

LONDON, Oct. 20.

His Majesty has been pleased to confirm the sentence of a General Court Martial, held at Government House, Plymouth, on the 31st of July and following day, on Lieut. Thomas Phillips, of the Sicily Fencibles, for sending a challenge to Lieut. J. Johns, of the Royal Invalids, on the 25th of June last, requiring satisfaction for being expelled a Masonic Lodge on the 24th of June, and having declared on a subsequent day, that the said Lieut. J. Johns was a coward. The Court Martial found him guilty of both charges, and judged him to be cashiered; but, in consideration of his youth and inexperience, and general good character, humbly recommended him to His Majesty's clemency. His Majesty, however, having taken into consideration all the circumstances of the case, deemed it necessary, for the sake of example, to confirm the sentence of the Court-Martial.

In the advertisement of a recruiting party for Light Dragoons are the following most encouraging and persuasive arguments:—You will be mounted on the finest horses in the world, with superb clothing and the richest accoutrements; your pay and privileges are equal to two guineas a week; you are every where respected; your society is courted; you are admired by the fair, which, together with the chance of getting swished to a buxom widow, or brushing with a rich heiress, renders the situation truly enviable and desirable. Young men out of employment, or otherwise uncomfortable—There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; nick it, and instantly apply." &c.

A writer on the subject of trade, makes the following remarks:—

"To the North-West coast of America our trade is but just opening. Furs it affords in abundance: Our woollens and utensils of metal are much wanted by the savage natives. British adventurers from Bengal and from this country immediately, Russians, Americans, and perhaps also a few enterprising Spaniards, now divide this trade. It deserves to be zealously prosecuted from Britain. It may gradually connect itself with the fur-trade of Canada and Hudson's Bay. It opens a vast market for the sale of the coarsest productions of our staple manufactures. Throughout all Europe and Asia, furs both in the natural state of the fur; and when manufactured into hats, &c. are, even now, in prodigious quantity, and at high prices, consumed; and if they could be more abundantly obtained, the use of them would probably become much more extensive. Fish of all sorts are plentiful in those seas, and if it shall ever be found eligible to form at Nootka-Sound, or in any other place on these coasts, a British colonial settlement, oil may there be made with sufficient profit even for consumption in Europe. Interchange with countries in their first progress from savage rudeness to civility must ever be peculiarly advantageous to Britain, because our woollens, leather, coloured pottery, glass, and implements of iron, copper, and tin, are precisely those productions of art which savages and barbarians are the most eager to acquire, and which are the best adapted to the accommodation of their rude modes of life."

MORCE gives the following description of a singular optical illusion, called the MIRAGE.

"The country of lower Egypt is nearly a level plain, which loses itself, like the sea, in the clouds at the extremity of the Horizon. Its uniformity is only interrupted by a few eminences either natural, or fictitious, on which are situated the villages, thus kept out of the inundations of the Nile; and these eminences, less usual on the skirts of the desert; though frequently to be seen on the Delta, and which appears like a dark line on a very transparent sky, are rendered still further visible by the date trees and sycamores, oftener to be met with in such situations than elsewhere.

"Both morning and evening the aspect of the country is exactly as it ought to be; and between you and the last villages which present themselves you perceive nothing but land; but when the surface of the earth is sufficiently heated by the rays of the Sun, and indeed until it begins to get cold towards the evening, the land no longer seems to have the same extension, but to be terminated, to within the difference of

a league, by a general inundation.

"The villages placed beyond that appear like so many islands stationed in the middle of a great lake, from which the spectator is separated by an extent of land, more or less considerable, according to circumstances. You then behold the image of each of those villages reflected exactly as if it were exhibited on a clear surface of water, with only this difference, that the representation is at a considerable distance, the objects are invisible, and the masses alone distinct; in addition to this, the edges of the reflected image are rather ill designed, and such as they would be if the surface of the reflecting medium happened to be a little agitated.

"In proportion as one approaches a village, which appears to be placed in the midst of inundation, the margin of the water seems to recede, and the arm of the sea, separating you as it were from the village, shrinks back by degrees, and at length disappears entirely, and the phenomenon, which now ceases in respect to the first village is instantly reproduced by a new one which you discover at due distance in the rear."

IRELAND. WATERFORD, Oct. 15.

Muscovado sugars at Liverpool on Saturday fell two shillings per hundred weight; cottons are brisk, from the demands which daily come from Manchester, &c.

