

out with his associates privately; his companions were two fellows who fled from justice in the states; William Harris, a tall fellow with a piece bit off his nose, well known in that state as a horse thief; the other, William McGirth, a likely young man, who made his escape from near Augusta for the above offence.

"A Nassau, (New-Province) pirate was taken at the Appalachee inlet, with supplies for Bowles on board: the pirate's name is Johnston, son of the notorious George Johnston: there are a number of American captains who knew him to their sorrow."

We are informed that advices from the Havana, so late as the 9th of the last month, state, on unquestionable authority, that the count de Xupoz (commonly called count Jaruco from the family title) had obtained from the court of Spain, whither he had recently gone from the Havana, the privilege of introducing into that port one hundred and forty thousand barrels of flour. This exclusive privilege, though it must necessarily be supplied from the United States, is a smiting blow to our regular commercial intercourse with the Havana. The amount of the privilege extends to, at least, to two and an half years supply of that article.

The same advices make no mention of the partial admission of our vessels with stock and lumber, as recently reported by an arrival at eastward.

[Evening Post.]

October 20.

Captain Marener, to whom we are indebted for the following proclamation, informs us, that the new laws relative to the duties payable in the island of Martinique, limit the port charges at 21 dollars, and a duty of 2 per cent. on all sales, and 7 per cent. on the purchase of colonial produce. A number of American vessels there with beef and pork, were not permitted to land their cargoes when capt. M. failed. It was not known how long this prohibition would continue; but the government had ordered an inquiry of the quantities of every species of provisions that would be wanted, and, from the scarcity, it was expected that Americans would soon be permitted to dispose of their cargoes.

On his passage to New-York, captain M. spoke the schooner Edward, Swain, of Baltimore, which failed some time after the Sally, and was informed that St. Pierre's had been proclaimed the only port of entry.

PROCLAMATION

Of Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, captain-general of Martinique and St. Lucia.

FRENCHMEN, war and dissensions have separated you from the mother country—peace restores you again to her bosom.

The French government maintains the ancient laws made for the happiness of the colonies, protects the religion of your fathers; guarantees the integrity of property, and preserves slavery; which made a part of ancient colonial possession. After having conquered and given peace to the world, it wishes the happiness and tranquillity of nations, by allaying hatred, and binding up the wounds which parties have made. After having combated armies, it supports altars, and re-establishes christianity.

Wretched shall those be who shall dare to disturb the social order established in the colonies; who shall cherish suspicions with regard to the intentions of the mother country. The sword of justice will soon be unsheathed to punish, but far be it from our wish to find any one culpable. Our first care shall be to prevent the commission of such crimes, by the most watchful vigilance; and our strongest solicitude shall be to add to the happiness of the colony, by justice and an equitable administration. Your souls long to be united again to Frenchmen: ten years of glory have effaced the misfortunes of the revolution. The 18th Brumaire, and the treaty of Amiens, have fixed the destiny and the grandeur of France. The hero who governs—who makes the happiness of the colonies his, by making commerce to revive and flourish: astonished posterity is yet not decided concerning him; but without doubt will make him the greatest of men.

The captain-general,

VILLARET JOYEUSE.

[By an arrete of Buonaparte, dated the 8th Floreal, 10th year, the following names of places in Martinique, St. Lucia and Tobago, are ordered to be changed.

The fort called Royal, at Martinique, shall take the name of Fort de France.

Bourbon, the name of Fort Defaix.

The port and city of St. Lucia, formerly De Castries, the name of De Carenage.

The port and city formerly Port Lewis, in the island of Tobago, to be called Scarborough.]

October 21.

In a Lisbon paper of the 10th of September, received at this office, by the Eliza, it is mentioned that a frigate belonging to the emperor of Morocco arrived at Lisbon, on the 6th September, from Larrache, in 12 days passage.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Lisbon to his correspondent in this city, dated September 10.

"The sudden departure of the French minister, which we mentioned to you in our last, has hitherto been productive of no bad consequences whatever. It is said that general Lecourbe is to supply his place.

"After the declaration of war against France by Algiers, it has been generally supposed that something effectual would have been done on the part of the former to curb the insolence of the Barbary powers generally, and to reduce their system of warfare to something more like that established in Eu-

rope. It now appears that this will not be the case; France having made peace with Algiers for herself alone, and nearly upon the old footing.

