

The duchies of Bremen and Verdun, now seized by the Prussians, belonged to Sweden from 1618 to 1720, when they were surrendered by the treaty to George I. in exchange for a million of rix dollars.

Letters from Alicant, received by the King George packet, which arrived on Thursday at Yarmouth from Hamburg, state, that the Spanish government has had recourse to a forced loan for defraying the expenses of the state. The contributions are fixed according to the estimated competency of each city and town to furnish the supply. Malaga has been rated at 9,000,000 of reals of inferior value, making a sum of about 75,000l. English money.

The packet whose arrival at Harwich yesterday from Cuxhaven, we have announced above, brought neither mails nor messengers. Just before the packet left Cuxhaven, a party of Prussian horse marched into the town. It is probable, that the Danes will evacuate Hamburg, and that the Prussians will take possession of it. No interruption, however, will take place in the communication between this country and Hamburg and Cuxhaven.

At the corn exchange this morning, wheat fell full 5s. per quarter lower than Monday's market, and flour has declined full 7s. per sack.

Yesterday Mr. Newland, from the bank of England, gave notice at the stock exchange, in consequence of an application from the subscribers to the loan, that the bank would make the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh instalment; the eighth to be made by the subscribers; and the whole to be redeemed on or before the 4th of December next.

The whole of the Prussian and Russian ports, it is reported, have been opened to the commerce of this country; and it is even added, that a quantity of wheat is shortly expected to arrive in this country from Russia.

It is reported that the French government is very much dissatisfied with the conduct of admiral Gantheaume for not proceeding to Egypt immediately, and for not sailing again sooner after going into Toulon. It seems now certain that Gantheaume's squadron has failed, as our accounts state that Bruix has taken the command of it. On arriving off the coast of Egypt, if Egypt be the destination, it will probably find lord Keith's fleet there.

According to an authentic list, the French army of the Rhine, at the beginning of the last campaign, amounted, including the corps of St. Suzanne, to 104,000 men.

An article from Vienna, April 8, states, "It is again said that count Cobentzel is to remain at Paris, as ambassador from our court. The commercial intercourse with France is again in a fair train, and many bills of exchange from Paris and other French commercial places are seen here already. The Swiss regiments still continue in the pay of Great-Britain, and have consented to embark at Trieste for their further destination."

The preliminary operations relative to the secularization, are according to the Prague Gazette, already determined! The bishops of Germany, and those employed under them, will receive pensions: the chapters, nobility, &c. will be obliged to contribute to the state funds, for the liquidation of the national debt. The chapters and establishment, spiritual and temporal, will be deprived of the quality of immediate state of the empire. The military organization of the empire will undergo a reform, provided that, in consequence of the present organization, the petty states do not answer to the exigency of existing circumstances.

Letters from Petersburg of the 7th, and others from the Russian frontiers of the 16th, happily confirm the removal of the sequestration on British property, the dismissal of the commission of liquidation, and the restoration of trade between Russia and Great-Britain. Though the property sequestrated had not yet been restored to the English owners, the commercial department at Petersburg, Riga, and in other places, was most actively employed in making out the instruments of restitution in due legal form.

In the Paris papers received yesterday is a letter from Copenhagen of the 12th, which explains the cause of the differences stated to exist between the courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm. When the British fleet was expected to attempt the passage of the Sound, his Swedish majesty was requested by the Danish government to erect batteries along his coast, and to fortify Helsingberg. Thinking this a favourable opportunity to re-establish the ancient rights of Sweden, he demanded as the reward of his compliance—1st. That the treaty of Abo, concluded in 1706, should be annulled. 2dly. That on re-erecting the fortrefs of Helsingberg, Sweden should be re-admitted to that share of the duties of the Sound which it formerly possessed. And 3dly. That this fortrefs should remain entire at the conclusion of a peace.

The answer of the court of Copenhagen was, that in the impending critical position, his Swedish majesty could not take advantage of a measure of security in order to annul a treaty consolidated by time, and recognized by all powers; and that if Sweden was not in a state to defray the expense of putting her coast in a state of defence, the king of Denmark would take that upon himself; on condition that the works to be raised for defending the passage of the Sound should be demolished at the peace.

It is ascertained that the preparations for co-operating in the defence of the Sound were on the part of Sweden very incomplete.

The citizens Laureson and Berthier, the French agents, were treated with every mark of distinction at Denmark; and the crown prince gave orders that they should be shown the fortifications, and all the works of defence.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Windsor Castle, dated off Brest, April 22.

