

Passengers in the Olive, from Bourdeaux & Nantes, who are principally destined for St. Domingo.—Louis R. D. Depierre, Durecourt, Lawrence, Francois D. Durecourt, Jean Marie Leclerc, Chas. M. Brucki, Auguste A. Dupin, Francois M. Provencal, Laurent H. Durocher, Louis Panvert, Jean Torner, Jean Pierre Vallet, Jean S. E. de St. Gaudens, Jean Zianco, William Hamon, (of Wilmington) Matthew, Eustace, Jean Baptiste Le Petaux, Louis Bernard Henry, Francois Perin du Lac, Claude J. L. Pierre, Bourgeois, Antoine Ignace Depres, Maurice Beau-pied, Pierre Porteau de St. Etienne, Dubois Jean Baptiste Turpin.

September 29.
The attempt to poison Buonaparte with a pinch of snuff is one of the meanest attacks on him we have yet heard of. Buonaparte is not a man to be taken by the nose! To blow him with gunpowder is fair enough, but to pinch him to death is the vilest of all.

NEW WAR IN INDIA.

Head-quarters of the Mysore army.
December 15.

We expected that the defeat of Doondean would have terminated our toils, and that we should have been allowed leisure to recover from the extraordinary fatigue to which that bold adventurer had subjected us; but it seems that we are doomed to a perpetuity of warfare, and that the suppression of one enemy is but the signal for some new opponent to start into the lists.

We are under orders to march against the Cote Rajah. I do not know the entire occasion of hostilities, but from the extraordinary natural and artificial defences of the country, and the extensive preparations of the enemy, we are to look for more than common hardships.

Colonel Stevenson succeeded to the command in Mysore on the 20th ult. when Col. Wellesly, our late very gallant leader, departed for the Carnatic, on his route to Egypt.

This army is to be at Seringaparam on the 20th instant, and after a halt of three days proceeds to Cote Rajah; a detachment from Bombay is to co-operate with us; and will, to a certain extent, influence our movements.

The enemy's country is excellently adapted to offensive warfare, abounding in fastnesses, and covered to such extent with jungle, that an invading army is subject to incessant fire almost without knowing from whence it issues; the Rajah too is known to have been long preparing for the war he has provoked.

Since the monsoon, the weather has been fine, but rather cold, which is stated to have occasioned much sickness in different parts of the country, but our army is tolerably healthy.

RUSSIA, FRANCE and HOLLAND.

The following circular letter, dated 19th of June, sent by the Russian government to all its ministers and agents, for the regulation of their conduct with regard to the foreign French ministers and ambassadors, has lately appeared:

"All the relations of policy, commerce, and correspondence with France, which were interrupted in consequence of the revolution in that country, have not yet been re-established in their full extent; but at the present moment negotiations are going on to effect a reconciliation with that power by every means consistent with the dignity of the Emperor, and the interests of the people; his majesty has been pleased to charge his ministers to apprise his foreign ambassadors and agents that he is willing to renew the usual course of connection with that government, and that the conferences respecting that object are in full activity.

"In the situation in which matters stand, therefore, it is no longer proper that the ambassadors of his imperial majesty should continue to observe any distance towards the ambassadors of the French government. It is therefore enjoined to you, sir, on all occasions, to testify the ordinary and becoming respect for them which is usual between the ministers of powers that are in good understanding with each other, and to communicate with them on all occasions in which the interest of our most gracious sovereign may be concerned."

(Signed)
"PRINCE A. KURAKIN."

The following circular letter has likewise been sent respecting the agents of the Batavian Republic:

"As the emperor on his accession to the Throne, found that the Batavian republic was reorganized, and that a minister from the same had been accredited by the emperor his father, his majesty has thought it his duty not to innovate in the least upon their proceedings. As this resolution of the emperor, however, removes all the reasons of hostility, and the grounds of further interruption of correspondence between the two governments, you are therefore directed to communicate with the ministers of the said republic, who reside where you are, respecting every object of policy, commerce, or other relation, in which

the interest of the service of the emperor, your majesty is concerned.

I am, &c. A. KURAKIN.

S A L E M, Sept. 25. NEWS FROM INDIA.

Yesterday arrived the ship Active, captain Nichols, from Madras, who has favoured us with the following intelligence:—That an overland 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 road, under Danish colours, were immediately seized, to the number of six or seven; and Tranquebar taken possession of by the British on the 11th, and Sa. rampour on the 14th of May.—That a great number of 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 favorable 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.

Sept. 28.

From England we learn, that every precaution is used against invasion. The fleet is vigilant, and the shores are fortified and ready for defence, and Scotland has been roused by government to approach and to provide against danger. The French relax in no degree from their preparations whatever may be their purposes, and the few ships at sea continue to give alarm upon the ocean. It is now generally believed, that a French squadron has actually visited Egypt, and had landed troops, and the last reports were more favorable to the French in Egypt, than had for a long time been expected. The troops from India had actually sailed for the Red Sea, and some of them had landed, but so early a junction had not been expected as was expected by the English, and no advantages had been derived from them at the last dates. The French still hold the most important positions, and were not discouraged. If their success was not complete, it had been sufficient to support their hopes, and no thing was forgotten, which their numbers could accomplish.

