

According to accounts from Constantinople, the Court of Sweden has recognized the sovereignty of the Seven United Isles, which had previously been acknowledged by the Courts of Vienna, London and Berlin. A similar proceeding is expected on the part of Denmark, and a positive assurance given by the French troops in Naples, that they will not molest the vessels belonging to this new Republic, has had the effect of removing their apprehensions, and inducing them to proceed with activity in the formation of their Constitution.

Disturbances still prevail in the Canton of Schwitz, and the Diet of the Canton has published its protestations. The Cantons of St. Gall, Uri, Unterwalden, Glarps, Appenzel, and Zug, mutually communicate their projects and instructions. The English are, it is said, the instigators of those proceedings. It is now known, that the complaint of Citizen Bacher to the German Diet, on the subject of the English levying troops in the Empire, was occasioned by the chafers of Lowenstein, who are in English pay, beating up for recruits at Newbach.

The military establishment of the House of Austria, consists at present of 360,000 men, who occasion an expenditure much beyond its actual means, particularly at a time when it is burdened with a heavy debt. On the other hand, the destination of so many persons from the employments of agriculture and commerce, after a period of about fourteen years of a most destructive war, is severely felt, particularly in Hungary, Bohemia and Moravia. It is therefore become necessary to diminish a part of them; and, in consequence of the advice of the Archduke Charles, it is said that a reduction of 60,000 men will take place before the end of the year.

Notwithstanding all the representations of the Hanoverian Agency to the Prussian Minister, Baron de Dohm, and General Kleist, in order to procure for the inhabitants of the Electorate some diminution of the burden of maintaining the Prussian troops, it has been a second time intimated to them, on the part of the Court of Berlin, that the subsistence must be continued as long as they will retain possession of it until the final adjustment of the indemnities.

SEPT. 9.

Citizen Lagan, the Captain of a Frigate, having under his command the Heliopolis, sailed on the 14th of July from Alexandria, on board the La Santo-Madonna-Didra, with twenty good French soldiers. He escaped the enemy's touch at Cephalonia, landed at Tarentum. Citizen Lagan delivered to General Soult a letter from General Menou, which has been transmitted to Paris by an extraordinary courier. In consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, Generals Menou, Lampon, Friaut, Songis, Santon, Dufasting, Zoucheffes, Fauthier, and all the other officers, had embraced the resolution of burying themselves under the ruins of that place, rather than accede to a capitulation which they considered shameful, because they did not think it necessary. Alexandria was fortified with upwards of 600 pieces of cannon, and possessed an abundance of provisions, particularly a considerable quantity of rice. There was enough of bread and biscuit for the garrison for the winter, and of rice for several years. The soldiers laboured without interruption, and with extraordinary activity, to augment the fortifications. The number of French in the place, including seamen and the members of the different administrations, who had all taken arms, was estimated at 9000 men. General Menou bestows very high encomiums on the zeal and activity displayed by Captains Villaneuve, Barre and Richer, of the navy.

The fortifications of the column of Pompey had acquired, by the extraordinary works carried on for four months, the same strength as Fort Cratin. The forts constructed on the different islands, and the gun-boats which had been conveyed from the port of Alexandria, had rendered them masters of Lake Maroneis. The entrenched camp, chosen by General Menou, was proof against a coup-de-main, and defended the approaches to the place. It was impossible for the enemy to approach in any other way than by the cuts of trenches. The Generals of Artillery and Engineers, considering the local obstacles, and the works which had been thrown up, were, upon very reasonable ground, justified in thinking the place secure from every attack.

ROULOGNE, SEPT. 5.

The division of gun-boats, consisting of six vessels, which was waiting at Dieppe for a favorable wind and opportunity to proceed

to this port, arrived here last night: one vessel remained behind, which struck on the sands, or run aground four leagues from this place, at the mouth of La Cranche. It is possible that she may have met with obstacles which prevented her from getting farther, for a strong West wind prevailed, and the sea was extremely boisterous. Troops were immediately dispatched, and some pieces of artillery will be planted to prevent the English from getting possession of her before she is off. Thus all our divisions of armed vessels successively join the flotilla, and escape the vigilance of the English cruisers. If there are circumstances of such a nature as to render it impossible for the English to prevent a numerous division of vessels from proceeding from Cherbourg to Boulogne, how will they prevent us from effecting a passage of five hours? And if the English Government cannot prevent the assembling of our troops, nor annihilate them as they threatened at the point of union, nor dispute our passage, how will they ensure the people against the panic-terrors of an invasion!

