LONDON, August 9.

Major general Money has publiſhed an addreſs to the deputy lieutenants and magiſtrates—and alſo to the farmers, &c. of the county of Norfolk. His great object is to impreſs them with a due ſenſe of our perilous ſituation, and of the neceſſity of immediately aſſociating, ſubſcribing, and arming, for the defence of this country, which he is of opinion is in more danger of being invaded than any other part of England. He has not the leaſt doubt of the intentions of the French, who, he obſerves, know all the coaſt as well as we do. To his knowledge a plan of Yarmouth and all the environs, was ſent to France by Semonville, who was ſeven or eight years there. His recommendation to the farmers, &c is to put their fowling-pieces in order, to run balls, to lay in a ſtock of powder, and to practiſe daily firing at marks, and to hold themſelves in readineſs to meet the foe.

A letter from Hamburg, dated July 29, ſays, "A reſpectable merchant, who arrived here this morning from Copenhagen, poſitively ſtates, that, at his departure, a Ruſſian fleet of 12 ſail of the line and eight frigates and ſmaller veſſels, was then in ſight, ſteering for Copenhagen roads.—This fleet, it is ſuppoſed, is for the protection of the Sound, which the French wiſh to ſhut againſt the Engliſh, by occupying all the ports ſituate on its ſhores. Some Hanoverian boats and barges, which fled to this ſide of the Elbe, are ſaid to have been claimed by the French. The Daniſh army in Holſtein, who have their head-quarters at Ahrenberg, have received conſiderable reinforcements, and the prince royal of Denmark has given orders to eſtabliſh field hoſpitals."

One of the French prizes at Deptford is, for the moſt part, laden with cutlaſſes and knives of a ſingular conſtruction, ſomewhat ſimilar to a billhook uſed in hedging, or to a gardner's pruning knife. They ſhout up in the manner of pocket knives. The blades and handles are formed in a manner uncommonly ſtrong, and very little exertion is requiſite in uſing them. Report ſays, that this extraordinary cargo was intended for Ireland.

An abſurd report having been moſt induſtriouſly propagated, that depoſits of fire arms and ammunition had been frequently made in the night in the Engliſh nunnery of Benedictines [emigrants from France] at Marnhull, Dorſet, to favor the views of the French, ſhould they make good their landing, and that the brother of Bonaparte was hid there; the reverend Mr. Blackmore (one of the juſtices of the peace for the county of Dorſet) to aſcertain the truth or falſity of the report, made a viſit on Wedneſday laſt to the nunnery, accompanied by ſeveral gentlemen, and by one of the principal inhabitants of the pariſh, and narrowly inſpected every room, cloſet and out-houſe, belonging to the nunnery, when as might have been expected, nothing could be found to give the leaſt color of probability to the report. The ladies received their viſitors with the greateſt politeneſs and good humor: the good Abbeſs ſaid, "they were not more ſurpriſed, than when in the beginning of the reign of tyranny in France, a domiciliary viſit had been paid them at their convent, under the idea that William Pitt, the miniſter of England, was ſecreted there!" The authors of this cruel calumny cannot be aſcertained.

Lucien Bonaparte has purchaſed the palace of Lac, near Bruſſels, formerly the country reſidence of the regency of Brabant.

Auguſt 10.

Every circumſtance proves that the late exploſion of Dublin was premature. An exciſeman went to take ſtock, on the evening of the twenty third ultimo, to a grocer's in the Liberty, and on the door being opened, diſcovered in the hall two men well dreſſed in green uniforms. To prevent his impeaching they propoſed to murder him, but were prevented by the maſter of the houſe. He preſently ſaw a numerous body of men, armed with pikes, ruſh into a large yard; ſhortly after ſome ſhots were fired into the ſtreet, when the men in uniform ſwearing violently that the raſcals had begun three hours too ſoon, ſallied out at their head. This hurry and want of concert, together with the drums having beat to arms on the death of lord Kilwarden, diſtracted the rebels—the great body thought themſelves betrayed, each became ſuſpicious of one another, and their leaders could not prevent their diſperſing when they had arrived within one hundred yards of the caſtle.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, August 9.

Copy of a letter to lord Nelſon.

Victory, off Gibraltar, July 12.

My Lord,

I beg leave to acquaint your lordſhip that on Saturday, the 28th ult. in lat. 46, 50, long. 6, 10, W I captured the French national frigate L'Embuſcade, (late his majeſty's ſhip Ambuſcade of 32 guns) commanded by monſieur Fradin, captain de Vaiſſeau, and manned with 187 men.

