



*Tro Tyrusque mibi nullo  
discrimine agetur.*

restriction on the sailing of the Baltic Convoy is taken off, and announces the arrival of the fleet from the Baltic in the Leith roads.

An article under the Paris head of the 16th August, states, that a revolution has taken place lately in Switzerland, that the councils have been abolished, and a new executive council appointed; and under the same head and date,

That preliminaries of peace have been signed between the French Republic and the Dey of Algiers.

An article under the London head, dated 22d August, states, that a letter was received from an officer on board one of the vessels of the late secret expedition, stating Pelleisle or Brett to be their place of destination.

It appears by a letter of the 18th August, from St. Thomas' that on the 17th, Gen. Rigaud arrived there from Jeremie in a Danish vessel—it is added by way of postscript, that Gen. Rigaud and his attendants are ordered off the island in 24 hours, by the commandant.

An army of Russian troops is assembling on the banks of the Vistula, on the frontiers of the Austrian States, which gives rise to various conjectures.

Information hath been received that the British frigate La Seine, after an engagement of 6 hours with the French frigate La Vengeance, captured her. The Vengeance when captured was on her way to France from Curacao, at which last place she refitted after the action with Commodore Truxton.

A camp is forming between Amiens and Paris—Carnot in an address to them on the 15th August says, 'defenders of the country the chief counsel has vast projects, he hopes you will execute his orders with courage and contribute all your energy to ensure peace.'

It is said the French lately took a ship in the Mediterranean and on finding it belonged to the Pope they released it saying they had orders to respect the Pontifical flag.

On the 13th August the French government passed an act that the passports of Ministers or agents of allied powers to foreigners shall not be available except to those of their own nation respectively nor shall they avail Frenchmen altho' of their respective nation naturalized since the 1st July 1789.—Nor shall such enter the territory of the republic on pain of being treated as emigrants; those natives then in France in virtue of foreign passports are to obtain licences within a limited time from the Minister of General Police, and all other foreigners passports conformably to the above.

The French General Kleber is said to have been assassinated in Egypt, by an Arab, who shot him in the head whilst presenting a petition. General Rollo is said to have succeeded to the command.

Letters by the Hamburg mail inform that the plague has disappeared in Morocco, and considerably abated in Tunis and Tetuan.

A letter signed St. Priest, Secretary of State to the King of France, dated from Mittau, hath been addressed to Mr. Trauvenay Minister of Louis 18th, calling on the French Emigrants not to return to France as they will thereby forfeit the right of recovery of their estates when his Majesty returns thither and efface the glory of their ten years privation.

There is much attention paid by the French government at present to the improvement of the French navy, by exercising them in the use of cannon and small arms and by manœuvring them in such a manner as to render them more expert in action—prizes are given to such as excel—and there are sundry memoirs suggesting improvements in their naval tactics.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.

Boston accounts say, that by the Diana, London papers to the 8th September state, that a report prevailed, that the Ame-

rican Envoys had left France without effecting the object of their mission, and of hostilities between the English and Algerines, and the Dares and Algerines; of the Portuguese adhering to England in their decision on the demand of Buona-parte; of a British expedition to Egypt; of the escape of a French Squadron & 6000 troops from Brest, which the English feared were bound to the West-Indies.

The health of the city of Baltimore is so far restored, that the three banks have agreed to open for business in their usual places the 27th inst.

The President of the United States arrived in town on Saturday last, on his way to the seat of government.

Isaac Tichenor, Esq. is elected Governor and Paul Brigham, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the State of Vermont—Majority for Tichenor 3700.

London reports state that the Danish government assumed a loftier tone to Writworth than was expected—That accounts were received that increased exertions were made to prepare the Brest fleet for sea.—That the Emperor of Germany had announced to all the Courts of Europe his determination not to treat with France except in conjunction with England and his other allies.

By a private letter, dated Lisbon, August 7, it is said that France has demanded no money of Portugal, but made such other propositions as cannot be complied with—and that answer has been given by Portugal that she is ready to treat with France but will agree to no terms inconsistent with her treaties with Great-Britain.

Advices were received from Minorca that the 25th regiment, 1900 strong, had been sent to Malta. The forces under General Abercrombie, consisting of about 9000 men have sailed to the eastward, supposed to be for Egypt, and the General had left orders that the 4000 men which were landed on the Island of Houar but were afterwards embarked for the Mediterranean should follow him, among them are several hundred cavalry.

London papers say, that late overland dispatches inform, that an uncommon succession of rain had laid entire districts in China under water, that the great river Houmbo had been swollen to such excess as to tally to wash from the banks many of the villages which adorned them, and inundate all the adjacent country, such of the inhabitants as escaped fled to the hills, the late beautiful, level and highly cultivated plains, were, at the date of these accounts, covered with boats employed in collecting the wreck of property floating on the waters.

An article dated Constantinople, July 28th, states Kleber was certainly murdered, and that he has been succeeded in the command of the French army in Egypt by General Menon, who in a letter to Sir Sidney Smith says the assassin had been sent from Gaza purposely to commit the murder, but there are

rumors that Menon himself was the cause of it, and it is stated that Kleber was on the point of adopting the capitulation of El-Arisch to which Menon was opposed who was at the head of that party that was always averse to the French quitting Egypt. The same accounts say the Grand Vizier and the Captain Pacha are conjointly to decide the fate of Egypt by the sword, that the army of the former is reinforced by 45,000 fresh troops, that the attack will be made in various points, and that the captain Pacha when the last letters left Gaza had sailed from thence with his fleet.

