much shorter cut than through the Turkish Asiatic provinces. With all the facilities that the Porte could afford him, an expedition which should sail from Portsmouth at the same time that he put his army in motion from Dalmatia, would reach Alexandria many weeks before him. Vast and astonishing as his enterprizes have been, so extravagant a project as this could have scarcely engaged his waking thoughts.

A mail from Gottenburg arrived yesterday. The general opinion in Sweden is, that a war with Prussia is inevitable. The army in Pomerania has taken a new and advanced position; considerable reinforcements were expected at Stralsund. Notwithstanding this expectation, and whatever hostile demonstrations Prussia may make, we are persuaded she will never act with vigor against Sweden, as long as the latter is protected by the alliance of Russia.

An English messenger, (not Mr. Basilico) sailed from the Downs on Saturday, for France.

July 23.

Late on Monday evening a person landed at Deal from Boulogne, with dispatches from lord Yarmouth at Paris; and early yesterday morning he arrived in town, at Mr. Fox's house in the Stable Yard. A cabinet council was soon after held at Mr. Fox's office in Downing street, at which the lord chancellor, lord Grenville, viscounts Sidmouth and Howick, earls Spencer, Fitzwilliam & Moira, lords Ellenborough and H. Petty and Mr. Windham attended.

So great was the exigency for the council, that a messenger was dispatched to lord Sidmouth at Richmond Park, to require his lordship's attendance.

Parliament will be prorogued by commission this day. Reports are in circulation, but we know not on what authority, that some allusion will be made in the speech from the throne, to the recent intercourse between this country and France.

Mr. Fox was able on Monday to take a walk round his garden, and passed a very good night.

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FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, OF JULY 22.

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Queen's Palace, July 21.

James Munroe, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, having received new letters of credence, giving him, jointly with William Pinckney, Esq. the character of Ministers Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries from the United States, they had this day a private audience of his Majesty, to deliver their said credentials.

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LONDON, July 16.

PEACE.

