

army with which that prince is marching towards the Rhine, will consist of 40,000 men. The general of artillery, Kray, will enter the south of Switzerland from Italy. The archduke has 35,000 cavalry, including the Russians, who cannot act with advantage in Switzerland, and are to be employed elsewhere.

Several thousands of the troops of the duke of Wirtemberg will join the Austrians, 700 of them, with 3 pieces of cannon have already united with them near Lauffen. The Bavarian troops, 3000 of whom are at and near Donauwerth, on the news of the French marching against Suabia, received orders speedily to advance toward Ellwangen, to protect the Imperial magazines at that place. Field-marshal lieutenant Kerpen had also taken all necessary measures to secure Ulm against an attack of the enemy.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.

Extract of a letter, dated St. Thomas, October 26 1799.

"It is reported in town to-day, that there is an American Indiaman carried into Porto Rico, belonging to Philadelphia, but I cannot state it as a fact.

"By a vessel arrived last evening from Guadaloupe, we learn, that general Desforneaux has been disposed by the populace, and sent to France, and general Paris elected to succeed him, assisted by two others."

Arrived yesterday morning and fired a salute, the Ganges sloop of war from St. Thomas's.

PIRACY.

The Ganges has on board 3 pirates who sailed from this port in the schooner Eliza, captain Whelan, for St. Thomas's. After the vessel had been 10 or 12 days at sea, these three fellows entered into an agreement, to murder the captain, supercargo and mate, with the intent of possessing themselves of the vessel and cargo. They accordingly each selected his man and entering the cabin, one killed the mate and another attacked the supercargo who ran upon deck, and was there mangled in a most horrid manner and thrown overboard while yet alive. The third, who had agreed to murder the captain, being less courageous than the other two, approached him in a hasty manner, having an axe in one hand and a sword in the other, and in attempting to strike him with both at the same time, fortunately failed in his object, the axe only wounded him slightly in the head and the sword cutting him on the arm.

By this time capt. W. had secured his fire arms when the fellow instantly run upon deck, where the trio concluded it was best to dispatch one of their messmates who would join them, and then jointly attacked the captain. The sailor accordingly, suffered the fate of the mate and supercargo, but the captain maintained his post with such intrepidity, that neither of three dared venture down to attack him. At length, finding it was impossible to effect their purpose, they agreed to terms which captain Whelan proposed to them. These were, that they should spare his life, for which he would navigate them to any part they might think proper.

After this, they allowed captain W. perfect liberty, who acted in obedience to their orders until a few days after the affair, when, perceiving two of them were in the fore scuttle and the other at the helm, he seized an axe, knocked down the man at the helm, then run forward, drew the hatch over the scuttle and fastened them down by lifting the anchor over the bow and placing it upon the hatch. While he was thus employed, the man, whom he had knocked down, was recovered and had ascended the shrouds, where he begged for mercy, which, upon being granted, he descended and suffered himself to be tied by captain Whelan.

Having secured his prisoners, captain Whelan made the best of his way to the West-Indies, without a foul to aid him in working the vessel, and after 13 days arrived at St. Bartholomews, where his prisoners were delivered to captain Campbell of the Eagle, by whom they were sent on board the Ganges.

The method which captain W. adopted

for supplying the fellows with water was, by making a hole in the hatch with a crow-bar, and pouring down, they received it by holding open their mouths under the aperture. Fortunately there was plenty of provisions in the scuttle, so that he had no occasion to take off the hatch.

OF THE ENVOYS.

Our information respecting the envoys has been perfectly correct. They embarked on Saturday last, from Newport, in the frigate United States, of 44 guns, commodore BARRY. We do not imagine they will be landed in the French republic, but at Hamburg, or some other neutral port in the North Sea. As Mr. MURRAY is placed at the head of the embassy, consultations with him will be necessary, as their preliminary proceedings, which cannot so conveniently be held in France. [Col. Cent.]

NOBELL K, Nov. 23.

Wednesday last arrived the snow Action, captain Wilson, from New-York, which she left the 14th. She is laden with ordnance and military stores by the United States, and bound up the Mississippi. His Excellency Brigadier Gen. Wilkinson, and suite, go passengers. The frigate Constellation is expected to convey them to the mouth of the river.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated 28th ult. received by the schooner Amiable Alert, arrived last evening.

"You have no doubt heard of the capture of Mr. S. in the schooner Richmond from your port; he was detained thirty days, owing to an embargo being taken place on account of the arrest of Gen. Desforneaux, and embarking him for France on the 21st inst. There are two generals appointed, one named Pellard, to command at Point Petre, and the other named Paris to command at Basseterre. We apprehend all is not quiet in that island yet nor will be for some time to come—we are momentarily expecting the arrival of new regiments from France, with some troops."