In the Aurora of the 22d instant, sundry extracts are made from a publication said to have been made by Alexander Hamilton, Esq. containing censures against President Adams and his opinion of his unfitness for the office of President, two letters are given as having been written by Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Adams, the first dated August 1, 1800, calling upon him to know whether he had declared the existence of a British faction in this country, and that he (Mr. Hamilton) was one of them, and if so, what grounds he had for it, the other letter is dated the 11th October inst. from the same to the same, refers to his former letter, to which as he had no answer till now, he expects none, and adds that "thus much I will affirm, that by whomsoever a charge of the kind mentioned in my former letter, may at any time have been made or insinuated against me, it is a base, wicked, and cruel calumny; destitute even of a plausible pretext to excuse the folly or mask the depravity which must have dictated it."

The cartel ship Benjamin Franklin, Capt. Sankey, from Bordeaux, arrived here the 21st inst. she sailed the 2d September, and brings information that the negotiation with our envoys had been renewed, and would most probably terminate in the adoption of certain commercial arrangements. A number of ladies and gentlemen are passengers, amongst the latter Mr. Fenwick, formerly American consul at Bordeaux.

By late accounts from New York it appears, that London papers to the 9th September by the Two-Friends, captain Gardner, have been received there, they contain Lord Whitworth's Letter, dated Copenhagen, 30th August, informing that he signed a convention with the Danish Minister the day preceding on terms satisfactory to his Majesty & such as the writer thinks will strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance between the two countries, the principal articles are also given; the Danish frigate and convoy are to be repaired at the expense of Great-Britain and then released; the discussion respecting the asserted right of the English to visit convoys shall be adjourned to a further negotiation in London, until which, and the point is decided, Danish ships shall only sail under convoy in the Mediterranean seas to protect them from the Algerine cruizers, the Danish ships shall be liable to be searched as heretofore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.

On so auspicious an occasion as the restoration of health to our afflicted city—the return of our citizens to their lately deserted homes—and the revival of business in our streets where the hum of industry was so long hushed in midnight silence—the heart feels unusual emotions, and leaps in gratitude to a merciful God for preserving our lives from the destructive fever, for staying the ravages of death, and bringing us together again, to embrace our relatives, felicitate our friends, and squeeze the stretched hand of a congratulating acquaintance.—But, says some disconsolate mourner, were a short absence from our friends and occupations the only misfortune, our sorrow would be turned into joy—how many of us have

parted to meet in this transitory life no more! Certainly too many have cause to mourn, but those whom they lament, fell perhaps in the cause of humanity, in the relief of distress—then Heaven has rewarded them and will comfort the mourner. Let us be thankful that so many still live.

The fever has been a sore and heavy calamity on the city, and the country has had its share in the inconvenience and distress incident to a suspension of trade and intercourse; but although the loss must be heavy on our fellow-citizens generally, yet an abundant crop and a brisk trade, will, we hope, greatly alleviate both merchant, mechanic and farmer, and restore them to that height of prosperity the last year enjoyed.

The health commissioners, after a perseverance in, and a performance of, their arduous duties, which exceeds all praise, have invited us to our homes, and on this occasion the Editors of the Federal Gazette beg leave to congratulate both their town and country friends:—the one on a safe return to their own fire sides—the other on being enabled to obtain those supplies which they so much feel the want of, and which our city is so well prepared to give them.

The number of deaths which took place during the late fatal epidemic, have been greatly exaggerated, we have taken some pains to give the following statement of the mortality; and believe it to be as nearly accurate as it could possibly be made:

	Adults	Children
August,	115	45
September,	604	119
October,	259	55
	978	219

Total, 1197

Agreeable to the reports of the health committee, which we have every reason to believe to be accurate, the deaths from the 21st August to the 4th September, inclusive, 234, of whom 204 were interred on the east side of Jones's Falls, and on the west side 30. From the 5th September to the 25th October, inclusive, to show a more accurate state of the disease, the places where the deaths occurred were more particularly distinguished by the committee in the reports, during which time there were buried 445 from the Point, 151 from the hospital, 51 from Old-town, 275 from the west side of Jones's Falls, 23 from the precincts, and 14 from the country.

By a proclamation of Governor St. Clair, the Legislature of the North Western Territory is to meet at the town of Chillicothe, on the first Monday in the month.

From a Charleston paper of Oct. 1.

Tremendous Storm.

On Saturday night, from 11 to 12 o'clock, a tremendous and destructive storm, was experienced in this city and harbour, as has happened for nearly 20 years.

For several days past, the wind has been excessively violent from the N. E. On Friday last, about noon it shifted to the N. without any abatement. On Saturday it returned to N. E. and blew a very heavy gale until noon, accompanied with rain, it then shifted to S. E. and continued from that quarter until after 12 o'clock at night, when it suddenly chopped round to S. W. which with ebb tide, relieved us from the prospects of devastations, which before were excessive and distressing. At 12 o'clock at night, the tide was above two feet high on the wharves; several vessels were driven from their anchors, and a large number of small crafts were stove to pieces and sunk in the docks, and nearly all the wharves from Gibbs' on South bay, to Gen. Gadsden's suffered more or less, by having their foundations lapped and their