rior degrees; but one or two excepted, none of them appears to be highly charged with those materials.

The water which has hitherto attracted most attention, is that of a large sulphur spring, recently discovered on the farm of Berry Chase, about 4 miles to the northward of Hudson. It boils up through perforations in a rock, at the bottom of a low bog or morass; this water is unquestionably possessed of valuable medicinal qualities; besides the sulphurated gas and Epsom salt, it also contains a slight proportion of the carbonate of lime, and a quantity of uncommon carbonic acid gas; though very transparent, it resembles both in smell and taste the rinsings of a foul gun barrel; it readily loses its Hepatic smell by being kept in an open bottle, but thereon deposits no sediment; its temperature is cold, the thermometer standing in it at 54 degrees, and in the atmosphere at the same time at 75 degrees; when taken in sufficient quantities it often operates as a gentle emetic, but is commonly diuretic & purgative. Not more than 2 months have elapsed since it first began to be visited, and the concourse of people which daily throng to it is numerous and increasing. It is said to afford complete and speedy relief in all cutaneous affections. The writer of this has known many obstinate cases of Eresipelas, Itch, Herpes, and two cases of Rheumatism, where cures have been obtained by drinking it.

Foreign Intelligence.

Boston, Oct. 11.

Capt. Boynton, who arrived yesterday from *Bristol*, sailed from that place on the 1st of September; and possessed papers to the 27th of August. Lord Nelson had arrived in England. Having had a communication with Gibraltar, he was subject to the quarantine regulations; but on giving assurance that his ship's crew was in perfect health he was permitted to land, and was received with acclamations by the populace, as well at the place of landing, as wherever he was known on his way to London, and in that city. He left nine sail of his fleet with admiral *Cornwallis* off Brest, on the 15th of August. A respectable fleet was to be placed under the command of lord Nelson, as a disposable squadron, to proceed wherever it might be required.

The preparations to repel the French should the invasion be attempted, were continued.

Aug. 20—23.

Much anxiety has of late been excited in the minds of the merchants trading with America, on the subject of the detention of vessels trading between that country and those at war with England. The ostensible cause for this, it now appears, is the discovery made by the English government, of a contract having been entered into between the merchants of Holland and those of America, by which the latter have agreed to become the carriers of produce shipped at Batavia, to be delivered in a Dutch or French port. The ships thus contracted for amount to about 12 or 14, most of which have received their cargoes on board, and proceeded on their voyage; and the better to shelter themselves from detection, they touch at an American port, procure a renewal of their bills of lading, by which it is made to appear, that the property on board is actually shipped in America, and for American account and risk. It is certain, that the English government are well acquainted with the names of the American vessels thus employed, of the nature of their tradings, and the particular places or ports which they are bound to; but such a discovery to his majesty's ships, who have received orders to bring in and detain *all* American vessels bound to the enemy's ports, it is evident, might have defeated the end for which the order was given, and it was therefore made general. Upon this, a remonstrance was made, on Saturday, by the American Ambassador, to our government, when the true motives were fairly explained; in addition to which it was stated by ministers, that no injury was intended to the trade, that every just and fair allowance would be made to such ships as should appear to be unjustly detained, and which should be set at liberty with all possible expedition; and that the two vessels which had been condemned should be compensated for to their full value, it appearing that only one of the vessels among the number *intended* to be brought in under the general orders given to the English cruisers, had been detained.

Adl. *Cornwallis* has now no less than 46 sail of the line with him off Brest, to which 12 or 14 more could be added in the course of a very few days.

A contract has been entered into by our government and that of Russia, for building at St. Petersburgh and other Russian arsenals, 12 sail of the line and frigates, for the service of this country.

Bonaparte has demanded of the Austrian cabinet the occasion of the armaments going forward in the imperial states; he has likewise required that a portion of these troops collected on the frontiers of Italy, and which menace the tranquillity of that country, should be withdrawn. Speaking to the Austrian minister on these subjects, the latter assured him that the movements alluded to were connected with a resolution on the part of his imperial majesty, to maintain a strict neutrality, and that they were rendered necessary by the state of the Turkish provinces, by the armament of Russia, &c. but were without hostile reference to France.—Bonaparte hastily replied, that he was aware of the falsehood of the excuse, and that his master should be cautious how he again called him into the field.