The affairs of Portugal it is expected will not at present undergo any great revolution. It is expected that France, after having excluded the English will leave the kingdom in peace. The letters of the king of Spain to the prince of peace, and to the council, express the hope of returning tranquillity. By the last accounts the exclusion of the English from Portugal was left altogether to the will of the French. The French pay great attention to the national resources, & to the restoration of order, & of their internal affairs. They have publicly engaged the constituted bishops in their most splendid national celebration, so that all the pomp of the Mass, if not of ecclesiastical power, contributes to the support of their present establishments. They have not viewed the political situation of their neighbours with indifference. They support the friends of the new order of things, whom they have encouraged. And the Abbe mis-sioner Reinhard has expressed to Switzerland, the determination of the French to maintain the late partition in the Pays de Vaux, and Swiss territory.

The Cisalpine republic has new acquisitions, and there are some confused accounts of late intentions in the Italian Bailiwicks, to incorporate themselves more fully with this republic. From the East Indies we learn that the English availed themselves of the first reports to take possession of the Danish colonies. So that upon every political event, the English seize the colonies of all nations. This may be another incitement to the Danes, to express their resentment against the oppression of the English. We have had various reports respecting the Dutch Fleet. The last accounts were that it was ready for sailing. The Quarantine imposed by the Spaniards at Bilbao has been taken off. The Swedes have discovered that they have no present intentions of war, by ceasing from all naval preparations. The Prussians are preparing to make a free use of the trade now open with Russia. The indemnifications are still subjects for political speculation, but the part which Prussia has taken is so decisive, of Austria so complying, that the mediation of Russia will make no change in their dispositions.

The fury of the political contest, begins evidently to abate in the United States. The state of foreign affairs is so favorable to our commerce, and it is expected so surely that the approaching congress will be decisively favorable to the present administration, that the fury waxes, and the disappointed of their offices, cannot rouse by their jealousies, the many who employ their commerce with success, reap their fields with full harvest, and possess the adequate means of success in all their various employments. The last accounts from France were very favorable. The

treaty had been ratified without any objections, and the event was announced with every expression of hope in the returning friendship and confidence of the two nations. The prospect is also much better from the Mediterranean. Our fleet could probably procure us better terms from the Barbary powers, and the shattered remains of a Tripolitan fleet would not inspire much courage in the war, which the B. y was ready to declare against us. We have not yet had the news of a single capture.

The quarantine, as well as delays for convoys, will probably soon cease. The increase of the United States has been nearly ascertained by the parts of the census which have been already published. Since 1790, the increase has been at the rate of one third in ten years. The increase of slaves has continued in our population, from natural causes, but not in proportion to the increase of the freemen. The expected diminution of the blacks has not happened, as was expected. It has been a subject of public congratulation that our great cities have not been visited as in some past years, by any prevalent sickness. With an air of triumph in the discovery, it has been announced, that there are ample proofs before the public to oblige conviction that the evils which have been felt are periodical. That however salutary may be the laws of cleanliness, however sure the benefit from many conveniences and situations, that still there is hope for mankind, the clouds of cities, in all the hurry of business, except when at periods unknown, & from causes yet beyond our powers. Cities take their turn to suffer from the visits of diseases, which cannot hold a permanent residence, and which must leave the cities, they visit to their former hopes, prosperity and cheerfulness. The last accounts from Charleston are favorable, and all the apprehensions at Norwich have ceased. We hear of losses which our vessels have sustained in the West Indies, though we hear of losses by the English. Repeated losses of property, and of life by lightning have been mentioned lately, as suffered in the United States. A curious circumstance has been told of the passage of flies in wall numbers over Providence. We have not seen a particular account. Several tornadoes have been reported. The success of the kind-pox in Boston and its vicinity has been great under professor Waterhouse. President Jefferson has encouraged the inoculation in Virginia, and pronounced it one of the greatest discoveries in the healing-art. Every tribute is due to Dr. Waterhouse for his perseverance. Among our turnpikes we are led to notice the turnpikes from Schenectady to Cayuga Bridge for 150 miles in the interior of New York State, which is in good progress, and the proprietors are obliged to supply the whole road with the shade of the poplar. Among other literary institutions we notice the Greenville college, in Greene county Tennessee, 600 miles beyond Philadelphia. I have already a library and a good apparatus for experimental philosophy. Boarding may be had in the best manner for 12l. per annum, and instruction for 12 dollars. Among the valuable works announced in our country we find Sullivan's history of land titles.

BOSTON, September 29.

The Pheasant and Berceau.