Capt. Taylor of the brig Nancy, arrived at New-York, 25 days from Cadiz, informs, that it was reported there when he sailed that Sweden had declared war against France, and Spain against Russia. He also brings account of the death of Mr. Yznardi, the American consul at Cadiz; and the arrival of the United States frigate Insurgent off that port.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 9.

His Excellency Major-general James Jackson is re-elected Governor of this state; out of 67 votes he had 33.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 12.

The following is politely handed us by a friend at Secretary's, for publication.

November 2d.

"Yesterday an express arrived here in 15 days from the Spanish garrison at St. Mark's, with letters from Mr. Ellicott, the American commissioner for running the boundary line. Mr. Ellicott writes, that the adventurer, gen. William Augustus Bowles, had again made his appearance in that quarter; his arrival at the Apalachee is stated as follows:

"A British sloop of war called the Fox, commanded by lieutenant Woolbridge of the navy, mounting 16 guns and near 100 men, took Bowles and his attendants on board at Jamaica, and on the 18th of September said vessel was wrecked on George's Island in the bay of Apalachee, near the mouth of Catshochee, the vessel totally lost, but the crew and passengers saved. Mr. Ellicott about that time was coming down the river on board his schooner. Bowles wrote him and desired an interview, which he had. It appears that his views are hostile, especially to Spain; he is opposed to the running of the line. Bowles went up to the Creek nation, attended by three aids, one of them an Englishman, one a Scotchman, the other a Frenchman, all captains in the British army. It is reported by them that a very large supply of goods are on the way from England, as presents for the savages. Bowles declared to Mr. Ellicott, that should he fall in with the Spanish commissioner and his

attendants, he would make prisoners of them. Mr. Ellicott furnished the captain and crew of the Fox with a considerable quantity of provisions. It is much to be feared that Bowles will be kindly received by the Indians, the present moment is favorable for him; the Indians are in great want of goods many of them are out of temper with the U. States and Spain: add to these things, that their disposition at all times inclines them to plunder, &c. That Bowles will stimulate to desperate acts there can be no doubt, as his consequence and existence depends thereon; for it can scarcely be supposed, that the United States will tamely sit still and allow a British emissary, such as Bowles, to enter her territory and disturb its peace and happiness. It cannot now be denied that Bowles is supported by Britain, that common disturber of the peace of mankind in every quarter of the globe; she could not be content with what she had already done, in being the active mover in deluging three-fourths of the world in blood, and suffer this quarter to have remained in peace: but our unhappy frontier settlers will have the cruel savage let loose on them, while Britain's fleet is robbing and insulting us on the ocean, whilst, perhaps, a deeper and more serious plan is maturing to destroy our independence.

"The author of the preceding information and remarks, is desirous that they should be published in order that the government and frontier settlers of Georgia should be prepared for the consequence that is to be apprehended."

It is with pleasure we announce the safe arrival of major Minor, the Spanish commissioner, and all his party, in good health, at Point-Petre, at the mouth of the river St. Mary's on the 13th of last month.

SALISBURY,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1799.

Died—On Sunday the 24th ult. in Mecklenburg County, David Polk M-Rec, Esq. Attorney at Law—universally admired for his talents, an esteemed for his virtues—not only his friends lament the loss of an amiable companion, but country must ever deplore the deprivation of abilities such as he possessed. He's gone! whose mildness pleased, whose wit inspired, whose wisdom taught, whose virtues all admired.

Last words and dying Confession of Sarah Clark, Who was Executed at Carlisle, on Wednesday the 30th of October, 1799, for poisoning John Carothers, Esq. of Eastpennsborough Township, Cumberland County, State of Pennsylvania.

I SARAH CLARK, was born in the year 1766, or '67, about two miles from Carlisle. My Father's name was John Clark who died when I was young; and my Mother, I think is yet living in Pittsburgh from a 21 years of age. I have been among strangers. When about 20, I engaged the family of Mr. Hays as a housekeeper, where I continued about 12 months; from which I went to the family of Mr. Logan where I lived about two years; after which I went into the family of John Douglas where I continued, expecting a short time until my ruin took place. Whilst I lived in the family of Douglases I contracted a friendship for a young man but who unfortunately appeared to me to be in love with Ann Carothers, the Daughter of John Carothers, I My soul thoughts were bent on the manner of removing the obstacle which appeared to be in my way, in order to obtain the object of all my wishes. For this purpose I took advice; and in the fall of 1798, purchased a quantity of white arsenic which I heard would poison animals, and which I meant to give to Ann Carothers, for the purpose of accomplishing my said wish in obtaining the young man.

Here I must observe, that although I received Ann Carothers to be my Rival; I had no wish to injure any of Mr. Carothers family; nor had I the least ill-will towards her the said Ann, except that I thought in my way towards the attainment of my young man, whom I loved to excite