

HARTFORD, March 25.

By reason of heavy rains during the week past, the streams in this part of the country, as far as we have heard, in every direction, have risen to an unexampled height, and caused an immense destruction of property public and private. Bridges, mills, fences, buildings of all descriptions, dwelling-houses, barns, &c. &c. are swept away, many families reduced to distress, by either being driven from their habitations for a season, or in having them completely destroyed. In this town, there is no mark of so high a flood in Connecticut river since the year 1692. The rise was so rapid, as that people were scarcely able to secure their most valuable property in stores, and houses, before the buildings were filled with water, and every family in that part of the town which lies near to the river, has been forced to flee for refuge among their neighbours; many of the families were taken from the windows, into boats, and carried away; some of the one story houses are in water to the roofs; the lower stories of all are nearly filled; and the scene wears the appearance of extreme desolation, and melancholy. Front-street, from the little river, to the north meadow gate, is so full of water, that boats pass the whole length. At new-Hartford, we are informed, that one man was drowned. In this town we have not experienced the loss of any lives. Several gentlemen in the town have signalized themselves in great acts of humanity in relieving the people, especially the poor, who were involved in the calamity. We shall feel ourselves indebted to any of our correspondents in the country, who will collect accurate particulars of the damage done by the water, in their neighbourhood. Doubtless as many of those who are the greatest sufferers, especially in this town, are ill-able to bear their misfortune, the charitable will feel it their duty to relieve their wants, as far as may be in their power, by supplies of food, &c. Driven from their houses and employments, they must suffer immediately, unless supplied by the generous and humane, with the necessaries of life.

NEW-YORK, March 26.

The Magicienne (British ship) has captured and sent into Plymouth, the very beautiful French ship Huron, formerly a national corvette, from the Isle of France to Bourdeaux, with an immensely rich cargo.

The Thames frigate has sent in there the French ship Aurora, of 300 tons, also from the Isle of France to Bourdeaux.

The Doris has sent in the French brig Favourite, from l'Orient to Bourdeaux.

The Huron and Aurora sailed from the Isle of France in company with nine sail. It is very likely others of them have been picked up.

March 27.

The hon. Oliver Ellsworth was in London the 19th January.

L'Oiseau, of 36 guns, captain S. H. Linzee, and the Sirius of 36 guns, have captured and carried into Torbay, a fine French frigate of 36 guns, captured after an hour's action off Cape Finisterre. The l'Oiseau on her return home captured also a very valuable Swede.

By captain Lee, in 21 days from St. Thomas, we are informed, that it was daily expected that that place would fall into the hands of the British. Two of their frigates had been cruising off the island for some time; and it was thought they were in expectation of being reinforced by the arrival of other British ships of war.

April 1.

London papers to the evening of March second, inclusive, were received yesterday at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the ship Eliza, captain Brown, in 24 days from Plymouth. They afford us the opportunity of informing our readers that a peace between France and the emperor of Germany was concluded at Luneville on the 9th of February, the principal articles of which are, 1. The cession of the Netherlands to France, and the country of Falkenstein and the Frickthal. 2. Istria, Dalmatia, the Venetian islands in the Adriatic, and Venice, are confirmed to the emperor. The Brisgau is given up to the duke of Modena. 3. The grand duke of Tuscany is to give up Tuscany to the infant duke of Parma, and is to receive an indemnity in Germany. 4. The emperor consents, for the German empire, that France shall possess all the countries on the left bank of the Rhine which formed part of the German empire. 5. France gives up Dusseldorf, Ehrenbreitstein, Philipsburg, Cassel, Kehl, and Old Brissac. 6. The German princes, who have been dispossessed of territories on the left bank, are to be indemnified on the right. 7. Holland, Switzerland, Liguria and the Cisalpine, are included in the treaty. 8. England is shut out from the ports of the emperor of Germany. The treaty is to be ratified in 30 days from the time of its being signed.

The pretender has incurred the displeasure of the emperor Paul, has been driven from Mittau. Our last accounts left him at Memel, in the dominions of Prussia, from whence he intended retiring to Edinburg, on a pension of 200,000 roubles, which, notwithstanding the rupture, Paul continues to allow him.

