

We are able, from authentic sources of information, to state to our readers the following particulars relative to the state of affairs in Portugal, derived from letters as late as the 30th of June.

Peace between Portugal and France and Spain had been concluded at Badajos; and a short armistice had been agreed on to allow the prince regent time to deliberate on the terms. The prince has signed the treaty, which had been sent to Paris for ratification. The terms agreed on were secret; but were supposed to be the payment to France of about four millions of dollars, the making the boundary line, in the treaty of 1797, that which is in future to exist in America, and the cession to Spain of a few small places on the frontier. It was thought by some that Gaudians was the boundary agreed on, which would give Spain a large accession of fertile territory. It was understood that the placing French and Spanish garrisons in Portugal had been relinquished.

The Portuguese had made a brave resistance, but owing to the scarcity of provisions, the fewness of their numbers, and the badness of their officers, had been obliged to submit.

On the 30th June, no advices had been received from Paris. Great fears were entertained of the ratification of the treaty by the French government, in the failure of which it was supposed much severer terms would be exacted by France.

The prince of Biera, eldest son of the prince regent of Portugal, died in June last.

Don John de Almeida had entered upon the duties of secretary of state.

A British frigate had arrived, it was reported, with 100,000 pound sterling, in part of the stipulated sums.

It was reported at Lisbon, that a body of French troops had embarked at Cadiz, on board a Spanish squadron, commanded by a French admiral, supposed to be destined for Egypt.

Extract of a letter from John Gavino, Esq; consul at Gibraltar, dated June 19, 1801.

"Yesterday arrived from Minorca, the British frigate *Sea-Horse* with a convoy. The commander took under his protection the schooner *Triton*, of Boston, David Higgins, commander, with wine, for St. Thomas; likewise the schooner *Charlotte*, of New-York, (which he met with at sea) with brandy, for said port, commanded by Cornelius White, who confirms the account of there being many Tripolitan cruisers at sea, and on the coast of Catalonia."

Extra from a Gibraltar paper, of June, 12, 1801.

It is reported by persons who have been on board his majesty's ship *St. Florenza*, which arrived here on Wednesday evening, in fifteen days from Malta, and was ordered off, by signal, before any of the officers could land, that the Pigmy cutter had arrived from Egypt at Malta, previous to the frigate's sailing, with intelligence that admiral Campbell had gone over land from Trieste to England *express*, with accounts of the Bombay army having landed at Suez; and that the English having cut the dam near Alexandria, had inundated all the adjacent country, and filled the banks in that city with salt water. We hope in our next to be able to lay some very agreeable and interesting particulars from that quarter before our readers.

August 22.

The total coinage in England for a century, viz. from 1558 to 1659 amounted to 19,832,476. The coinage within the reign of the present monarch has been 62,945,125 during which period 2,837,000 acres of land have been reclaimed, being about one fourth part of the entire waste land of the kingdom.

A robber named the *Great Devil*, infests the environs of Genoa, in a manner the most alarming—He is a handsome, well educated young man, of the age of 22 years. He has with him a brother only 16 years of age. His band amounts to the number of 30 or 40 men. He pays them at the rate of 5 livres a day. He pretends to extraordinary piety; and when he enters a village drives all whom he finds in the ale-houses to church. He cherishes a mortal hatred against the parish priests. He first tries before a pretended military tribunal, those whom he assassinates. He has committed many atrocious acts of robbery and murder, and has accomplished several almost miraculous escapes. [Lon. pap.]

The quantity of tea brought from China to England by the fleet lately arrived there, consisted of 2,208,377 lbs. of Bohea, 7,577,691 lbs. of Congou, 647,282 lbs. of Compoi, 51,799 lbs. of Souchong, 260,980 lbs. of Snglo, 1,362,807 lbs. of Twankay, 428,130 lbs. of Hyfon skin, and 143,079 lbs. of Hyfon; in all, 12,689,145 lbs.—There were also 105,700 pieces of brown, and 49,399 pieces of white nankeets, and 107,167 lbs. of raw silk, with several parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

N A S S A U, (N. P.) July 24.

TREMBLOUS HURRICANE.