"Our gallant admiral has been in expectation that the enemy would attempt to escape from Brest during the strong easterly winds which have lately prevailed: their fleet, however, still remains in port, consisting of twenty-four sail of the line and nine frigates, apparently ready for sea. Should they think proper to risk a meeting, we have the following force to receive them:

"Ville de Paris, 110; St. Joseph, 112; Royal George, 110; Royal Sovereign, 110; Princess Royal, 98; Temeraire, 98; Windsor Castle, 98; Neptune, 98; Formidable, 98; Prince George, 98; Atlas, 98; Prince, 98; Glory, 98; Barileur, 98; Cesar, 80; Triumph, 74; Majestic, 74; Belleisle, 74; L'Achille, 74; Resolution, 74; Terrible, 74; Excellent, 74; Magnificent, 74.

"The three first ships are stationed close in with the Black Rocks. Sir Edward Pellew, joined the fleet four days ago from the bay, and brought intelligence of three French line of battle ships being in the harbour of Rochefort, ready for sea: Sir Edward was dispatched the same evening in his ship, the L'Impeteuz, accompanied by the Robust and Captain, in order to keep a close cruise off that port:—We are sanguine to a man of success, should the enemy dare to quit their favourite anchorage in Brest harbour. We have had pleasing general accounts from our Baltic fleet, but no particulars."

NEW-YORK, June 20.

A respectable physician of this place, who has had astonishing success in curing the bite of mad dogs, in several parts of the continent, has humanely favoured the public with his recipe of cure, which it is earnestly requested may be republished in every paper in the United States.—It is as follows:

Recipe for the cure of the hydrophobia, or bite of a mad dog.

Place a blister on the wound immediately, the sooner the better; and even if this has been neglected till the wound has healed, it is necessary to apply it; also apply blisters to the inside of the ankles, wrists and between the shoulders of the patient, keeping two running at a time. Keep the patient in free use of vinegar, either in food or drink, and if he has not a tight room render it so by hanging up blankets; then boil a quart or two of vinegar, place it in the room with the patient on a chafing dish or a kettle of coals, and let the patient continue in the room fifteen minutes at a time, in the morning and evening, and often wet his ankles, feet and wrists with it. Give him three or four doses of the following medicine in the course of three weeks, that is, as often as once in five or six days: calomel, 8 grains, native cinna-bar and salt of amber each 4 ounces, to each dose, to be taken in the morning in molasses; also give him a decoction of tea made of salsaparilla root and guaiacum chips (commonly called lignum vitæ dust). If the patient is actually labouring under the symptoms of hydrophobia, give the several remedies more frequently; if soon after the bite, as above. If the patient actually has the disorder, when first attended to, repeat the remedies until he recovers; if immediately after the bite, it will be necessary to attend him three weeks, which generally clears him from infection. His diet must be light, and easy of digestion, generally, though he may make a moderate use of animal food: but he must entirely avoid the use of spirituous liquors. The above is the general plan I follow.

New-York, 6th mo. 1801.

June 24.

Last evening arrived here, in 27 days from Cayenne, the French national brig La Mutine, commanded by lieut. Raybaud, having under his orders, the corvette La Banare, commanded by citizen Fahre. At the west end of Bermuda, they fell in with a new schooner upset, but could not learn her name. They also fell in with the ship —, captain Hardy, from Cape de Verdes, with salt, for Philadelphia, dismasted, which they supplied with provisions.

We understand La Mutine has brought out dispatches for citizen Pichon, consul-general of the French republic, at Washington.

June 25.

Yesterday morning arrived here the English government brig Serpent, captain Dwyer, in 14 days from Dominique, mounting six 24 pound carronades, and ten sixes. As she passed Fort Jay, she fired a salute of 16 guns.

The Serpent is one of the 18 British vessels of war which formed the blockade of Guadaloupe— which place, captain Dwyer informs us, is so well surrounded, that no vessels can either enter or come out. It is expected the French will soon be starved out, and surrender the place to the English.

