

and that the refusal to permit the British consul to land was in consequence of the informality of his passport.

October 18.

The American mail of the 1st instant is still detained at Palmouth for sailing orders.

On Saturday arrived at Plymouth, Sir J. B. Warren, with the Squadron under his command, consisting of the Repown, of 74 guns; the Impetueux, Sir E. Pellew; the London and the Corageux.—The transports, with the troops on board, are gone to Gibraltar.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 10th ult. mentions, that information has been received there of its being the intention of the Spaniards to make an immediate eruption into Portugal, for which purpose a large army is assembled in Andalusia. General Berthier was at Seville. It is understood that a large British force has been ordered for the defence of Portugal.

Letters from Constantinople, dated August 16, mention the receipt of letters from on board Le Tigre, dated Cyprus, July 8, stating that Sir Sidney Smith was in good health, and that the officers and ships company were well. Letters from the captain Pacha, written the 10th, state, that he with the Turkish fleet in company with Sir S. Smith, in Le Tigre, were on their way to Alexandria, for the purpose of commencing active operations against the French.

It is not true, says a letter from Hamburg, of October 3, that the emperor has ratified the preliminaries concluded for a separate peace by count St. Julien. Before the emperor signed the new convention, he demanded 24 hours of Lahore, but signed it at the expiration of 12 hours. Before the prolongation of the armistice was known, Lecourbe attacked on the 21st, the famous pass of Sharintz in Tyrol. The result of the attack remains unknown. Nothing can equal the activity with which the preparations for war are continued in the Austrian hereditary dominions. In Tyrol, and on its northern frontiers, an army of 50,000 regulars were assembled. The Hungarians are also resolved to bring into the field an army of 64,000 infantry and 18,000 cavalry, before the middle of October. There are likewise advices of the 18th ult. from the Russian frontiers, stating that the army under general Vonderphalen has had orders to return to its cantonments. The emperor is said to be perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the dispute between England and Denmark has been settled.

The elector of Bavaria every day exercises and manoeuvres the 18,000 troops which he has in the Upper Palatine.

A letter from Lisbon, dated October 3, says, "By the Spanish post of this morning information has been received, that the mortality in Cadiz is considerably decreased.—From the 19th to the 23d ult. the northerly winds had prevailed, and the number of persons dying daily is reduced from 270 to 200. I am sorry to have to add, that the same terrible disorder has extended to Seville, where it seems to be daily growing worse. Precautions are taken to prevent its entering this country. There is a report here, that Berthier has prevailed upon the king of Spain to lend all his ships to the French. It is said here, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir James Pulteney, with a considerable force are off Cadiz.

S A L E M, November 27.

By the arrival of the ship Thomas Ruffel, into Portland, on Tuesday last, from Leghorn, which she left the last of September; we have verbal reports, that the French were within a few miles of that place,—that they had been recently defeated in the adjacent villages—and that the inhabitants of Leghorn were determined to resist their approaches to the utmost of their power.

B O S T O N, November 22.

Severe storm.

Yesterday morning a severe storm from the N. E. accompanied by snow and rain, began, and continued until two o'clock, P. M. The violence of the gale occasioned the tide to rise higher than has been known for fourteen years, which did considerable damage to the wharves, stores, &c. Vast quantities of lumber, wood, staves, and empty casks, floated away. Several vessels broke their falls, and dragged their anchors, occasioned much damage in rout. A brig and two schooners went ashore on Dorchester; and it is feared cannot be got off—others grounded on the flats at high water. The Long Wharf has suffered material injury—part of it torn up, and some of it washed away.

As the weather was thick, we expect to hear of shipwrecks on the coast.

The vessels of war in President Road, rode out the gale very well.

November 24.

Captain Rdes, arrived here from the Havanna, informs, "That a few days previous to his sailing, several ships of war, and a frigate, left that port on a cruise, they were out but five days, and never out of sight of the Moro Castle; they returned into port, were stripped, and moored at their usual place. It was reported at the Havanna that a French and Spanish fleet had taken Trinidad, and that they were coming down to take Jamaica. This information came by an express to the governor from the south side of Cuba. The viceroy of Mexico, at the Havanna, was about to embark in some American ship for Spain.

