

promise to be uncommonly large; and as the intercourse between Great Britain and the continent will be free, the plenty and the price will be equalized.

The price of the best Carolina rice is 23½ ¢ per cwt.
June 15.
The rebellion of Porto Ferrajo is reported; and it is said Francisco captured two British frigates and seven corvettes at that place.

June 16.
Yesterday John Parnell observed in the House of Commons, that he thought the emigrations from Ireland, ought to be discontinued and discouraged; for it was the greatest evil that Ireland suffered. The king of Sardina retires at Naples.
On the 17th of May, the French levied a new contribution of one million of livres on the city of Leghorn.

It is reported from Turkey, that a body of French troops have taken possession of Montenegro; that a French squadron from Toulon, had anchored near the Dardanelles; and that the French had invaded and were conquering the island of Crete. A mathematician, (Dalmata) on the eastern side of the Gulf of Venice.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1801.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, Collector Middlebury, in the room of Chauncy Whittelsey.

EPHRAIM KIRBY, Supervisor Connecticut, vice John Cheever.

Extract of a letter from WILLIAM SAWYER, Agent of the United States, dated King's, July 6, 1801.

"A great number of American seamen have lately been alienated from the federal ship of war on this station, and a prospect is now paid to my signature as the accredited agent of the United States here. Could the American masters that continually are arriving here, think it their duty to call on me at they entered, with their crews, my signature on the back of the protest would prevent their people from improvement, as well as the expense and trouble that arises to procure men in the room of those taken from them."

"I shall in our next paper, publish a list of the alienated seamen."

On Tuesday last the Supreme Court of the United States proceeded to business. Chief Justice Marshall, and Justices Patterson, Washington, Chase and Moore.

Mr. LEAR, our consular general to St. Domingo, we understand, has been well received.

Letters from St. Domingo advise that a convention of deputies of the blacks had been held in that island, under the auspices of Toussaint; and that by this convention a new constitution has been formed, subject to the ratification of the French Republic, which constitutes Toussaint governor for life, with the right of nominating his successor.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated July 17.

You will observe by the enclosed copy of a NEW CONSTITUTION that the island is declared INDEPENDENT, and General Toussaint Governor.

A postscript to the letter from which the foregoing is an extract, says, "I have been disappointed in getting a copy of the constitution, the printer not being allowed to put them into circulation; but shall forward it by the next conveyance."

Toussaint has been appointed prefect of the island of St. Domingo. He regularly corresponds with Bonaparte, and has two fairs at Paris for their education.

Births. Philadelphia, 1801.
In nine departments of the United States, in a new census has been found to be 2,303,299; in 1790, there were 2,343,438.

In Rome by a late enumeration, there were 37,738 families, 1586 families, 1337 monks, 1333 religious; number of males of every age, 80,580; females, 72,424—total, 153,004. In 1797, the population was 160,210 souls, 8 or 9 years fewer, the number of religious, of every state, was 10,000; at this moment there are but 4252.

In Medmont, now attached to France, six departments have been formed: Piedmont, the Tyrol, the Tyrol, the Marengo, Alessandria, do. Soles, Vercelli, do. do. Tanaro, Ahi, do. do. Stura, a branch of Genoa, do. do. Dora, Irea, do. do.

SALEM, July 30.
By Capt. Greenhill, from Algierza and Madras, we are informed, that previous to his sailing from the former place, he saw a letter from Genoa, dated June 17, to an American captain at Algierza, which mentioned, that five American vessels had been captured by the British cruisers, and that two American ships were at Genoa, arming, determined to fight their way down the Straights.

While capt. C. was at Algierza, two Algerine merchant ships were brought in by the Spanish gun-boats, coming from Gibraltar.—The commander of one of them (an American) informed, that he had expected a declaration of War from the King of Spain, and that he had been well equipped against them. In consequence of these "equality" appearances, a shore ship from the United States, destined for Algierza,oppel at Gibraltar, and informed within the appearance of an American squadron in the Mediterranean. The captain also said, that the Day of Tunis had very modestly made a request of the American Government, for some gun-powder from his government;—but did not positively demand them, but would receive them as a particular mark of favor.

