

"Letters from the American consul at Malaga, and the consul at Algiers, mention, that eleven fail of American vessels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruisers—and that no American vessels were permitted to sail from the Mediterranean without convoy.

"Olivencia, on the frontiers of Portugal, is taken by the French, who sent in a flag, requesting the place to be given up, which was agreed to by the Portuguese, but as the French troops were marching in, 3000 Frenchmen were blown up by the springing of a mine which was prepared for the purpose. The remainder of the French, who were exasperated in the highest degree, rushed forward, carried the place, and put every soul to death. They pursued their march to Charvees, and Alamanda, of which they possessed themselves, and put all the Portuguese in these three places to the sword."

On these particulars we have no remarks to make—let the reader decide. Captain Baxter, however, in a postscript to his Journal, says, "there is no doubt but the above may be depended on."

Capt. Hoyt, of the Huntress, informs us, that he received a letter from the American consul at Malaga, which mentioned, that no Tripolitan cruisers had been seen further down than to the westward of Cape de Gat.

He further informs, that five English fail of the line, and two frigates, had lately arrived, and were cruising of Cadiz—and that the French and Spaniards had united their colours which had already been hoisted on board their vessels.

August 4.

We forgot to mention yesterday that there were no American vessels at Cadiz when the Huntress failed. The captain informs, that the wine merchants had on hand large quantities of wine; and that the want of vent for it would oblige them to suffer the approaching crop to perish on the vines.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated June 26th, 1801.

"The peace between this country, Spain and France, was concluded about the 8th or 9th instant, and ratified by the two former immediately. The conditions have not been made public; however, it is said great sacrifices were made in money and diamonds, besides giving up territory in this kingdom, Brazils and India; and regarding Great-Britain, the ports to be completely shut to all ships of war and commerce. We have felt very unpleasant sensations ever since this treaty has been concluded; not knowing precisely our own situation; but having seen the effects of every similar peace concluded by the French, when it suited their interest to overstep the terms, we have judged it a matter of prudence to place our property, as quickly as possible, out of their reach, and we hope, by the end of this month, that all of it will be shipped, and the vessels all ready to sail with the first convoy that offers. Within these few days a new alarm has taken place: It is said to be a very doubtful case whether the first consul will ratify this peace or not; in fact, 'tis suspected he will not, and his brother, Lucien Buonaparte, who concluded it at Badajoz, with Mr. Pinto, and the prince of Peace, declared on the receipt of dispatches, that he much doubted it, and had the courier arrived before he had signed it, it would have been broken off; it is likewise said, that he has forbidden the court of Spain to publish it. The Spaniards are not less alarmed than the Portuguese, from the great bodies of troops that the French are pouring into Spain; some people suspect it is to revolutionize Spain, &c. others to make embarkments of troops for Ireland or Italy: be it as it may, it places us again in a very unpleasant situation, and makes every person think very seriously of quitting the country, at least every one that can remove his property. Such as have debts owing them, must remain or give them up."

It was currently reported, the day the Hiram left London, that the court of Portugal had made peace with France and Spain, on the 10th of June. An order had been issued to put into sequestration all the horses and mules belonging to Portuguese and British subjects, which caused much uneasiness at Lisbon. Two English packets for Lisbon had been taken by the French—and one had put back to Lisbon in distress.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois to a gentleman in this city, dated 17th July.

"You will observe by the enclosed copy of a new constitution, that the island is declared independent and general Touissant governor."

A postscript to the letter from which the foregoing is an extract, says, "I have been disappointed in getting a copy of the constitution, the printer not being allowed to put them into circulation; but shall forward it by the next conveyance."

Extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Ireland, to his friend in Fredericksburg, dated Armagh, May 20.

"There are a great many vessels arriving in all our ports from your country, and all take back what passengers they can accommodate. The emigration will exceed 13,000, and it is thought that if government does not put a stop to it, the emigration will be considerably greater next spring. The oppressed people seem anxious to get away to your happy country; the poor are in a truly distressed state, owing to the scarcity of provisions, many are nearly starving."

"It is conjectured that the French again intend visiting us, and I hope they will be well received."

Extract of another letter to the same gentleman, dated Newry, June 24.

