

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Health report one death. Effingham Carter (39 year's old) Cherry-street. And twenty new cases of the prevailing fever, for the last 24 hours. By order of the Committee, G. A. VALENTINE, Sec'y. August 30.

Capt. Christie of the schr. Hector, from Jamaica, informs that two French 74's had been captured and sent into Kingston by the Vanguard and Elephant, both of 74 guns: also that a great number of smaller vessels had been sent in lately.

In the Dart, a national brig, taken on her passage from Martinique to France, Mademoiselle Tachee de la Pagerie, and M. Tachee de la Pagerie, cousins of Madame Buonaparte, were passengers.

The Columbia Gazette, printed at Utica, has the following paragraph: "A young gentleman immediately from New-York, has brought the intelligence to this place, of the death of Gen. HAMILTON and two of his daughters, by the Yellow Fever."

In contradiction of that report, we have the pleasure of informing his friends that the general and his family are in the enjoyment of good health, at his seat a few miles from this city.

The Treasurer of the United States, in compliance with the law which required his late proclamation relative to the Copper Coins of this country, has stated, "that more than fifty thousand dollars, in cents and half cents have been paid into the treasury." Believing that it would be satisfactory to our readers to have a statement of the number which have been coined, we have been induced to ascertain their amount, and have now the pleasure of stating, that upwards of fifteen millions of cents (equal to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars) have been issued from the Mint of the United States, and are now in circulation. Paulson.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

The following article has been received thro' captain Florence, lately arrived from Bourdeaux—it must afford much satisfaction to find that the agents of our government in France, act in conformity to the wishes of that government and a great majority of its constituents, by their efforts to preserve a strict and becoming neutrality on our part.

"As soon as war was declared, the tavern keepers in this place, (Bourdeaux) used every kind of stratagem to conceal the American seamen in their houses, and entice them to go privateering; but thro' the exertions of Mr. Lee, our commercial agent, with the assistance and support of M. David, principal commissary of marine who interest for the United States, commerce and citizens, cannot be too much praised, the seamen were prevented from entering on board privateers, which would have injured the American character, and kept our ships in port for want of hands. About 30 sailors have been taken out of privateers, and committed to prison by Mr. Lee."

When the war broke out there were many hundreds of English sailors in the different ports in France, who have since attempted to pass themselves off as Americans. Masters of vessels who have lately been in Bourdeaux say, that several hundreds of them were in that port almost in a starved condition and unable to procure even bread to eat.—We might therefore reasonably expect they would enter cheerfully on board French privateers; if it was only to avoid a French prison, which awaited them on shore as Englishmen. As a convenient cover too, they assumed the name of Americans, that if they were captured in enemies vessels they might not be considered and treated as pirates. But we hardly believe real Americans would voluntarily go on board the privateers of England or France, and if they are found there they ought to be severely punished by our own laws. If any of our Consuls abroad have stopped any real American Citizens under these circumstances we think they have performed their duty, and we hope they will be as vigilant in future to guard against the repetition of the evil practice. Salem Register.

August 23.

Capt. Brown, of the sch. Farmer's Delight, arrived at the Lardetto, informing that the day before he sailed, the mail arrived from Barbadoes, bro't an account that the French fleet from St. Domingo, with Gen. Rochambeau on board were taken. Martinique and Guadaloupe were said to be blockaded. The English made an attack on the former, but were repulsed.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1803.

The Wilmington Packet of New-York, Capt. Isaac Bell, bound to this port, was cast away on Hatteras shoals in a severe gale of wind on the 31st ult. after having carried away her fore-mast and bowsprit in attempting to weather the Cape. She was a fine new brig on her first voyage, and intended as a regular trader between this port and New-York. The cargo, we learn, will be saved, but the vessel is already bilged, and will be entirely lost.

By a small coasting vessel which arrived last night with a load from the brig Wilmington, on Cape Hatteras, we learn that 9 sail are on shore at that place, and a little to the northward, among which, report says, is the British frigate Andromach—the names of the other 7 we could not learn.

Arrived last Friday, schooner Apollo, Day, from Boston.

The Schooner Fair Play, arrived at quarantine on Saturday last, from New-York.

Died on Saturday last, at the sound, Mrs. ANN POISSON, consort of Mr. John Poisson.

Emigrations from Europe to this country have been more frequent and numerous since the commencement of the present war, than at any period within our recollection. Almost every homeward bound ship from that country, affords an evidence of this fact, and shews the discontent of the people of Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, and we might add England, to the ambitious tyrannizing views and measures of Monarchy.

