

while the Philadelphia lay in wait for the Tripolitan corsairs, and we proceeded with the President and Enterprise to Algiers, to sound the disposition of the dey.

"We arrived in the bay of Algiers on the 9th, and were visited by our faithful consul Mr. O'Brien, who had yet preserved every thing quiet with this regency, although a growing impatience had evinced itself in the dey, from the delay of his presents from our government; but it soon subsided when he became acquainted with our mission, and renewed his assurances of friendship and esteem for the U. States. He refused to receive his annuity in specie, but agreed to wait for the stipulation of stores, which are to be sent from the United States, and received his cloth and linen only, presented as a part of the price of his friendship.

"At present he appears to be in a state of rest, and prosecuting no kind of warfare with any christian power. A variance still exists between him and the grand signior, the minister of the former being yet confined at the Porte.

"I had the satisfaction of seeing his marine, which are laid up in ordinary in the mole of Algiers, and consist of two frigates, one of which is their own built, and bears a very handsome appearance, but is very tender; the other is the Crescent, a present from our government. The brig Hassan Bashaw, and another armed brig, with two armed schooners, eight galleys of different force, and a number of xebecs, constitute the trifling force that awes the European and American nations into the degrading system of tribute.

"On the 11th we sailed from Algiers Bay for Tunis, and arrived in a bay of that name on the 17th following, nothing of importance occurring on our passage. A dispatch having been sent to notify our consul at Tunis of our arrival here, he came on board the following morning, when we were extremely happy to find we were yet on friendly terms with this regency, although its existence would have been short but for our timely arrival.

"The bey of this kingdom is at war with several European powers, and particularly with France, which is at the ligation of the Ottoman empire; as is also Tripoli; these kingdoms being subordinate to that empire. They have been but too successful against the Neapolitans; 46 prizes, of which the greater part are of that flag, having entered their ports since the commencement of hostilities. Two ships came in prizes to them two days previous to our anchoring here. At present they have a great many Christians in bondage.

"Mr. Eaton, our consul, informs us they had become very troublesome, and it required every exertion and argument to pacify these Barbarians until the arrival of their presents.

Mr. Cathcart, our consul at Tripoli, who from the crisis of our affairs with that regency had been compelled to depart that city and retire to Tunis, as I before mentioned, has left Tunis for Leghorn, and is on his way to America. This gentleman has been indefatigable to continue our peace with that power; but the unjust demands made by the Bashaw upon the United States are such as excite indignation, and which America will never conform to. I have not heard that he has yet made a capture, although several of his corsairs are at sea, cruising for our commerce. The alarm is sufficiently given by Mr. Cathcart, and every protection that can be afforded by the squadron will no doubt be given.

"The Essex, with the convoy, has just come to anchor, bringing the Grand Turk laden with presents for the bey safe, and under her care.

"We sail shortly on a cruise and may in all probability proceed for Tripoli."

The exaggerated reports which have gone abroad, respecting the fever in this city, is very much to be lamented, as it will do an essential injury to business. Accounts from all parts of the country represent this city to be even in a more afflicted state than in the year 1798; and seems as if the Philadelphia board of health are unduly alarmed as appears by the above extract.

The fact is, that though there have been some scattering cases of the fever in the city, there is no general alarm here, and but few removals. We certainly are not deceived—Our resident physician in his reports, says nothing of an alarming nature, and no one here doubts his candour. He has pledged himself to sound the alarm, should there be occasion for it. Why then all this cry about the distressed situation of New-York?

It is very clear to us that there are those base enough to propagate false and injurious stories, for the sole purpose of injuring the commercial interests of this place, that its trade may be diverted in favour of adjacent towns.

With respect to removals, most of the few who have changed their residence, have done it more to accommodate their timid customers, than from an idea of any danger on their part. They say it is unsafe to stay in a place which reports has proclaimed unsafe. Therefore, they remove their counting-houses, or shut up, and go in the country for recreation. This increases the alarm—and the reputation of the city suffers.

It is never our wish to disguise the truth—and when we learn from an official source that it is dangerous to remain in the city, we shall be among the first to make it known—until then, we shall discountenance every terrific story that has a tendency to injure the reputation of this great and commercial metropolis.