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, AUG. 28.

It is alleged, that Admiral De Winter received orders, three days ago, to embrace the first opportunity, when the English fleet, which blocks the mouths of the Scheldt, shall be dispersed by the equinoctial gales, to form a junction with the naval force under the command of the French Admiral Latouche.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, AUG. 22.

Count Von der Pahlen, the great favourite of Paul I. lies so very dangerously ill on his estates in Livonia, that his death was hourly expected. On the 27th, Lord Minto received a courier from Lord Elgin at Constantinople, who, when the dispatches were sent off, on the 13th of August, had received no further advices from Egypt, except that the combined Turkish and English army had advanced to Alexandria to lay siege to that city. General Menou had refused to accede to the convention of Cairo, as he still expected succours from the squadron of Ganthezume.

Further English Accounts.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

A report has been presented to the Councils of the French Republic, by the Minister of the Interior, on the disposition of the rich collection of paintings, antique statues, &c. which they have collected during the war; consisting of 1990 pictures of the foreign schools, 270 of the ancient French school, and more than 1000 of the modern school; 110 20,000 designs of different schools, 4000 copperplate engravings, and 30,000 prints, besides 150 antique statues, and the most valuable articles in Etruscan vases, tables of porphyry, &c. Without doubt (it is stated) Paris ought to reserve the chefs d'œuvre of every kind. Paris ought to possess in its collection the works which most essentially belong to the history of the arts, which mark its progress, characterize its qualities, and enable the artist to read, on its pictures, all the revolutions and periods of painting. Paris merits, on every account, this honorable distinction; but the inhabitants of the departments have also a sacred right to a share in the fruit of our conquests, and in the inheritance of the works of French artists. It has been resolved, therefore, to form fifteen Grand Depots of Pictures, viz. at Lyons, Bordeaux, Strasburgh, Brussels, Marseilles, Rouen, Nantz, Dijon, Toulouse, Geneva, Caen, Lille, Metz, Rennes and Nancy; and a committee is charged to prepare for each of the above cities, the collection best adapted for them.

Sir George Warren, Physician to the King, was suddenly taken ill on Sunday night at Tunbridge Wells, and expired in less than an hour. A singular circumstance in his history is, that after a separation decreed in the Ecclesiastical Court between him and his lady, in consequence of disagreements merely the result of contrariety of tempers, they again came together, and lived with each other until death pronounced a more durable divorce.

A letter from Augsburgh, of the 20th of August, asserts, that the Courts of Vienna and Berlin have at length come to an understanding respecting the establishment in Germany of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and of the Prince of Orange. The first is to receive as a compensation the country of Salzburg, Passau and Berchtoldsgode, which would round the Southern States of the House of Austria. The Stadtholder is to receive the Bishopsricks of Wurtzburg and Bam-

berg, which, as well as the former States, are of course to be secularized. The Emperor has, it is said, already consented to the King of Prussia being indemnified for the Duchy of Cleves, and his other possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, by the Duchy of Munster. A third and last point, on which the two rival powers are said to have come to an agreement is, that the indemnities and the secularizations shall be regulated by the Diet of Ratisbon. It is hardly necessary to observe, that all these arrangements of the Saxon Journalist require confirmation.

The Minister of Prussia, at the Diet of Ratisbon, has pointed out the following heads, as the proper subjects of consideration:—

- 1. Determination of the States of the Empire, which are to be indemnified.
2. Designation of the possessions that are to be comprised in the indemnities.
3. Fixing the Ecclesiastical States that are to be secularized.
4. Modification of the secularizations and conditions upon which they are to take place.