On Wednesday this island was visited with a tremendous hurricane. Whether we judge by the effects produced, or the observations of our senses, during its period, we are equally led to pronounce it one of the severest that we have ever witnessed in these islands.

On a former occasion we expressed a hope, that we should be exempted from gales of wind this season; and we gave as a reason for our opinion, the frequency of rains, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

It is worthy of remark, that for these some weeks there has been little or no rain; and, though the weather has been remarkably warm and close, there has been an entire absence of thunder and lightning. These unusual circumstances at this season should put us on our guard in future.

The wind, for a day or two previous to the hurricane, hung to the northward of east, and on the morning of its happening, it blew, very fresh, in squalls, from B. N. E. and kept backing to the northward, with increasing violence. About 12 at noon cautious people began to be alarmed, and to prepare for what they expected would follow; but, in general, the earliness of the season, quieted the suspicions of the inhabitants, as they knew it was unusual for hurricanes to happen, until about the equinox: doubt, however, was soon turned into certainty, and by two o'clock, the gale had increased to that degree, which we denominate a hurricane. The vessels, pretty generally began to drive from their moorings, notwithstanding their masts and yards were struck, and all their anchors down, and every other precaution attended to. The harbour fortunately was thinner of shipping than usual—yet they drove against one another, and came in whole strings to the shore.

As the tide rose, the hurricane increased in violence, and still kept backing, till it came about north. This, very fortunately, drove all the vessels on the town side of the harbour, and prevented any from driving to sea. By 3 o'clock there was scarce a vessel riding in the harbour. The *Guineaman*, prize to his majesty's ship *Echo*, that lay well up in the harbour, and on the Hogg Island side of it, parted her anchors, and drove towards the town. In her progress, she got upon the middle ground, and turned over on her beam ends, so that the seamen got on her side. The negroes (250 in number) fell to leeward, in between decks, and were in imminent danger—but fortunately the vessel beat over the bank and righted, and at length drove ashore against Mr. Benjamin Lord's wharf, which she in part demolished; the negroes and crew were happily all safe landed.

The ship *George*, a *Guineaman*, belonging to James Moss, Esq; that arrived on Tuesday, and was still lying below the old fort, drove from her moorings also, and came ashore abreast of the bar, in an exposed situation; but by judicious management, and great exertions, the negroes were all got safe on shore.

The wind, after three o'clock, began to hale slowly round to the eastward, but without any diminution of its violence—indeed, we are rather of opinion, that its violence was augmented. Objects at a small distance from the shore, were now invisible or indistinct, the spray rising from the water in such clouds, as to obscure every thing that was near it. In all, the harbour resembled three torrents of different densities, passing with inconceivable velocity. First, the water, from the accumulation at the east end of the harbour, by being drove from the bank, raised six feet above its common level, acquired an extremely rapid motion down the harbour. The foam and spray next, forming almost an opaque cloud, spun along with the swiftest possible degree of visible motion, and formed a stratum, as it were of 20 or 30 feet deep; and over that the rain passed in a rarer medium, in a perfect horizontal direction, and appeared incapable of descending from its projectile velocity. By half past four the wind got round to the east, and kept veering round with the sun—a certain sign that the gale would not continue long. Its violence, however, as yet was unabated. Provisionally, before it acquired any southing, the tide had fallen, and the vessels having all been driven up at high water, none of them were blown off; in which case they must have gone to sea, and probably would have been lost, with those in them. About an hour before sunset the wind had shifted round to south, or south by west, and still blew with great violence; but the town and harbour was so sheltered by the hills, that it was very little felt. By sunset it moderated—and by eight or nine at night there was nothing remained of it but a fresh gale.

We thank God, before we proceed to recapitulate the damages sustained from the hurricane, that so few lives have been lost in this elemental strife, and crash of matter. We have heard of but two or three that were drowned, and none that lost their lives on the shore.

Of all the vessels in the harbour three only rode out the storm, viz. the ship *Prinrose*, an American, and a Spanish vessel near the eastern fort. Between *Evan's* hill and the western water battery, we counted 120 vessels stranded; between which there were several sunk, and others crushed to pieces, and laying under other vessels, that we could take no account of.