October 15.

An official letter from rear-admiral La Crosse, commanding at Guadaloupe, dated the 14th July, has

been published in the Paris papers. Among other subjects relating to the colony, he mentions the following of America.

"The rear-admiral directed his attention to the manner in which the treaty between France and the United States was executed in the colony. He ascertained, indeed, that all the vessels which had been seized since the convention, or condemned before the publication of it in the colony, had been restored to their respective proprietors—but he was astonished at the number of those condemned between these two periods; and the products of which had been divided between the fitters out and the crews of the privateers. He proposes to draw up a report, which will make known to the government the importance of the claims the subjects of the United States have still to make. The evil is greater, because the decrees of the consuls, constituting a council of prizes at Paris, was unknown in the colony until the rear-admiral's arrival; so that the neutrals were liable to the condemnation usually exerted by the tribunals of commerce."

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.

By the Manhattan from London, arrived yesterday at New-York, we have received London papers to the 1st September—Accompanying these, we also received an interesting communication from our correspondent there, from which we make the following important extract:

OF PEACE.

LONDON, August 27.

"An account is given me this morning, and as I have received it from a gentleman who is in habits of intimacy with Sir William Hamilton and lord Nelson, and who came over in his suite some time ago, I am induced to pay great respect to the information. He assured me, that government had transmitted an order to lord St. Helens, to repair with speed to Paris, where he will be received as ambassador from the United kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, as negotiator there for peace, with the consulate of France.

"It is not doing justice to this intelligence to term it a report; for I give it you as exclusive information, or private and important intelligence, derived from a friend whose sphere is in the upper circles of life; in short, you get it from the well-head."

WASHINGTON, October 14.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Philadelphia, dated at Gibraltar, 15th August, 1801.

"Accounts have been received at this place, that the French and Spaniards are preparing to attack the fort—their force is said to consist of 40 vessels of war, 1200 gun boats, and 50,000 men. The troops stationed here are constantly employed in strengthening and enlarging the fortifications.

"The Spaniards are daily committing depredations on our commerce in these seas; there are at present 6 American vessels at Algeiras, prizes to their gun boats. The noted lieut. Maley, who formerly commanded the United States schooner Experiment, is a prisoner there—he was mate of a ship belonging to Philadelphia, commanded by captain Flin, which has been lately brought in. We expect to lose the Tripolitan admiral—out of 500 men he has only about 70 remaining—he has offered to sell his vessels, but can get nothing for them. They are much in want of provisions, and now live on about four ounces of bread per day, and the governor has refused to supply him with any more.

"An English cutter, just arrived from Barcelona and Port Mahon, informs that the Tripolitans were cruising off these ports; one of their cruisers was seen in chase of an American ship, and it is supposed had taken her."

BALTIMORE, October 16.

The following has been communicated for publication:—

NORFOLK, October 12, 1801.

We do certify, that the malignant yellow fever which prevailed with violence for some time past, has now nearly ceased; and that the health of the town appears to be improving daily. We know of no instance in which the disease has been communicated by contagion.

SELDEN & WHITEHEAD,
TAYLOR & HANSFORD.

The signers to the above are respectable physicians in this town.

JOHN COWPER, Mayor.

Extract of a letter from the commander of an American ship, dated off Cape Spartel, 29th August, 1801.

"Yesterday I saw a fine English armed merchant ship, whom I had spoke the night before, fall into the hands of 6 Spanish gun boats; after a severe action of 3 hours. This circumstance has very much affected me; to see at 4 o'clock a fine trim ship, with a favourable breeze, making the best of her way through a difficult passage, and at 7 to see her in possession of her enemies, after a most manly struggle."

A very curious, and to the victim of it, a disagreeable occurrence, lately took place at the baths of Baden, in Austria:—A lady, who was remarkable for the beauty of her complexion, repaired to the baths in an elegant negligé. She had hardly dipped her hands into the water before she perceived that they were become perfectly black. She was unable to account for this, but determined, however, not to expose herself to the laughter of her companions, she retired to a corner of the bath, and undressed her-

self, intending to wash off the blackness, when she got into the water, into which she immediately jumped up to her chin. On coming out of the water she found her bosom, her neck, and part of her chin, metamorphosed into those of a negress. The dreadful event occasioned the greatest consternation in her mind; and she called in the assistance of her friends, but it was many days before they could succeed perfectly in washing the black-a-moore white. The cause of the phenomena is well known to all chymists to be in the property of the Baden waters of blackening all metals, and the lady had been employing cosmetics, into the composition of which metallic substances had entered.