When these four points shall be decided, it will be for the Princes to make propositions to the Diet upon the most suitable manner of indemnifying them for the losses they have experienced. The Minister of Prussia is charged to demand that those questions be treated at the Diet, and to propose for that purpose a committee, composed of Ministers from Bohemia, Austria, Brandenburg, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Hesse Cassel and Baden, with out the intervention of Ecclesiastical Ministers. He has communicated his instructions to the Austrian Ministers, and has agreed with them that he will not give any vote until they have received orders from their Courts. We are the more impatient to know the instructions of Austria, because they must naturally throw some light upon the negotiations that are known to be entered into between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, on the subject of the indemnities.

East-India Intelligence.

A letter from Decca, (Bengal,) of so late a date as the 2d of May, says, that information having been given to Mr. Gamack, that a dangerous conspiracy existed in embryo against the peace of that government by some of the disaffected Chiefs, of whom Shemsud Dowla was at the head, he immediately issued secret orders to the civil and military powers to use every exertion to trace the business to the bottom; when, after a long and arduous investigation, it appears that the conspirators had long kept up a communication with some of the most refractory tribes in the various provinces of Bengal, particularly the daring depredators on the Eastern banks of the Ganges, many of whom were to have been drawn towards that city under various pretences, together with a number of facquiers, who had engaged to celebrate a public religious festival, in order to throw the military and civil powers off their guard on the occasion, when advantage was to have been taken of the popular tumult and confusion, in which they were to have selected the victims for their revenge. A depot of small arms (mostly matchlocks) have been discovered in the jungles, and many of the ring leaders have been imprisoned.

A detachment from Col. Vigers's battalion, in January, marched up the banks of a branch of the Arree river, towards Malkar, in the neighbourhood of which a very powerful banditti were said to have taken refuge in a rude but almost inaccessible fort in the mountains. Some of the Nizam's native troops accompanied the detachment within two cols of the place, when they divided their forces: the latter having orders to march under cover of the night to the only defile by which the enemy could possibly escape, and there take their post, with fixed bayonets and a field piece, while the Europeans scaled the opposite part of the mountain, and formed the fort. This plan appeared easy in theory, but difficult in practice. The march of the Europeans was through a clear, open country, but that of the natives was obstructed by jungles and morasses, in consequence of which they had some hours allowed them more than the former, in order that they might reach the places of destination at one and the same period; but unfortunately, this extra time was not sufficient for the obstacles they had to surmount. The English troops arrived at the appointed hour, and concluding the place completely blockaded, gallantly scaled the acclivity, and assailed the fort; in which they were only interrupted by some fragments of rock rolled from the height, and a single volley of musquetry; which fortunately did no farther damage than that of wounding two or three of them; who, on

entering the fort, to their great mortification and surprize, found it completely evacuated, the enemy having made good their retreat at the opposite defile, on the first onset; which was at least an hour before the arrival of the native detachments. The fugitives left little of value behind them, but are said to have fled to the Southern hills; whether preparations are making to pursue them.

WEST-INDIES.

[Translated for the National Intelligencer, from a St. Domingo paper of Sept. 6.]

Toussaint Louverture to the Members of the Central Assembly of St. Domingo.

Citizen Legislators, I have read with interest and attention the organic laws which you have transmitted to me. In announcing to your fellow-citizens that they would be the development of the Constitution which you have given them, you have not deceived their hopes. Nothing can be more concise or perspicuous; they will find in this collection of laws, written in indelible characters, their duties, their happiness, their public prosperity: these laws will be the Directory of the public magistrate and the private citizen; the support of the feeble against the enterprises of the powerful; the refuge of innocence, and the avenger of vice.

Penetrated with admiration by this immortal monument of your attachment to your country, I cannot too soon testify to you all the satisfaction which its perusal has inspired, nor too early assure you, on the part of the people of St. Domingo, of the sentiments of respect and gratitude they will ever prefer for you, for this benefit which they have received from your hands, which seems to convince them that they are not deceived in the choice they had made of their legislators. You have fulfilled the hopes of the colony; as its chief, I declare that you have deserved well of your country; and if after this authentic testimony of the public gratitude, my sentiments are esteemed of any value, accept those of my esteem and consideration.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Reply of the Central Assembly to the above.

