

EDINBURG, August 16.

The restriction upon the sailing of the Baltic convoy is now taken off, and vessels intended for that trade will rendezvous in Leith roads without delay, from whence a convoy is expected to sail in the course of a few days.

A convoy for the trade bound to the Elbe, is appointed to sail from Leith roads the first fair wind after the 23d instant.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the fleet from the Baltic in Leith roads.

NEW-YORK, September 28.

Postscript—Important.

Last evening came up the pilot boat Perseverance, on board of which was a pilot, who brought to the quarantine ground an English schooner in a very short passage from Martinique. The captain of the schooner informed the pilot of the taking of Curracoa by the French, effected by troops embarked on board 150 transports of sloops and schooners—a chain prevented their entrance into the harbour of Curracoa, but they landed on another part of the island, advanced to the city, and after a bloody conflict got possession of the place.

The captain further states, that the United States brig Pickering was in the harbour at the time, and joined with other Americans in defending the place against the French, who, when they conquered, massacred every American, including the consul, officers and crew of the Pickering.

September 29.

The information relative to the massacre of the Americans at Curracoa by the French, as stated in a morning paper of Saturday, was received by the British schooner Alexander, captain Hallings. We have endeavoured to sift the business, which is stated in these words by captain Hallings:

"On the 2d of September, a French privateer sailed from Guadaloupe, and captured an American vessel, on board of which she put a prize master and crew, and ordered her for that port. She was afterwards recaptured by the British ship of war Tamar, and sent for Port Royal, Martinique, where she arrived on the 6th. On board of this vessel, (then in possession of the French prize master) were found some French news papers printed in Guadaloupe, which stated that the expedition which had sailed from that port against Curracoa, had succeeded; and that the Americans who had assisted the Dutch, were all massacred. This the French prize master, on examination before the authority, attested to be as matter of fact."

Latest Foreign News.

This morning's Mercantile Advertiser offers another olio to the political epicure. The arrival of the ship Maria, from London, furnishes the editor with files of papers to the twenty-second of August, inclusive, from which the following intelligence is extracted.

The first article that engrosses our attention and which is in fact, the most momentous to us, is that which respects the negotiation between this country and France. We notice with regret that the conferences are suspended; and that little hope presents itself of their being for some time to come successfully resumed. The powers vested in our envoys are said to be insufficient for including such a treaty as the republic would be willing to enter into.

Preliminaries of peace between the emperor of Germany and the French republic are at length concluded. They were signed at Paris on the 29th July by the count St. Julien and M. Talleyrand. They wait only for the emperor's ratification, which, it was expected would arrive by the 20th August. There were some important circumstances attending this business, not generally known:—"The count did not sign the preliminaries until after he had made repeated and very urgent applications that Great-Britain might be included in the general peace. The ex-bishop was as pertinacious in resisting this proposition; observing "that the chief consul could not permit the French armies to remain inactive during the summer, under the absolute uncertainty of the issue of negotiations which would doubtless be protracted by admitting Great-Britain to become a party to them." It was under these circumstances that the count St. Julien signed the preliminaries, and citizen Duroc was directed to accompany him to Vienna, in order to obtain the ratification of his Imperial majesty. It was added, that any delay in the final accomplishment of this business, would be considered as a refusal. It was understood that Duroc was empowered to communicate with Moreau, who, in case of necessity, would give the stipulated notice to the Austrian general of the cessation of the armistice.

Preliminaries of peace have likewise been signed between the French republic and the dey of Algiers.

In Switzerland a new revolution has abolished the councils, and a new executive council is substituted in their stead.

An armed neutrality, which has for its object to check the ambition of the two great rival powers, France and England, should the war between them continue, is concerting, and will be organized with all possible expedition. Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Spain, are at the head of this confederacy. Meanwhile they are exerting all their influence to procure the peace of the continent at least, if not of all Europe.

A camp is forming between Amiens and Paris. In an address delivered by the minister Carnot, on the 15th ultimo, to the troops which compose it, he said, among other things, "Defenders of the country, the chief consul has vast projects. He hopes you will execute his orders with courage, and contribute all your energy to secure peace." This part of Carnot's

discourse has given rise to considerable political speculation both in Paris and London.