The gazette of Verona has, by authority no doubt, contradicted a number of lies in the Moniteur, the object of which was to make the world believe, that Austria was perfectly content with the fate of Genoa.

Two Hamburg mails, due on Sunday and yesterday, arrived this morning.—The accounts from Vienna are of the 7th inst. and are of a decidedly warlike nature. It is stated that the troops distributed in the different provinces of Austria, will be assembled in camps in the course of the present autumn, in consequence of which a number of regiments and a variety of transports, ammunition, &c. are in motion.

An article dated at the *Banks of the Maine*, states, that M. Talleyrand has lately had several conferences with the Austrian ambassador at Paris, count Cobentzel, and that the differences, which for some months have produced discussions between the two governments are likely to be amicably adjusted!

Letters from Petersburgh of the 14th ult. received by a respectable mercantile house in this city, say that all English and Russian ships were then in a state of requisition, both at Petersburg and Riga. This measure, as far as it related to English ships, was sanctioned by the British ambassador to the court of Russia, the avowed object of it being to provide the necessary conveyance of the imperial troops destined to take possession of Swedish Pomerania, and for any future operations that may be concerted.

A Russian army of 118,000 men is said to be assembled at Dubno, in readiness to pass the frontiers at a very short notice. Dubno is situated within about 20 miles of Austrian Galicia, and it was from that place the Russians under Suwarrow, commenced their march and operations against France in 1799.

Sweden has accepted that confidential alliance in which the British government wished to engage her young and high spirited monarch.

LATEST NEWS.

Yesterday afternoon the ship Pomona, captain Allen, arrived at this port from *Liverpool*. By this arrival we obtained London papers to the 27th of August. The expectations of a continental war appear to gain strength daily in England. Bonaparte's writers have commenced their attacks on Austria and Russia. A late Moniteur observes, that the conduct of Austria in keeping up a formidable military force in the Tyrol and Italy is *tantamount to a declaration of war*. This force, therefore, must be diminished, or hostilities commence. The French government appears to have abandoned all hopes of preserving peace with Russia. We hear of no measure or expedient which has that object in view; but of restoring a good understanding with Austria, hopes are still entertained, and Talleyrand is exerting all his "diplomatic skill" for that purpose. The prospect of success is faint. The emperor of Germany is prepared for war. Novozilitzoff had not reached St. Petersburgh at the last dates.

Intelligence had been received in England of the departure of the combined fleets from *Ferrol*, on the 13th of August. No account, however, had been received of their arrival at Cadiz. A day or two after the fleets had left Ferrol, adm'l Calder appeared off there with a squadron augmented to 20 sail of the line from Cornwallis's fleet. On finding that Gravina and Villeneuve had sailed, it is possible that Calder might steer for Cadiz. There were various rumours as to the command which would be given to lord Nelson. Lord Keith had sailed to the North sea.

The Paris *Moniteur*, as might have been expected, has taken the part of the Americans against the orders lately reported to have been given to the British naval commanders.

Vienna, *Aug.* 7.

The French ambassador has addressed to our government a Note, couched in the most insolent terms, demanding a peremptory explanation of the objects of the warlike preparations going forward in the Austrian dominions, and the extraordinary activity in the military department. The note also demands a peremptory answer, whether it was the intention of Austria to go to war with France; whether any recent treaty had been concluded with Russia, or whether any alliance with that power was on the point of being concluded?—The answer of the court of Vienna to these interrogatories was highly dignified.

It stated that the assembling of such large bodies of French troops had rendered precautions on the part of Austria indispensable. All the negociations with Russia had solely for their object an armed neutrality, and that any more intimate connection with foreign powers must depend solely on circumstances.

Immediately after this answer was given, the French ambassador gave assurances that the greatest part of the French troops should quit Italy.

It is rumored that the Republic of Ragusa has applied to be incorporated with Austria, in imitation of the union of Genoa to France.

London, *Aug.* 27.

The Russian fleet of Cronstadt and Revel, consisting of 18 ships of the line and some frigates, is now cruising in the Baltic.