The brig Fortunate, M-Leod, has arrived at Boston, from Stornoway, Scotland, with 103 passengers; the ship Magnet, Marsh, has arrived at New-York, from Newry, with 151, and the ship Serpent, capt. McCorkle, has arrived at Baltimore, with 278, making in all 517 Scotch and Irish, who left their native homes and embarked in these three vessels for the peaceful shores of the United States.

By an official statement of the board of health of N. York, it appears that the number of those who have fallen victims to the yellow-fever in that city from the 29 of July to the 26th of August, amounts to 107.

The sloop Hilland, a constant trader from Philadelphia to Alexandria, arrived at Alexandria on 28th ult. from Philadelphia. On his passage, capt. Hand had one of his men impressed by a British 64 gun ship. The impressed man's name is David Gitchell, he was born near Philadelphia, and has a family consisting of a wife and children in that city, who, by this circumstance are deprived of his industry, their only means of support.

The captain of the 64 was very minute in his enquiries of captain Hand, respecting Jerome Buonaparte.

The Salem Gazette of the 26th ult. mentions, that a man by the name of Emmerson, belonging to Boothbay, was pressed out of capt. Knight's vessel at St. Kitts.

"On Wednesday last," says the Newbern Gazette of the 2d inst. "this town was visited by a violent storm of wind and rain, which came on from North-east, and continued with increased fury from three o'clock in the morning until 4 in the evening, when the wind shifted to the westward and checked its havoc. It is supposed the water raised about nine feet perpendicular. Many persons who had property on the wharves, saved it, but notwithstanding every precaution, great damage was done. The greatest sufferers are Mr. Thomas Turner and Mr. John Harvey—the former had his ware-houses carried off, which were filled with pork and other articles of value; and the latter, we learn, lost about 16,000 bushels salt. Several vessels ran ashore in attempting to go up the river, and it will be with great difficulty that some of them will be got off.

LATE FROM LISBON.

Capt. Folger, in the brig James, arrived at Boston, in 25 days from Lisbon, bring advices, that the strict neutrality was observed by the government of Portugal, and that no French or English vessel of war was suffered to come near Balam Castle, or either power permitted to make any armaments, in its ports. Capt. F. further advises that the King of Spain had informed Buonaparte, he should not permit the invasion of Portugal through his dominions; and that in defence of this position, if compelled to action, he would spill the last drop of the blood of his subjects.

The following is the Official Declaration of neutrality made by the court of Lisbon.

TRANSLATION.

Lisbon, June 14.

It having been the constant object of my paternal wishes and royal dispositions to invariably maintain the pacific relation, subsisting between me and those powers to which I am allied and in amity; and resolving in the present circumstances of Europe to establish those principles which ought to regulate the inviolable system of neutrality which I propose to observe, in case (which God avert) a war should be commenced between powers who are my friends and allies, and having in view how much it is for the benefit of humanity and tranquility of my dominions and subjects, to remove all and every dispute which might result from a want of knowledge of the regulations attending to obtain the ends which I propose, I am pleased to declare that the cruisers of the Belligerent powers shall not be admitted into ports of my estates and dominions nor the prizes made by them or by men of war, frigates, or any other ships of war, whatsoever, without any other exception but that by which the laws of nations render hospitality indispensable: with this condition, notwithstanding, that in the same ports the sale or unloading of said prizes will not be permitted should they be brought in under the above mentioned clause, nor shall they be permitted to delay longer than is necessary to avoid the danger or to receive those innocent helps which may be necessary—thus re-establishing and putting in full force the observance of the decree of the 30th of Aug. of 1780, by which this subject was determined. Let the Council of War thus understand and have it executed, expediting immediately the necessary orders to the governors and commanders of provinces, fortifications and maritime ports, in conformity to this decree.

Palace of Queluz, the 2d June, 1803, with the signature of the Prince Regent our Lord.

London papers to the 13th July, inclusive, have been received at N. York. They do not contain any intelligence materially interesting. The vigorous measures pursued by both belligerent powers are necessarily succeeded by a temporary calm. Neither party is prepared to strike any immediate blow of importance, and the next interesting news for which we are to look, respects the decision of the great central powers.

The talk of negotiation for peace between France and England, through the medium of Russia, has come to an end.

