

in consequence of which an order was given for the single transport to repair off Belleisle immediately; from this it is evident, that although that may not be the place of attack, it is most certainly the place of rendezvous. The result of all the reports is, that Belleisle is the object of the expedition.

Yesterday, during the sitting of the cabinet council, dispatches were received from his majesty's minister plenipotentiary at Vienna. They are dated upon the 15th instant. So late as that date, no notice had been given by general Moreau, of the recommencement of hostilities; but this is not the only circumstance which confirms the belief we have lately entertained of Duroc's possessing a secret latitude of power, and of their being room for another ultimatum upon the part of Buonaparte.

On Sunday some private dispatches were received from Paris, and another express arrived yesterday morning by the way of Dover. We shall not permit ourselves to reason loosely upon a subject so important. We know that no overtures for a just, solid and permanent peace, will be refused by his majesty's council. We think under the present circumstances, the French government must perceive the absurdity of offering any other.

The menaces of the chief consul against Portugal, and the mission of general Berthier to the court of Madrid; the demand if it be true, of a passage through the papal territories for the invasion of Naples, and the new appointments of commanders in chief to new armies, both severally and collectively indicate the vast projects of Buonaparte; who, while he attempts to dictate a conqueror's peace from the Meuse to the Mincio, is disturbing the slumber of Spain, terrifying Portugal with arms or tribute, and endeavouring to sow discord at the bottom of the Baltic. What region of the earth is not full of his labours? What state does he neglect to agitate and embroil? The continent of Europe appears at last awake to its dangers, and the impolicy of declaring the "vast projects" pending the negotiations, will be as profitable, we trust, to the common cause, as it is open to the commonest apprehension.

The removal of general Massena from the command in Italy may be variously accounted for. A man who is as great in war, as infamous in character, may be dismissed or preferred, may be wanted or may be superfluous. His removal may be intended as a mercy to the Cisalpinians, whom he has robbed and pillaged with the unrelenting ferocity of an Arab. His science in the art of plunder may define him to the Tagus; or finally he may lead the second army of reserve into the Tyrol, where, in the event of the renewal of hostilities, the republicans will doubtless attempt to force their way, joining on either hand the armies of the Rhine and of Italy, and advancing in a common line against every part of the hereditary states. [Times.]

GLASGOW, August 26.

Extract of a letter from Grangemouth, dated August 24. "This day arrived here, captain Hardy from Petersburg. He left the Sound by advice of the consul on the 15th instant; at which time the Danes were fitting out their navy with all possible dispatch, and pressing men for the service."

EDINBURGH, August 29.

On Tuesday last arrived in Leith Roads, the Lark armed lugger from the Sound. The merchant ships that have arrived, and which sailed under convoy of the Lark and Martin sloop, left Elsinour so late as Thursday last, at which time admiral Dickson, with the ships of war under his command, were at anchor near the castle. They had cruised for some days in the offing, and had sent up a ship to learn the state of things; when the ships of war were invited up, and orders given for their being supplied with provisions and water. A passenger who came by one of the merchant ships reports, that the opinion before he left Elsinour was, that matters would be amicably settled, admiral Dickson and several of his officers having been invited on shore to dine on the day the fleet departed.

A gentleman is arrived at Edinburgh, who left Copenhagen yesterday se'night. He brings intelligence, that admiral Dickson's fleet had arrived at Elsinour, near which a Danish fleet, consisting of ships of war was lying.—The British and Danish fleets saluted each other with great politeness. Admiral Dickson's fleet, by order of lord Whitworth, had passed up above the castle, and was lying on the inside of the Danish fleet.

S A L E M, September 29.

A letter from an intelligent gentleman of this town, now in London, dated August 9th, contains the following paragraph: "This day an American gentleman arrived from Paris, and informed me that the negotiations between our envoys and the French government had been broken off; that captain McNeil had left Paris to prepare his ship for their reception; and that the first consul, finding the envoys so determined, by some concessions, had prevailed on them to renew the negotiations, and that the business actually recommenced."

By captain Endicott, who arrived yesterday, in 34 days from Cadiz, we learn, that letters had been received from Paris, which announced the failure of the American envoys in the object of their mission; that they were to take their departure from France in the Portsmouth, in about a fortnight, accompanied by a commissioner from the French government: that in consequence of this event, the trials of the armed captured American vessels were suspended, and it was conjectured that they would not be tried until the

result of the French commissioner's embassy was known.

