

and Warren: In a fourth, 9 Vendemaire, year 9 [the date of the treaty:] The fifth, F. A.—Putnam: The sixth, Ville Federale—Trenton: The seventh, 17th October, 1777—Saratoga—Gates: The eighth, 9th of October, 1781—York-town: The ninth, the shores of France and America separated by the sea—a vessel quitting Havre and sailing for Philadelphia, and the name of Green: The tenth represented, a French and an American vessel sailing in company with each other.

Among the Parisian fashions there has lately been introduced a luxury almost hitherto unknown, which is sported by the more dashing Gallic belles. They wear silk stockings, richly embroidered in gold: not only are the clocks embroidered, but nearly the whole of the stocking that appears above the shoe. The embroideries are generally transparent, which gives place to a new kind of nudity. A pair of these stockings cost little less than two guineas: hence it is observed, that it is now more expensive to go naked, than it formerly was to be well dressed.

October 19.

Letters from Berlin state, that the marquis de Luchefini is soon to have a place in the cabinet. It is certain that the king treats him with distinction. Although he does not enjoy the same favour as during the late reign; he possesses great influence, through the means of M. Lombard, secretary of foreign affairs and M. de Kochwitz, the king's adjutant, who are both in great favour. M. de Luchefini insists that Prussia ought to take an active part in the general concerns of Europe. He is not friendly to Austria, and he detests Thugut.

In the whole contents of the Paris papers that arrived on Wednesday evening, we find but one thing of importance, the double change which has taken place in the administrations of Vienna and of Paris. From this, though no positive consequences can be deduced, we may, at least, draw some probable inferences. The appointment of count Lehrbach, a man whom a paper of yesterday unjustly calls weak, in the room of baron Thugut, appears to indicate that the political system of the latter is not abandoned, while the nomination of count Cobentzel, as a negotiator at Luneville, has a contrary aspect. It is not impossible to reconcile this apparent opposition. We may suppose that the former has been done with an intention of producing satisfaction at Vienna, and the latter with a view to the same object at Paris. It is possible that the party which has placed count Lehrbach in administration, may not have been displeased that a person foreign to them should have been intrusted with the negotiations for peace.—Count Cobentzel will naturally be a mere instrument; he cannot do any thing but what is previously decided at Vienna or what must be ratified there. His commission may not operate so much in favour of peace as some persons imagine. The sending of a Prussian minister, M. Dohm, deserves to be remarked, and will have a particular influence on the issue of the congress. It will be time to turn our attention to it when the fact shall be better authenticated.

The chief consul appears desirous of rivalling another foreign government, in its mutability in the choice of ministers and generals. The imitation of the policy of the directory, ought not to be passed over without observation: it shews very little consistency in the ideas of Buonaparte, or what is more probable, very little confidence in men who having been formerly his equals, are now reduced to be merely his tools.

BOSTON, December 3.
FROM TRINIDAD.

We were last evening furnished with the Trinidad Gazette of the 8th October, which is several days later than the accounts from Havana, which mention its capture of the French and Spaniards. In this Gazette we find a proclamation of governor Piton, dated the 11th October, 1800, allowing in consequence of an alarming scarcity of all the articles of provision, American vessels, coming directly from the United States, to bring provisions and lumber of all kinds, the growth of the United States, and to receive in exchange any other articles the actual produce of that colony, except indigo, cotton, lignum vitæ, and dying wood, for six months from the date thereof.

Captain Chipman, who arrived here on Sunday, in 21 days from St. Thomas's, heard nothing of the Havana report of the combined squadron in the West-Indies; and as the convoy with which he sailed came from windward, concludes the whole to be a forgery.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

Capt. Van Antwerp has put in our hands a Halifax paper of the 27th ult. which contains the foreign news published in this day's gazette—it is to the 19th, and was received there by the ship Echo, captain Kendal, in 37 days from Portsmouth. The most interesting events, says the editor, are

