before the House of Lords, to be passed. On Tuesday both House will be prorogued.

The Leeward Island fleet has safely arrived. This agreeable intelligence was communicated to the admiralty office by Telegraph, and soon after conveyed to Lloyd's.

The hon. Mr. Erskine is to set off for America immediately, as Minister from this country.

The Marquis of Douglas will set off on his embassy to the Court of Petersburgh in the course of the next week.

Lord Caledon goes out Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Bernard accompanies him as chief secretary.

Part of the troops intended for foreign service, have been ordered to embark at Ramsgate immediately. Several regiments have already embarked, and are in the Downs.

His royal highness the duke of Sussex, is certainly going to Jamaica. This measure has arisen from his ill state of health, which requires his residence in a warm climate; and from motives of political interest, which demand the establishment of a viceroyalty in that island. The government of Jamaica, it is thought, next to that of Ireland, is the best thing under the crown.

The commissioners of military inquiry are at present, we understand, engaged with the medical department of the army; they begin with the general hospitals, the immediate department of the surgeon general, and they commence enquiry from the year 1794, when the British army was on the Continent.

Mr. Cobbett, it is said, is to start for Westminister.

MR. FOX.

There is little hope, we understand, that Mr. Fox will ever again make his appearance in St. Stephen's Chapel. The authority upon which we state this, and we do it with sincere and profound regret, is too good to allow us to entertain any doubt of the accuracy of the information. Mr. Fox is not worse, but his disorder is of that nature to preclude any prospect of his being able to encounter the fatigues of his Parliamentary duty.—His illness is not confined to one complaint, but consists in a complication of disorders, which have produced a very alarming effect upon his constitution.

The disorders under which Mr. Fox is now afflicted, is pronounced to be a confirmed dropsy, and considerable apprehensions are entertained for his safety.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

There is every reason to believe, that the publication of some part of the proceedings in the important investigation to which we have alluded more than once, will not be much longer delayed. We understand the exalted object of the charge has written to his majesty, imploring, in the most earnest manner, that he will be graciously pleased to order the whole of the proceedings to be submitted to the world.

The result of the inquiry into the foundation of the rumours respecting a high and illustrious lady was not made to his majesty yesterday. It is now believed that no report will be made on the subject.

July 4.

The usual message from his majesty previous to the termination of the session, was yesterday brought down to both Houses of Parliament. A vote of credit will of course be granted to enable his majesty, in the words of the message, "to defeat the enterprizes of the enemy, and provide for the exigency of public affairs." It is supposed the session will not continue above 3 weeks longer.

The latest accounts from the Mauritius, received via the cape, mention that great preparations were making at the island, for a vigorous defence against an attack by the English, which was seriously expected; they had collected provisions in store for 9 months. Gen. Decaen had made large contracts for tents, and other military equipments, for a great number of troops, which were daily expected from France.——Port North West was full of Danes, Spaniards and Americans.

July 8.

We just hear that Mr. Fox has passed a bad night, and is worse this morning than he was yesterday.

Last night a vote of credit, to the amount of 2,400,000*l.* was agreed to by the House of Commons, in the committee of supply.

The following new arrangements are at length finally concluded, viz.

Lord Minto to be governor general of India.

The right hon. Thomas Grenville to be President of the Board of Controul, with a seat in the cabinet, and earl of Lauderdale to be lord keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, vice the Duke of Gordon.

The day before the Packet sailed from Lisbon it was reported, that the expedition, which lately proceeded from the Cape of Good Hope, (supposed at the time to be destined to the River de la Plata) had really gone against the Mauritius, an account of the surrender of which might soon be expected. It is not stated through what channel this intelligence reached Lisbon.

The Dutch Royal Court Gazette, of the 3d inst. mentions a fact of considerable importance, it states, under the head of intelligence from Vienna of the 18th ult. that M. D'Oubril and received his passports on the preceding day, and was making preparation for his journey to Paris.—One of the French Journals even asserts, that M. D'Oubril is at Strasburgh, on his way to Paris. This would certainly indicate an approximation between France and Russia.