It was easy to foresee, that to make a peace, under our present circumstances, would be attempted. Whether any progress has actually been made in a negociation, I have not the least knowledge, and indeed I have not thought it worth while to make a single enquiry upon the subject; but, if peace should take place, I do not think it difficult to predict what will be the outline of it, and what will be its no very remote consequences. The assertion in his majesty's declaration against Prussia, joined to Mr. Fox's speech upon the subject, will render it very difficult for the ministers to make any peace which shall not provide for the restoration of Hanover to the king, as elector thereof; and, indeed, there were some persons, who, at the time, hesitated not to pronounce, that this declaration was advised by the ministers with a view of providing themselves with something to which they thought Bonaparte would be induced to consent, and which, at whatever expence purchased, would furnish them with the grounds whereon to say: "see here; we have carried our point! We said we would have Hanover back, and "we have got it." Nay, upon perceiving that the Moniteur kept a cautious silence upon this part of Mr. Fox's declaration, there were not wanting certain refiners in politics to assert, that the French foresaw this declaration some time before it was made in England, and that, so far from being displeased at it, it was the very thing that they wished to hear from our ministry. Be this as it might, my opinion is, that, if peace should take place now, every thing will be sacrificed to this object. Upon the state of the continent of Europe, except as far as regards Hanover, we shall not, in my opinion, be allowed to say one single word; and if we are allowed to have a footing there, it will be because the French are convinced, that by leaving Hanover in the hands of our Sovereign, they shall always have a bridle in our mouths. They have, at all times been ready to restore Hanover, and this upon the maxim of Madame de Pompadour, who, in one of her letters, observes, that "this electorate seems to have been intended by Providence as the means of checking the insolence of these haughty islanders, who being by nature secure from all danger except that which may approach them from the sky, have been, luckily for France, seized with the mad vanity of having an appendage within six days march of the frontier of their only formidable enemy." "This Hanover," says she in another place, "this dear little spot in the north of Germany, will yield us, at the peace, an abundance of sugar and coffee."—So will it be now, if Hanover be re-obtained. Not only shall we give up all the islands we have taken since the commencement of this war; but, I shall be greatly deceived, if the Cape of Good Hope, and Malta, or either of them, be retained by us. Mr. Fox says he will not give up a particle of our honor. But not to observe upon the latitude of this phrase—not to observe upon the great variation which its sense will admit of when applied to different circumstances; I must be allowed to fear, that, if peace be now made, Mr. Fox will not be able to keep his word. The thing to be attended to, is however our safety, and where is the man who believes that the power of France remaining what it is, our safety can be provided for without maintaining a force equal in expense to that of the force we now maintain? Without having such a force always in existence, does any man think that a peace with France would last a year? And, if a force so expensive is to be maintained, what relief will the nation derive from peace? "What then, would you do," some one will say, "would you keep on war for ever, and that, too, because you declare that we are unable to keep on war?" No, I am not for keeping on war for ever. I am for peace, as soon as it can be obtained with safety, and I never have declared that we are unable to keep on war; but I have declared, and now repeat the declaration, that it is my fixed opinion, that, without a great reduction of expense, it is impossible for this country to carry on the war for only a very few years longer. And if this be the case, the only question that remains to be determined, is, how is this reduction to be effected? I believe, there is but one way, namely, by greatly reducing the amount of the dividends paid upon the national debt—but, before we come to this, let all other means of reduction be resorted to, and if they be resorted to, there is a possibility of avoiding altogether the calamities which would arise from a great reduction of the dividends, and there is a certainty of postponing the date of these calamities.—We have lately seen numerous instances, in which the public money is wasted—we have had, and we now have before us the causes of the heavy taxes that are imposed; the causes of that personal inconvenience and distress that vex and weigh down the nation, that disincline the people to exertion, and that in various ways, really incapacitate them for it. Great saving may be made without any injury whatever to the strength either of the government, the navy, or the army; and if this object were effected, who does not perceive, that it would produce more effect towards inclining the mind of our enemy towards real peace than all the loud talking that our ministers can make use of? The French emperor knows our situation as well as we do. The pig iron tax has not given way to the brewery tax, and this latter to another without its being known at Paris. It is well known there, that our ministers are at their wits' end for the means of raising the necessary supplies. It is very well known there, that a paper money, impossible to be redeemed by specie, pervades our country; and it is equally well known, that, in such a state of things, a trifling cause of alarm may prove fatal to us. Therefore, it is absurd to hope, that during this state of things, the enemy will ever be inclined to such a peace as shall give us real tranquility. Unless a great reduction of the public expenses take place, the paper money must go on augmenting in quantity, and with it must go on augmenting the chances against such a peace as can alone be desired by any friend to our safety and to the permanence of the government. In short there appears to me to be three things, one of which must take place; namely, unconditional submission to the enemy; taxes collected at the point of the bayonet: or, a great and speedy reduction in the national expences. Of the two former many people would scarcely know which to prefer; for what, will they say, could the enemy do more than collect taxes from us at the point of the bayonet? The alternative would be a cruel one, indeed: but, we have it completely in our power to avoid both these, and by adopting, and by rigidly adhering to a plan of economy. This should be the great object of the ministers. They should bend all their talents this way. They should endeavor to find out, and they should never rest till they had actually found out, men to make a reform in every branch of the public expenditure. Real services should be well paid for; and of all services none should be so well paid for as those which might enable the ministers to save the public money.

Cobbett's Register.

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PARIS, *July 7.*

M. D'Oubril, the Russian envoy, actually arrived here yesterday at 3 in the afternoon. He alighted at the hotel Crange Bateliere.

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VIENNA, *June 29.*

We are positively assured that M. D'Oubril's full powers and instructions relate not only to the affairs of the Russian prisoners, but that this minister is authorized to open negociations for concluding preliminaries of peace. Some days before this minister's departure from Vienna, M. Anstetten, counsellor to the Russian legation, set out from this city for Petersburgh, with important dispatches.

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HAMBURGH, *July 12.*

We are assured that Bonaparte has ordered marshal Bernadotte to march his corps into the country of Hesse Cassel. The elector having refused ten months ago to lend five millions of rix dollars to France, and Napoleon being in want of that sum, Talleyrand has advised that measure as the only means to extort it from that prince. However its success is not quite certain, as it is very well known that the elector, who has never been a friend to Bonaparte, has guarded against his rapacity by sending his treasure to Berlin.