Capt. C. saw at Algierza, a Gibraltar ship, containing intelligence, that on the 4th of June, which mentioned, that the English army still continued before Alexandria;—that it had stopped all communications from the country, and had cut off all supplies of provisions to the British. Capt. C. also saw at Algierza the Madrid Gazette, of June 10—18, containing the Articles of a Treaty between the Portuguese, and French Republics, by which both parties immediately to cease the Portuguese were to pay eight millions of dollars to the French, and two millions to the Spaniards;—were to cede to the French, and to the latter, some of their fortresses fortified by French troops, and were to exclude the English from all their ports. On the 3d of July, a ship arrived at Madeira, in 3 days from Lisbon, the number of which affirmed the foregoing, and added, that the Court of Portugal had rejected the terms, proposed in consequence of an English fleet appearing off Lisbon, of 14 sail of the line—the commander of which had said in word that he had come, by order of his government, to afford them protection. Hostilities immediately recommenced, and the English were quitting Lisbon as fast as possible.

Arrived the floe Sully, 3 days from Lisbon, she brings the following intelligence:—That the Portuguese are still at war, and there were 2,000 Frenchmen within three days march of Lisbon, and that they had taken several forts. The English at Lisbon have applied to government to know what they would do—whether they should leave the place or not—but they had no answer.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.
The Dagbrough, captain Smith, in a short passage from Madeira, arrived here last night. Captain Smith states, that the day on which he sailed from Madeira, a vessel arrived from Algierza, with information, that, in consequence of a decisive victory, which the French, over the Spaniards, at France and Spain, over the British, the latter had acceded to the terms of a capitulation offered by the former. The price of peace is stated to be 8,000,000 of dollars, which the French are to receive, and Spain 3,000,000. The other conditions of the treaty are not stated. The captain from Algierza said that he had seen the Spanish account of this information. The Dagbrough, was to return by the way from Madeira and back again in twenty-five days.

Philadelphia, August 5.
Extract of a letter dated at Lisbon, June 26th, 1801.
"The peace between this country, Spain, and France, was concluded about the 8th or 9th of June, to be ratified by the two former immediately.—The conditions have not been made public; however, it is said great sacrifices were made in money and diamonds, besides giving up territory to the King of Spain, and some lands, and regarding Great Britain, the ports to be completely shut to all ships of war and commerce. We have felt very unpleasant sen-

timents ever since this treaty has been concluded.—Not knowing precisely our own situation, and the effects of the effects of every similar peace concluded by the French, when it fitted their interest to overstep the terms, we have judged it a matter of prudence to place our property, as quickly as possible, out of their reach, and we hope, by the end of this month, that all of it will be shipped, and the vessels allowed to fall with the first convoy that offers. Within these few days a new alarm has taken place. It is said to be a very doubtful case whether the First Consul will ratify this peace or not.—In fact, "his suspected he will not, and his brother, Louis Bonaparte, has been cited by the British, with Mr. Pitt, and the Prince of Peace, declared, on the receipt of dispatches, that he much doubted it, and had the Gousser arrived before he had signed it, it would have been broken off,—as it likewise said, that he had forbidden the court of Spain to publish it. The Spaniards are not less alarmed than the Portuguese, from the great bodies of troops that the French are pouring into Spain, and into the Kingdom of Naples, to invade Spain, &c. others to make embarkments of troops for Ireland or Italy, as it may, it places us again in a very unpleasant situation, and makes every person here, who is interested in the country, at least every one that can remove his property,—such as have debts owing there, must remain or give them up."

It was currently reported, the day the Hiram left Lisbon, that the Court of Portugal had made peace with France and Spain, on the tenth of June. An order had been issued, to put to sea the British frigates and male belonging to Portuguese and British subjects which sailed, without menaces as Lisbon. Two English packets for Lisbon had been taken by the French, and one had put back to Lisbon in distress.

Extract from the Journal of Baxter, / the Brig Hantress, arrived at New-York, June 20, 1801.

"Orders had been received from the French government by the Spanish Consul at Cadix, to take possession of all captured British and American property, which was completed."

"The King of Spain has given to the French, 12 sail of the line, ready for sea, to be officered and manned by Frenchmen."

"Six thousand French troops were on their march for Cadiz to protect the place; and the French and Spanish fleets from Brazil were also expected there, where a full line from Ferrol, and two frigates from Brazil had arrived, the latter having on board officers and men for the above fleet. Fourteen more ships of war were daily expected from the Mediterranean."

"Letters from the American Consul at Malaga, and the Consul at Algiers, mention, that eleven fail of American vessels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruizers, and that no American vessels were permitted to fall from the Mediterranean without convey."

"Olivenca, on the frontiers of Portugal, is taken by the French, who put in a flag, requiring the place to be given up, which was agreed to by the Portuguese, but as the French troops were marching in, 3000 Frenchmen were blown up by the springing of a mine which was prepared for the purpose. The remainder of the French, who were exasperated in the highest degree, rushed forward, carried the place, and put every soul to death.—They purified their minds from the idolatry of Almandra, of which they professed themselves, and all the Portuguese in these three places to the sword."