LONDON, July 3.

Valentine Jones esq. charged with malversations in the West Indies, to the amount of 80,000*l.* and upwards, has given bail in the court of king's bench, himself in 20,000*l.* and four sureties in the remaining amount, for his appearance on the day of trial. The prosecution is at the instance of the lords of the treasury.

The Hamburgh paper of the 25th ult. contains, under the head of intelligence from Paris of the 17th of June, a circular letter from the minister of marine to the commandants of the different French ports, authorising them to "take the embargo off all Russian vessels detained in consequence of the hostilities between the two countries, and to allow such vessels to depart." This order is dated the 9th of June, the day after the termination of the dispute respecting Cataro, and the mission of M. D'Oubril, were announced in the Moniteur. These circumstances give it the appearance of authenticity, and yet we have not been able to trace the decree upon which the order is founded, in the French papers, which we have received to the 22d ult. We should have expected, that all possible publicity would have been given to a measure, indicating the probable termination of the differences between the two countries, and that such an opportunity would not have been neglected by the literary retainers of the French government. Possibly, as there was nothing for the order to act upon, for, we believe, there was not a single Russian vessel detained in any of the ports of France, it might not have been deemed adviseable to give too much eclat to a measure which at the most, can only be considered as an empty compliment.

Letters from St. Petersburgh, received by the last Hamburg mail, mention, that great changes were expected to take place in the department for conducting foreign affairs. It was also rumoured, that some alterations was intended in the constitution of the Senate.

An interesting conversation took place last night in the House of Commons on the subject of Vacine inocculation, occasioned by a motion which lord Henry Petty brought forward, for the purpose of obtaining the opinions of the first medical men in the kingdom as to the truth of this great discovery. His lordship, as well as every other member who spoke, appeared to be fully persuaded, that its utility was unbounded. The great object of the present motion appeared to be, to remove the prejudices that lately began to prevail in this country against Vaccination.

JULY 8.

The funds yesterday, after various fluctuations, left off at the same prices at which they opened. This morning they experienced a depression of one per cent. in omnium, and of one half per cent. in the consols. Some very large sales were made by those who had previously bought to an immense amount. Those who bought so largely last week may themselves in some measure have been the cause of the depression since Saturday. They held out the most confident assurances that peace would be signed immediately—nay, so decisive was their tone and language, that they fixed almost the day and hour. On Thursday last they said that negotiations had advanced so far that a message from the Lord Mayor might be expected in the course of the morning, and that of course it would be immediately transmitted to Lloyd's.

To Lloyd's, therefore, persons crowded from all quarters. The great room was filled; all in expectation of the messenger from the mansion house. The seats and benches which would enable the persons occupying them to hear most distinctly the message read, were warmly contended for. No message came; and the hopes then held out not being realized, many began to think, either that some obstacles had occurred in the negociation, or that it had entirely broken off. The fall since Saturday is said to have been principally occasioned by a rumour that France had demanded a reduction of our navy to a certain number, a demand which of course would not be complied with. Then, as Lord Holland had not set off on Saturday or yesterday, it was supposed that he would not set off at all. His Lordship may rest assured that the speculators watch his steps well and that the most eager and minute inquiries have been made at Holland house as to his baggage, and whether any preparations are making for a long journey. It is now rumoured that his lordship will not set out until the next week. Basilico, the messenger, is gone back to Paris, he set out on Saturday evening, and sailed in the Basilisk gun brig on Sunday. As he is directed to make all possible speed, and as he made the last journey to and from Paris in less than a week, it is supposed that he will return by Friday. Another report in circulation is, that Basilico will bring back the passport for Lord Holland, who will set off about Monday or Tuesday. The principal terms having been, according to report, arranged, his Lordship will have little else to do than give them an official form and sign them. They would arrive in this country, according to the wishes and intentions of ministers, after the prorogation of Parliament.