By letters received this day from the Channel fleet, it appears that on Wednesday last the French fleet left Brest, and anchored in Camaret Bay. Our inshore squadron communicated the fact by signal to Admiral Cornwallis, who immediately led in the fleet to attack them. As soon as his intention was discovered, the French fleet got under weigh and scampered back to Brest; but they did not get in until three of the ships were complety mauled by a raking fire from some of the British ships.—They were three in number superior to Adm. Cornwallis, but the latter, under the present critical situation of the country, determined to try whether they were in earnest.

Sir Sidney Smith has within these few days had several interviews with the Board of Admiralty. He is to be immediately employed in an important command.

The British have 70 sail of the line in *Europe*, in service or ready for service.

A late return of the French troops state them at near 500,000.

A letter from Cadiz, dated August 19, states that a new duty of one dollar per barrel has been imposed on all flour imported into the ports of Spain. Cadiz and St. Lucar were rigourously blockaded.

London, Aug. 26.

Just before this paper was put to press, we received the Moniteurs, to the 18th, their contents are of very considerable importance, and seem to decide the question of peace or war between Austria and France. The important fact *that war with Austria is considered as inevitable*, is communicated in a note in the Moniteur of the 16th.

A dreadful earthquake has taken place in the Neapolitan territories—800 houses have been destroyed at Naples, and 4,000 damaged—40 churches have been shaken to their foundation. In other parts whole towns have been destroyed, and all the inhabitants. The little town of Isernia is a heap of ruins, and 1500 persons are buried under them. The greatest terror reigns in every part.

In consequence of information having been received of the forward state of the Dutch preparations, and the intention manifested by Admiral de Winter of putting to sea with his fleet and flotilla, Lord Keith has sailed in the Edgar to join Admiral Russell.

Aug. 27.

The Moniteur has very suddenly changed the pacific tone which so recently characterised its political remarks, and we are now assured, that the armaments of Austria in the Tyrol and Italy are to be considered as the commencement of hostilities. Upon this occasion the duplicity of the Corsican is no less remarkable than in any former instance, and as we suspected, the calm of the moment is followed by a thunder storm. The detention of American vessels by our government, freighted from the colonial possessions of France, both in the East and West Indies, has given rise to sentiments which must be received not only as official, but as little short of a declaration of war. Austria must be prepared for the dangers with which she is threatened, and her determination must be irrevocable to make every sacrifice, and run every risk, rather than submit any longer to the insatiable rapacity and unbounded arrogance of Bonaparte.

While we lament the remoteness of Russia, which prevents that immediate co-operation from which so much is expected, it must prove the source of no inconsiderable satisfaction that, according to the admission of France herself, the cabinet of Vienna has made the most formidable preparations. In the actual conjuncture of affairs, it is the promptitude and decision of Bonaparte which are most to be dreaded, and that he will take the earliest opportunity of striking an important blow, particularly on the side of Italy, we do not entertain a doubt.

It is extremely difficult to anticipate the line of conduct which his Prussian majesty will pursue. His neutrality alone would be a desirable object, and he may, from a conviction that he himself will ultimately be the victim of French aggrandisement, be induced to witness the prosecution of the war without taking an active part. He would then hold the ballance in his own hands, and he might, by contributing to the successes of Austria and Russia, should Bonaparte be deserted by his good fortune, acquire as great an extension to his power as by the most ample concessions of France. It was thus morning reported that a declaration of war had been issued by the emperor of Austria. We attach no credit to this rumor, and we are inclined to think if any declaration be published, that it will first be issued by Napoleon.

Aug. 27.

Upon the recent conduct of the British in detaining the American ships, the Moniteur observes in a note:

"The commerce of one people prospered. Remote from Europe, strangers to the present war, that people were exercising the free industry which belongs to an independent state. England is at length tired of forgetting with respect to that people the naval superiority which enables her to oppress all nations and all seas, and the American trade is at length aimed at. Sugar and coffee have just formed a part of prohibited merchandize—it is quite as culpable in the eyes of England to convey sugar and coffee as arms and warlike ammunition. It is not sufficient that by corrupting some faithless ministers, she has imposed upon several powerful princes a barbarous legislation—that she has dictated by menaces the same laws to weaker princes, whose ministers she might disdain corrupting; she now places no limits to her violence. Nobody hereafter shall navigate but upon her account, and to sell her articles alone. And this order of things, so humiliating to all states, does not fix the attention of the powers of the world! It is that which England wished when she precipitated Russia into such false steps. So long as the northern powers had any sentiment of their commercial independence the English were forced to keep within certain bounds; but when the court of Petersbugh, influenced by corrupting intriguers, or directed by corrupted intriguers, carried its condescension so far as to give an official character to the most contemptible pamphlets, of the worst English gazette writers, the cabinet of London no longer doubted that its eyes were shut for a long time. When England thought too she was sure of Austria, whom she is precipitating into war by inducing her to make in the Tyrol and Italy armaments which cannot but be considered as a commencement of hostilities, she ceased to fear that any state would return to the sentiment of its dignity.—She threw off the mask immediately, and it is by the Americans that she has begun the application of her new pretensions. Oppressed Europe has but one reasonable desire to form, and ought to place its resources in one single hope, the re-establishment of the naval power of France. Before a few months are passed, the outrages done to the commerce of nations, whose pacific dispositions were best known to England, will be quadrupled—That is what Sweden will have prepared by her Diatribes, and her childish policy—that is what Austria, will have gained, who shews herself so little jealous of the honor of her flag. Since the Venetians have displayed the imperial eagle, they have experienced more outrage than when they navigated under the fallen sign of the lion of St. Mark. The government of Venice was weak, it had reached the age of decripitude, yet it still protected its commerce. But England has the fatal and temporary advantage of blinding all nations to their own interests. The more she oppresses the louder the cry against the oppression of France. Happily France does not suffer herself to be imposed upon by those cries—she knows the impotence of them."

Travellers from Tyrol and Austrian Italy, speak with astonishment of the quantity of troops and waggons that block up all the roads. It is difficult for passengers to travel, so covered are the roads with soldiers and artillery.

The prices of corn are every where falling. In the London markets the prices of wheat having declined near 20 shillings per quarter within a fortnight; flour has fallen ten shillings per sack; and barley and oats are proportionably lower.

August 28.

The Moniteur gives the following intelligence, dated Boulogne, Aug. 13:—

"Yesterday a brilliant action was fought between a small division of our flotilla and the English cruizers, which had been consierably reinforced.

Admiral Lacrosse sent out at noon a division of five praams, 30 gun boats, and about 40 pinnaces, armed with heavy howitzers. The lieut. of the navy, Coquaberc, commanding one of the gun boats of the guard, was at the head. Capt. Moras, who commanded the whole squadron, sailed out above two leagues to meet the enemy. On seeing this movement, one English ship of the line, two frigates, and about 30 brigs, ranged themselves in order of battle. The enemy tried several times to break our line, and threatened to run us down with his large ships; but seeing that this did by no means frighten our seamen, he did not perform it. The action was most brisk, and the whole camp and the town have had the pleasure to see the enemy fight retreating, and our little squadron pursuing him several leagues out at sea.

"The frigates and ships of the enemy have received a number of shot, and an English brig has lost her main-top-mast.

"For this time the English shall not say that our coast-batteries have given us the victory, as the little squadron was two leagues and a half from shore. Our ships have received no damage.

"The wind being very low, the sea calm, and the attack made with the greatest activity, the enemy had to fear the getting into the midst of our line.

"The ardour which animates our land and sea forces is calculated to ensure all manner of success. The ships and forts are not strong, unless men of courage make them so.

"The naval officers will certainly give an official account of this action.

"The alarm was general on the English coast. At one o'clock several frigates, corvettes, and brigs got under way from Percy, below the Downs; at four, two ships of the line, two frigates, and one brig, sailed from the Downs; and lastly, in the evening, there were 60 vessels of the enemy in sight. It is by such engagements, that the flotilla acquires that confidence in its strength, that promptitude in its movements, and exactness in its manoeuvres, which will qualify it to act an important part in the events of our naval wars."

Aug. 30.