A Russian army is under orders to march to the Turkish frontiers, to await the answer of the Ottoman court to the application which we mentioned yesterday to have been made by M. de Tamara.

A plan is said to be in agitation between Russia, Austria and France, for dismembering the Turkish empire in Europe.

Letters from Constantinople, dated the 1st Jan. say, that the Sublime Porte, has sequestered the property of the states of Barbary.

The French government has recalled Mr. Otto from England on account of the depredations committed by order of the British ministry on the French fishing-smacks, contrary to the good faith, which had been previously pledged, that they should be suffered to carry on their occupation unmolested.

Our readers will be astonished to find that Buonaparte whose business it has hitherto been to unmake kings, has created one of the sons of the Spanish monarch king of the ci-devant dukedom of Tuscany, as a reward for the fidelity with which his father has observed the treaties of offensive and defensive alliance which bind him to the republic.

Flour in England is 120s. sterl. the sack. Partial disturbances have arisen in some parts of the country from the high price of provisions and the wretched situation of the poor.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

Capt. Parsons, of the schooner William, arrived at Cape Ann, on the 18th instant, in 78 days from Smyrna, and 42 from Gibraltar. He informs that the frigate George Washington, capt. Bainbridge, "would be ready to leave Constantinople by the 1st of January, 1801, but without the Algerine ambassador, as the grand seignior had imprisoned him and taken care of the presents. The grand seignior had declared war against Algiers and Tunis, in consequence of their making peace with France. He had also taken a Tunisian admiral who was there with presents, and confiscated the property of both nations. What was found at Smyrna alone, amounted to two millions of piasters and upwards."

March 31.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitts, to a gentleman in this city, dated March 2, 1801.

"Within this fortnight past we have had two duels in this port between midshipmen—The first was fought by Mr. Heath and Mr. Crane of the United States frigate, in which Mr. Crane received the shot of his antagonist and fell—the wound is not mortal. The second was by Messrs. Williamson and Livingston, three days ago. Mr. Livingston received the ball of his antagonist in his forehead and expired in a few minutes after.

April 1.

Died—At Old-Town, on Penobscot river, ORONO, chief of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, aged one hundred and thirty years.

—On the 22d January, at Zurich, the celebrated LAVATER, after long severe sufferings, in consequence of the wound he received from a French soldier about 17 months ago.

April 2.

The ship Eliza, capt. Brown, in 24 days from Plymouth, arrived at N. York, on Tuesday, has brought London dates to the 2d March.

The most important news by this arrival, is the severe indisposition of the king, whose life is despaired of. A total change of administration has actually taken place; and the keys of the treasury have been demanded of Mr. Pitt—but he says he will not give them up to any person except to the king, who is so ill that none but his attendants are permitted to see him.

The following is a journal of his illness kept by his physicians.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

"Queen's house, February 28, 1801.

"His majesty's fever continues, but is somewhat abated.

T. GISBORNE,

J. R. REYNOLDS."

"Queen's house, March 1, 1801.

"His majesty's fever continues to abate; and he is somewhat better in all respects."

T. GISBORNE,

J. R. REYNOLDS."

"Queen's house, March 2, 1801.

"His majesty had some increase of fever in the afternoon of yesterday, which has not yet subsided.

T. GISBORNE,

J. R. REYNOLDS."

A letter was received here yesterday morning from New York, stating that the captain of the Eliza saw some British ships (on his way) in the Channel, with their colours hoisted half mast, and was informed of the death of the king. This letter states besides, that suspicions were entertained of his having been taken off by unlawful means.

Another letter from New-York, written by a gentleman who had conversed with the captain of the Eliza, says, that the captain had brought no positive information respecting the death of the king.

In consequence of the high price of provisions trifling insurrections had taken place in different parts of England.

Peace between France and Austria was signed at Luneville, and officially communicated to the legislative body by the first consul.

Negotiations are going on between G. Britain and the northern powers, but there was no prospect of an accommodation.

Grain, &c. was much higher than it had been. The flour cargo of a Boston ship was sold at Plymouth about the first of March, at auction, for 95s. per barrel.

