

experience has taught him to look for nothing but defeat.

To the zeal and loyalty of the volunteer corps, the country owes more than the honour they do her. Their patriotism has repressed alarm, inspired the loyal with confidence, and confounded the disaffected. We trust they will not relax in their exertions, until, by peace, we are fully assured against these dangers, from which they so powerfully contributed to save us.

We have been taught by experience to respect the authority from which we have received the following articles: whatever opinion we may entertain on the subject of the first, we cannot question the writers competence to speak with decision to the latter:

"As the negotiation proceeds, the prospect of peace becomes brighter; and there is now little reason to doubt, notwithstanding the intrigues of the jacobins, those enemies of the human race, that the wishes of the lovers of peace will soon be realized."

"M. Otto, with a magnanimity for which he has ever been esteemed, disdains any further proceeding against those miserable scribblers who have attempted to injure his reputation. The time perhaps is not far distant, when the authors of those calumnies which have been so justly complained of, may see reason to approach themselves for their conduct."

Some movements in Brest harbour within these few days have induced a supposition that the Brest fleet has an intention of putting to sea. A reinforcement has been ordered from Portsmouth to join the Channel fleet off Brest immediately.

Passawan Oglou's Victory.

THE HAMBURG MAIL.

A letter from Brun, dated July 25, states, "That Passawan Oglou's retreat to Widdon was a feint to induce his opponents to block him up in that fortress. He has now fought the great battle which formed part of his plan. The blockade is raised, and the troops of the grand signior have been either cut to pieces or dispersed. In execution of his plan, Passawan Oglou sent over to the enemy a large number of his most devoted adherents. Soon after this, he made a sally with the rest of the garrison, and while the grand signior's troops advanced against him, the adherents of Passawan Oglou took them in the rear, and placed them between two fires, in such a manner that the greatest part were killed on the spot; the rest were compelled to betake themselves to a disorderly flight."

Brun, July 25. Accounts have been received that Passawan Oglou has obtained a decisive victory over the troops of the grand signior, which had endeavoured to blockade him in Widdon.

The Snuff-Box—a singular attempt on Buonaparte's life.

According to accounts from Paris, Buonaparte lately escaped an attack of poison, administered in a mode hitherto supposed to be more peculiar to the genius of Italy than France. A snuff-box, in every point, except the facility of opening the lid, corresponding with his own, was laid on his table in place of it. The consul was proceeding to regale himself with a pinch, when the stiffness of the hinge attracted his notice to a more minute inspection of the box itself; he instantly ordered the contents to be analyzed by a physician, who, it is stated, reported, that had the deception passed unnoticed, he must have expired in half an hour.

August 17.

Second attack on Boulogne.

A second attack has been made upon the flotilla at Boulogne, and we are sorry to state, that it has not been attended with the desired success. Late last night the Providence cutter, arrived at Dover with dispatches from lord Nelson.

The attack commenced at about a quarter flood, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Our squadron, consisting of 72 boats, was divided into four divisions; these divisions were covered by 16 flat-bottomed boats, each of which carried a howitzer or carronade. The enemy appear to have expected a second attack, and to have been prepared for it. They had thrown up fresh works, and had sent a large reinforcement of troops into the town. As soon as our divisions approached sufficiently near the shore, a tremendous fire of grape and round shot was opened upon them from the gun vessels and shore batteries. The former had between 1 and 200 men on board each, and were well covered by flanking batteries of mortars. Troops, three deep, lined the shore for three miles.

Our brave sailors advanced to the attack with their usual steadiness and courage amidst this heavy fire, and boarded the enemy's gun vessels. Great slaughter ensued; but the decks of several of the enemy's gun vessels were cleared and the ships taken possession of, but they could not be got off. The enemy had taken the precaution of chaining their gun-boats to each other head and stern; intermediate chains also fastened them to the shore. While our gallant countrymen were unavailingly trying to get them loose, they were exposed to a dreadful discharge of grape shot, shells and musketry. At length they were forced to retire, bringing with them one lugger-rigged vessel. Our readers may form some opinion of the carnage, from the loss which this lugger experienced—of 70 men, 14 only were left alive, and most of these were wounded.

Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at about 200 men. Capt. Parker, of the Medusa, a most excellent officer, had his leg and thigh shot off; the master of the Medusa, was dreadfully wounded; the second lieutenant, and other officers, were also wounded; and about 30 men in lord Nelson's ship.

Yesterday afternoon lord Nelson in the Medusa, with several cutters, returned to the Downs, but whether to reinforce his squadron, or to proceed against some other place, we know not. The remainder of the squadron was left off Boulogne.

After this paper was at press, we learnt that a rumour of a very different nature from the above had got into circulation, namely that preliminaries of peace having been signed between this country and France, an express had been sent to lord Nelson, desiring him to return, which he has accordingly done. Stocks were even getting up on this rumour. A short time will determine what we are to give credit to.

The Hamburg Gazette of the 10th instant states, that the chief consul has expunged the name of Ganttheaume from the list of counsellors of state; for not having obeyed his express order to land the troops, entrusted to his care, on the coast of Egypt. It is singular that such a circumstance, if true, should first transpire through a Hamburg journal. It is not, however, altogether unworthy of credit on that account.

Yesterday we received Paris journals to the 12th inst. inclusive, and this morning those of the 14th. The most important article in them relates to the harvest. Our readers in general will rejoice on being informed that the abundant harvest with which Providence has blessed us, has not been limited to this country. In France they estimate the crop at one third more than that of last year, which was abundant. In their corn provinces the harvest is almost over, though it appears that they have had a good deal of rain in the southern districts.

The French journalists begin at length to speak of Ganttheaume's expedition as being hopeless. The papers contain several rumours respecting him, the most important and most probable of which is, that though he got within 60 or 70 miles of Alexandria, he got only one vessel sent in, and could not land his troops. The natives on different parts of the coast threatened opposition, and he has failed in his object. We may therefore soon expect to hear of the fall of Alexandria.

If we may trust to the reports of private correspondence from France, this seems also to be the opinion of the chief consul himself, for the rumour is, that trusting no longer to the possession of Egypt, as a ground for demanding the restitution of all conquests we have made, from the allies of the French republic, he has within the last ten days, offered a new project of accommodation to the British minister, more likely to conciliate the two nations.

We pretend not, however, to state this fact upon any other authority than that of the letters from Paris, upon which the rumour has been freely circulated here for several days.

Yesterday we received the Paris papers to the 13th and this morning to the 15th instant. Their contents are by no means of importance. Of the situation of affairs in Egypt they make not the slightest mention; but they contain a very detailed account of the taking possession of the sovereignty of Tuscany in the name of Louis I. king of Etruria. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp and splendour.

By private letters from Vienna, we are assured that the English cabinet has prevailed on the house of Austria not to disarm until a general peace be effected; and that our government in return, will insist upon the modification of the treaty of Luneville. The negotiation on this subject has been carried on through Thugut, and it is upon this business he has of late had to many interviews with the emperor.

The chief consul is indisposed. We learn from Brussels that the ex-director Barras lives there in the most expensive style.

Thirty-two ships are now expected to arrive from Bengal, freighted entirely with rice. The quantity thus engaged amounts to 16,464 tons.

S-A-L-E-M, September 25.

News from India.

Yesterday arrived the ship Active, capt. Nichols, from Madras, who has favoured us with the following intelligence: That an over-land dispatch arrived at Madras about the 2d of May, with the account of a rupture between Great-Britain and the northern powers of Europe; in consequence of which, all the ships in the roads, under Danish colours, were immediately seized, to the number of 6 or 7; and Tranquebar taken possession of by the British on the 11th, and Sarampour on the 14th May; that a great number of the country ships were taken up by the government, to be employed as transports upon a formidable, but secret expedition, which failed principally from Bombay, about the 1st of March, having on board, as it was said, 10,000 European troops, but attended by no more ships of war than were sufficient to convoy the transports: that at the time he left Madras, it was generally supposed, though not publicly known, that this expedition was destined up the Red Sea, to act against the French in Egypt: That the natives near Cape Comorin, seized on this as a favourable opportunity, had revolted, and in one or two rencontres had gained advantages over the British opposed to them, but that it was expected that the disturbances would soon be settled.

N-E-W-Y-O-R-K, September 25.

The ship Sally, captain Jackson, from London, informs us, that on the 10th August, off Plymouth, he fell in with the British fleet of 150 sail of merchantmen and men of war, and 15 ships of the line, with troops on board, steering W. S. W. supposed to be bound to Egypt or Oporto.