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Spanish Consul's Office, Bahia, June 3d, August, 1801.
In consequence of a letter I have received from the consulant of the island of Cuba, notice is hereby given to those who may concern, that from the date of this publication, all vessels bound from this to any port (without exception) in the Island of Cuba, must be provided with a proper consular certificate of office, which they cannot be admitted to receive, and will besides be exposed to great inconveniences.

As such order has heretofore been only enforced on shipments made to the Havens, the concerned are desired to take notice, that heretoword the same regulations will be rigorously observed in every other part of said island.

B. B. BERNADEU,
His Catholic Majesty's consul for the state of Maryland.

From the Windsor (Vermont) Gazette, TO THE EDITOR.

In Shutebury, in Massachusetts, there is now living a man by the name of Ephraim Pratt, who was born in East Shutebury, in that State, on the first day of November, in the year 1687. His grand father John Pratt, who landed and settled at Plymouth in 1620 with the first emigrants to New-England. At the age of 16 years, Mr. E. Pratt was married to a young lady by the name of Martha Woodcock, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. Four of his sons are now living, the eldest of whom is 90, and the youngest 60. Mr. Pratt's descendants are very numerous, but as they have immigrated into various parts of the United States, it is impossible to ascertain their number precisely, yet from a moderate calculation they will exceed 1500 now living.

A few years since, Mr. Pratt received a visit from four young persons, who were the grand children of his grand children; some of whom are first born, and have children, who are of the 6th generation. Mr. Pratt has been a very temperate man through every part of his life.—His diet has been chiefly bread and milk, and he has not made it his custom for more than forty years past. I drink cold water, small beer and cider. He was never intoxicated, and for sixty years past he has had a glass of wine nor any kind of distilled spirits. He has ever enjoyed an uncommon rate of health. He was never exercised with an acute disorder; has never taken a puke, nor phylisic, was never sick, and never consulted a physician.

He is now almost 114 years of age, and is able to walk out and visit his neighbours. He sleeps well, and enjoys a good appetite. His intellects are strong and vigorous, and his memory is most extraordinary—and with great propriety it may be said of him, as of the good man of old, that his eyes are not dim, neither is his natural force abated. He has a wife, who is 98 years of age, and left him a widow at the age of 38 years, since which time he has made fruit to many young widows and maidens. At the age of 105, he formed a most loving connection with a young lady, and his memory of me, for more than a day of marriage was appointed; but owing to the sickness and incontinency of youth, the connection was dissolved; and the old gentleman's love and affections have since been divided among a multitude at the Fair!

The public may rely on the authenticity of the above sketch, as the writer received the information from words and other indubitable sources, as well as from Mr. Pratt, who is a man of strict verity, clear intellects, and the most retentive memory.

A TRAVELLER.

To be sold or Exchanged

For improved lots in the city of Washington, A VALUABLE FARM, IN THE COUNTY OF VIRGINIA, CONTAINING three hundred acres of acreage at present in thriving CORN—it is situated in a great neighbourhood, and contiguous to a Mill and Black-fish. The improvement are a handsome and convenient Dwelling House, Kitchen, Store house, Smoke-house, stable, Corn-brow, Hen-house, Owner's house, and necessary Negro Quarters. The whole of their buildings are new and complete.

Will be sold with, if required, Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and other articles, &c. &c. Likewise, fifty barrels of CORN on hand.

Any person desirous of purchasing this valuable tract of land by purchase or exchange, will apply to

ROBERT W. PEACOCK,
Attorney at Law, and Conveyancer,
August 7, 1801.

The schooners Dolphin & Kitty, now lying at Mr. Young's Wharf will constantly take freight every three weeks from this to Annapolis or Baltimore. For terms apply to BRO-HAWN and BOYS.
Washington July 31, 1801.

FOR SALE,
A Young Negro Girl,
About 15 years of age. Apply at this office.
April 12, 1801.

LOTS FOR SALE,
In the City of Washington,
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a number of lots of various kinds, beautiful views, between the Capitol and the Eastern Branch, also a few lots to be let on lease for ninety-nine years in the vicinage of New-Mary, Old Kiln of Bricks, and some Cord wood.
WILLIAM FROU,
City of Washington, December 13, 1800.
N. W. of the corner of New-Mary and Old Kiln of Bricks, and some Cord wood.
W. P.