The expedition against Portugal was in great forwardness. A detachment consisting of the three regiments, marched from Cadiz, to join the invading army, a few days before capt. Endicott sailed.

Cadiz is severely afflicted with the yellow fever; from 90 to 100 persons die daily; more than a third of the inhabitants have fled from the city. The sickness however did not extend to the shipping in the roads.

B O S T O N, October 4.

Extract of a letter from doctor Lettison to doctor Waterhouse, dated August 10, 1800.

"The practice of inoculation for the Cow-pox is firmly established, as not one person has died in Europe, out of sixty thousand inoculated with it, and I imagine none will die of it, from the appearance of its mildness. It is spreading over Europe, and Germany in particular. Doctor Woodville is gone to Paris, to superintend its introduction there. We dined together just before he went, but I have not heard from him since. He had some difficulty in getting permission from our court. Two young English physicians are gone to Naples to introduce the Cow-pox there; and I believe in the space of a few months the former inoculation (of the small-pox) will be unknown."

Arrivals from Europe,

Have been numerous within these few days. The intelligence they have brought has been of a late date, but uninteresting nature.

The indications of approaching peace, and renewed war, have appeared and disappeared almost alternately. From the powerful warlike preparations making in France; from the menacing state of affairs in the North of Europe; from the announcement of the French minister of war, that the first consul contemplated "vast projects;" and from the threats of Buonaparte against Naples and Portugal; it appears probable that the war will be continued; while the daily communications between the belligerent courts, and the long continuation of the armistice, throws the probability in favour of peace.

The differences between Great-Britain and Denmark are in a train of negotiation. The issue is of importance to neutral commerce.

The British expeditions are still afloat; as yet they have effected but little.

The French are turning their attention to their navy. They admit as a fact, that the English always beat them; but they are not agreed as to the mode in which it is done.

Letters and oral accounts from London, by the Galen, make it certain, that the American envoys to France were at Paris the 12th August; and that they had renewed their conferences with the French commissioners. Intelligence from other quarters corroborate the circumstance. Procrastination we have long considered as the "order of the day" in France in regard to American affairs.—It will continue so to be until after the determination of the election in December next.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, October 8

By captain Atkins, of the brig John, (whose distress our situation was yesterday stated) we have learned, that, at the time he left Lisbon, on the 10th of August, no answer had been then given by the court of Portugal to the demands of Buonaparte, that great exertions were making to put the kingdom in a state of defence, that a packet sailed every day or two for England, and that a few days before he sailed a small number of cavalry (about 400) had arrived from England. Captain Atkins met with no British or French vessels of war, or privateers, from the time he left Lisbon till he met with the dreadful accident before stated.—Markets were pretty good at Lisbon when capt. A left it.

In the present state of eager and anxious suspense, with respect to the much wished for authentic biography of our illustrious Washington, it is with pleasure we hear it generally whispered, and with a very high degree of confidence, that his life, from the documents now in the hands of the honourable *Bushrod Washington*, will be written by *Joseph Dennie, Esq;* the reputed author of *The Lay Preacher*.

October 9.

We are happy to learn that the fever at Providence has entirely subsided. Oct. 1, the town council reported, "that no person has deceased, nor any new case occurred since their last report; and that the town at present is entirely clear of said disorder."

W A S H I N G T O N, October 2.

Several letters from the southward, received by gentlemen in this city, of dates subsequent to that inserted in our last, are silent respecting the insurrection of the blacks in South-Carolina, which affords ground to believe that our former advices, on this head, may not be relied on.

B A L T I M O R E, October 4.

A number of ladies of Boston and its vicinity, have formed themselves into a society, by the name of the FEMALE ASYLUM—the object of which is, to raise a fund to support and educate female orphan children, until they shall arrive at a proper age to be placed in virtuous families.—An institution so benevolent will doubtless receive the approbation and assistance, not only of the ladies, but of the gentlemen universally. [New-York paper.]

October 9.