"I am sorry to inform you the inhabitants of this country never experienced a greater scarcity and famine; but thank God, provisions are become more plenty and lower. Oatmeal was 45s. 6d. per cwt. is now down to 35s; barley meal was 33s. now 25s. 6d; potatoes 7. 7d. per cwt. wheat 55s. rice 44 to 50s. per cwt. The hills have all quit working, and no grain malted since January last, good spirits or whiskey and rum are from 15 to 16s. per gallon, very little of either consumed at present, yarn and linen very high. Our flax-seed market has proved a very bad one, out of 13,000 hdds. imported here, I think that upwards of 6000 will remain on hand. Poor people had not money to purchase, last year's dearth had drained them of all their cash, and they are now selling their property, furniture, &c. in order to procure the common necessaries of life."

"The emigration of the middle class of people to your country this year far exceeds the numbers that have failed for 6 years past. Upwards of 6000 will fail from Warren Point. Flax-seed opened at 5l. 10s. to 5l. 13s. 9d. per hhd. for American, and fell rapidly to 60s. per hhd. the Dutch opened at 7l. and fell to 3l. 8. 3d. per hhd. Barrel and tierce staves which sold last year at 16l. are now down to 9l. 10s. per thousand, and no demand. Very little provisions were made up here, which caused to great a depression of that article."

August 6.

Accounts from Havana state, that the minister of marine at that port had been arrested at midnight, seals put on his papers, and himself closely confined in the Moro Castle. Two admirals and a captain of a ship of the line had also been put under arrest. These proceedings were said to have taken place in consequence of some disagreement with the comptroller-general of the Spanish navy.

[Charleston paper.]

GEORGE-TOWN, August 5.

Appointments by the President of the United States. Samuel Osgood, supervisor for the district of New-York, in the room of col. Fish.

Silas Lee, attorney for the district of Maine, in the room of Daniel Davis, appointed a judge by the state of Massachusetts.

George Blake, attorney for the district of Massachusetts, in the place of Harrison G. Otis, Esquire.

Benjamin Jarvis, collector Penobscott.

Malachi Jones, surveyor Currituck, N. C. This office was previously vacant.

James Irwin, collector Massac.

Samuel Duncan, collector Michilimackinac.—Massac and Michilimackinac are new ports in which no previous appointments had been made.

Jacob Lewis, of Massachusetts, to be consul at Calcutta.

The supreme court of the United States now sitting is attended by chief justice Marshall, and by the associate judges Patterson, of New-Jersey, Washington, of Virginia, Moore, of North-Carolina, and Chase, of Maryland. Judge Cushing, of Massachusetts, is the only associate whose seat on the bench is at this time vacant.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

In the state of New-York an election is to be held for members of a convention to determine the true construction of that article of the constitution of that state which respects the power of nominating to office, viz. whether it resides exclusively in the governor, or in each member of the council. The convention is to meet on the second Tuesday in October.

BALTIMORE, August 7.

Emigrants arrived at New-Castle.

Ship Annawon, Fitch, Londonderry,	560
Neptune, Lane, do.	572
Nancies, Lunt, do.	388
Patty, Straycock, do.	172
William, Crosthwaite, do.	294
Liberty, Miller, Liverpool,	300
Magistrate, McCobb, Newry,	416
Stafford, —, —,	600
	3302

By an official report the state of Delaware contains 64,273 inhabitants, of which there are 6,153 slaves.

Extract from the statistical account of the parish of Lymington (England) by the reverend Mr. James Finlayson, published in 1791.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF CANINE MADNESS.

There is a ploughman living in the parish, named Andrew Shanky, who was bitten by a mad dog in 1783. The circumstances of the case, and the manner of the cure, being singular, and well authenticated, the relating them may lead to some important discovery in this hitherto unexplored region of medical science.* No suspicion of madness was entertained at the time when the dog bit the man's hand, accordingly little regard was paid to it, though it bled considerably. The business in which he was about to be employed, was driving lime, and an hour and an half elapsed before he arrived at the lime kiln.—he says that the evening was very cold, and the unflaked hot lime, blown by the wind, fracted the wound so much, that he was obliged to wipe it frequently. Next day being Sunday, the same dog bit the other dogs about the house, and several cows belonging to the farmer whom Shanky was serving, and