The Ambuſcade was from Cape-Francois, bound to Rochefort, out 30 days.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) SAM. SUTTON.

BRISTOL, Auguſt 8.

On Thurſday laſt Mr. Hunter, a king's meſſenger, paſſed through this city on his route from Waterford to London, having in his cuſtody, we are ſorry to ſay, an officer receiving Britiſh pay, and of rank, it was ſaid, ſuperior to that of captain—againſt whom circumſtances of ſo ſuſpicious a nature had appeared, that it was deemed proper to ſeize both his perſon and papers, and convey them to the ſecretary of ſtate's office, for examination.

BOSTON, September 20.

Foreign News,

FROM ROTTERDAM PAPERS.

HAGUE, July 22.

Whatever may be decided hereafter the invaſion of England is certainly meant at preſent. All the queſtions put by the firſt conſul to individuals on the coaſt, in the courſe of his tour, tend to that end.

A Mameluke, who lately ſtabbed a citizen of Bruſſels in the eye for looking inquiſitively at him, has been acquitted by a court martial.

HARDENBURG, July 28.

This city, Gramſberg, and Karpſel, is ſtill burdened with the baggage of ſome corps of troops. Divine worſhip can no longer be performed, and the inſtruction of youth is quite at a ſtand, the churches and ſchools being uſed as receptacles for baggage, or as priſons for deſerters. The farmer is prevented from purſuing his daily occupations, as his waggons and horſes are almoſt always employed in the ſervice of the army; and the laborer is cut off from the ſweet reward of his toil, ſince his preſence is required to watch his humble cot, which is principally converted to the reception of ſoldiers, and not unfrequently of their wives and children. As the additional force lately diſpatched to the electorate of Hanover, is expected back, we cannot perceive any approaching end to the miſeries which we are doomed to endure.

FLUSHING, July 24.

More than one thouſand natives of this city have been deprived of bread by the ſudden departure of the Engliſh families, who were obliged to obey the orders left by the firſt conſul, although the ſhort time allowed them was not ſufficient for the ſettlement of their affairs, or even their domeſtic arrangements. It was a moſt melancholy ſcene to behold the expulſion of ſo many individuals, who had reſided here for years, and to whom the induſtry and welfare of the city are ſo greatly indebted; moſt of them men of reſpectability, and of whoſe fidelity, as citizens, not a ſuſpicion could be entertained. This meaſure will have the moſt fatal effects on our exhauſted finances, and the poor and orphan houſes be left almoſt without ſupport. In fact, melancholy and regret fill the minds of every one. The huſbandman reſiding within 300 toiſes of the city, with tears in his eyes, fells his trees intended for gun boats; with tears that flow the more copiouſly, as he is in continual expectation of receiving orders to level alſo the cottage* which receives his weary limbs, and which affords him the ſolace of connubial comforts, after having for ſixteen dreary hours, laid violent hands on his ſcanty property. The general himſelf is even moved at the deſolation and depopulation which have viſited our once flouriſhing city. [**These orders (for levelling the cottages) were afterwards actually given and executed, on the pretence that if the Britiſh ſhould make an attempt on the iſland theſe cottages might be of ſervice to them.*]

General Donnadieu, arreſted and conveyed to Bruſſels, on ſuſpicion of conſpiring againſt the life of the firſt conſul, was confined to his lodgings during his ſtay here. He arrived with general Victor. Happy is it perhaps for Fluſhing, that the tragical deed—if ſuch a deed was propoſed—did not take place here: for there is no degree of miſery, but it will bear ſome increaſe.

MIDDLEBURG, July 22.

The deſertion among the French ſoldiers in this diſtrict, which for ſome time has engaged the attention of the departmental government, has by no means ceaſed: in conſequence of which, ſeverer penalties were enacted on the 19th, with reſpect to thoſe natives who contribute to their eſcape by concealing, diſguiſing and aſſiſting them to get away.

Russia. A Paris paper of the 2d of Auguſt, ſays, "The hopes of peace by mediation appear to be at an end—as the direct communication with England is now entirely ſtopped. Ruſſia and England have concluded a convention with reſpect to the treatment of the veſſels of the former power.

The Dutch admiral, De Winter, arrived in Holland early in Auguſt from Spain. On his paſſage, the veſſel was twice viſited by Britiſh cruizers, but he was not diſcovered. His ſquadron went from the Mediterranean to the Eaſt-Indies, under admiral Hartſink.