The most convincing proof of the extreme violence of wind, and perhaps the best criterion we can adduce is, that the greater part of the vessels had their masts blown away—not cut, but blown away by the board. The prize *Guineaman* lost all hers, and her bowsprit; by the sheer force of the wind.

Several vessels, we understand, are bilged, and others, from the extreme difficulty that would attend getting them off, are abandoned. In general, however, we are in hopes the stranded vessels will be got aloaf without much difficulty or damage to their hulls.

On shore, in the town and its vicinity, the devastations were equally great; many valuable houses have been blown down, and all the fences and trees in general, laid level with the ground. Nearly one half of Mr. Joseph Hall's beautiful grove of coconut trees were destroyed by being broken off near the butt, one of which we measured, and found it to be 7 feet 7 inches in circumference, just above the part where it was broken.

Mr. Ansel Ferguson's house, one of the largest in town, was blown down; and the roof, in falling, had well nigh demolished Mr. Howle's house adjoining. Other new stone houses suffered considerably, from the mortar being in a moist state; and a great many wooden houses fell from the same cause, the stone under pinning not having had time to cement.

The sea, to the southward of fort Montague, made a breach through the sand hills, and has filled the extensive valley to the westward of it, many feet deep.

To attempt to make an accurate estimation of the damages sustained by the inhabitants of Nassau and its vicinity, would be the height of presumption; for there is no person can say, exactly, what his own loss amounts to. If we may be permitted, however, to hazard an opinion, it is, that the aggregate loss sustained from the late hurricane, is no less than one hundred thousand pounds.

N A S H V I L L E, July 15.

Copy of a letter from Chinnunibie, King of the Chickasaws, to brigadier-general James Winchester.

Chickasaw nation, June 6, 1801.

Friend and Brother,

We received your letter informing us that you had completed running and marking the line between the white people and our nation, with a map of said line. We are glad that the line is run, that no mistake can hereafter arise from ignorance of it—but are sorry to be informed that even within the short time since the running the line, some of the white people have opened and marked a road through our land, on one of the branches of Duck river which heads opposite Turnbull's creek; we hope sincerely that you will interfere to prevent a repetition of such aggressions.

In pursuance of a council of the principal chiefs, CHINNUNIBIE, King of the C. N.

By

JOHN M'KEE, Dep. Sup.

The hon. brig gen. }
J. Winchester. }

The subscriber trusts nothing more than the publication of the foregoing letter will be necessary to stop the progress of the aggressions therein complained of—but if contrary to his expectation any should so far forget what they owe to society, to humanity and to themselves, as to continue, or commit new and other aggressions, the law to "regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and preserve peace on the frontiers," will be put in force against them.

J. WINCHESTER, Brigadier-General.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL H. M'PHERSON, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 20th day of August, 1801.

ELIZABETH M'PHERSON, Administratrix,
WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, Administrator.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway on the 6th inst. a negro man who calls himself DAVY, about forty-seven years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, his clothing is, osnabrig shirt and trousers, coarse hat and shoes; this fellow affects to be a methodist preacher, says he belongs to ARMISTEAD LONG, in Loudon county, Virginia, from whom he ran away about twelve months ago. His master is requested to take him away, or he will be sold agreeable to law for his prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 10, 1801.

Blacksmith and Farrier.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement which he has met with since he commenced business; he takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he intends making an alteration in the price of all work done in his shop, which is as follows, viz. all machinery work, such as mill works of all kinds, will be done for one shilling, all cart and plough works at eleven-pence, spikes and bolts for vessels at eleven-pence, the rigging work will be done for one shilling all round, shoeing of horses all round six shillings, laying of plough-shares six shillings a piece, house work eleven-pence, all heavy plain work besides eleven-pence, and all other small, such as is not done by the pound, a liberal charge will be taken for the same. The above business will be done in the best and neatest manner, and quickly dispatched. All orders from the Eastern Shore, or any part of the country, will be thankfully received, and attention paid to them; he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

SIMON RETALLACK.

N. B. The reason that the above business is made so cheap, it is for cash, or a regular credit to punctual customers.

Corn-Hill-Street, just below the Stadt-houfe,
August 10, 1801.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the respective districts in Anne-Arundel county on the first Monday of September next, to make choice of two electors for the county aforesaid, to elect a senate for the State of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.