His Britannic majesty as U'ector of Hanover, having refused to ratify the convention of Sublingen, the French government sent orders to disarm the Hanoverian troops. For this purpose the French army was put in motion, and was to cross the Elbe immediately to execute the orders of the first consul. It appears that the Hanoverian troops were determined not to be disarmed without risking a battle, which was expected to take place as soon as the French had crossed the Elbe—They were expected to cross it on the first of July. The Hanoverians had erected batteries on the north bank of the river, and taken very strong positions.

The expedition against England, it is said will consist of 500,000 men in five divisions, to be commanded by Buonaparte, Moreau and Bour-noville; of which it is calculated that 200,000 will be destroyed in the attempt, and that the remainder will be sufficient to conquer the Island.

Buonaparte was continuing his tour amidst the adresses of priests and prelates, and the congratulation of the citizens in general. But the prefect of the Pas de Calais, seems to have borne away the palm from all his brethren. He tells Buonaparte "that tranquil with respect to our fate, we know that, to censure the happiness and glory of France, to render to all people the freedom of commerce and the seas, to humble the audacious destroyers of the repose of the universe, and to fix at length peace upon the earth, God created Buonaparte, and reiled from his labors!" The Archbishop of Rouen observes, "Let us beseech the Almighty that the man of his right hand (l'homme de sa droite), that man who under his direction and by his orders, has done so much for the restoration of his worship, and who purposes to perform still more, may continue, like Cyrus, to be the Christ of Providence!" He arrived at Dunkirk on the 2d of

July, where he remained some days. The mayor took occasion, in offering him the keys of the town, to remind him that he had refused them in 1793 to the duke of York, at the head of 40,000 men. The prefect of Somme, in his address, says, "Father of thy country, continue through our abundant fields, thro' our embellished cities, amidst universal joy, thy triumphant and pacific march—but let England tremble! Let the English, abandoned to the feebleness and arrogance of its ministers, to the folly and audacity of its orators, contemplate with awright the hero of France, advancing to punish perjury, to impose on the pirates of the sea the yoke of peace, and to proclaim on the ruins of Albion the commercial independence of Europe." On his arrival at Amiens the mayor presented him with some Swans, the usual presents made by the mayors of Amiens to the sovereigns of France whenever they did the city the honor of a visit. "Louis XII," says the mayor, "received them graciously: the valiant Henry delighted to accept them: to acquit ourselves towards you, we have doubled the number usually given."

In the event of an invasion, it is said, the king will take the field in person, and will be assisted in the conduct of the war, by a military council. His majesty will, in the course of the autumn, review the various camps near London. A court of aldermen has been held, at which it was resolved to arm every ward all men between the age of 18 and 45, and to embody all men above the age of 45, in a corps to serve as conscripts.

The following extract from sundry resolutions adopted on the 11th July, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, will shew in miniature the spirit which pervades every part of G. Britain:—"Resolved unanimously, That this court, feeling with indignation the insulting vaunts of inordinate ambition (though at the same time sensible how painful the necessity has been of engaging this kingdom in a destructive war, yet as this awful crisis exhibits to the view of the people freedom or slavery, existence as an independent nation, or extermination and annihilation) solemnly call upon their fellow-citizens, and every individual inhabitant, within the metropolis, to enrol himself in one of the clauses hereby recommended & specified, in order that all may be prepared, and participate in the honor of chastising the insolence of an implacable foe, should he ever dare to venture upon British ground. The court take this opportunity of congratulating the country upon the present happy extinction of parties, and upon the harmony and unanimity now existing in all ranks, being convincing proofs of the zeal and affection of all orders for our beloved king and glorious constitution, which must ever place the subjects of these realms above the menaces of any power that shall pretend to give laws, or prescribe limits to the policy and interests of this nation."

It is not improbable that England has issued letters of marque and reprisals against Spain, as at the date of our last accounts, the wishes of the court of Madrid to preserve a strict neutrality had been completely frustrated by the positive injunctions of Buonaparte, who requires every possible exertion on the part of Spain to co-operate in his views against England; by the assistance of her navy. In consequence of this requisition, officially communicated to the Spanish government, orders were sent to the commandant of the marine at Cadiz, to prepare ten sail of the line with all possible dispatch for sea, and they were actually equipping at the Isle de Leon in the harbor.