The squadron of admiral Gantheaume has captured on English frigate. Citizen Otto is recalled by Buonaparte, in consequence of the conduct of the English government towards the French fishermen.—One of the sons of the king of Spain is to be made king of the ci-devant dukedom of Tuscany. There are many other circumstances of importance in the papers, which I cannot give you for want of time—but the above are the principal.

From our correspondent.

New-York, April 1.

"Arrived this morning the sch' Peter and Ann, Wathington, in 19 days from St. Thomas, with coffee, consigned to Charles Smith.—The brig Hunter, for this port, was to sail in two days. An American captain arrived at St. Thomas the day the Peter sailed from Martinique, and informed that a large number of troops had embarked there on board of 12 ships, and it was supposed they were destined against St. Bartholomews, St. Thomas, and St. Croix. The Cork fleet had arrived at Martinique, in which were 5000 troops; and it was supposed they would join the above expedition.

It is with regret we have to mention that during the storm on Sunday night, the ship Alknomac, Travis, for Liverpool; the ship William, Gardner, for Greenock, and the brig Paramaribo, Church, for Londonderry, went aground on the western shore within the hook. The Alknomac shortly after the storm, sunk, and will be entirely lost; the William had her mizen-mast, and the brig had both her masts cut away. We have not been able to learn whether there is a probability of getting the two latter vessels off.

The frigate Essex also went ashore at the Wall-bought Long Island, but we are in hopes she will be got off without much injury.

NORFOLK, March 26.

The Maryland sloop of war, captain Rogers, is now at anchor in Hampton Roads; it is understood she came here for hands, who have been recruited for her, and that, by the first fair wind, she will sail for France. Mr. Dawson is going out in her to carry the treaty as conditionally ratified by our government.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

APPOINTMENTS

By the President of the United States.

OFFICIAL.

William H. Dorsey, Esq; to be judge of the ex-chans court for Washington county.

John Hewitt, Esq; register of wills for the same.

Joseph Scott, Esq; to be marshal for the eastern district of Virginia.

The president of the United States yesterday issued his exequatur to citizen Leot, as commissary of commercial relations for the French republic, for the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, to reside at Philadelphia; and to

Citizen Oster, as vice-commissary of commercial relations for the French republic, for the state of Virginia, to reside at Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, March 31.

The underwriters, says a London paper, have almost all of them paid their insurance on the ships detained in Russia.

Among the prisoners brought into France, are 4 generals, 7 colonels, and nearly 400 officers of different ranks.

Nine gold and silver mines have been discovered in the mountains near Tarnest, Basso, and Forrabas, in Hungary. The aid-de-camp of La Fayette, Scatler, was the discoverer, and he has been invited by the government to take measures for working them with success.

April 1.

APPOINTMENTS

By the President of the United States.

OFFICIAL.

William Gardner, of New-Hampshire, commissioner of loans for that state.

Joseph Whipple, collector of the district of Portsmouth, in the same state.

Edward Livingston, attorney of the district of New-York.

John Swartwout, marshal of the same district.

John Smith, marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, in the place of Mr. Shee, who has declined accepting his appointment.

Cleon More, register of wills for Alexandria county, in the same district.

General Samuel Smith has arrived in this city, to take upon himself the discharge of the duties of the secretary of the navy. [Nat. Intell.]

We are authorized to state, that general Smith will not accept the appointment of secretary of the navy. [Balt. Amer.]

A very great mortality has prevailed for some time in Holland and Lower Saxony, where the influenza or gripe was common, and is said particularly to affect the stomach and bowels. Three hundred and forty-three persons have died of this disorder at Amsterdam in the course of one week.

April 2.

We are authorized to state, that it is general Dearborn who is to discharge the duties of the secretary of the navy for the present.

The following important intelligence was received this morning by a respectable house of this city from New-York, by express:—

New-York, March 31.

"P. S. I was at the instant about to close this letter for the mail, when we had news of an arrival from Plymouth to 4th March, London papers to 2d March: flour then 95s. sterl. per barrel, all other provisions in proportion: the king expected to expire every moment—Pitt refuses to give up the seals to any person but the king, or his successor. This created much confusion there, and much political speculation here.—Flour will again advance, and meal and rye flour more, in proportion, than wheat flour."