A confirmation of Ulm, Philipsburg, and Ingolstadt, being delivered up to the French, the consequent extension of the armistice for 40 days—the preparation for a congress, which was immediately to assemble at Luneville, to adjust a plan of general pacification.—The change of ministry at Vienna, by the appointment of count Lehrbach to succeed baron Thugut, and the appointment, on the part of the emperor, of count Cobentzel, to be the Austrian negotiator at the congress at Luneville. The papers also contain, the rescript of the emperor, calling on his Hungarian subjects to be prepared to rise en masse, should no peace result from the negotiation. The French garrison of Malta, consisting of 6000 men, had arrived at Marseilles. All the British forces which could be spared, after leaving the necessary garrison at Malta,

had sailed under Sir R. Abercrombie for Egypt.—The Russian troops had once more disappeared, and were on their return to Russia.—Formidable preparations were making in Spain for the attack of Portugal.—A large French army was again assembling on the coast, to excite if possible an alarm in England; but the vigilance of our fleets and army was such, as to remove all apprehension from their parading galconade. In the naval line, nothing material has taken place, except the capture of two Spanish frigates and two corvettes. The high price of provisions had made an early meeting of parliament necessary; and his majesty's proclamation had been issued for their assembling the 11th Nov.

From all these events our readers will be furnished with new subjects for conjecture;—but whether peace, or a continuance of the war, will be the result, seem at present to defy all human penetration.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.

Yesterday arrived the brig Paragon, capt. Hart, in 46 days from St. Sebastians. By this arrival Paris papers are received to the 13th October. Captain Hart has furnished the following information, given him by a respectable mercantile house at St. Sebastians:

FROM CADIZ.

St. Sebastians, October 19.

"We learn from Cadiz that an English fleet has appeared off that city, consisting of 22 ships of the line, 27 frigates, and sundry small vessels, and 90 transports with troops for landing, under the command of general Abercrombie and admiral Keith, who have intimated to Mr. Morla, the governor, that they have orders from their government to destroy that arsenal, and take possession of the ships of war and armed vessels, unless he delivers them up, to which purpose the governor has been summoned. The answer has been spirited and becoming a good officer. We momentarily expect to hear the English have made the attempt.

"The epidemic is decreasing in that city, but is extending in the neighbouring towns to an alarming degree. In Seville to 2 to 300 persons die daily."

Translation from a Paris paper.

[OFFICIAL.]

Paris, 3d October, 1800.

The minister of war to the maritime prefects in Bourdeaux.

I make haste to inform you, citizen, that a convention of amity and commerce between the French republic and the United States of America has been just signed by the ministers plenipotentiaries of France and the American commissioners.

I pray you to communicate this news immediately to the military officers of the administration, as well to the commerce of your city.

(Signed)

FORSAIT.

December 11.

Captain Eve, of the British letter of marque sch^r Louisa Bridger, arrived the day before yesterday at New-York, from Antigua, informs, that he left St. John's (Antigua) on the 16th November, at 2 A. M. distance 4 leagues, Antigua bore SSE. at half past 5 P. M. saw a chase; at 8 carried the fore-top-mast away; at 1 A. M. the chase came up and fired a musket, and directly after one of the waist guns. Captain Eve then ordered his men to fire, which was kept up on both sides for upwards of four hours; when the firing ceased, in consequence of the Louisa Bridger having been hulled in two places and receiving considerable damage in her sails and rigging. The chase then sent her boat on board; she proved to be the United States schooner Experiment, captain Steward, on a cruise. Captain S. sent on board men and furnished all the assistance in his power; and promised to stay by the Louisa Bridger till captain Eve supposed his leaks should not prove dangerous. Parted company in lat. 19, 00, long. 62, 32. In the engagement the boatswain of the Experiment was killed by a double headed shot from the Louisa Bridger. She mounts 6 nine-pounders and has 14 men; none of whom received any material injury.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following particulars of the engagement between the United States schooner Experiment, captain Steward, and the English schooner Louisa Bridger, captain Eve, are copied from the log book of the latter.

"On the 16th of November, at 11 A. M. got under way at St. John's harbour for New-York. At 2 A. M. Antigua bore SSE. distance 4 leagues, from which we took our departure. At half past 5; saw a sail in chase of us on our weather quarter. At 8, carried away our fore-top-mast. At 1 A. M. in lat. 19, long. 62, 30, saw the said schooner close by us.—She came along side, fired a musket, and ordered us to heave to, or they would fire into us.—Not minding this, she fired a gun at us. All our hands being at quarters, we engaged her for four hours, when we ceased firing, as our hull, sails and rigging were very much injured. After this, the Experiment fired two broad sides into us. They sent their boat along side, when we learned what vessel it was. They informed us, that we had killed the boatswain. Captain Eve went on board the Experiment; and captain Steward sent on board hands to help to put the Louisa to rights, which was soon effected. No person was hurt on board the Louisa Bridger."