Some further dispatches were yesterday received at the admiralty from ad. Cornwallis, dated the 25th inst. At that time the enemy had not made any fresh movements, nor had the gallant adm'l received any advice of the combined fleets. We understand, however, that the dispatches state the arrival of adm'l sir *R. Calder* off *Ferrol*; and this circumstance gave rise to a report, which was industriously circulated in the course of the afternoon, that the combined fleet had again returned to Ferrol, where they were blockaded by the British squadron. The master of the Trimmer cartel, arrived at Portsmouth from Corunna, states, that when he left that port on the 20th, there was not a single ship of the line there. The day after he sailed, he fell in with the Defiance, one of sir R. Calder's squadron, about 7 leagues from Corunna.—The former statement of our squadron having been off Ferrol on the 20th appears, therefore, to have been correct. The cartel neither saw nor heard any thing of the combined squadrons. It is the opinion of Ld. Nelson, that they may have got into *Rochefort*; but no certain information is received. Had they steered direct for Brest, they would, in all probability, have fallen in with adm'l Calder, and must have reached the port long before the date of adm'l Cornwallis's last dispatch. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose, that they must either have gone into Rochefort or Ferrol, or proceeded to the southward, on their way to the Mediterranean.

The affairs of the 22d between ad. *Cornwallis* and the *Brest* fleet, was more serious than the Bulletin published by government led us to suppose. The gallant adm'l himself, in the Ville de Paris, led the van, and had nearly cut off the French Rear Adm'l. He was nobly supported by sir R. Strachan, in the *Cæsar*, who requested permission, by signal, to range next to him in the line. The other ships principally engaged, were the Namur, Captain and Montague. The Captain had recently joined the fleet, and distinguished himself very much. Her fire was the most tremendous ever witnessed. She appeared one entire blaze. Part of a shell struck adm'l Cornwallis upon the breast, but fortunately it did him no injury.—The *Cæsar* had 3 men killed and 7 wounded—The Ville de Paris and Namur had several wounded but none killed. They received several shot in their hulls and sails. The French fleet only advanced just outside their batteries when the action commenced; yet, had they not tacked and run back so soon, a general engagement must have ensued, or several of them must have been taken. The enemy, no doubt, suffered severely, as our fleet were enabled to rake them. The Montague, captain Otway, followed them close in under their batteries, constantly exchanging shot with them.

By the fall of Rampoore, which we have already announced, the whole of Holkar's possessions on the left bank of the Chumbul, have fallen into our hands. Colonel *Murray* commanded on this occasion, and the troops employed were the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment, and the 86th. The garrison, after firing a few shot, retired to an adjoining hill, and the place was taken possession of without further resistance, and without any loss on our side.

London, Aug. 27.

It is rumored that the Republic of Ragusa has applied to be incorporated with Austria, in imitation of the union of Genoa with France. This proposition is understood to have been very favorably received. Assurances have been at the same time given by France, that the king of Naples has not lately concluded any offensive or defensive aliances.

Aug. 27.

The disturbances in Egypt continue. Elphi Bey is arming near Ramanich to surprize Rosetta and Alexandria. The misery of that country is beyond description.

Our court Gazette of this day contains the following intelligence from Turkey.

"The feuds between two of the most powerful governors of Turkey in Asia, Tshapan Oglu and Tajar Pasha, of Trebisonda, take a very serious turn A decisive battle has been fought, in which Tsaphan Oglu was completely routed. Angora, Tokat, Amasia, and other cities followed the laws of the conqueror and submitted to Tajar Pasha, who was already known to be a mortal enemy to the Nizam Gedid and the new military system.

Star Office, Aug. 26.

We stop the press to state that French papers have been received in town this afternoon, by which we learn the important fact that *Austria has declared WAR against FRANCE!*

The report circulated some days ago, of the Dutch fleet having put to sea, is unfounded. A private letter from Rotterdam, dated the 13th inst. says—

"The fleet is still in the Texel, but according to all accounts is in readiness for sea; the troops embarked amount to 16,500 men; those at Helvoet were reviewed on the 12th; they have a numerous train of artillery, and it is generally supposed they are destined for the East Indies. Several fresh battalions are on their route from different garrisons for the camp at Zeist, from which draughts are to be made to reinforce the army in Hanover."

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the first Monday in November next will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M. all those Lots of ground, No. 18 and 26 which were allotted and set apart for JAMES WIGFIELD of Washington county, District of Columbia, situated near the south end of the Eastern Branch Bridge, and vested in me in virtue of a deed of trust from said Wigfield. Terms of sale cash.

BENSON L. M'CORMICK.

July 29—1wtN.