Amongst the imports of the present week we are pleased to observe a large quantity of the best English cloathing wool, nearly equal to any Spanish of the finest quality, and, perhaps, equally good as that of the second. This is the first British superfine wool imported into this kingdom since the Union of Legislatures took place, and according to one of the articles then agreed on, it was to be entered duty free.

We have also obtained an entry of superfine Spanish wool, and other valuable prime materials, collaterally from some of the ports of England, but in the first instance chiefly from Spain, and its foreign possessions.

MAYNOOTH, Oct. 15.

Last night this town was most splendidly illuminated for the Ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace. The Duke of Leinster's country residence appeared most brilliant, the lights being disposed with great taste; five pitch barrels were given by his Grace to make bonfires; the blaze of which could be seen for many miles off, which operated as an example all over the adjacent country.

AMERICA. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

STRANGE CONDUCT!

"At a Circuit Court of the U. States, at the District of Maryland, held at Baltimore in November, 1799, the Grand Jury indicted Capt. Levin Jones for the murder of William Davis, on board the Brig David Stewart. Process as usual was therefore issued to apprehend Jones, who fled to the West-Indies.—Application was made to President Adams, for a Nolle-Prosequi; but though a number of Jones's friends warmly interested themselves, that President, steadily persisted in his refusal to grant it.—Immediately after the election Mr. Jefferson, the application was renewed to him, with success, and all further proceedings against Jones, were stopped by a Nolle-Prosequi, and he is now walking at large in the city of Baltimore!!!

It is but justice to say, that many of the Democrats in Baltimore are highly offended at the President's conduct. An influential and warm friend of Mr. Jefferson "was so enraged that he took the President's Portrait from his parlour, and gave it away, declaring he would not bear the sight of so unjust a man."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7.

Major SCHAEFFER.

John A. Schaeffer, who (in consequence of a notice respecting him in the Mercantile Advertiser) was arrested some time ago as a swindler, was on Saturday arraigned at the Bar of the Circuit Court now sitting in this city, on a bill of indictment found against him by the Grand Jury for Forgery. His trial occupied the chief part of the

day. Mr. Hoffman, the Attorney-General, conducted the prosecution on the part of the people; Messrs. Cadwallader D. Colden & Washington Morton, were the Counsel for the Prisoner. The jury after retiring nearly two hours, brought in a verdict of Guilty.

Further measures are taking in Pennsylvania, to promote the cultivation of the vine.

A silver mine has been discovered, about 140 miles from Cincinnati up the Ohio. It is calculated that 100 wt. ore will yield 100 ounces of fine silver. The vein has been traced 15 miles.

December 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Savannah, dated 18th Dec. 1801, to his friend in this city.

"Our city still remains dull. Cotton lately has taken a fall.—The planters will bring none to market. Rice and Tobacco bear a tolerable good price. Provisions of all kinds are very high."

Proposals are issued in Philadelphia, by Joseph Scott, for publishing a new Evening Paper, to be called *The Independent Wig*.

Five Indians, with an Interpreter, arrived at Baltimore the 24th inst. in the Mail Stage, on their journey to Washington, to visit the President. Among these are the LITTLE TURTLE, principal Chief of Miami tribe, and a chief of the Pattawattami tribe—the remaining three are of inferior rank.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.

The Brig Ceres, Capt. Peters, arrived at this port last evening in 40 days from Bourdeaux. She sailed on the 22d of Oct. A French Gentleman who came passenger in her, informs that a French fleet, with 16,000 men on board, was on the eve of departure from Brett for St. Domingo.

December 11.

St. Domingo.

Toussaint has published an official recital of the events which occurred in St. Domingo, from the 19th Oct. to the 4th of November. A considerable part is taken up with an account of his journeys to establish Courts and attend a Wedding. He says, that in his contest with the rebels his orders were to kill none that could be taken alive; but it was difficult to restrain the indignation of his brave comrades who wished to exterminate the whole of the revolted. At Plaisance, none were spared who had spilt the blood of the whites or of the loyal. The rebels at the Cape named one Santorge as their chief. The revolt was principally in the quarters of Aluel, Limbe, Port Margot, Marmelade, Plaisance and Donon. The activity of the Generals attached to the administration, and the number of faithful troops they had, soon suppressed the insurrection. Gen. Myole, being strongly suspected as the principal was arrested. Gen. Flaville was also put under arrest. Toussaint entered Cape Francois Nov. 4, bringing with him 40 prisoners, 13 of whom were soon after shot on the PLACE DES ARMS. The conspiracy originated in the northern part of the Island and was directed against the government and the whites. To inflame the blacks, it was said the governor had sold them to the whites, and that Myole alone had refused to sign the agreement. Toussaint promises that "the blood of innocence shall be avenged, and that justice shall be so rigidly executed as to deter the most daring."

