

Talleyrand, addressed to the Syndic Doorman, who had left Hamburg eight days before, as deputy to the French government. The superscription was, "To M. Doorman, minister for foreign affairs of the republic of Hamburg." There is at Hamburg a very considerable merchant, M. de Chapeaurouge, who, during the revolution, furnished the French republic, on account of the government, with merchandize, &c. to a great amount, and the latter still demands four millions of livres, as a balance due to it. The senate of Hamburg is therefore required by the French government to pay that sum: this mode is stated to have been adopted for the purpose of avoiding all tedious and troublesome processes. The senate assembled to take the requisition into consideration, and the public curiosity is very much interested in the issue.

April 1.

We understand that lord Whitworth is to go to Paris.

The Paris Journals to the 29th, received yesterday, seem to assume a triumphant tone as to the security of Egypt; but it should be recollected, that last year, just before the surrender of Malta, the Moniteur, the official journal, was not less positive nor circumstantial as to the security of that place.

M. Tallien arrived at Dover on Sunday evening, and embarked on Monday for Calais.

April 3.

The vessel, by which we received the last French journals, brought back the messenger dispatched by M. Otto, on Saturday night to Paris, with the result of the cabinet council which sat on that day. The messenger has returned with the answer of the chief consul, which yesterday was reported to be favourable, and the funds rose upon the news; but it is obvious that no material step can be taken with a view to negotiate, till Buonaparte has consulted his allies; a proceeding which will occasion a delay of some weeks.

Between one and two o'clock this morning we received the Hamburg mail which fell due on Wednesday. Its contents are very important. The English ministers Drummond and Vansittart went on board the fleet on the 22d, all negotiation being at an end. The fleet has made no hostile attack, nor has it yet attempted to pass the Sound, for which purpose the wind had not been favourable; but, at noon, on the 24th, the date of the last advices, the wind shifted to the north-west quite favourable, and the Danes seem fully to have expected we would attempt to pass. It is said they are well prepared for defence, and it is believed the passage of the Sound will not be effected without a warm contest and much bloodshed. The most important intelligence may be hourly expected.

The British consul, we are informed, at Hamburg, intimated, sometime ago, an order to all the commanders of British ships there, to leave that port as soon as possible. In consequence of that order the ships set sail, and are arrived at Yarmouth, under convoy.

Letters from the inshore squadron, at Brest, dated the 25th ultimo, state, that the Beaulieu, of 44 guns, had looked into the outer road on the 24th, and counted 24 sail of the line and 15 frigates, of which 7 sail of the line were ready for sea. To the above date, no other squadron had failed than Gantheaume's.

A cartel which is arrived at Plymouth from Moravia, says that the French army marching against Portugal, amounts to 45,000 men.

The court of Berlin continues to assure Hamburg that its free trade and privileges will be respected, though Prussian troops are immediately to occupy its territories. The senate of Hamburg has met on the subject, and great uneasiness prevails. Prussia will, no doubt, seize the city with as little alarm as possible, as commerce is timid and may fly, leaving a city without wealth.

An attempt is to be made to unite the Dutch fleet in the Meuse, consisting of three ships of the line and some smaller vessels, and the squadron in Flushing, with the fleet in the Texel; and it is to prevent this that admiral Dickson had failed.

The Russian troops that were prisoners in France are not to return home, as was intended, but are to be encamped with a large body of French near Dunkirk. General Moreau is to have the command of all the troops that are to be assembled on the line of coast from Havre to Ostend. From Ratisbon, we learn, that his Imperial majesty's principal minister had orders to adjourn the diet immediately after the ratification of the treaty of Luneville, in order that they might be again convoked when his majesty had adjusted the plan of indemnifications, to ratify them also.

The Portuguese government, finding its resources in England exhausted, has just raised a million and a quarter sterling among five capital houses at Lisbon with which some hopes are entertained of making peace with France.

N. E. W. - Y. O. R. K., May 8.

Yesterday arrived here the fast sailing ship Hazard, captain Gardner, of Salem, after a remarkably short passage of 44 days from the Cape of Good Hope. This arrival has furnished us with Calcutta and Cape papers to the 21st March. From the last paper our readers will perceive, in this day's Gazette, some interesting extracts.