The French ambaſſador at Vienna, lately demanded that the archbiſhop of Langres, then in that city, ſhould be ſent from the Auſtrian dominions. His demand was complied with. The archbiſhop's crime was refuſing to ſign the firſt conſul's religious concordat.

The French government has cauſed all the lawſuits, commenced by Engliſh merchants for the recovery of debts from French citizens, to be ſuſpected until peace.

ROME, July 27.

French reſpect for Neutrality.

A few days ago an Engliſh veſſel, purſued by ſeveral French privateers, took refuge in the port of Anzo, near Frumicino, but the privateers followed her thither, and captured her.

The pope has ordered an armament to be fitted out againſt the Barbary cruizers who infeſt his coaſts.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, July 23.

New Warehouſing Syſtem.

The articles which the merchants are to be permitted to bond and warehouſe, according to the new ſyſtem propoſed by the miniſter, are comprised under five heads. The firſt contains all articles of Weſt-India growth, and for which a due accommodation is provided by means of the docks. The ſecond compriſes wine, tobacco, and ſpirits. The third relates to all heavy and bulky goods. The fourth, all articles which, of neceſſity, from their periſhable nature, require peculiar care; and the 5th head includes dying goods, drugs, ſilk, linen and other articles. Thoſe articles which are of a periſhable nature, the owners will be permitted to have under their own care, it being underſtood that a bond of ſufficient ſecurity ſhall be given to government for the payment of the duties.

July 25.

Hanover.—The following account of the miſeries and horrors inflicted by the French upon the people of Hanover ſince their conqueſt of the electorate, is copied from a morning paper of this day:

"Ever ſince the conqueſt the whole electorate has been a ſcene of pillage and butchery, which is ſaid to yield only to the ſtate of Switzerland in ſpring 1798. The French ſoldiers have the moſt unbounded indulgence of their ruling paſſions of rapacity, cruelty and luſt. In the city of Hanover, and even in the public ſtreets women of the higheſt rank have been violated by the loweſt of that brutal ſoldiery, in the preſence of the huſbands and fathers, and ſubjected at the ſame time to ſuch additional and undeſcribable outrages as the brutal fury of the violaters, enflamed by drunkenneſs, could contrive. We have ſeen the names of theſe unfortunate ladies; but the honor of their families, and the peace of their own future lives (if they can have peace,) forbid us to publiſh them. The Baron de K——, a well known partizan of French philoſophy and politics, went to the commandant of Hanover, and claimed his protection, as an admirer of the French revolution. But he found no more favor in the ſight of the Aga of Sultan Bonaparte's Janiſſaries, than the moſt loyal nobleman in Hanover. The French officer told him, "*all that jacobiniſm is now out of faſhion—go about your buſineſs!*" Nor have we heard that the philoſophers of Goettingen, the *enthuſiaſts of equality and perfectibility*, have been at all better treated. What happens in the great towns and what befals perſons of rank are of courſe better known than the calamities of the body of the people. It is for this reaſon only that we have ſelected them.—They are, in fact, a perfectly fair ſpecimen of the treatment of the whole miſerable people. Every village exhibits the ſame ſcenes in miniature. The peaſants, who have more ſpirit, patriotiſm, and loyalty than their ſuperiors, have already, in ſeveral parts of the country, been driven into inſurrection; many villages have been burnt to the ground, and two diſtricts have been delivered over to all the harrors of military execution."

Louis XVI. never received any petitions from a perſon kneeling; Bonaparte not only receives them ſo, but reads them, when all the time the petitioner is forced to remain upon his knees.

Sir James Crawford.—This gentleman, who is now in arreſtation at Valenciennes, is ſuppoſed to be in a ſtate of conſiderable danger. During the late war ſir James reſided at Hamburg, in the capacity of charge d'affaires from our court, and held that ſituation when the celebrated Napper Tandy and his aſſociates arrived, after having made an unſuccesſful expedition to the coaſt of Ireland. Sir James peremptorily demanded of the ſenate to deliver theſe men into his cuſtody, that he might ſend them to anſwer the offended laws of their country. The ſenate remonſtrated on the ground of Hamburg being a neutral ſtate; alledging, at the ſame time, that Tandy and his companions were in the French ſervice, and had produced their commiſſions. Theſe remonſtrances, however, could not divert the envoy from his purpoſe, and he at length ſucceeded.—Tandy and his aſſociates were ſent to England, and Bonaparte menaced the Hamburgers for their puſillanimity and attachment to the Britiſh government.