* It is said to have been the opinion of the late Sir John Pringle, that no cure had yet been found for the bite of a mad dog, and probably never would.

likewise a mastiff belonging to a carter, who was passing by on the Monday. The farmer began to take some precautions; accordingly, the dog was chained down in a separate house, where he refused food, and died in a few days. The other dogs attempted, some time after, to bite the people; the mastiff turned mad, and was killed. Shanky says that his mind was now filled, day and night, with the most dreadful apprehensions, and he laid his account with the most horrible kind of death. In three weeks one cow was seized with the disease, and the others soon after, till ten of them died. He says that the cattle foamed at the mouth, their sides went like a pair of bellows, their dung became of the consistency and colour of tar, and their hind legs failed, so that they fell down and died. The family being interrogated on the subject, agree exactly with Shanky; and as he and John Barclay, in the parish of Lymington, whom he was serving at the time, are men of undoubted veracity, no matter of fact can be better ascertained, and there is no question but the hot lime from the kiln operated the cure.

August 8.

An ingenious Swede has several years preferred his fruit trees by the following means, from having their blossom blighted by frosts in the spring. When the frosts come on, in the end of autumn, he pours water in abundance round the trunks of the trees, so that the roots feel the impression of the cold. In the beginning of spring, he heaps snow upon them, by which the vegetation is retarded, and the trees are hindered from blossoming too soon. Consequently, the buds do not appear till there is no longer any thing to be feared from the spring frosts.

August 10.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the president of the United States. Alexander Wolcott, collector Middletown, Connecticut, in the room of Chauncey Whittelsey.

Ephraim Kirby, supervisor Connecticut, vice John Chester.

Extract of a letter from William Savage, Esq; agent of the United States, dated Kingston, July 6, 1801.

"A great number of American seamen have lately been liberated from the several ships of war on this station, and a proper respect is now paid to my signature as the accredited agent of the United States here. Could the American masters that continually are arriving here, think it their duty to call on me as they entered, with their crews, my signature on the back of the protections would prevent their people from impressment, as well as the expence and trouble that arises to procure men in the room of those taken from them."

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

The petition of the masters and supercargoes of American vessels lying in the port of Barcelona, the 15th May, 1801,

Humbly sheweth,

That your petitioners came into the Mediterranean sea, in the pursuit of a lawful commerce, and a just reliance on the faith of existing treaties, for protection against any deprecation that might be attempted on them; it is with pain they have therefore now to represent the actual situation, in which they are placed by the bashaw of Tripoli having declared war against the American flag. They forbear intruding on you, by dilating on the unhappy consequences that usually result from a rupture with a Barbary state. Sensible of the exquisite feelings which are yet alive to the sufferings of our fellow-citizens, when under that worst of human degradation, slavery, a repetition of which is now threatened, and may in all probability be at this moment felt by many of our unsuspecting countrymen, who could not be apprised of their danger.

Your petitioners look to their government for aid and protection against the ruthless hand of a barbarous enemy, to whose tyrannic grasp upwards of three hundred citizens of the United States (now waiting to return to their families and friends) would be exposed, if they attempted to leave this port; they therefore solicit your prompt attention to their situation, that ships of war may be sent to this place, to protect them in this hour of danger and calamity. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed by twenty-three American masters.)

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

We are informed, by a respectable correspondent, that our minister at the court of London has obtained an order to the West-Indies and Halifax, which will put an end to the capture of our vessels on the plea that we could not carry on an indirect trade from our own ports with the enemy of England, in articles manufactured or produced in the enemy-country; this order, joined to the reform of the colony courts of admiralty, will be of great advantage to our trade, should the war continue, which is not improbable. One court is to be established at Martinique, another at Jamaica, and a third at Halifax. The two first will have jurisdiction over all the islands, and the salaries of the judges will be from 2 to £. 3000 sterling per annum. The process of those courts, as well as that of the court of appeals, will be abridged, and made to reach, in the first instance, the owners and bail as well as the captors. They will have power to send cargoes to England for sale under proper security, the money to be lodged in the bank. It is also expected, that a regulation will be established to prevent the money from going into the hands of the captors or their agents, in any case, till it is definitively decreed to belong to them, and that the price