a discharge of extraneous matter. The most probable conjecture is that this phenomenon is a circumstance of this nature.

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

Extra of a letter from Cape Francois, dated May 7.

"I wish to give you, my dear friend, some account of the situation of St. Domingo at this moment. The treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and this colony, has been signed and published in such a manner that we expect your ships will arrive here in a month from this day. There are indeed, goods which arrive daily by the way of St. Thomas's, but not sufficient to satisfy the great demand which has existed since the devastation of this rich and luxuriant part of St. Domingo; cultivation goes on favourably and with much spirit, thanks to our good general Toussaint Louverture. The police is conducted with strictness both in the city and country. The productions of this country actually are in great demand; and merchandises of every kind are very scarce, and consequently very dear: flour sells at 24 dollars the barrel, wine 100 dollars the barrel, oil, 36 to 40 dollars, twelve bottles to the case; soap sells at half a dollar a pound; groceries in general very high. I presume that by the treaty of amity and commerce, which is about to be concluded, that the Americans will be able, to come hither in much confidence, and respect from the English cruisers. All our privateers have been ordered to return, and to respect the flags of our allies or neutrals, and it has taken place since the proclamation, which has been issued by the citizen Rouse."

A member of the chemical society of Philadelphia, has discovered that the shells of green peas, which are at present thrown away as useless, make excellent beer and good spirit.

The process is to pour six gallons of water on one bushel of the shells of peas, and boil the whole until the shells are insipid to the taste. Pour off the water which will be very sweet, into a clean tub or keg, and add to it a pint of yeast, and two ounces of ginger in powder. In a short time fermentation will take place, and when it is complete the beer will be fit for use.

Beer obtained in this manner is very clear, has a fine amber colour, is pungent to the taste, when poured into a tumbler bears a fine head, is superior to the common molasses beer, and is not inferior to mead.

One bushel of the shells of peas, will make several dozen bottles of beer. The beer should be put into strong bottles, which should be kept in a cool cellar, and the corks should be secured with wire. If the cellar is not cool, the bottles will burst with an explosion, as the author of this communication has experienced.

The beer distilled yields spirit, of the taste and colour of whiskey.

Sulphur or brimstone was used by some celebrated nations of antiquity in the neighbourhood of India for stopping the dreadful ravages of the plague. Modern experiments have discovered the power with which it resists pestilence. A large detachment of the British army was once saved in Flanders from a putrid dysentery of uncommon virulence, by fumigating their linen with its vapour—Mercury, arsenic, antimony and other poisons are bridled in their powerful action by being united with it, and become perfectly harmless. In short it is not only remarkably destructive of filthy and noxious vermin, but an antidote likewise to all putrefaction and contagion. Its fumes are apt to produce uneasiness in breathing, surprisingly check fermentation, and are used to purify and cleanse our garments. They whiten woollen, silk, flax, the leaves of certain plants, the feathers of particular birds, and even gold they obliterate a stain from our cloths without endangering their texture or strength.

A celebrated medical author in corroboration of the above says,

"Sulphur corrects the poison or virulence of antimony, of arsenic, and of corrosive sublimate, and renders mercury inert."

From a consideration of these properties of Sulphur, would it not be well if (sanctioned by gentlemen of the faculty) to recommend a general fumigation of houses in the city in case the yellow fever should again make its appearance? Who knows how far a general diffusion of this principal of Sulphur may tend to correct the morbid and stagnant state of the air in the city during the hot season, and counteract its known and fatally experienced property, that of encouraging if not propagating the pestilential contagion.

N. Y. Med. Ad.

#### Annapolis, June 27.

Extra of a letter from an American in Algiers to his friend in this city.

"The dey is very much pleased with the vessels sent by our government, viz. a brig of 22 nine-pounders, a schooner of 20 sixes, and another of 16 ditto, and has received them as a full discharge of all arrears due to him by the United States.

"The Americans are now the most favoured nation in this place, and on that account we were permitted to walk round and examine all the fortifications, &c. where not even the English, who are the next in favour, were permitted to enter.

"The people of Algiers are much more civilized than I expected to find them; the slaves are treated with less severity than formerly, and christians are not exposed to insult in walking the streets. They have, however, some remains of their former barbarity: when the dey declared war against France the French consul, and all other Frenchmen here, were loaded with chains, and kept to hard labour for some days, when they were relieved at the intercession of all the foreign consuls in the city, but are still considered as prisoners."

A MEETING of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI will be held at captain SEARS'S tavern, in Baltimore, on Thursday the fourth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeably to their last adjournment; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Sec'y.

Annapolis, June 25, 1799.

I WILL rent my now dwelling house, with about one and a half acres of ground, to a person able to pay and of good character; no one else need apply. I will sell, at public vendue, on the 6th of July next, several beds, bedsteads and furniture, and a variety of other articles; also a negro girl about 12 years of age. I will lease several unimproved lots, situate in the west of the city.

A. GOLDBER.

June 25, 1799.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT JOHNSON, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, or legal process will commence against them, and those who have claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, to

JOHN JOHNSON, Administrator

of ROBERT JOHNSON.

June 25, 1799.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Hagar's town, on the 31st of May, a negro man named DANIEL, formerly the property of major WILLIAM BROGDEN, living in Anne Arundel county. When he absconded he had on a dark green jacket, a pair striped trousers, a hemp shirt, and a high crowned hat, his remarkable small legs and very long feet, and his foreteeth are very long, and in a decayed state; thin visage, very complainant when spoken to. Whoever apprehends said fellow, and secures him in my goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

W 7

JACOB KNODD.

Hagar's town, June 20, 1799.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on South river, near Annapolis, a negro man named JOE, who formerly belonged to Mr. Henry Charles Wells; he has with him a note, given by Mr. Charles Wallace, of whom I bought him, to look for and get himself a master, and that he would take twenty pounds for him, which Mr. Wallace neglected to take from him when he sold him to me. He pretends to have been tricked, and that he has got a lizard in his arm, which is all deception, for he is an able stout fellow, about fifty years of age, six feet four or five inches high, has a scar across his nose, occasioned by a cart running over him; two of his fingers on the right hand are off near the joint, and several scars about his face from burns. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro man, so that I get him again, shall receive, if taken thirty miles from home, ten dollars, and if out of the county the above reward.

RICHARD WHITE.

A QUANTITY of fine HERRINGS for SALE, for CASH, by

JOSEPH SANDS.

Annapolis, June 7, 1799.