It is to be lamented that ſir James after having been ſo recently engaged in a buſineſs of this kind, ſhould think of taking a paſſage from Calais to England; but ſuch unfortunately was the caſe. He arrived a few days before the Engliſh were placed in a ſtate of arreſtation, and had a veſſel been ready at the time, might have eſcaped the general calamity. His baggage, however, was at length ſhipped, and he applied to the commiſſary gen. Mengaud for a paſſport. The anſwer he received was delivered in a manner that evinced a determined hoſtility. "Sir James," ſaid Mengaud, "I did not expect to ſee you in Calais; but ſince you are here, I cannot part with you ſo ſoon. My actions are generally directed by great examples; *you are therefore, my priſoner.*"

SALEM, September 20.

Entered, ſhip Mary, Lander, Calcutta; brig Betſy, Ropes, Martinico; ſchr. Sally, Proctor, Guadaloupe.

Cleared, ſhip Betſy, Page, Batavia; brig Minerva, Roundy, Weſt-Indies; ſchr. Dolly, Knowlton, do. Four Siſters, Peters, Baltimore.

Sept. 17. Sailed, ſhip Betſy, J. L. Page, for Batavia.

Sept. 19. Arrived, brig Cynthia, J. H. Andrews, Guadaloupe, in 25 days. Sailed in company with brig Catharine, Cheever, of this port. No news. Markets dull. Fiſh 3 dollars.

Arrived at Glouceſter, Sept. 16, ſhip William & Henry, from Ruſſia.

Arrived at Marblehead, Sept. 15, brig Helen, John Hooper, maſter, from Bilboa, via Iſle of May. Auguſt 26, lat. 32, long. 54, ſpoke the brig Jefferſon, James Adams, of Newburyport, from New-York, bound to St. Lucie, 12 days out, all well. Sept. 11th, lat. 42, 13, long. 64, ſpoke the brig Intent, of Portland, from Copenhagen bound to Portland, 57 days out, all well.

NEW-YORK, September 23.

The committee of health report, that 6 deaths and 34 new caſes of the prevailing fever occurred during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock laſt evening. The deaths were thoſe of

Francis Williams, (a black boy) Lombard-ſtreet.

Iſabella Bowman, 73, Wall-ſtreet.

Mrs. Noe, Bellevue.

Violet, (a black woman) do.

Abraham Wheeler, ſail maker, Bowery-lane.

Joſeph Caldwell, corner of Oliver and Bancker-ſtreet.

By the Committee,

GEO. A. VALENTINE, Sec.

September 23.

Cleared, 19th September, ſchr. Experiment, M'Carthy, Jamaica. 20th, ſhip Enterprize, Congar, Cork; brig Martha, Walſh, Newfoundland. 21ſt, brig William, Harriſon, Halifax; ſchooner Antelope, Bonamy, St. Thomas.

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Ship Jupiter, Law, 37 days from the Downs. Paſſengers, H. Darby, Eſq. and lady, Dr. Poſt, captain Parrott, Mr. Cloſe, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Pope, Mr. Heard, Dr. Cheevers, and Mr. Stewart. Spoke ſhip Pennſylvania, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, out 6 days.

Ship Ulyſſes, Barclay, 44 days from Bordeaux. Auguſt 16th, in lat. 51, 22, long. 15, ſpoke a French brig from Norfolk for Cadiz.

Engliſh brig William, Rowland, 46 days from the Bay of Honduras. Sailed in co. with ſhip Portland of and for London. Auguſt 29th, ſpoke a ſchooner from Jamaica for this port, out 10 days.

Brig Stillman, Ingraham, 3 days from Boſton.

Brig Comet, Bell, 14 days from Charleſton.

Sch'r Franklin, Ruſſel, 19 days from St. Simon's, Georgia.

The pilot-boat ſch'r Tryall, Stevenſon, 15 days from St. Pierres, (Martinique.) Left at Martinique, ſloop Jane, Little, of and for New-York, to ſail next day; ſch'r Charleſton, Marſhall, of Charleſton, to ſail next day; ſch'r ——, Smith, of and for Fairfield, to ſail next day; and ſch'r Reſolution, M'Lean, of Portſmouth, N. H. Spoke nothing on the paſſage. Several Engliſh men of war were cruizing round the iſland, to prevent any veſſel going in with proviſions.

