

tachment of artillery. It is reported that the second field officers of the old militia will be posted to the supplementary regiments.

July 1.

The cause of gen. Andreossi's disgrace is stated to be his refusal to become the medium of the most gross falsehoods respecting this country.

HULL, June 27.

An extract of a letter from Messrs. Thomas Lee and Co. Hamburg, to Messrs. Goodwins and Lee, Hull, dated June 14, 1803, says, "Every thing now seems to be placed on a sure basis for the Hanse-towns, as the Hamburg senate have received the assurance of the Russian and Prussian courts, that they are determined to enforce the strictest neutrality towards the right of those places. The packets have now changed from their old port, Caxhaven, to Toning on the Eyder."

PLYMOUTH, June 22.

By the Colombe French Corvette, which arrived here yesterday, it appears, that she was the forerunner of a fleet consisting of one ship of 74 guns, two frigates, and 60 sail of merchant ships: she left them in the morning of the 18th instant, and was making for Brest when the Endymion of 44 guns, and Dragon of 74 fell in with and captured her in the afternoon of that day, about 20 leagues S. W. of Uthant. The Dragon instantly made sail for the Channel fleet, and joined them next morning, and on communicating this glorious intelligence they immediately dispersed in all directions in quest of them, and there seems to be very little doubt that the greater part, if not the whole, may find their way to the British ports.

PARIS, June 15.

To Buonaparte the Great, the under-subscribing soldiers, members of the senate, the legislative body, and the tribunate.

General, we have come to ask a favour, which you will not refuse to our zeal and our affection.

Without desiring to pry into the secrets of your wisdom, in which we shall have always a full and entire confidence; and only, if such be the order of your designs; and in case that you shall not have disposed of us otherwise, we intreat you to admit us on board the vessel which is to carry you to England; and with you the vengeance and the destiny of the people of France.

(Signed)

Kellerman	Toulangeon
Lamartillere	Bardenet
Vaubois	Despalieria
Dedelay d'Agier	Sahuc
Ligneville	Flix Beanjour
Angiers	Carrion Nisas
Duransau	Serrurier
Lafcours	Rampon
Terrasson Delefsme	Dubois Dubay
Duhamel	Jacepin
Daru	Latour Mauburg
Chabaud Latour	Aniel
Perignoh	Regnault
L'Espenaffe	Travened
Cazabianca	Sapey
Bequinot	Auguste Jube
Letranc	Leroi de'Orne
Nattes	Emile Gaudin

&c. &c. &c.

June 27.

Letters from Brussels state, that a large armed American vessel, which had sailed from that port, had fallen in with an Algerine frigate, and that after a very warm engagement, she was compelled to surrender to superior force of the enemy. Mr. Smith, late American charge d'affaires at Naples, was on board this vessel, on his return home.

VIENNA, June 2.

We are assured, that the queen of Naples has already set out for this capital. Some pretend to know that the English have been making every possible effort to persuade the king of Naples to permit them to occupy Sicily, but that this prince, faithful to a secret article, by which he promised to receive a French garrison in case of a rupture between France and England, has firmly refused to listen to their proposal. As the king of Sardinia entertains a great affection for the English our curiosity is much excited to know whether he will remain at Rome when the French enter it. It is generally believed here, that he will suffer the English to take possession of his Mand.

NEW-YORK, August 17.

The Essence of Spruce.

We have received a lengthy communication from Mr. William Jocelin, recommending the essence of spruce as a certain cure for the yellow fever. He says he has witnessed its beneficial effects, both in this country and the West-Indies, and observes that he became acquainted with this medicine on board the British ship Argonaut—that he was on board of that ship six weeks while cruising off the south side of Hispaniola—that the fever was so bad on board, that in the course of five weeks about one hundred and fifty of her officers and crew fell victims—that the disease had become so putrid, that several died in two hours after they were seized—that the crew was so much reduced in numbers, that the cruise was given up, and the ship went into Cape Nichola Mole.—there the captain of the Argonaut fell in with the master of a transport ship, who advised him of the utility of the essence of spruce—this medicine was

purchased for the Argonaut's crew, and given to the sick, who were saved, for not a man died who partook of it: The captain of the Argonaut was so fully convinced of its efficacy, that, on his return to England he wrote a letter to the lords of the admiralty, recommending its use.