"Your frigates continue to cruise and convey in the Mediterranean; which, however, has not prevented the Tripolitans from picking up two ships laden with West-India produce, which they have conducted to Messina."

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.

On Saturday last arrived the ship Philadelphia, Rafter, 61 days from Leghorn and 41 from Gibraltar. By a gentleman passenger in her, we learn, that a French fleet with 6000 troops had sailed from Toulon, given out, for Algiers; but it was said instead of going to Algiers they were gone up the Mediterranean, and it was conjectured were bound to Constantinople or some other part of the Turkish Dominions—of this or some other matter hostile to their interest, it is evident the British are apprehensive, as an order was received at Gibraltar to stop all the British men of war, formerly ordered home, which was put in execution, as they came down the Mediterranean and arrived there. There also seemed to be some disagreement respecting the evacuation of Malta, as it was said, none of the stipulations agreed to by the treaty of peace, were complied with by the British.

October 21.

INTERESTING.

[The following interesting extract has been handed to us by a commercial gentleman of the first respectability.—We thank him for his friendly politeness.]
Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Bourdeaux, dated Sept. 6, to their correspondents in this city.

"France will not make a commercial treaty with England: she takes it in dudgeon, and appearances look lowering—that is to say, something like a rupture."

October 23.

We hear the rev. Mr. Thomas Hall, chaplain of the British factory at Leghorn, (a native of Pennsylvania) has lately sent to the Historical Society of Boston, a present of two Etruscan stone coffins supposed to be at least 3000 years old, of a most curious structure. One of them has various figures on it in the true Grecian style in calcareous, representing some interesting events, as yet undiscovered by the antiquarians.

DOVER, (Del.) October 12.

This day about 11 o'clock, A. M. on the cry of "fire," it was discovered that the roof of the state-house, in this town, was on a light blaze. On the arrival of the citizens, it appeared that the roof immediately over the octagon, in a S. E. direction, was entirely burned through; and that the lead composing the gutters, was rapidly melting away by the heat of the fire. Every exertion of the citizens, and others, was made to save this handsome and useful fabric from the devouring element; and we are happy to add, that under Providence, these exertions were crowned with success. After about an hour of activity and anxious labour, every particle of fire was completely extinguished. During this dreadful scene, we beheld the ladies of the town actively employed, in securing the state and county records; and encouraging others, to imitate their example. To the individual risk, and exertions of Messrs. John Wild, Bethuel Watson, Richard Corker and Thomas Allee, we cannot do sufficient justice, and to the useful activity of the blacks who had nothing at stake, adequate credit cannot be ascribed.

There is every reason to believe, that the accident occurred, from the communication of a spark from an adjoining chimney.

WASHINGTON, October 22.

The Italian republic has adopted a national flag, which is described below, and which has been officially announced to the government of the United States, by the charge des affaires of the French republic, in consequence of instructions received from his government.

Flag of the Italian republic.

A pattern of the flag of the Italian republic has been transmitted by the French government to the maritime prefects. It consists of a parallelogram of a red ground, of which one side is double the length of the others. In this parallelogram is contained a lozenge of a white ground, and within the lozenge a parallelogram of a green ground. The pendant is divided into four compartments. The first next the acorn is a trapezium of a red ground, containing a white isosceles triangle, with the base touching the second compartment, which is a green ground with a white border above and below. The third consists of transverse stripes, the extremes of which are red, and the intermediate ones white. The fourth is entirely red.

BALTIMORE, October 23.

USEFUL DISCOVERIES.

Mr. Forsyth, a lawyer in Scotland, has lately discovered a cheap and easy process for converting potatoes, carrots, parsnips, turnips, and all similar roots, into meal, which can be transported and preserved as well as the meal of grain. The flour of carrots and parsnips is particularly agreeable to the taste and smell. The same gentleman has discovered a more cheap and easy mode of salting fish than is now practiced; possessing this advantage, that the quality of the salt and skill of the workmen are of less importance.

HAY.