Sugars at the Havanna 7 a 9 dolls. scarce; molasses 9 hix per keg. Lumber 34 dolls. per 1000 provisions much as usual. Cash very scarce—many American vessels in port.

N E W - Y O R K, December 1.

Died, yesterday, CHARLES ADAMS, Esq; second son of the president of the United States. His friends and acquaintance are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the house of colonel W. S. Smith, No. 89, Broad-street.

On this occasion regimental orders have been issued for the performance of military funeral honours. The fusiliers, by order of J. Constant, lieutenant commandant, are to assemble this day at 2, P. M. at Lovett's hotel, Broadway.

December 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Montreal, to his correspondent in this city, dated Nov. 6.

"A gentleman from Albany, of the name of Le Conte, passed through this city a few days ago, under a strong guard, on his way to Quebec. It seems that he has been taken up as a spy. He is a Frenchman. If he has been meditating mischief, he will, no doubt, meet with punishment."

December 3.

In addition to the intelligence we published in the Mercantile Advertiser yesterday morning respecting our commissioners, we find the subsequent article under the head of

H A V R E, October 8.

"The envoys of the American government, whose object is to perfect the work of reconciliation desired by all the friends of peace, are now in our city. All the civil and military authorities are eager to render their homage to the representatives of an allied nation, acknowledged since the year 1778 as the most sincere friends of the nation. A guard of honour, of 50 men, has been sent to them—for which they have returned thanks according to custom.—They would already have set sail if contrary winds had not retarded the departure of the American frigate Portsmouth. The calm will keep them here for eight days."

Peace, it is rumoured, has been concluded between France and Portugal, through the mediation of Spain.

The French funds have risen: the tiers consolide is at 37 livres, 10 cents. The best meat is said to be only 7d per lb.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 2.

The Ganges and Connecticut sloops of war, we understand, are to sail shortly for Batavia, and will take convoy for thence.

Such is the rage for betting in this city, on the election of president and vice-president, that even the ladies stake fashionable trifles on the occasion. Many new fashioned *cravattes* (wigs) will be lost and won in March next. [Charleston Gaz.]

December 4.

Mr. Liston, our ambassador to the United States of America, is, it is said, on his return. Mr. Adams, the president, has, it is stated, for upwards of a twelve month, made complaints to Mr. Liston of the conduct of British cruisers capturing American ships and property, at the very mouths of their own harbours. Mr. Liston, we are informed, transmitted these remonstrances to this government, but he did not find that they were sufficiently attended to, and his situation at Philadelphia became very irksome and unpleasant. [Lon. Courier, Oct. 16.]

The British minister, Mr. Liston, (says an Alexandria paper of the 29th November) has obtained from his court leave of absence from this country for two years. He has set off for Norfolk, where he is to take shipping in the frigate Andromache, for the West-Indies. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Merry, late charge des affaires for the British government in Sweden.

Captain Sherman, of the brig Eliza, from Leghorn, on the 19th of October, near the island of Majorca, parted company with the Philadelphia, a fleet of five sail of men of war and a cutter brig then in sight. The cutter brig hailed the Philadelphia, passed her, in chase of the other brig; came up with the Eliza about nine o'clock at night; spoke her and continued in chase of the Betsy. They saw the Philadelphia heave to and wait until one of the men of war came up, and after about half an hour's detention, she stood on again; the next day at noon, saw a ship a distance off, which they supposed to be the Philadelphia. Captain Sherman has no doubt the above fleet were British men of war.

W A S H I N G T O N, November 22.

The following letter was this day read in the house, and ordered to lie on the table:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I deem it proper through you to inform the house of representatives, that I have obtained the permission of the president of the United States, to resign the office of secretary of the treasury, at the close of the present year.