In the same manner the elector of Saxony has been summoned to lend six millions of rix dollars to the French emperor, and as he has also refused the loan, it is apprehended that Bernadotte has been directed to pay a visit to the Grune Gevelb, who is now at Dresden.

The new constitution of the German empire is daily expected at Ratisbon.—It is already known that the three imperial cities of Hamburgh, Lubeck and Bremen, will be under the immediate direction and control of Bonaparte.

M. Bourienne has given notice to our venerable Senate, that the political superintendance of the French theatre in Hamburgh, belongs to him, in consequence of orders to that effect that he has received from the same prince who has sent him as his minister to the circle of Lower Saxony.

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HAGUE, JULY 4.

A committee of their high mightinesses, consisting of M. de Vos Van Steenwyk tot den Hoogethof, President, M. Twent Van Raaphorst, and M. Cuypers, members, and M. Couperus, the secretary, accompanied by two state messengers, had a solemn audience of his majesty yesterday, in the palace of the Wood, and presented the following answer to his majesty's speech of the 23d June:

SIRE,

The assembly of their high mightinesses hasten to testify to your majesty their sincere gratitude for your condescension in appearing among them, to unfold, in the presence of the Representatives of all the departments and great towns, your profound foresight and elevated views.

The spirit, energy, and patriotism of the speech, with which your majesty closed the memorable meeting of the 23d of June, will never be forgotten by the assembly. Be pleased, sir, graciously to accept this assurance of the feelings of respect, confidence, and perfect attachment, with which that impressive ceremony has animated us. The idea of the importance of the views we have solemnly made shall henceforth be ever engraved on our hearts, and we shall consider it a sacred duty to realise the flattering expectation which your majesty has formed of our zeal, patriotism, and fidelity.

The character of the people of this country, who are as prudent in their transactions as constant in their attachments, and who have always been celebrated for their fidelity and obedience to the laws, is a pledge that the destiny of our nation will be forever confirmed under the shield of a guardian throne.

Yes, Sire! honor and virtue, which are the real supports of the throne, have, among our fellow citizens, survived so many years of sacrifice and revolution. The people of this country have not degenerated from the character of their forefathers, and the call made by your majesty on all true Dutchmen shall not be made in vain.

The period of political revolutions is irrevocably past. It would be folly not to profit by the instruction which events and experience have afforded us, respecting the form of government best suited to our present circumstances, and to the extension of our territory.

Your majesty has sketched out to us the nature of that form of government and unfolded its principles with a victorious force of reasoning founded on facts. A stable, upright, and paternal administration, such as that we may with full confidence expect from the care of your majesty, will prove the most effectual means of re-animating the national spirit which so many shocks and changes have almost entirely extinguished.

Among the numerous advantages which must spring from the inviolable bonds by which we are united with that sovereign who disposes of the fate of Europe, we reckon with pride the national independence, of which the Dutch have always been particularly jealous! We participate in the pain which your majesty feels, in consequence of your separation from him, who, as a protecting angel, is admired throughout the whole universe, and venerated in France. Be, Sire, henceforth all ours, and rely upon all our efforts to lighten the honorable, but weighty duty with which your majesty charged yourself when you ascended the throne of Holland.

WASHINGTON CITY.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has enlarged his tavern considerably for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; his stand being on F street opposite the Bank and very near the public offices. He flatters himself from the advantage of his situation and the reasonableness of his charges, with the strict attention to business, to give general satisfaction.

THOMAS THORPE,

June 20—wtf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen about the 8th of July Two BAY HORSES, one near sixteen hands high, shod all round, six or seven years old, his tail bobbed, and I believe a small star, used to the draft—the other a bay with his hind feet and legs white, about fifteen hands high, 10 or 12 years old, short switch tail, his shoes had been taken off, being somewhat lame, has a white spot on one of his buttocks. The above reward will be given on their delivery to me.

DANL. CARROLL, of Dud'n.