On Saturday about 12 o'clock, A. M. the British sloop of war Pheasant, sailed from Nantasket road, to the bay, a little below the light-house, and hove to.

In the night, about 1 o'clock, the French corvette Berceau, unmoored from President road and proceeded to sea.

Yesterday afternoon the Pheasant returned and anchored in Nantasket road in apparent good order. She was not in sight in the morning, and came up the bay from the E. S. E. which course there is no doubt the Berceau pursued. It is probable the latter vessel was the best sailer, and thereby avoided an action.

CHARLESTON, October 3.

The English frigate Circe, about the middle of last month, captured eight or nine sail of vessels bound from the West Indies to this port; several were in soundings, and one in sight of the light-house. Our merchants are much at a loss to account for these new depredations on our trade, as the latest advices from England do not mention any new orders of the king in council having been issued to authorize them.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 22.

Died on Tuesday last, Mr. JOHN A. ABRAMS, formerly of Boston.

Extra of a letter from New-York, Oct. 6, 1801.

"A vessel is arrived in 31 days from Greenock, which brings a confirmation of the fall of Cairo.

"The British have taken Alexandria with 10,000 men.

"Ganteaume has not landed any men either in Africa or Egypt.

"Lord Nelson has gone on a third expedition against Boulogne.

"In haste—Yours, &c."

Extra of a letter from the American Consul, at Surinam, dated August 24.

"I PRESUME you will excuse my requesting you to make public, that in consequence of a petition from the British merchants resident here, to his Excellency the Governor, representing the great plenty of all the necessaries of life in this colony, our trade is positively restricted to the admission of flour, fish, and lumber only. The only permitted articles of remittance, are, 1st molasses, now at 18 shillings per gallon; bills of exchange, 16 to 18 per cent. advance, & silver and gold, at thirty per cent. above their value in the United States."

Extra of a letter from David Humphreys, Esq. dated Madrid, July 27, 1801.

"Since the date of my last dispatch to you, I have received a letter from commodore Dale, dated in Gibraltar Bay, the 2d inst. giving an account of the arrival of the Squadron under his command, of his having found there the High Admiral Tripoli with one ship and one brig, and of his own design to sail for Algiers the next day, leaving one of his frigates to watch the motions of those vessels of Tripoli.—No thing could have been more opportune for the protection of our commerce than the arrival of this force, to prevent them from proceeding into the Western Ocean, where, in a few days cruise between Cadiz and Lisbon, they might in all human probability have produced the most disastrous consequences, by capturing the property of our merchants to an amazing amount, and making slaves of a great number of our citizens.

"Fortunate indeed will it be for us if our Mediterranean Trade, should escape the threatened peril, with only the damage it must suffer from having been interrupted for a short period; as I flatter myself, that whatever might have been the idea at the time of the sailing of commodore Dale's Squadron from America, that trade will never again be left in the same defenceless and exposed situation. Knowing, as I do, that the great and increasing value of it, in all points of estimation, is fully appreciated by government, I shall only remark, that the Dutch in common with most of the belligerent powers having lost their carrying trade, the Danes and Swedes having had their activity greatly paralyzed by the stroke lately given by England, to their navigation, and the Atlantic towns and Prussians having no vessels in the Mediterranean on account of their being at war with the Barbary States, no occasion could be more favorable than the present for the encouragement of the American spirit of industry and enterprise in that quarter."

Port of Wilmington.

Entered since our last.

Sloop Sally Warner, Goodwin, St. Vincent's—cargo Rum, Molasses & Salt.
Schr. Two Brothers, Anthony, Cape Francois—cargo Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Tea and Fruit.

Sloop Lively, Ingraham, Providence.
Brig Elizabeth, Albin, Liverpool—cargo dry Goods, Salt & Coals.

Schr. Rebecca & Polly, Bernard, N. York.
Brig Rose, Eveson, Charleston.

CLEARED.

Brig Fair American, Oliver, Jamaica.
Schr. Betsey, M. Henry, Charleston.
Sylvanus, Mason, Nassau.
Three Brothers, Bell, New York.

WANTED

SIX THOUSAND WEIGHT
BEES-WAX;

For which Cash will be paid on delivery, by

Haacks & Bishop,

Who have just received

A few Hogsheds SUGAR of excellent quality, for sale on moderate terms.

October 22.

RAN away without the least provocation, from the Hermitage, a few days since, a Negro fellow named TEL-LEMACHUS, commonly called MACUS, is a well made fellow, civil and plausible, of a black complexion, and is about 5 feet 9 inches high, speaks plain English—his wife is the property of Thomas Hill, Esq. named Olive, who I am informed is gone up to Chatham county with her mistress, and it is probable the fellow is gone up there after his wife, and may be harboured about Fayetteville or on Mr. Hill's plantation, or somewhere near Wilmington.

I will give any person a reward of Twenty Dollars who will apprehend the said fellow and bring him to me at the Hermitage.

J. BURGWIN.

August 18.