This intelligence reached the government of England on the 23th of June, and measures were immediately adopted to strengthen their fleet in the Mediterranean. The Malta and Canopus of 80 guns, and the Sceptre and Conqueror of 74, were dispatched for the straits.—The blockade of Cadiz and Ferrol does not seem very distant. It is stated, that notwithstanding the departure of these four ships, admiral Cornwallis's force is adequate to the accomplishment of every object. His squadron which is cruising before Brest, consists of 16 sail of the line, and the port of Rochefort is blocked up by three more under the command of Sir Edward Pellew.

On the 28th of June, the Directory of Holland issued letters of marque & reprisals against England.

The free navigation of the Weser and the Elbe, was to be speedily re-established. Gen. Mortier was employed in drawing up certain regulations, which were expected to be published in a few days. In the mean

time, the French minister, to the circle of Lower Saxony, has formally declared, that, as the marching of the French troops had merely for its object the occupying the Britannic majesty's territories in Germany, all the adjacent countries, how near soever to those states, and whatever their political or commercial relations were, might rest assured, that their neutrality would be respected.

The court of Denmark has declared that it will preserve the strictest neutrality. An army of 20,000 men has been ordered to march to Holstein and Seheswick, to cover the Danish frontiers.

The court of Naples has made a similar declaration of neutrality; but her conduct is not very reconcilable to the British with such a declaration of neutrality; for 12,000 French troops have entered the Abruzzos. The Neapolitan government, however, were forced to permit their towns to be garrisoned by French troops, Austria not choosing to interfere, and the power of Naples being incapable of resistance.

The master of a Ragusan vessel, arrived at Genoa, deposed, that off Cape-Corse he fell in with an English convoy of 17 sail steering for Gibraltar, & having on board the English troops who were in Egypt.

Letters from Leghorn and other parts of Italy, state, that an English squadron of 10 sail of the line and 7 frigates passed the light house of Messina on the 24th of May, steering towards Tarento. Another squadron is employed in the blockade of Leghorn, and the island of Elbe, and several frigates are stationed off the principal ports of Naples. These letters also mention a report that the Grand Vizier has been deposed.

From the frontiers of Turkey we learn that the Ottoman fleet has sailed from Constantinople. It consists of 8 sail of the line & 12 frigates, and is supposed to be destined for Egypt. It is also mentioned that the plague prevails in that city.

It is confidently stated in letters from Dunkirk, that 3 encampments are immediately to be formed along the coast from Cherbourg, and to extend into the Bateyan territory. The first to be established at Cherbourg, is to consist of 60,000; the second at St-Omer, of 50,000; and the third in Holland, of 40,000 men.

Buonaparte has dictated a set of resolutions to the government of Hague, which they have very obsequiously published, in the form of decrees. By these the importation of merchandise from Great-Britain and its colonies is prohibited. Neutral vessels must be provided with certificates from Dutch consuls, or from the magistrates where shipped, stating the cargo, the names of the vessel and master, the number of hands, &c. Those who have not these certificates must take a return cargo of the produce or manufactures of that country. It prohibits the exportation of vessels or materials for shipbuilding. It renews the existing laws relative to exportation of warlike stores, gunpowder, salt-petre, &c. and prohibits the exportation of provisions to the enemy.

The English government has sent a cartel with prisoners to Cherbourg, to exchange the crew of the Minerve. This is the first cartel that has sailed since the commencement of the war.

Two Spanish ship from New-Orleans, bound to France, have been sent into Plymouth; and three of the homeward bound Jamaica ships have been captured by the French.

Alexandria, in Egypt, has been wrested from the Porte by a part of the garrison, who mutinied from want of pay, and after committing great excesses made themselves masters of the place.

A convoy has arrived at Marseilles from America, said to be worth seven millions of livres.

The American ship Commerce, Ray, from Amsterdam for Philadelphia, has been sent into the Downs by the Ranger sloop of war.

The American ships Peggy, Petrie, from Virginia to Havre, and Galioppe, Jones, which were detained and sent into the Downs, have been restored, & arrived in France.

The American ship Pallas, Marshall, bound to Teneriffe, which was detained and sent into Falmouth, is liberated.

Paris, June 25. Since the project announced in one of our late numbers to let assassins go to execution dressed in English manufactures, all English goods for wear have acquired the name of Stoffe de Assassin: as this appellation is properly applied, for more than one reason, none but the most shameless of mankind can more attempt to appear in English manufactures.

Three days later.

Capt. Kemp, of the regular trading ship Oneida Chief, arrived at New-York, brought London papers to the 16th July: it appears they do not, however, contain any article of consequence.