In addition to the articles which are extracted from our Cape-town papers, captain Gardner informs, that the ships for the expedition, which had failed from Calcutta and the coast, were to rendezvous at Trincomalee, the greater part of which had arrived. The

last ships for this expedition were to sail from Calcutta in 2 or 3 days after the Hazard—their destination unknown—but it was supposed to be against Batavia, Manilla, and Mauritius. At the Cape, however, it was believed to be destined for the Red Sea.—Three or four transports had failed from the Cape, and as many more were on the eve of failing when the Hazard left that place.

CAPE-TOWN, March 21.

We are informed that the governor-general of Manilla has issued a proclamation, requiring all the inhabitants to give in a return of all persons capable of bearing arms. It is further enjoined all the militia to be particularly attentive to guns of alarm, as they more than ever apprehended an attack from the English. This is said to have gained much credit among the merchants, since the news arrived of an attempt on Batavia, inasmuch, that there was a suspension of all commercial affairs, and the warehouses, which were pretty full of goods, were entirely shut up. There were only two frigates, at Manilla, fit for sea; two ships of the line, in the harbour, had been so disabled in various typhons, that their commanders would not venture out to sea in them. Great consternation prevails at the place, in case an attack should be made, as they are by no means in a state of resistance.

By the Unanimity we have at last received some accounts respecting Batavia, which place is not in possession of the British as was supposed. The following is the statement we have been enabled to gather on this subject: A small English force, consisting of about 200 men, landed on the island of Ourou, near Batavia, in September last, not with the intention of taking possession of the place, but for the purpose of destroying the vessels, &c. in the harbour, which service was performed with the greatest success; also, all the warehouses and storehouses, with their contents.

We learn, that when the accounts of this transaction reached the Manillas, the Spaniards, apprehensive of a similar visit, were making the greatest preparations to repel an attack.

Later accounts state, that the inhabitants of Batavia themselves have destroyed their ships and stores, to prevent them falling into the hands of the English.

May 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Batavia, dated 16th December, 1800, to his friend in this city.

"We were informed about three weeks before our arrival, the English had left this place after having blockaded it for 13 or 14 weeks and burnt the buildings on the island of Ourou, where had been erected by the company, cranes for the purpose of heaving vessels down, large stores containing sundries for repairing and fitting out ships, destroying a quantity of coffee, distressing the inhabitants of Batavia for bread and rice, and losing of their crews upwards of 200 men and officers by death, and distressing other vessels as well American as others, for fresh provisions and vegetables, they left it without effecting their purpose. The force consisted of four heavy frigates, and a brig commanded by captain Ball.

"I have just been informed that the ship Portland, of Boston, when nearly ready for sea, some days ago sprung a leak and has this day sunk with part of her cargo and all her provisions."

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

As a measure consequent upon the reduction of our naval establishment, we hear that the war and navy departments will hereafter be united, under the direction of the officer at the head of the department of war. Since the resignation of Mr. Stoddart, the naval department has been under the official direction of general Dearborne, with Mr. S. Smith, of Baltimore, as an occasional adviser.

Mr. Gallatin will take upon him the charge of the national treasury in a few days.

May 11.

Recent consular appointments.

Jacob Lewis, consul at the Isle of France and Bourbon; Tobias Lear, consul-general of Hispaniola; William Dandridge, consul at Aux-Cayes.

On Tuesday last the honourable Oliver Ellsworth, late envoy of the United States to the French Republic, arrived at Boston, in the ship Nancy, captain Orne, from Bristol.

The following facts, relative to the valuable properties of the elder tree, have been ascertained by the privy council of his Britannic majesty in their inquiries relative to the Hessian fly:—

1. Saving turnips from the fly.
2. Preserving wheat from the yellows.
3. Preserving fruit trees from the blight.
4. Preserving cabbage plants from caterpillars.

The dwarf elder has the most potent effluvia; and it requires no other trouble than to strew the leaves over the ground, or to strike fruit trees with the twigs.

ST. EUSTATIA.

Captain Goreham, who arrived yesterday, in 15 days from Dominica, informs, that the French had evacuated St. Eustatia, and it was supposed they had gone to Guadaloupe.

May 12.

Captain Neil, of the Agnes, from St. Sebastians, politely favoured the editor of the New-York Gazette with the following copy of a letter from Lewis M. O'Brien, Esq; American consul, to James Cahill, at St. Sebastians, dated

St. Andero, March 27.