Undoubtedly some notice may be expected to be taken of the negociations in his majesty's speech upon the prorogation. It may be said in it, that his majesty having received, or having made (which ever be the fact) proposals of peace, is employed in negotiation, which he hopes to bring to a favorable issue, and to make peace upon terms consistent with the honor, the security, and the interests of his majesty's dominions, but it is probable the session will not be permitted to close without a question being put to his majesty's ministers.

Having thus published the rumors which have been circulated with regard to peace, (not pledging ourselves either for the truth or falsehood of any of them) we shall publish another rumour which has reached us since writing the above, it is—That the negociations are broken off; and that ten battalions are immediately to be sent out upon a secret expedition.

Courier.

The following circular letter has been sent by the French Minister of Marine to the commanders at the different French ports:

CIRCULAR.

"PARIS, June 9.

"SIR,

I acquaint you, that according to a decree of his Majesty of this date, the embargo is taken off all Russian vessels detained in consequence of the hostilities between the two countries, and that it is his majesty's pleasure that all such vessels be at liberty to depart."

This measure must be considered as indicative of a speedy adjustment of the differences between the two countries. M. D'Oubril was expected to have left Vienna for Paris some time ago; but from the frequent conferences that have taken place between him and Mr. Adair since the arrival of the latter in the Austrian capital, it should seem as if M. D'Oubril had been directed to remain there for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Adair previously to his departure for Paris.

What probability is there that Great Britain can make peace, in the present posture of affairs, upon honorable terms? Bonaparte would give us Malta we have little doubt—would he consent to our keeping the Cape of Good Hope? From his late declaration to Holland we should infer that he would not. But would the surrender of Malta, the Cape and Pondicherry be deemed a peace honorable to this country? They are desirable possessions, it is true, but need we make peace to procure them? We have all of them in our hands, and we know that the whole power of France cannot wrest them from us.—But is Russia, is G. Britain to desert the king of Naples, the victim of his alliance with us? Are we to make his misfortunes a source of profit to us? That is, are we to obtain the absolute surrender of Malta or any other place, on condition of acknowledging the new king of Naples? The minister that would do such an act, would deserve the curses of mankind. If peace be made without the complete re-establishment of the king of Naples in the possession of all his territories, that peace can neither be honorable to G. Britain nor to Russia.

Whilst the rise of the funds would induce us to suppose that peace was at no great distance, the state of affairs on the continent, the projects which Bonaparte has lately executed, and the designs he has just developed, would forbid our entertaining the slightest expectations of peace. For under such circumstances can any one expect to make peace upon honorable and advantageous terms? When we refer to the motives that made Russia take up arms, will any man say that any peace she can negociate can be honorable?—That she cannot at present oblige Bonaparte by force of arms, to measure back the gigantic strides he has taken, may be true. But why sanction them by negociating peace with him? Russia has nothing to fear from France? And with respect to commercial relations, she well knows that France cannot do without the produce of her territories: the iron, the sail cloth, the hemp, flax, pitch, tar, timber, &c.

MUNICH, JUNE 12.

A French courier, who passed through here, was the bearer of passports for M. Oubril.

Within 14 days or three weeks, the French army will begin to break up, and leave Bavaria.

Our political relations with the court of Petersburg have, it is true, been interrupted by the circumstances of the times; but the family intercourse and the direct correspondence has not thereby sustained any real detriment. The latter, joined to the new pacific disposition of the Russian cabinet, promises us the speedy restoration of the former.

MUNSTER, JULY 11.

The following notice was this day published here: "I hasten to inform the merchants of the Royal Westphalian provinces that, according to a rescript of baron Von Stein, minister of state, dated Berlin, the 5th of June, the English government allows the navigation of the Baltic to remain undisturbed, and the passage of neutrals in the ports of the North sea, is permitted—Also, that the navigation (according to which no foreign ships can carry the productions of their country to England) is suspended with respect to neutral vessels, with cargoes from neutrals ports.

"V. VINCKE

President of the Chamber of Commerce."