September 30.

A gentleman passenger who arrived yesterday morning from St. Bartholomews, in the schooner Commerce, which place he left the 7th of September, and Guadaloupe the 30th of August, informs, that on the evening of the 29th, the day before he left the latter place, three privateer schooners with about 500 troops on board, sailed for Curracoa, for the purpose of making a descent upon the island, that it was reported the day after the troops sailed, that there were two United States vessels and one English frigate laying off that place. No news was received at the time he left St. Bartholomews of the capture of the above place.

October 2.

As the season for putting up apples for winter's use, is approaching, we take the liberty of recommending a mode of preserving them which has been found by experiment to answer far better than any other yet known. This is, to put them in casks or bins, in layers, well covered with dry sand; each layer being covered. This preserves them from the air, from moisture and from frost; it prevents their own perspiration, the moisture being absorbed by the sand—at the same time it preserves the flavour of the apples, and prevents their wilting. Pippins have been kept in this manner sound and fresh, till near mid summer, and how much longer they might have been kept is not known. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.

Last evening arrived the brig Little Maria, captain Thompson, in 56 days from Lisbon. Capt. T. informs that a few days previous to his leaving Lisbon, the court of Portugal received a formal demand from Buonaparte, for the sum of eight millions of crowns, to remain neutral, and to permit the French vessels free entry in the ports of Portugal—That if this was refused, he would immediately send an army of sixty thousand men under the command of general Brune, who was waiting with an army of twenty-five thousand men at Dijon, in readiness to march at a moment's warning; and that Spain had given consent to their marching through her territory—That this information had delayed the sailing of the British packet, and that the court of Portugal, it was generally believed, were about returning a categorical answer.

October 2.

CONTRADICTION.

Captain Henry Kennedy, of the schooner Nancy, and captain A. Oakford, of the schooner Experiment lately arrived at Fort Mifflin, whose vessels were taken by the French, inform, that they sailed from Guadaloupe on the 31st August; that the expedition against Curracoa failed in consequence on the 29th, and that no account whatever was received from them, nor could be under eight or ten days; therefore, the account of the capture of Curracoa being published in the Guadaloupe papers in August, is unfounded. It was generally believed at Guadaloupe, by many well informed persons, the expedition would not succeed—the number of troops embarked did not exceed 500, which were contained in five transports.

Extract of a letter from captain Art, of the Paragon, to his owners, dated

"St. Sebastians, August 19.

"Our ministers are still going on with the negotiation at Paris, and from letters I have received from Bourdeaux as late as the 14th instant, inform that they have every reason to expect a commercial intercourse will be opened with the two countries, if not a treaty concluded, and all the owners of the French privateers have lately received a strict order from the minister of marine, not to meddle with the American vessels.

"If the Americans fire on the French, in that case the French take them in for trial. The English cruisers on this coast, do not meddle with American vessels if their papers are clear, a proof of which is, that every American vessel now in this port, the Paragon excepted, have been boarded on their passage here by frigates and Guernsey luggers, and suffered to pass."

A gentleman just arrived from St. Bartholomews, informs, that he was at that place at the time the first expedition left Guadaloupe; that it consisted of four schooners and one brig, having on board from five to eight hundred troops, under the command of Genet, one of the agents at Guadaloupe. That there were on board three American captains, who were at Guadaloupe at the time the second expedition sailed, which was about the 20th of August; it consisted of three privateer schooners, the largest not exceeding 70 tons; and it was currently reported at St. Bartholomews, that the governor of Curracoa had let the vessels composing the first expedition into the harbour, and then detained them.

It is with pleasure we inform the students of medicine, who are about to attend the lectures in Philadelphia, that the medical library, in the Pennsylvania hospital, has been enriched this year with an addition of new books to the amount of two hundred pounds sterling.

NORFOLK, September 23.

Capture of the French frigate Vengeance.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Nancy and Katey, Webb, 24 days from Kingston.—The schooner Mary Ann, Dalton, arrived there 27th August. Schooner Hannah, Peck, sailed for this port 4 days before captain Webb.