Washington, August 20—w4w

TO RENT,

On very low terms, FOUR convenient Two story brick DWELLING HOUSES directly south of the Six Buildings.

Apply to

T. H. GILLISS.

Washington city, Aug. 15—wtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Boston, Sept. 1.

BRITISH NAVIGATION LAWS.

Among the important measures which have engaged the attention of the British Cabinet, during the late sitting of Parliament, is that of suspending the British Navigation Laws. This act, which has probably passed both branches of the government, meets with much severe remark from the London editors. Bell's Weekly Messenger, in commenting on this step, thus arranges its objections.—

"1. It is an unnecessary innovation upon an established practice,—an immediate and direct sacrifice of much good,—and as such would require the proof of necessity, and a greater good, for its suspension.

"2. It necessarily deducts a most considerable branch from the carrying trade, and as such must either withdraw an equivalent of the capital now employed in the Shipping trade, and thus proportionally diminish the shipping of the country; or if the same capital be from necessity continued, when the demand has so considerably fallen, the profits of the ship owners must be reduced almost to nothing, and thus the ship Trade will be in a short time absolutely deserted.

"3. To supply our colonies not only in American shipping, but with American produce, is a manifest injustice to our own Colonies. That the merchants of Canada will be ruined whilst the Americans of Maine and New-England are enriched at their cost.

"4. That the opening of the colonial market to the American beef and pork, must most seriously affect the Irish provision trade;—that the Americans are nearer, & paying no taxes, no insurance, and building their vessels so much cheaper, they can bring their provisions to the colonial market at half the expence, and therefore at half the price, of either the English or Irish merchants. That the latter therefore must be ruined in the competition, and must be more or less injured in proportion as this competition is more or less introduced,—*i. e.* as the trade is more or less opened.

"6. That the American vessels being admitted into the colonies, will find no difficulty in introducing contraband articles, to the manifest injury of the fair trader in the Islands, and the British importer or manufacturer.——That teas and East-India produce are in America subject to no tax, so that the inducement to contraband trade on the side of the Americans are irresistible.

"6. Finally, that this opening of the colonial market is the first link of an insurrection which we know not how far it may extend."

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Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Philadelphia Register from his correspondent, dated

LONDON, July. 2.

"The Leopard of 50 guns, sailed from Spithead, on Saturday last, June 28, with orders for the recal of the Leander, which is to return to England, under the command of captain Reggett, the present captain of the Leopard; and an enquiry will ensue on the conduct of the captain of the Leander on her arrival.

"A similar misfortune had occurred on the coast of Portugal, of which intelligence was received last week; and the Portuguese government have proceeded so far as to detain the Richmond Gun brig, until satisfaction is made for this, and several other subjects of complaint. An enquiry is directed to be made."

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The Duke of Bedford, since his arrival in Ireland, has dismissed majors Sirr, Swann, and Sondes from their official situations both at the Castle and as public Magistrates at the head of the Police in Ireland. This change in the Police is one of the greatest steps to create popularity in Ireland that could be taken. He has also ordered the salaries that they received from the revenue to be given as an augmentation of salary to the officers and soldiers attending the City of Dublin. His Grace was also pleased to confess that he felt his person and family more safe in the absence of the said Magistrates than with them.—

London paper.

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Wilmington, N. C. August 26.

We have witnessed the most violent and destructive storm of wind and rain ever before known here. On Thursday evening last the gale commenced at N. E and increased by degrees until Friday about 10 A. M. it then became a hurricane and blew with the utmost violence; on Saturday at day light the wind began to veer, and about 7 A. M. settled at S. W. and continued until 12 or 1 o'clock, when it seemed to abate, but did not subside until between 5 and 6 in the afternoon. The tide rose to a height heretofore unknown; the wharves are much damaged; the loss in dry goods, salt, sugar, rice, lumber, &c. is beyond conception and cannot be ascertained. When the wind shifted to S. W. it seemed to threaten universal destruction, the gable ends of three brick houses were washed or blown down; many wooden buildings were considerably wrecked and some unfinished ones entirely demolished. Mr. Isaac Faldwin was killed by the falling of an old burnt wall, and we hear that several negroes have been killed and one drowned on the plantations in our vicinity. As far as we have been able to obtain information, the crops of corn, peas, rice, &c. are almost entirely destroyed. The falling of trees and breaking up of bridges having suspended the communication between the town and country, and the stage not having arrived, we are unable to give an account of the extensive and distressing losses inevitable throughout the district, and we fear the whole state.