Sloop Maria, Johnſon, 16 days from Ragged Iſland, Bahamas. Left there, ſloop Edward, Johnſon, to ſail in 2 days for this port. September 12, in lat. 30, long. 70, ſpoke brig Orange, from Wilmington, N. C. for Havanna. 10th, in lat. 28, long. 73, ſpoke ſch'r Katy, Allen, from Cape-Francois for Charleſton, out 6 days.

Sloop Grand Sachem, Bowles, 8 days from Norfolk.

At Quarantine,

Brig Bulah-Maria, Bell, 21 days from Curracoa. Left there, ſch'r Tartar, of Baltimore; ſch'r Diſpatch, Jones, of New-York; and the Engliſh ſloop of war Surinam detained. September 13th, in lat. 26, long. 72, ſpoke ſch'r Cygnet, Harris, of Baltimore, for Port-Republican, out 11 days. 20th, in lat. 56, 40, long. 75, W. ſpoke brig Lydia, Nicholls, of and for Philadeldhia, from Jamaica, who informed captain Bell that the whole of St. Domingo, excepting Cape-Francois (which is blockaded by the Britiſh) has been evacuated by the white inhabitants.

Signals up laſt evening for a brig and 2 ſchooners.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

PORTLAND, September 11.

Arrived, ſch'r Thomas, capt. Light, from Trinidad.

September 13.

Arrived, ſhip Baltic, Thomas Brown, maſter, from St. Peterſburg, but laſt from Copenhagen. Left at St. Peterſburg, July 3, ſhips Mary, Obear, and Riſing-States, Beckford, of Salem; ſhip Columbian Packet, Hunt, and brig Betſy, Swain, of Boſton; brig Hannah Bartlet, of Plymouth; ſhip Nonpareil, Brown, of New-London; ſhip Neptune, Adams, and brig Zerviah, Rhoades, of Providence; ſhip Thames, Paddock, of New-York; and ſhip America, Lelac, of Philadelphia. July 5th, ſpoke in the Gulph of Finland, brig Admittance, Stimpſon, of Duxbury, bound up. July 10, ſpoke in the Baltic Sea, ſhip Reliance, Parſons, of Boſton; and Hunter, Tappan, of Newburyport, bound up. Left Copenhagen, July 26, in company with ſhip William & Henry, Pearce, and brig Maſafuero, Stanwood, of Glouceſter; ſhip Good-Hope, Lambert, and brigs Rover, Jeffry; Hannah, Byrne, and Two-Brothers, Dixey, of Salem; ſch's. Abigail, Wooldridge, and Powderpoint, Protector, of Marblehead; brigs Charles, Oakes; Edward, Hopkins, and ſchooner Hunter, Dunham, of Boſton; ſhip Ann and Hope, Laing, of Providence; ſhips Eagle, Hudſon, and Hope, Robinſon, of Newport; ſhip Elizabeth, Delano, of New-Bedford; ſhips Charleſton, Wyer, and Mary, Dillingham, of New-York; and ſhip Hunter, M'Night, of Alexandria. Left at Copenhagen, ſhip Mount-Vernon, Endicot; brigs Eunice, Shillaber; Kine, Bruce, and Treat, Burchmore, of Salem; Zephyr, Bayley, and Magnet, Treadwell, of Portſmouth. Auguſt 3d, lat. 59, 40, long. 5, W. ſpoke brig Debby, Allen, of Briſtol, from Hamburg, with paſſengers, for New-York. Sept. 10, lat. 41, 16, N. long. 62, 50, W. ſpoke ſhip Hope, Robinſon, from St. Petersburg, for Newport.

Same day, arrived, brig Superb, captain Brazier, 28 days from Annato-Bay, Jamaica. No American veſſels there. Spoke, lat. 41, 40, long. 69 1 2, brig Little Jane, Harris, two days from Boſton, all well.

Same day, arrived, ſchooner Two-Friends, Joſeph Moulton, maſter, from Surrinam. Left there, Auguſt 5, brigs Albert, Webb, of Norfolk, to ſail in ten days; Induſtry, of Providence, (diſcharged) and a New-York brig; ſchooners Mary-Ann, Brown, of Boſton; Sparrow, Coleman, of Alexandria; Atlantic, Stetſon, of Boſton; Topſham Beauty, Somes, Glouceſter; and Northampton, ——, Charleſton.

September 14.

Arrived, the Engliſh ſhip Port-Roſwin, James Cleg, maſter, 20 days from Trinidad. Left there, the Margaret, captain M'Lellan, of this port, to ſail in 5 days. Lat. 41, long. 65, ſpoke a Bermuda veſſel which had juſt left the frigate Boſton, diſmaſted. Lat. 34, long. 66, ſpoke a ſhip from Demerara, bound to Portſmouth, 26 days out. Lat. 28, long. 65. ſpoke ſloop Little George, from Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica. Markets—lumber low; proviſions growing more in demand.