I indulge a hope, that I may without presumption declare, that the different offices with which I have been entrusted since the establishment of this department, have been executed according to my best skill and judgment, with a conscientious regard to the rights of the public and of individuals, and under an impressive sense of responsibility to the government. In conformity with these professions, I now freely submit the whole of my conduct to any investigation which the house of representatives may be pleased to institute.

I cannot omit this only opportunity which may ever be afforded, of expressing the sincere sentiments of gratitude, which I now feel and shall ever cultivate for the many proofs of confidence and indulgence which I have experienced in the course of my official communications with the legislature; at the same time I

request; that if the liberty I have now taken, to invite their attention to a matter of personal concern, should be deemed in any degree unsuitable, the error may be attributed to a just and reasonable desire, that my conduct may, on proper evidence, appear to have deserved their approbation.

I have the honour to be,

With perfect esteem and deference,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) OLIVER WOLCOTT.

The honourable Theodore Sedgwick, Esq; speaker of the house of representatives.

B A L T I M O R E, December 1.

The famous Indian chief, well known by the appellation of colonel Brandt, and who was educated under the late president Wheelock, of Dartmouth college, has just sent two sons to the above college for an education. They are both promising youths; and the eldest is the heir apparent to his father's office and honours.

December 2.

Virginia election.

The following is taken from the official return of the votes published by order of the governor:

For Jefferson ticket	17,080
Adams	3,717
Majority	13,363

December 8.

His excellency James Jackson Esq; is chosen a senator to congress, in the room of general James Gunn, whose time expires on the third day of March next.

The electors of president and vice-president of the United States for the state of New-Jersey, have given their suffrages as follows:

For John Adams,	7
Charles C. Pinckney,	7

FROM LANCASTER,

December 3.

This day at the court house, in this borough, the 15 electors voted by ballot, for two persons as president and vice-president of the United States; and upon counting up the votes, it appeared, that

Thomas Jefferson had	8 votes.
Aron Burr,	8 do.
John Adams,	7 do.
C. C. Pinckney,	7 do.

Annapolis, December 11.

The honourable William Hindman, Esquire, is elected, by the general assembly of this state, a senator in the congress of the United States, in the room of James Lloyd, Esquire, resigned.

The following answer was returned by the president of the United States, to the address of the house of representatives.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of representatives,

Compelled by the habits of a long life, as well as by all the principles of society and government, which I could ever understand and believe, to consider the great body of the people, as the source of all legitimate authority, no less than of all efficient power—it is impossible for me to receive this address from the immediate representatives of the American people, at this time and in this place, without emotions, which it would be improper to express, if any language could convey them.

May the spirit which animated the great founder of this city descend to future generations, and may the wisdom, magnanimity, and steadiness, which marked the events of his public life, be imitated in all succeeding ages.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your assurance that the judiciary system shall receive your deliberate attention.

With you, gentlemen, I sincerely hope, that the final result of the negotiations now pending with France, may prove as fortunate to our country, as they have been commenced with sincerity, and prosecuted with deliberation and caution. With you I cordially agree, that so long as a predatory war is carried on against our commerce, we should sacrifice the interest and disappoint the expectations of our constituents, should we for a moment relax that system of maritime defence, which has resulted in such beneficial effects. With you I confidently believe, that few persons can be found within the United States, who do not admit, that a navy, well organized, must constitute the natural and efficient defence of this country against all foreign hostility.

Those who recollect the distress and danger to this country in former periods, from the want of arms, must exult in the assurance, from their representatives, that we shall soon rival foreign countries, not only in the number, but in the quality of arms, completed from our own manufactories.

With you, gentlemen, I fully agree, that the great increase of revenue is a proof, that the measures of maritime defence were founded in wisdom. This policy has raised us in the esteem of foreign nations. That national spirit, and those latent energies, which had not been, and are not yet fully known to any, were not entirely forgotten by those who had lived long enough to see in former times their operation, and some of their effects. Our fellow-citizens were undoubtedly prepared to meet every event, which national honour or national security could render necessary. These, it is to be hoped, are secured at the cheapest and easiest rate. If not, they will be secured at more expense.