These few articles, if attentively perused will be found to contain matter of importance. They shew in the first instance, the pacific intentions of the emperor of Russia: for if Bavaria is forgiven, the offences of France must be forgotten. The intercourse between the Russian, English and French ministers, however indirect between the two latter, put the question of a pacific negociation beyond an speculation and doubt. The result of those conference has by this time reached M Talleyrand. Lord Yarmouth may therefore be expected to return in the course of the week charged with some fresh overture from the French minister.

DUBLIN, JUNE 27.

An article from Stetten, of the 17th June says, "the Russian consul yesterday gave notice on the exchange here, that the king of Sweden would not permit even Russian ships with Russian property to come out of the harbor of Swinemunde. He hoped, however, to be shortly able to announce an alteration in this measure."

Touissaint, late captain, and Jean Bernard, late a lieutenant in Touissaint L'Ouverture's army, and who accompanied him to France, the lords of the admiralty have generously ordered to be conveyed home in the Wolverene sloop, which is under orders to take a convoy to the West-Indies They have been sent from the Voluntaire on board the Wolverene.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Thomas Blount, Lemuel Sawyer and John Culpepper are elected representatives in Congress for the state of North Carolina.

Matthew Lyon, John Boyle, John Rowan, R. M. Johnson, Benjamin Howard, and Joseph Desha, re-elected members of Congress, for the six districts of Kentucky.

The 1st inst. was the day appointed by law for choosing the Electors of the Senate throughout the state of Maryland.

Montgomery—Robert P. Magruder and Upton Beall, esqs. are elected.

For Prince George's—Walter Bowie and Edward Calvert, esqs.

For the city of Annapolis—Benjamin Ogle, esq.

Capt. Davis, arrived at Baltimore in 40 days from London, brings prints of that place to July 23. No further developement of the negociation relative to peace had been then made. Couriers still continued to pass between France and England. The Prussian ambassador, Jacobi, was about to depart from England. Calais had been bombarded and considerably injured by the English. It was reported that a Treaty had been formed between France and the Porte, admitting the former to march troops thro' the Turkish territory to Egypt. War between Sweden and Prussia was deemed inevitable. Mr. Fox was getting better. Mr. Munroe and Mr. Pinckney, in their new diplomatic characters, had a private audience of the king on the 21st of July.

New York, Sept. 2.

Captain Blagge, who arrived here yesterday from Leghorn, informs, that on the 20th June, off Malaga, he passed through a convoy of 22 sail, with troops from Gibraltar, for Sicily. On the 28th, Lieutenant Governor Fox, commandant of Gibraltar, and suite, sailed in the Orion, of 74 guns, for Messina, to take command of the forces in Sicily. At the same time two convoys, one from Cork, and the other from Portsmouth (in all 62 sail) arrived at Gibraltar, with troops, in place of the De Rolles and the 42d regiment, both of which were to embark immediately for Sicily. It was rumoured at Gibraltar, that sir Sidney Smith, commanding the blockading squadron off Naples, had taken the 3 small islands of Vecchia, Procta, and Capra, laying in the mouth of the bay of Naples; and that he had sent to admiral Knight at Gibraltar, for gun boats, as he medicated an attack on Minorca.

Sept. 3.

The Quebec Gazette of 31st July contains an article for the encouragement of the growth of hemp in Canada, from the society of arts in London. This article informs that the premiums are extended one year further, and certificates are to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1807, for importations, and till November, 1807, for the lands planted with hemp. The medal 100 dollars for the highest number of acres, not to be less than five acres—80 dollars for the next greatest quantity, 60 for the next, 40 for the next and 20 for the next, not less than four fifths of an acre. This is a subject which will not probably be forgotten by our western states, which naturally produce hemp, for which an increasing demand is sure. While some societies, to give a wider diffusion to knowledge, freely bestow their publications, agriculture may claim the same generous assistance.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1806.

The French frigate Veteran, under the command of Jerome Bonaparte, has arrived off Annapolis. The remainder of the squadron under Admiral Woillenaix, consisting of Le Patriot 74, L'Eole 74, Le Foudrayant 74, L'Impeteux 74 and Le Casfart have put into Hampton Roads.—The Veteran is dismasted, and has thrown several of her guns overboard.