Captain Warden, who arrived at New-York on Saturday in the ship *Osiris*, left Paris the 7th of August. The day before, he had an interview with Mr. Vans

Murray, one of the American envoys, who told captain Warden that the negotiations hung in a state of uncertainty; and that NOTHING had then been decided. From the 23d to the 30th September, eight persons died, and eight new cases occurred, of fever, at Providence, in the state of Rhode-Island, agreeably to report of the town council.

The governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation offering a reward of three hundred dollars for one Jacob Bowler, who has been concerned in exciting the negroes to an insurrection in that state.

Immediately upon the receipt of Buonaparte's letter the Portuguese government ordered all persons capable of bearing arms to be pressed, and the frontiers to be put in a state of defence.—The packet was detained in order to carry dispatches to England. No answer is to be returned to the chief consul till an answer has been received from the British government. Buonaparte concludes his demand by saying, "You know me well enough to be sure that I never say any thing I do not perform."

October 10.

The new Spanish ambassador to the United States, the chevalier *Blasco de Orozko*, took leave of the Czar's pine directory, the 27th of July, in order to repair to Spain, to embark for this country.

The American envoys were at Paris, on the 12th of August; and the last report in London, previous to the Galen's departure was, that the negotiation was renewed; and it was so far believed as to have effected the premiums for insurance on American vessels. [Boston Mercury.]

October 11.

A Richmond paper of October 7, says, "The noted GABRIEL received his trial yesterday. He will be executed at the gallows in this city, this day."

Annapolis, October 16.

New York, October 9.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD,
And all charges and expenses paid,

For apprehending and bringing to the city of New-York, NATHANIEL OLCOTT, late of the said city, broker, who is charged on oath, with feloniously and fraudulently and by false pretences, taking from the bank of New-York, large sums of money. It is supposed that he has a large sum of bank notes now in his possession, which any person apprehending him is particularly desired to secure, with all his papers.

NATHANIEL OLCOTT is about five feet ten inches high, has dark hazle eyes, and dark hair, which he generally wears turned up behind, has rather a down look—is stout built and straight—rather red about the nostrils, in consequence of taking snuff—he is from 25 to 30 years o'd—had on a dark great coat and a light coat underneath.

Any information given to the cashier of the bank relative to the said Nathaniel Olcott, will be thankfully received and rewarded.

CHARLES WILKES,
Cashier B. N. Y.

The printers throughout the United States are requested to reprint the above.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For St. Mary's county, John Leigh, Raphael Neale, William Hebb and Enoch Joseph Milliard, Esquires.

For Kent county, Unit Ainger, James Parker, Benjamin Chambers and Benjamin Hanon, Esquires.

For Anne-Arundel county, Edward Hall, Richard H Harwood, John F. Mercer and William Dorley, Esquires.

For Calvert county, Thomas Parran, Thomas Clarke, William M. Carcaud and Rezin Estep, Esquires.

For Charles county, Philip Stuart, Henry H. Chapman, William H. McPherson and Samuel Jones, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, John T. Worthington, Elex-is Lemmon, Tobias E. Stansbury and Thomas Love, Esquires.

For Talbot county, Edward Lloyd, Thomas Skinner Denny, John Edmondson and William Rose, Esquires.

For Dorchester county, Solomon Frazier, Isaac Steele, Richard Pattison and Richard Goldborough, Esquires.

For the city of Annapolis, Allen Quynn and John Johnson, Esquires

For Queen-Anne's county, James Brown, Charles Frazier, Joseph Thompson and Stephen Lowrey, Esquires.

For Worcester county, John Gunby, Ephraim K. Willson, Levin Handy and Stephen Purnell, Esquires.

For Frederick county, David Shriver, Thomas Hawkins, Roger Nelson and Henry Kemp, Esquires.

For Caroline county, Thomas Mason, Robert Orrel, Philip Clarke and Joseph Douglass, Esquires.

For Washington county, John Cellar, Robert Smith, Ambrose Geoghegan and Richard Cromwell, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, Robert P. Magruder, Thomas Davis, Hezekiah Veatch and Thomas Beall, of George, Esquires.

For Allegany county, Joseph Cresap, James Cresap, of Michael, John Simkins and Peter Gebhart, Esquires.

The Printing and Post-Offices are REMOVED to the New BUILDING, opposite Captain West's Tavern, Church-street.