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COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY.

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Nassau, Tuesday, August 5, 1806.

Before the worshipfull HENRY MORETON DYER, Esq. sole judge and commissary.

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STORK, CORNELL, Master.

For sentence on second assignation.

Mr. Armstrong, solicitor general, prayed the claim by him given (in behalf of Hersey Bradford, of Bristol, Rhode Island, merchant) to be admitted and the ship, cargo, and private adventure of the master to be restored. Mr. Wylly, his majesty's advocate general, prayed the said claim to be rejected, & the ship, cargo and private adventure, to be condemned. His honor the judge having heard the said claim and proofs read, and advocates and proctors on both sides thereon, rejected the said claim with respect to the said ship and cargo, and by interlocutory decree pronounced the said ship and cargo to have belonged, at the time of the capture & seizure thereof, to enemies of the crown of G. Britain; and as such, or otherwise subject and liable to confiscation, and condemned the same as good and lawful prize to his majesty's schooner Redbridge, lieutenant Edward Burt, commander, and the private ship of war Fancy, John Mackie, commander; admitted the said claim, with respect to the private adventure of the master, pronounced the same to belong as claimed, and by further interlocutory, decreed restitution thereof to the claimant.

The cargo of this ship, consisting of jerked beef, was brought from Buenos Ayres to Bristol, in a ship called the Ann, from which ship upon her arrival at Bristol, the same was immediately transshipped on board of the Stork, for Havanna. It did not appear that the property upon such transshipment had been really and bona fide altered, the goods not having been landed at Bristol, nor any duties paid on the importation of the same, which with other concurring circumstances, induced the court to consider this case as a continuous voyage from Buenos Ayres to Havanna, merely touching a neutral port, for the purpose of deceiving belligerent cruizers as to the real destination from the first setting out on such voyage.

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BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS. JULY 2.

VACCINE INOCULATION.

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Lord *H. Petty* rose in order, pursuant to notice which he had formerly given, to call the attention of the House to the subject of the Vaccine Inoculation. Though this was no political subject; yet it was one so important to the health & to the very existence of multitudes of the human species, that it was as well worthy the attention of the Legislature, as it certainly promised perhaps to eradicate that horrid disorder called the small pox. He would not enter at present into any minute detail on this discovery, as it had on a former occasion been brought before the House by his predecessor. This interesting discovery had been the result of the labors of one eminent physician, who had been for 30 years solely occupied in bringing it to maturity. He began so early as the year 1777, and by a slow gradual progress brought it to what it was now. In 1783, he thought of extending it by inoculation, & hoped by this means to effect the total extinction of the small pox. In 1798, after its beneficial effects had been in some measure ascertained, it was submitted to the public, and began to be generally diffused. In that year it had been adopted in America, not only among the white inhabitants, but also among the Indians with all the success that its greatest admirers could hope for. By the exertions of his royal highness the commander in chief it had been diffused over the coast of the Mediterranean. It had spread also in Russia and in Prussia. But what he wished particularly to call the attention of the House to, as it was the circumstance that made the strongest impression on his mind, was, the success which it had met with in the Austrian dominions. He begged leave to mention one fact. In the year preceding the introduction of the Vaccine inoculation, the deaths at Vienna, by the small pox, had been 835. In 1802, this discovery having been previously introduced, the number was reduced to 61. In 1803, to 27; and in 1804, to two persons; so that the annual saving, by means of this discovery in that city, was 833 persons.—Yet after this it was melancholy to think, that when the progress was so rapid on the continent of Europe, and even in China, the motion in this country should rather be retrograde. This had been owing to some objection that had been made to the practice; but even these very objections furnished a strong argument for the proposition which he was about to submit to the House. But these objections