"Please to acquaint the masters and supercargoes of American vessels in your place and at Passage,

that there is a scarcity of vessels at Malaga, and many freights offer, and very high: also tell them, that by a circular I received yesterday, and of which I shall send you a copy next post, the bashaw of Tripoli, in Barbary, has declared hostile intentions towards the United States."

May 16.

From the MEDITERRANEAN.

A Spanish gentleman of respectability, who arrived at Bolton on the 8th inst. in the Catharine, from Corunna, informs, that previous to his leaving that place he read, in a Madrid paper of the latter end of March, an account of the Port of Mahon, (in the island of Minorca) having been taken by a French squadron consisting of six ships of the line and 2 frigates, supposed to be Gantheaume's division of the Brest fleet. He further informs, that an army of 35,000 French had entered Spain by Pampalona, and were on their march to Badajoz, where they were to be joined by 30 battalions of Spanish infantry, and 20 of horse, who were to repair thither through Galicia; immediately after forming this junction they were to enter Portugal and commence the sanguinary trade of war.

BALTIMORE, May 13.

The ship Gladiator, of Boston, with a cargo worth two hundred thousand dollars, from Buenos Ayres, has been taken by the British ship of war St. Albans, John Oaks Hardy, Esq; commander, and sent into Halifax for adjudication. The supercargo, J. R. Parker, of Boston, came passenger in the packet Lady Hobart, arrived at New-York.

The growth of the city of Baltimore certainly exceeds any thing in the history of the United States. It has become the third seaport of our country, in point of population, having 26,514 people. Philadelphia and New-York are before it; but they alone. Its exports exceeded those of Philadelphia last year. The opening of the river Susquehanna will give Baltimore those supplies of boards, plank, scantling, shingles, staves, heading, hoops, ship timber, masts, spars, and wharf logs, which it much wants.

The people of Maryland, and particularly of Baltimore, Annapolis, Havre-de-Grace and Elkton, are purchasing wood-lands upon the different branches of the Susquehanna, Juniata, and Penn's creek, which must prove highly profitable to them. Those properties merit the attention of the people of Lancaster, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.

[Phil. pap.]

By the list of post-offices in the United States, lately published at the City of Washington, it appears there are 1017.

Died, on the 18th ult. on Patterson's creek, Hampshire county, V. Matthias A. Herfmon, a native of Germany, aged, by the most accurate accounts, 125 years. He lived upon low diet, and drank but little ardent spirits, had three wives in Germany, and one in this country.

Died, on the 8th inst. near Hanover, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Anne Maria Schriber, consort of the late Mr. Andrew Schriber, in the 92d year of her age. She lived in a state of matrimony with her late husband 66 years, and resided on the plantation where she died 70 years. Her descendants, including children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, amounted to 126, at the time of her death.

May 16.

By the James, from Hamburg, we have received Hamburg papers to March 25th, but their contents are mostly copied into the London papers received by the Penman, arrived at New-York, the following article accepted, which we have not before seen:—

Hamburg, March 25.

Extract of a letter from Naples, March 1.

"Citizen Beaumont, adjutant of general Murat, has arrived here. Immediately after an embargo was laid on all English shipping. The British merchants here have demanded passports of general Murat to return to England by land.

"A Swedish frigate arrived here informs, that she spoke two French frigates off the heights of Sicily, which formed the van of the French fleet." Copy of the postscript of a letter, dated Hamburg, March 26, received by the above vessel.

"Since closing this letter, the English fleet is arrived in the Sound, and the Prussians have already begun to take possession of Hanover, and have also lodged troops in our territories to enable them to keep the communication open with the line of demarcation drawn in Hölstein by the Danish troops. The city, its political existence, and its trade, will not be molested—and we foresee from this circumstance, that our intercourse with England will be, if not entirely stopped, at least much lessened. A considerable rise in all W. India produce."

Captain Bullock from Lisbon informs, that great preparations were making at Lisbon for opposing the threatened invasion of the French. The prince Augusta, who was in Portugal for his health, offered to take command of the forces of that country to act against the invader, but which was declined. The government were sending all their specie and valuable plate to the Brasils, and it was said a vessel was held in readiness to convey the queen and principal ministry to the same place, in case of imminent danger.

A Mr. Collet, the Author of "An Impartial Review of the Life and Writings of the reverend J. Wesley," has refuted all that he advanced against that great father of Methodism, in a letter to Dr. Coke, the successor of Wesley. He likewise confesses that two letters in that work, said to be original letters of Mr. Wesley, and calculated to injure his character, were forgeries.