Substitute for hemp.

Cordage manufactured from the long beard which grows on the shells of cocoa nuts, is found superior in every desirable point to that produced from hemp. An English sailor made some experiments on the subject, and the result was such as to induce the government in India to adopt the plan. The materials were collected at the Laccadive Islands, where it is produced in immense quantity, and some of the largest size cables have been made, and tried on board the ships composing admiral Blanket's squadron: they answer perfectly well; and our correspondent observes, "from their elastic nature, are deemed more serviceable in a high swelling tide than those formed of the best hemp." [Lon. pap.]

The ancients knew how to indurate copper, so as to make it fit for sabres, swords, poignards, sword-cutters instruments, &c. Messrs. Mongez, Dite, and Hjelm, have just discovered that they effected this by alloying the copper in various proportions. A poignard of this sort, lately found in Scandinavia, contained sixteen parts of tin to eighty-four of copper. Sixty-seven departments of the French republic have been found in the enumeration, to contain a population of 22,297,843. In 1790, the number of the inhabitants of the same territories was only 21,176,245.

ENTERTAINMENT.

A very singular entertainment was lately given by Mr. Wm. Smith, of Sunny Bank, near Bolton. He invited all the descendants of his father and mother, who were within a convenient distance. Nine brothers and sisters, and 210 nephews and nieces, attended, making with himself a company of 220 persons, who partook of a cold collation, in a barn neatly fitted up for the occasion. After dinner the whole of this interesting assembly were seated in an adjoining field ranged in regulated order of descent, the oldest of the family being placed first, with her numerous progeny, consisting of 71 persons, and the rest in succession, each separate family also being collected together. This extraordinary sight was witnessed by a great concourse of spectators from Bolton, and the neighbourhood, who were highly pleased with the scene, and generally struck with the very respectable appearance of this family meeting, which contained a large proportion of persons of those circumstances of easy mediocrity and competency, that are probably most favourable both of the moral dispositions and character, and the real comfort and enjoyment of life. It is worthy of notice, that in so extensive a family, not one individual was prevented from attending the meeting by sickness, although a typhus fever has for some time been prevalent where a great proportion of its members reside: and it may further be regarded as singular, that among so many relatives there should none be deprived of the use of a single limb or sense, except one who has lately lost her sight. The whole number of persons now living to whom Mr. Smith is uncle, in the different degrees of that relation, is not less than 125; which is the more remarkable, as he is himself a bachelor, and has consequently only one line of relations to enumerate. [Lon. pap.]

Annapolis, October 22.

Richard Potts, Esq; of Frederick county, and Littleton Dennis, Esq; of Somerset county, are appointed judges of the courts of appeals.

Charles Goldsborough, John M'Keel Anderson, Isaac Steele and Matthew Keene, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent Dorchester county in the ensuing general assembly.

Joseph Thompson, Samuel Burgess, Charles Frasier and Stephen Lowry, Esquires, are elected for Queen-Anne's county.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

Last evening arrived here, the fast sailing ship Connecticut, (lately purchased of government, by Jordan Wright) in 36 days from Liverpool. To Capt. Hiller, who commands this ship, the editors of the New-York Gazette are indebted for London papers to third of September.

The extracts from our London papers, are not so copious as they would have been, had the Connecticut arrived at an earlier hour; what remains shall be given in our next; the most important is now given.

The lord mayor of London, on the 2d September, in consequence of the reduction of the price of flour, ordered the bread to be lowered four pence, or 8d in the peck loaf; the qr. loaf will then be sold for 12 1-2 wheat; 11d household.

On the 30th July, at Madrid, the treaty of peace with Portugal was published. The first consul has acceded to the conditions therein mentioned, and ratified it.

The packet Prince of Wales, arrived at Falmouth the 29th August, from Lisbon. Information by