A most shocking event took place last week at Plate-kill, in the county of Ulster, about 12 miles from Poughkeepsie. The circumstances attending this melancholy affair, as we have heard, are nearly as follow:

"A Mrs. Deyo, during the absence of her husband, after having, by various pretences, sent two of her husband's children by a former wife, out of the way, called the remaining three, being her own children, successively into another room, and then cut their throats with a razor which she had prepared for that purpose. The eldest of the three (about ten years old) when he was called into the room, upon seeing the fate of the others, endeavoured to escape, but his mother seized him before he could get out of the house, and in the struggle cut his throat in a shocking manner. The wound not proving mortal immediately, he continued to fly until he was met by some neighbour, and then expired. These persons went to the house and there found that this unnatural mother had completed the catastrophe by destroying herself with the same weapon. The cause of this inhuman butchery, we have not been sufficiently informed of, to lay it before the public."

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) September 14.

By a gentleman just from Knoxville, we learn, that the commissioners appointed to treat with the Cherokees, did not meet at the time appointed—that in consequence of that and also of the murder of an Indian woman on her way to the treaty by a white man, the chiefs had gone off highly displeased, and it is much feared could not be prevailed upon to return to the treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.

From the Echo of 19 Thermidor; August 7.

We are requested by the agent of the United States of America, to publish the following note, which he has just received from Mr. Murray, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, for the exchange of the ratifications of the convention of the 30th September last.

"Mr. Murray has the pleasure of informing Mr. Barnett, that he has, this evening, 31st July, exchanged the ratifications with the French ministers plenipotentiary, Joseph Buonaparte, Fleurbaey, and Roederer, in the house of the last mentioned."

(Signed) I. G. COX BARNETT.

NORFOLK, September 26.

Extract of a letter received by a person in this town, from a relation in White-Haven, (England).

"You will be much surprised, when I tell you Mr. Martin's ship, Glorious Memory, (which it was supposed was lost 32 years ago) was taken by the Algerines; two of them have got home, all the rest are dead."

[The person to whom the above was addressed, formerly failed in the said ship; she was built at colonel Edward Moseley's yard, at Newton, in the county of Princess Anne, in 1761 and 2, and was then called the Goochland. She was loaded at White-Haven with tobacco for the Farmers General in 1769, was bound to Cete in France, and never heard of since the time of her sailing, till the arrival of the two men above mentioned a few months ago.]

WASHINGTON CITY, September 28.

TRANSLATION.

GUADALOUPE, August 1, 1801.

Extract of a letter from rear-admiral La Crosse.

"Some persons take pleasure in spreading a report, that in the neighbouring islands the blacks and the men of colour are in a state of insurrection. We do not give the least credit to it—We are here in the most profound peace—Commerce and agriculture are constantly increasing. Three proscribed men of colour have violated military law in such a particular manner, as to have been put into irons, and they have submitted to the judgment."

BALTIMORE, October 2.

From the Calcutta Telegraph.

CURE FOR THE RING-WORM.

The ring-worm is a cutaneous distemper, very common among the Europeans in Bengal as well as among the natives. We are happy at having it in our power to point out an easy and simple remedy, and we are much obliged to the correspondent who has enabled us to make it public.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the faculty at Fort St. George, to Dr. B. of the Bengal establishment.

"Sir Paul Jodrel, from his skill in botany, has made a discovery which is likely to prove of the greatest importance to the health and ease of the Europeans in India; and will tend to the extirpation of that cruel and most tormenting of all maladies, the ring-worm; and the remedy is as simple as it is efficacious. It consists in nothing more than a frequent embrocation, or friction of the parts where the eruption prevails, with common mushroom ketchup. This remedy, simple as it appears, has never been known to fail in removing the ring-worm; itch, or any other cutaneous eruption, after every possum has failed.

"Sir Paul accounts for this efficacy of the vegetable curative, in the known noxious property of the mushroom to all anamalcula. The solution or essence of this fungus is proved, by this discovery, to bear such affinity to the minute insect which is the occult cause of this disorder, that it immediately perforates the cuticle, and totally exterminates the infection. The experiment is easy, and a trial is recommended."