The heating of the hay, though it is stacked while too green, may be easily prevented by the following simple method, now practiced by the most respectable farmers in England: They stuff a sack as hard as they can with hay, and tie the top tight with a cord; they then make the rick around the sack, which they pull up as the rick advances in height; and it is pulled out of the top when the rick is finished. Thus a tunnel is left in the middle of the hay, which admits a circulation of air, and prevents the heat which might otherwise occasion its destruction.

DIRECTIONS.

For preserving apples through the winter—from Dean's New-England Farmer.

"The secret of preserving apples through the winter, in a sound state, is of no small importance. Some say, that shutting them up in a tight cask is an effectual method, and it seems probable; for they soon rot in open air. But an easier method, and what has recommended itself to me by the experience of several years, is as follow: I gather them about noon, at the full of the moon, in the latter part of September, or beginning of October. Then spread them in a chamber or garret, where they lie till about the last of November. Then remove them into casks, or boxes in the cellar, out of the way of the frost; but I prefer a cool part of the cellar. With this management I find I can keep them till the last of May, so well that not one in fifty will rot."

October 25.

HONORARY MEDAL.

On the 24th of March, 1800, congress voted to commodore Truxton a GOLD MEDAL, as a mark of their sense of his gallantry, and the bravery of the American TARS, under his command, in supporting the honour of the American flag. The particular action that occasioned this honourable testimony of national respect, was his engagement in the Constellation of thirty-eight guns, with the French directorial of war, La Vengeance of fifty-four guns.

We are happy to find, that every attention has been exerted to honour this vote of congress, and the ablest artists in our country employed to carry it into effect. The work was some time since completed, and the medal presented in a very handsome manner by the president to commodore Truxton.

Owing to an accident in the mint very few impressions were struck; of course, these few will be objects of demand at a future day. We have seen an impression, and have heard the opinion of a person expressed on whose judgment we can place confidence. According to this information we consider it superior to any thing of the kind previously executed in this country. We shall not be singular in considering it honourable to our nation thus to distinguish the brave efforts of its citizens.

One side of the medal is an excellent likeness of the commodore—

THE INSCRIPTION

PATRIE PATRES FILIO DIGNO.*

AND BENEATH

THOMAS TRUXTON.

On the reverse is a representation of the action, with an inscription, nearly in the words of Mr. Randolph, in the debate that preceded the vote of congress.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONSTELLATION,
OF THIRTY-EIGHT GUNS,
PURSUES, ATTACKS AND VANQUISHES
THE FRENCH SHIP LA VENGEANCE,
OF FIFTY-FOUR GUNS,
1st MARCH, 1800.

AND BENEATH,
BY VOTE OF CONGRESS,
TO THOMAS TRUXTON,
MARCH 24th, 1802.

The design for the medal and the likeness were by Mr. Archibald Robertson, of this city, and the die was engraved by Mr. Scott, of the mint, Philadelphia. [N. T. Morn. Chronicle.]

* The fathers of the country to a faithful son.

The brig Washington, arrived yesterday, left Nantes the 7th of September. We are informed verbally, that Buonaparte, is fast losing his popularity in France, in consequence of his having caused himself to be elected first consul for life. Murmurs of discontent seem generally to prevail throughout that country; and in proportion as Buonaparte loses the esteem of the sovereign people, Moreau; his rival, rises in their estimation. Something is brewing in that ill-fated republic, that bodes no good.

Annapolis, October 28.

On Tuesday the 12th instant, a jockey club purse of 300 dollars was run for, over Govin's-town course; four mile heats, taken by Mr. Duckett's Democrat, beating general Ridgely's Hamlet, and Mr. Odell's Federal Fly.

On Wednesday the 13th inst. a jockey club colt's purse of 150 dollars was run for, over the above course, two mile heats, taken by Mr. Duckett's three years old colt Financier, beating general Ridgely's three years old filly.

On Thursday the 14th instant, general Ridgely's Hamlet galloped over the above course for a subscription purse.

On Wednesday the 20th instant, a subscription purse of 300 dollars was run for, over Canton course, near the city of Baltimore, four mile heats, taken by Mr. Duckett's Democrat, beating Mr. New-wood's Buonaparte, and Mr. Cullis's Timoleon.

On Thursday the 21st instant, a purse of 200 dollars was run for, over Canton course, three mile