On the 26th of August, arrived at Port Royal, La Vengeance, French frigate, a prize to La Seine, captain Milne.

La Vengeance mounts 50 guns, besides sixteen fixed as follows, 28 twenty-four pounders, 8 fifty lb brass howitzers, and 14 long nine-pounders, full of men, and many of the same families passengers on board, that were in her when she engaged the Confedration. The number of killed and wounded is yet uncertain. La Seine fell in with her in the Mena passage, and came up after a chase of 48 hours, during which they had flackened nearly all the water on board La Seine to lighten her—they were eight hours within gun shot, four of which within that of a pistol, when La Vengeance having every mast shot away, and the carnage on board dreadful, her colours were struck. La Seine suffered also much; her 2d or 3d lieutenant and 15 men killed, and 28 wounded. La Seine is rated 42 guns, but mounted 46, eighteen and nine-pounders; the best match La Vengeance could have met with on the Jamaica station. Captain Milne was second lieutenant of the Blanch when she took La Pique, commanded La Pique when (in company with another vessel) she took La Seine, and now in La Seine has taken La Vengeance—Where will he stop?

September 25.

On Tuesday the black general Gabriel was discovered in a small vessel, in which he came from Richmond. He was immediately apprehended and committed to gaol. He sometimes affects to have least more respecting the late conspiracy among the negroes, since he effected his escape to this place, than he was acquainted with before, and then again speaks confidently of the important discoveries he can make. He readily avowed himself to be the person described in the governor's proclamation.

The concourse of people who flocked to behold the now harmless and inoffensive general, was immense; and what is a little singular, the exultation of his black brethren was not less apparent than that of the whites. If they truly felt all that was expressed by the countenance and the tongue, Gabriel could not deserve a greater punishment than to be delivered into their hands. The discovery of the conspiracy in which he was concerned, had drawn down on them greater rigour than formerly, and their resentment was naturally directed to him as the cause.

The behaviour of Gabriel under his misfortunes, was such as might be expected from a mind capable of forming the daring project which he had conceived.

ALEXANDRIA, September 27.

We can assure the public, from undoubted authority, that a letter has been received by a gentleman in this town, from Mr. King, our minister resident at London, dated late in July, which mentions, that the American commissioners in France would probably complete the object of their mission in the course of a fortnight from that time; as the treaty was in forwardness.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

ORPHANS.

Since the introduction of the present prevailing disease, the Board of Health having discovered that there were on Fell's Point, a number of children, who in consequence thereof, were deprived of their parents, some of whom were left without relations, and all of them in a suffering condition, for want of the necessaries of life, and other assistance, from sucking infants up to ten years—did on the 16th ult. take possession of the African academy, had them collected therein, and employed nurses for their accommodation, since which the number has considerably increased from different parts of the city, and which probably may continue to be the case for a time—and as most of them are in want of cloathing of almost every description, particularly linen, &c. the subscribers think it proper to lay the wants of these orphans before their fellow-citizens, hoping, that the subject will so far claim their attention (particularly of those who are impressed with the tender ties of parental affection and sympathy) as to administer to their necessities.

Donations on this occasion will be received by George Matthews, on the east side of Jones's Falls, and Amos James, on Howard's Hill, or by Susanna Elliott, who acts as matron at the said academy, or by the subscribers.

ADAM FONERDEN, } Commissioners
JOSEPH TOWNSEND, } of Health.

10th mo. 4th, 1800.

Finding that some of the inhabitants who left the city on account of the present prevailing disease, have inconsiderately returned; and being informed that some of them have already fallen a sacrifice to this imprudent conduct—the board think it their duty thus publicly to caution their fellow-citizens who are in the country, against the same, being of opinion that from the state of the disease and present contagious atmosphere of the city, it is very unsafe; and that they will be in greater danger of receiving the infection, than if they had remained therein during the season. As soon as it is thought safe for them to return, information thereof will be given.

On behalf of the board,
J. TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

October 3.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a series of commercial losses which prudence could neither foresee nor prevent I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency.

JOHN ATKINS BURFORD.
Baltimore, October 4, 1800.