Norfolk, August 29.

Captain Driver, who arrived here this morning from Algeziras, which place he left on the 23d July, informs us, that it was said that the Spaniards were immediately to enter Portugal; that thirteen regiments at Algeziras were in readiness to march for that object, at a moment's notice. In our marine list, our readers will perceive that the Spaniards have commenced the old system of depredation on American commerce. Our treaty with Spain, says, that free ships shall make free goods, unless these vessels were laden with contraband articles, there could be no legal cause of condemnation of their cargoes.

The United States ship Constitution, was at Algeziras the 23d of July.

We are sorry to observe, and as our readers will perceive by the ship news, that the effects of the late gale, have been so destructive on the coast.

Last evening anchored in Hampton roads, the French frigate Sybelle, of 40 guns under jury top-masts, having lost them, and otherwise damaged in the late gale. The Sybelle was not of Jerome Bonaparte's fleet originally, but of commodore L'Hermitte's squadron, which did so much damage to the British trade on the coast of Africa, and composed of the following ships: Regulus of 74 guns,

President and Sybelle, of 40 guns each, Serveillient brig, sent home.

Sept. 1.

Yesterday morning the French frigate Cybelle, mentioned in our last, came up into the harbor; on passing Fort Nelson she saluted with 21 guns, which were returned by an equal number.

Respecting this ship, we learn that on the 19th ult. in about 20, 60, lat. 64 lon. in company with the Regulus of 74 guns, and the President of 44, they were encountered by a violent hurricane at S. E. to S. which compelled them to scud for nearly five days, in which they lost their mizen-mast, main-top-mast, quarter pieces tore off, and the ship generally much injured. The last that was seen of the Regulus and President, they were scudding before the gale.

From information, in which we place confidence, we can say that this squadron had never joined the fleet commonly called Jerome Bonaparte's.

On Friday last a French 74 gun ship came to the capes and proceeded up the bay. She was seen on Saturday morning going under New Point Comfort to anchor. This ship has lost all her topmasts, and appeared to be otherwise much injured. There has not been any person from her, but we understand it is the Patriot, one of the fleet to which Jerome Bonaparte belongs. Other accounts say it is the Regulus, which from comparing every account, we should think most probable; we shall probably know certainly in the course of the day.

New York, Sept. 4.

The ship Olive Branch, capt. Park, left Bordeaux on the 8th of July, and the River on the 15th. She is the bearer of dispatches to the Government of the U. S. Capt. P. informs us, that a peace between France and England was talked of; but no notice is taken of the probability of such an event in the Paris or Bordeaux papers.

The French papers afford nothing new excepting that the English minister, having been refused admittance to the deliberations of the diet of Ratisbon, had taken his departure for London.

Baltimore, Sept. 3.

Yesterday anchored in Annapolis Roads, his French Imperial and Royal Majesty's ship Patriot, of 74 guns, commanded by commodore Krhom, member of the Legion of Honor, &c.

Commodore Krhom, arrived here yesterday, in a schooner. The French fleet under admiral Jerome Bonaparte experienced a severe gale on the 10th ultimo, which lasted till the 13th. The Patriot parted from the rest of the fleet on the 11th, and is very much maimed, having some of her masts, &c. carried away. The report of the capture of part of the homeward bound British Jamaica fleet, is without foundation—nor is it known what course the French fleet has taken.

LEONARD TOWN
JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

ON the 2nd Tuesday in October next, a PURSE of Forty Guineas will be run for over a handsome course—heats four miles, free for any horse mare, or gelding, agreeable to the rules of the club & on the following day a Purse of 20 Guineas will be run for over same course, heats two miles, free as aforesaid, only excepting the winning horse of the preceding day.

By order of the Club,

R. J. MILLARD, Sec.

Sept 2—eptr

PROPOSALS

FOR a Contract to supply fresh BEEF for the Navy in ordinary, for six calendar months, will be received at the Navy Yard, Washington, until Saturday the 13th inst.

THOMAS TINGEY, Commandant.

Sept. 3—1w

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——w4