The last accounts from France, state, that 16,000 troops were prepared to sail from Brett for St. Domingo.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, October 30.

"The act granting permission for the importation of West-India produce from the United States, cease in six weeks from the meeting of Parliament (which time will expire about the 10th of December.)"

American vessels appear to be in demand in France, since the peace. The ship Trumbull, has been sold at Bourdeaux for 40,000 dollars. She was bought in the United States for 24,000 dollars.

The Virginians are seriously alarmed for their safety. The slaves once more seem disposed to give their Master's a practical lesson upon the doctrine of

Liberty and Equality. This was to be expected. Brissot first preached those doctrines, for the benefit of the West-India slaves; and we well remember in what manner they understood them.

December 18.

On Wednesday morning last, about 2 o'clock a dreadful fire commenced very near the scene of the conflagration on Saturday evening last, and destroyed among others, the very buildings which the efforts of the citizens then preserved. The paper which contained the acknowledgements of the then comparatively fortunate individuals, announced the new fire, which destroyed the residue of their property. The buildings in the neighbourhood were of the most destructible materials, and although the wind was N. W. the flames spread in every direction. By the best information we could collect the fire was, at first, discovered on Burditt's and Hichborn's Wharves, which are partly separated by a small dock! and there appears to exist no reasonable doubt, whatever was the motive, that the fire was designed and caused by some infernal villain or villains, upon whom we hope the severe hand of justice will soon have an opportunity of inflicting that degree of punishment which our law directs. Perhaps the atrocious incendiaries were prompted to the horrid deed, by the expectation, that the moment of distress would afford an opportunity of plundering without disturbance in any other parts of the town. Several stores were broken open and attempted near Purchase street. Unprecedented villainy! To destroy a hundred thousand dollars worth of property, for a booty of one hundred!!! To have such miscreants among us must occasion the deepest sorrow and anxiety—and we hope will produce a vigilance that will lead to their detection or prevent their depredations.

The progress of the fire was not stopped till about six o'clock; and its course had destroyed upwards of 40 houses, stores, &c. beside two vessels laying at the wharves.

NORFOLK, Dec. 11.

Arrived the British sloop Dart, Capt. Hatchard, 30 Days from St. Vincent's—rum and molasses—William Pennock. Capt. Hatchard touched at St. Kitt's and St. Thomas's, and has brought intelligence, that on the 14th of Nov. (the day after the receipt of the news of Peace at Guadaloupe) a general insurrection of the Blacks took place; after having taken the government of the island into their own hands, they appointed a mulatto chief, and dispatched Gen. Lacroffe, their late governor, in a small schooner bound to France. The schooner was captured, shortly after sailing by an English frigate, and sent into Martinique, to which place many white people are said to have escaped. Those who made resistance were massacred; but the fate of those who did not, is at present unknown.

FRENCH WEST-INDIES.

The intelligence in the last Centinel, of the revolution at Guadaloupe, is confirmed; and the Proclamation of the black Commander in Chief has been received. It is addressed to the citizens of the United States residing in that Island;—promises them security; and the preservation of the stipulations of the Convention between France and the United States.—It also announces the establishment of perfect tranquillity.

From Norfolk (Virginia) Nov. 27.

Reports from Petersburg state, that the recent conduct of the Negroes near that city, threatens the public tranquillity;—and that patrols of citizens are established.—[To prevent what?—The "spasms of infuriate man, seeking thro' blood and slaughter his long lost liberty?" Is this the fact?]

"When is this epidemic revolutionary mania to cease? When will this subterraneous fire be checked or extinguished? When will its volcanic eruptions no longer spread terror and distress amongst the quiet and the well disposed? Never, while the evil spirit of democracy continues to feed this destructive element with fresh fuel, and to blow up the flame with its noxious breath.

"Let our southern patriots our flaming republicans, contemplate the scenes which their new philosophy threatens to produce amongst themselves—let them remark the precautions tenured on which their property in human flesh