By captain Dwyer, we learn, that on the 23d of May, two French frigates, one of 48 and the other of 46 guns, arrived at Guadaloupe from France. Very near Guadaloupe they were met by his Britannic majesty's frigate Andromache, of 32 guns, and had a brush with both of them; but the two French frigates keeping both together enabled them to get into port.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

On the 29th of May last two French frigates arrived at Port Liberty, Guadaloupe, after a passage of 24 days from l'Orient, having on board 600 troops, with citizen G. La Crosse, rear-admiral, captain-general of the island of Guadaloupe, a general of the army, and four millions of livres in specie. Many persons heretofore in the public employ, were to em-

bark on board the frigates and return to France; the late consuls of St. Bartholomews and St. Thomas, and the commandant of St. Eustatia, were of the number. General La Crosse, on the second day after his arrival, took charge of the government of Guadaloupe.

The following is from Nassau, N. P. paper, of the 9th instant:

We have this moment received information by a vessel just arrived from cruising off Havana, that an action took place between a Spanish line of battle ship, and 3 frigates, and 2 of our frigates, (the Topaze and Thetis) and one of our sloops of war (the Lark). The latter, after engaging the Spaniards a considerable time, chased them into port. Our accounts state, that captain Church, of the Topaze, is wounded in the leg.

Extract of a letter from New-York, by yesterday's mail.

"The ship Brothers, of your port, was at Londonderry 30th April ready for sea, with upwards of 400 passengers on board; government having stopped granting orders of council, the vessels were not allowed to clear out. The captain of the schooner Traveller, arrived here from Stigo, informs, that after waiting upwards of a month, he got an order of council on the 16th May. It was then determined to permit all the vessels that had their passengers on board to proceed; but in future, no vessel should carry more than one passenger for every seven tons burthen.

The Tripoli, which is said in the report of captain Williams, of Salem, to have been taken by the French, is supposed to be that of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean, and not the Barbarian Tripoli.—The former contains nearly 60,000 inhabitants, and is about 99 miles N. W. of Damascus. [N. York Mercan. Adc.]

LEXINGTON, June 8.

We understand from respectable authority, that the governor of Louisiana has forbid the introduction of slaves into that country, from the United States, and has ordered all slaves that have been taken there within the last 12 months, to be removed from the territories of his Catholic majesty, without delay.

WASHINGTON, (Geo.) June 6.

Some men from Carolina, passed thro' this port this week on their return home, having set out for Tom Bigba, but colonel Hawkins informed them it would be dangerous to proceed; that a great part of the Indians had joined Bowles, and had threatened to tear down his (Hawkins's) house—that he expected an attack every day.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the president of the United States.

Daniel Marsh, collector of Perth Amboy.
James Linn, supervisor of New-Jersey.
Commissioners to treat with several nations of Indians east of the Mississippi.
Gen. William R. Davie.
Gen. James Wilkinson, and
Col. Benjamin Hawkins.
Agent with the Cherokees, and military agent in Tennessee.

Col. Return J. Meigs, in place of capt. Lewis and col. Hendley.

BALTIMORE, June 23.

Extract of a letter from capt. Wm. Storer, master of the ship Friendship, of this port, to his owners, in Salem, dated Hamburg, April 21.

"This day accounts came from Russia, informing of the tragical death of the emperor Paul. It was said that he had decreed that the empress and his two sons should be banished to Siberia. The senate sat by themselves, and unanimously agreed that he must be insane, and passed a vote that he should be imprisoned—and in case that he would not go by fair means to put an end to him. The officers, who had the commission, passed the first and second guard without opposition, but when they came to the third they were seriously opposed. The emperor, hearing the noise, came from his bed chamber to know the cause. The person who was to inform him of what the senate had done, and who told him bluntly that they looked upon him as an insane person, and that he must be confined—at which the emperor struck him—the officer and emperor had a few blows together—but those who came with the officer, knowing their business, took a halter from under their cloaks, and strangled him immediately—thus putting an end to Paul."

June 24.

From St. Christopher papers of the 29th of May, received at the office of the New-York Gazette.

On Sunday his majesty's ship Leviathan, rear-admiral Duckworth, with gen. Triggs on board, sailed to the southward.

By a vessel from Martinique we learn of the arrival at that island of the ship Juno, after a short passage from Liverpool. We understand she brings the important intelligence that a brother of the first consul and two generals (one of whom is said to be Moreau) had arrived in England to open a negotiation for peace. We can only wish the complete success to the measures his majesty's ministers may adopt to bring about so desirable an end. Sir Home Potham, it is also said, has sailed on a secret expedition, supposed for the Brazils.

A report has been received from Bourdeaux, that the dey of Algiers, has declared war against the United States.