Our correspondent further mentions, that about four years ago, he called to see an American at St. Kitts, who was apparently dying of the yellow fever; he gave him three doses, one every half hour; in a few minutes after the third dose, he began to recover, and in two days he began to walk—shortly after he recovered and left the island.

Directions.—Take three table spoons-full of the essence of spruce, put it in a quart of warm water, dissolve it, and take a half pint tumbler full every half hour till it operates. It generally operates before the third dose, and frequently pukes, purges, and produces severe perspiration.

August 19.

Captain William Henry, of the ship Oliver Ellsworth, who arrived last evening in 35 days from Rochelle, has favoured the editors of this gazette with regular files of the *Moniteur*, *Clef du Cabinet*, and *Journal des Debats*, as late as the 6th of July.—It was too late to procure a translation for this day's gazette.

Capt. Henry informs, that great preparations were making for the invasion of England. Buonaparte was visiting the coast of France. On the first of July he was at Boulogne, where he viewed the batteries, &c. of that port. Admiral Lacrosse, from Guadaloupe, had arrived at Rochfort in the frigate *Consolante*.—On her passage she captured a British sloop of war of 20 guns.

Peter A. Jay, Esq; who came passenger in the *O. E.* is the bearer of dispatches for government. They contain the official ratification of the convention for the cession of Louisiana, on the part of France.

A statement, in some measure incorrect, having been made in an Alexandria print of the reported capture of an American vessel by an Algerine frigate, it becomes proper to state the circumstances on which the report is founded.

Mr. Cathcart, our former consul at Tripoli, but residing now at Leghorn, has enclosed to the secretary of state an extract from the *Florence Gazette* containing an article under the Naples head, dated June 1st, stating that an action had a short time before taken place between an Algerine frigate and an American vessel which had lately sailed from Naples; with Mr. Smith, charge des affaires, on board, who had come from Rome for the purpose of taking passage home. The American vessel was obliged to yield to superior force.

Since the receipt of this letter another of subsequent date, viz. June 22, has been received from Mr. Cathcart, advising that he had received no further information respecting the capture. Considering it, however, possible, he immediately wrote circulars to the several American consuls on the Barbary coast requesting their interposition in case the vessel should prove to be captured.

The belief of this information should, in our opinion, be received with some hesitation. It may be no other than a report arising from the capture, about the same time, of a Neapolitan frigate by the Adams. Or if an American vessel has been captured, it may have been by a Tripolitan cruiser. The vessels of the Barbary powers are so similar to each other in appearance, that frequent mistakes arise in appropriating them to their respective nations. [Nat. Intel.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

The corporation of the borough of Wilmington, (Del.) has interdicted the intercourse with New-York.

We have seen a letter from Cape-Francois, dated the 25th July, from a very respectable merchant there, which states, that several American vessels had arrived to a very excellent market; but that the government instantly seized on their cargoes, for which they pay one third in produce, and the residue in a new description of bills. No individual dare purchase; and, in consequence of these arbitrary and lawless acts of the government, all confidence in it was destroyed.

Verbal accounts from Washington say, that the government have received information of the hostility of Algiers, against our commerce; in consequence of which, the frigates *Congress* and *Essex* are ordered to be put into commission. We cannot say that this report has reached us in a manner to entitle it to implicit credit.

August 19.

Summary of intelligence.

An active correspondence was carrying on between the courts of London, Petersburg and Paris, through the mediation of the Russian ministers at London and Paris; but in England they did not expect peace to be the result.

The French army was in entire possession of Hanover and its dependencies—all expectations of an interference from the northern powers, as to the affairs of Hanover, the Hanse towns and the Elbe, had vanished, and England began to view their intentions with some degree of suspicion, as being hostile to her interests. Certain it was, that a considerable Russian armament was fitting out with great activity.

The Batavian ambassador had left England, and letters of marque and general reprisal were issued against the republic. Mr. Liston and family had arrived from the Hague, and was to go out immediately on an extraordinary embassy to Copenhagen. The duke of Cambridge had arrived in England, and was

appointed lieutenant-general in the army, being the same rank which he held in Hanover. An expedition was confidently spoken of, to be sent from Malta, to re-occupy Alexandria.—An immediate attack was expected to be made by the French on the islands of Jersey and Guernsey: Five frigates had been dispatched for their protection.—Great exertions were making in all the channel ports of France to fit out gun boats. The packet boats continued to run between England and France.—It is stated that in one of these 20 cases of garden-seeds went from Dover for Madame Buonaparte! The first consul had issued orders to the privateers and ships of war to detain all English passengers and seamen, even out of neutral vessels. The French funds were at 48.