Same day, arrived ſloop Amicitia, captain Webb, 24 days from Cape-Nichola-Mole. Left there, brig Polly, Clap, of this port.

Same day, arrived brig Good Intent, captain Tate, from Copenhagen, 62 days. Auguſt 31, lat. 46, 18, long. 47, 40, ſpoke Engliſh brig ——, captain Crockwell, who very generouſly ſupplied me with ſundry articles we ſtood in need of. September 8, lat. 43, 30, long. 60, 21, ſpoke a ſhip from New-York, out 15 days—it blowing hard could not learn any thing farther. Sept. 10, lat. 41, 53, long. 61, 52, ſpoke brig Ann, captain Parker, of and for New-York, from Marſeilles, out 57 days; got a barrel of bread for which he charged me 5 dollars. September 11, lat. 42, 17, long 64, 1, ſpoke brig Helen, captain Hooper, of and for Marblehead, from the Iſle of May, 54 days out.

September 15.

Arrived, ſhip Cumberland, captain R. Waite, 52 days from Liverpool. Spoke, July 28, off Holyhead, ſhip Mary, Simonton, of this port, bound to Liverpool, 50 days from New Orleans. September 11, ſhip Amiable, S. Ricker, maſter, from Sicily, bound to Philadelphia, 42 days out; who ſupplied us with water. Auguſt 31, ſchooner Columbia, Trueman Bartley, maſter, belonging to Duxbury.

September 17.

Arrived, brig Portland, William Crabtree, maſter, 36 days from Liverpool.—Spoke, on the 27th inſtant, in lat. 44, 3, N. long. 53, 48, the ſhip Eagle, 35 days from Hamburg, of and for Briſtol. On the 11th, lat. 43, long. 56, 27, brig Hannah, from Peterſburgh, 43 days, of and for Plymouth.

Same day, arrived, brig Ocean, captain Thomas Roach, 20 days from St. Bartholomews. No American veſſels there. September 3d, ſpoke a brig from Guadaloupe, bound to Salem, which left at Baſſaterre, brig Thomas, captain William Lowell, of this port; alſo in ſight, a Salem brig for Martinique, which left at St. Lucia, ſchr. Hunter, Oxnard, and brig George, Tucker, of this port, waiting for molaſſes.—Markets very dull at St. Bartholomews and Guadaloupe.

A wreck.—On Friday morning, capt. Roach fell in with a coaſting ſchooner from Penobſcot, for Boſton, which had filled and upſet; he cut away her formaſt, and righted her, after which he towed her in near Winter-Harbor, and ſent her in, under the charge of his mate.

Arrived at Kennebunk, Sept. 11, brig America, Hatch, 30 days from Trinidad. Left there, brig Phœbe, J. Perkins, of Kennebunk, to ſail in 10 days; brig Alliance, E. Perkins, do. do.

The brig Oliver Peabody, Gilman, 6 days from Demerara for Portſmouth, was boarded by a privateer under French colors, and plundered of her light ſails, rigging, and other articles to the amount of five hundred dollars.

North of Europe.

The principal powers are putting themſelves in every poſſible ſituation to preſerve their neutrality.

Captain Brown arrived ſince our laſt from Copenhagen. We have received papers by this arrival, from Altona, near Hamburg, to about the middle of July. A few tranſlations follow:

Dunkirk, July 3.

There are formed for the field, a camp of 100,000 men in the environs of St. Omer, one of 60,000 men near Cherbourg, and one of 40,000 near Holland.

Bruſſels, July 29.

Sweden has ſold the town and territory of Wiſmar, to the duke of Mecklenburg-Scheverin, for the ſum of 1,300,000 crowns.

BOSTON, September 20.

Arrived, ſchr. Phœnix, Kingſbury, 28 days from Martinico, via quarantine.

Arrived at quarantine, ſchrs. Ann from Guadaloupe; Lucinda, Atkins, Antigua.

NEW-YORK, September 24.

The committee of health report, that 9 deaths and 40 new caſes of the prevailing fever occurred during the 24 hours, ending at ſix o'clock laſt evening.

From a cenſus of the city, taken a few days ago, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the preſent number of inhabitants, it appears that

In the firſt ward,	1,370
Second do.	549
Third do.	1,237
Fourth do.	2,757