Citizen Governor, Your letter of the 10th of this month contains expressions highly gratifying to our feelings. In this testimony of your satisfaction we find the recompence of our labours, as it is the preface of the prosperity of this colony. We doubt not, Citizen Governor, that a happy futurity yet awaits St. Domingo.

Under your auspices the planter will once more cheerfully resume his employments; because he will feel assured that it is not in vain that he will mow the soil with the sweat of his brow.

The soldier, alive to his duties, will seek only to defend the post of honor confided to him, while cheerfulness and courage will be the virtues by which he is distinguished.

Justice will once more appear in its native splendor; a simple and uniform administration will restore credit and confidence. In the heart of every magistrate a noble emulation will excite and preserve the most valuable sentiments—every one will be emulous of hastening to follow the example of him who has terminated our miseries. For ever will your name be dear to the people of St. Domingo. To pronounce that name will be sufficient to remind each one of his duty.

The constitution and the laws impose on you a great task; but it is not above either your physical or moral powers. We may say with confidence, that it is worthy of you, and that you can completely fulfill it; because to us are known your uncommon virtues.

The government of the mother country will add to the recompence already decreed you. It will recollect that it owes to you the preservation and the re-establishment of an abandoned colony, invaded by enemies and torn by innumerable factions; it will stamp with the seal of justice, the constitution which the colony has formed; it will applaud it; it will sanction it, since it will perceive in this act the first step to a restoration of social order; it will approve it, since it knows that the prosperity of this island will turn to the advantage of the mother country, and that to be productive, a colony should be agricultural and tranquil.

For us, the representatives of a people of whom you are the hope and consolation, we will not terminate this session without assuring you, Citizen Governor, that at all times you will find us disposed to second your beneficent views.—The surest guarantee we can give of this, is the attachment we feel towards you, which is founded upon

the public gratitude which your good actions have merited. Accept, we pray you, these expressions of our hearts, together with the sentiments of our respect.

BORCELLA, President. Raimond, Collet, Gaste Negro, Lacour, Roxas, Mugna, Manco, and Viart, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY.

THE Stewardship at the University of North-Carolina, will become vacant on the 15th of November next, in consequence of the Resignation of Major Henderson, the present Steward. This Notice is therefore given, to the End that such Persons who wish to be employed in that Character, may give in their Proposals, on or before the Day aforesaid, to the Secretary, or to any of them, who are authorized to contract with a Steward for the Term of three Years, to supply the Place of the said Steward, as aforesaid.

NOTES IN RALEIGH.

TO BE SOLD, On the 24th of November next, at three in the Afternoon, at Cass's Tavern, in Raleigh:

FOUR Lots in the said City of Raleigh, Nos. 52, 57, 73, and 214, late the Property of General Joseph M'Dowell, deceased.

The Terms of the Sale will be made known at the Time of Sale. MARG. M'DOWELL, Executor. W. W. ERWIN, HENRY HELAND, Executors. Oct. 17.

TAKEN UP,

In Wake County, on the 5th of October Inst: A NEGRO FELLOW, about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high; is a Guinea Negro, and has the Mark of his Country upon his Face; says his Name is Suffolk, and that he is the Property of Mr. Harry Clarke, of Hyde County.

The said Negro is lodged in the Goal of Wake County, at Raleigh; and the Owner of him is hereby informed thereof, that he may come forward and prove his Property; and, after complying with the Requisites of the Law, take Possession of the said NEGRO, HENRY COUKE, Raleigh, Oct. 12.

Was committed to Gaol, In Montgomery County, North-Carolina, on Tuesday the 26th Day of May last,

A NEGRO FELLOW by the Name of JESSE, about the Age of 28 Years, five Feet ten Inches high, dark Complexion; has been marked on his Back by being whipped, and has some of his fore Teeth defective. He had on when committed a homespun Woolen Jacket, and Tow Overalls. He says he formerly belonged to Smith Williams, near Savannah Town, Georgia. Application may be made to the Gaoler.

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