Captain Eve informs us, that admiral Duckworth from England had arrived at Antigua, in a 74, a few days before his departure.

ALEXANDRIA, December 10.

Last evening arrived here from Norfolk citizen Dubruges. We are informed that this gentleman lately came out from France as consul for Cape Francois,

Immediately on his arrival in St. Domingo he was sent by Touffaint Louverture with dispatches for the government of the United States. He left this place for the city of Washington this morning.

We are informed, that a proclamation was lately issued by Touffaint, commanding the negroes to return to the plantations to which they belonged and go to work; in consequence of which a mutiny broke out among the blacks, which was quelled by 12 of the ringleaders being executed.

BALTIMORE, December 9.

The French prisoners made by the capture of the Bercean, have been landed at Fort Independence. The officers, we understand, have been admitted to parole, and are now in town. Several gentlemen of the town, by subscription, have presented the prisoners with a quantity of the best provisions of the season, to afford them a "thanksgiving entertainment."

[Boston paper.]

The ship —, Mills, of Baltimore, is detained by the Spanish government on account of the mate's hoisting two lanterns as signals for captain Mills to come on board, on the evening when the two Spanish ships were cut out of Barcelona roads by the British.

[Phil. pap.]

December 11.

The legislature of North Carolina is now in session. From the governor's message of November 19, it appears that that state wishes an extension of the line designating the boundary between the inhabitants of the state and the Indians; and that the governor had pressed the fixing and extending the boundary line between North and South-Carolina, but the governor of the latter state had forbid the commissioners of North-Carolina from entering the state on that business. This dispute is said to be of an old standing.

There is now living in the town of Clonmel, Ireland, a man named Sheedy, who, from every reasonable calculation, can want little of being 100 years of age. He has three times cut full grown timber of his own planting, and can now be seen resting under the shades of the fourth planting. His wife has been more than ten years bed ridden, and has had no other attendant than himself; his memory is tenacious, all the faculties of sense unimpaired, and he walks erect, and apparently as strong as at the age of forty. It is to be remarked that this man has always had a great aversion to strong liquors.

The following singular account of a phenomenon which appeared in the air near the village of Quintana, in the province of Burgos, in Spain, is given in the Paris papers, as an extract from the Journal of Madrid, of the 7th July:—

"At 11 o'clock in the morning of the 11th of June, a stormy cloud was seen at the extremity of the village of Quintana, towards the north, and a very thick fog which seemed to proceed from the adjacent mountains having joined it in a very gross column, they formed together a very fantastic figure, with arms, feet, and a long tail. The resemblance of a very large serpent, of a sky blue colour, was soon after plainly discerned as proceeding from the junction of the cloud and fog, which extended itself so far as to touch the earth. It emitted from time to time torrents of fire of a dark red colour, and at length separated itself from the cloud in the direction of the village, with frequent eruptions of flames and sparks of fire.—The inhabitants were very much terrified, but a violent gale from the north separated it in the southern extremity, while the greater part advanced within 400 paces of the village.

"It was seen to tear up in its passage several large stones and trees. In particular, a very large oak was first striped of its leaves and afterwards torn up by the roots. It destroyed all the cherry and apple trees in its way, and burnt up the ground over which it passed for more than sixty paces. This singular phenomenon continued its depredation for about 25 minutes, and then again joined the cloud out of which it came. The damage which it did to the vineyards is very considerable."

This account is given upon the authority of the curate of the village, and several respectable inhabitants, who were eye-witnesses of the transaction.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

November 13, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments in the service of the United States, are informed, that their applications, with all the recommendatory letters accompanying, were consumed by fire in the war office, on Saturday evening last. Those who continue to desire to be considered as candidates, will see the propriety of renewing their application.

SAMUEL DEXTER, Secretary of war.

The printers in the different states are requested to give this a place in their Gazettes.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of November 1800.

N. BRICE, Administrator D. B. N.
of John H. Maccubbin.