Vast numbers of homeward bound French and Dutch vessels, with rich cargoes, had been captured by the English. The number sent into Plymouth only was 105, the computed value of which was a million and a half.

Defensive preparations were making with great activity all along the channel coast.—Forty thousand supplementary militia were to be immediately draughted and trained, under the title of *The Army of Reserve*—Substitutes were at from fifteen to twenty pounds per man. The minister's contract for the new loan was considered as very advantageous. For a day or two the omnium was at a premium of one per cent. in the market—then fell to disc. and proceeded to 4 per ct. discount. Great fears were entertained for the contractors on the day that the first installment became payable. It was paid, however, with promptness, after which the om. bore a better price. On the 22d of June it was at 2 per ct. disc. The minister had rejected the terms offered for the new lottery, and declared that if a better price was not offered by the parties, he would raise the supplies in another way. The East-India company had expressed their intention of opposing the extravagant new duty proposed to be laid on tea.

A great degree of unanimity appears to prevail amongst the people of England in support of the war.—The late abundant rains gave a prospect of a good harvest all through the country. The price of bread was 9d per quarter loaf—Barley and potatoes very low.—Port wine, in consequence of the new duty, had risen from 4s. to 5s. the bottle, and other wines in proportion.

Mr. Tierney had gained his election for the borough of Southwark. Sir Thomas Turton had demanded a scrutiny. Mrs. Pope, the actress, died suddenly. Her death supposed to be occasioned by a fit of apoplexy, with which she was seized while playing for Mr. Cooper's benefit.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Aug. 17.

"The ship *Delaware*, captain Beebe, arrived this morning from Liverpool. Her letters and papers are to the 2d July. The following is a letter received by a mercantile house here, dated the 1st of July.

"We have now to advise, that in consequence of the situations the French have occupied at the mouth of the Elbe and Weser, to prevent our ships from occupying the same, our government has declared both rivers to be in a state of blockade against all shipping whatever, until Prussia shall guarantee the accustomed freedom of trading to Hamburg, and other towns on their banks. What effect this determined measure may produce, it is impossible to foresee; but meanwhile all business is put a stop to, and nothing has been doing for some time past in sugar, coffee, or the West-India articles."

Arrived brig *Tace*, Thomas, from Lisbon. July 13, lat. 30, long. 56, between eleven and twelve o'clock, P. M. saw a comet bearing nearly due east, and about 4 degrees above the horizon. In size it appeared about half as large as the moon at full, and produced a brilliant light; the horizon being cloudy, its rising was obscured from us. It was in view about a quarter of an hour, and was then again obscured by clouds. From its direction, supposed it to be the same which appeared in 1661 and was expected to appear again in 1789.—From the beginning of July to the time of the comet's appearance, there was a constant succession of thick and rainy weather, with heavy winds, more like to November weather than midsummer. On the day succeeding the comet's appearance, an entire change took place with a clear atmosphere and mild weather.

The following address from the French senate and tribunate were presented to the first consul on the 26th of May.

ADDRESS

Presented by the senate in a body to the chief consul

"Citizen Chief Consul—The senate has examined with all the attention which the interest of their country requires, the official papers communicated to it since the treaty of Amiens. In your resistance to the violation of that treaty, it has observed reason and justice, and in the negotiations which took place by your order, a love of peace.

"England wishes to grasp at the commerce of the whole world; it wishes to cover the seas with its fleets, and to stifle industry even in the bosom of every state.—The French consul will not suffer the English dominion in the Mediterranean—he will assert the independence of commerce, and the liberty of every sea. He has revived manufactures in France by opposing to the monopoly of England barriers similar to those which she herself has for so many years opposed to the commerce of France. Such is the motive of the war which she has dared to kindle up: the cause which the chief consul defends is that of all nations.

"Your moderation, Citizen Chief Consul, has been so great, that it had need of being protected by your glory; it has manifested to all Frenchmen the