

ambassador from Rome, afforded us reason to expect that such a measure would be immediately adopted.

The vessel that brought these Paris papers brought also dispatches to Mr. Otto. The intercourse between the two governments is extremely active, and the state of the negotiation has, it is rumored, induced the French minister for foreign affairs to delay his departure for Paris for a few days.

The French funds are rather higher—they are at 47.

The mails from New-York and Halifax, which arrived yesterday, brought no intelligence of importance. The success of the British fleet in the Baltic, and the death of the emperor Paul, have had a very sensible effect upon the politics of America.

A letter from on board L'Immortalite, dated off Brest, June 18, states as follows: "We have been off this place near six weeks, and for the greater part of the time at anchor, within about six miles from the entrance of the harbour. When we got under way to look in they gave us plenty of shot and shells. We had a bit of skirmish the other day, singly and alone, with two of their frigates, La Furieuse and Syren, the first of superior force, the latter very little inferior. They were close under their batteries, but we cut up their rigging pretty well, notwithstanding; and I make no doubt could we have got them from their shelter, we should have at least taken one, if not both. We have not the least expectation of being relieved, or going into port, till their fleet come out, as we are supplied with beer, water, &c. from Plymouth."

Admiral Lord Nelson arrived yesterday at the admiralty. After visiting the hospital at Yarmouth, where he arrived on Monday in the Kite brig, he gave each of the nurses a guinea for the care they had taken of the wounded seamen; his lordship went to Nelson's hotel, and partook of some refreshments. He was there waited on by the naval and military officers, and the principal inhabitants of the place, who were all anxious to pay their respects to the hero; after which his lordship set out for town in a post-chaise and four. The horse and chaise were decorated with ribbons, as were also the postillions, who were in sailor's dresses, the master of the hotel officiating as one of them.

Captain Porter of the 23d dragoons, and lieutenant Ogden, of the 17th dragoons, left town on Sunday evening for Plymouth, in order to embark with the troops for Egypt. The former gentleman volunteers his services.

At a court of common council held yesterday at Guildhall, Mr. Garrat, of Bridgeward, informed the court that at their next meeting he would move as follows:

"It appearing from the best information that the farmers and dealers in corn are still withholding the grain from the regular markets, and the price of course continually on the advance—Resolved that an humble petition be presented to parliament, humbly praying that a survey of all the grain from which bread is made, be immediately taken, and the returns made by each proprietor or possessor, on oath, throughout Great-Britain, specifying the separate quantities of wheat, wheat flour, barley flour, oats and oat meal, rye and rye flour, likewise that the different grains unthreshed, be returned to the best of their knowledge and belief of what is supposed they will produce when threshed."

A fleet of 107 sail for the Baltic, sailed from Sheerness on Friday.

Corn Market, Mark Lane, July 1.

This day the market continues very brisk at Monday's prices, a number of country buyers being at market. Oats quick sale; wheat 100s. to 120s. Dantzic wheat 144s. to 154s. red wheat 124s. to 127s. rye 50s. to 60s. short small oats 31s. to 43s. 6d. fine do. 32s. to 45s. malt 50s. to 75s. price of flour 110s.

STOCKS—July 1.

Three per cent. red. 60 3/4—Acct. 62.—Omnium 6 3/4 prem. paym. 10.

PORTSMOUTH, June 30.

The following ships, bound on a secret expedition, returned from Cowes, with the troops, and last night sailed from Spithead, for the place of destination: Argo, of 44 guns, capt. Bowen; Carysfort, of 32, Drummond; Majestic, of 74, Gould; Alexander, of 74, Dixon; Champion, of 64, Stuart; Warrior, of 74, Tyler; and Cygnet, of 18. These ships are furnished with flat bottom and gun boats, and it is generally believed they are to take possession of the Brazils.

LONDON, June 22.

The opinion of a negotiation being opened between England and France gains ground daily, and is authorized by the frequent conferences between Mr. Otto and our minister; he had yesterday a conference with lord Hawkebury. Hardly a day passes without dispatches from Dover to Calais, and from Calais to Dover.

June 27.

Mr. Otto has resolved not to go to Paris, since in the course of the communications he has had with lord Hawkebury he has found much moderation, and a spirit of conciliation on the part of the British government. [Morn. Chron.]

All the vessels which were at Plymouth, ready to put to sea, received orders on Wednesday to join the Channel fleet immediately: this order was carried to them from the admiralty by a courier extraordinary. They write from that place, that the movements of the French fleet in Brest have redoubled the activity in preparations for defence, which were making in the maritime department at that port.

June 29.

The emperor of Germany has refused to acknowledge the king of Etruria, until the indemnifications to the grand duke of Tuscany are settled.

HAMBURG, June 22.

It is generally believed here and elsewhere, that the English ministry regard a peace between that country and France as very distant, notwithstanding insinuations to the contrary given by Mr. Addington, at the last session of the house of commons. The English ministry, who regard a peace with the northern powers as certain, cannot fail of being more hard in their conditions with France, since a duration of the war will increase the prosperity of their commerce. It is also generally believed that the French will find a peace only in London, as they found a continental peace at the gates of Vienna. Now, an undertaking of this nature will require long preparation, and peace will still be retarded many years, unless there should happen in England one of those great revolutions, which no human prudence can either foresee or prevent; and which must necessarily result from imperious circumstances, such as the discontent of the people arrived at a certain height—an overburthen of public contributions—and a too great augmentation of the armed force. It must be acknowledged, that, in effect, the British government has, under this triple point of view, trusted her fortunes too much to chance, to the danger of public liberty. Her sea and land forces bear no proportion to the population of the three kingdoms; and it cannot be wondered at that the nation should want bread, when it is considered that the royal marine consists of 120 or 130,000 men, able to bear arms; that her merchantmen give employ to nearly double that number; that her colonial possessions and her conquests employ 100,000 national soldiers, including the army of Egypt; that Ireland requires 100,000 armed men, including the militia of the country; and that the coasts of England and Scotland are guarded by 200,000, with the regular militia. Here are nearly 800,000 men taken from agriculture and manufactures; and it is considered that their population is reckoned at 5 or 6 millions of males at most, of whom two thirds are to be deducted for those under 20 and above 60, it will be found that the country employs in its defence or commerce a third or nearly of the able-bodied men; so that there remain little more than 15 or 1,600,000 men to attend to agriculture, manufactures, arts of all kinds, liberal professions, trade, sciences, the administration of civil affairs, &c. &c. These calculations, should the English ministers sometimes reflect on them, would occasion serious alarms.

PARIS, (14 Messidor) July 2.

The government has purchased for the museum of national history the library of the late Mr. Lheritier, the celebrated botanist, who was last year assassinated at the door of his house.

We learn from good authority, says the *Clef du Cabinet*, No. 1629, that the emperor has made a formal declaration at Paris, "that it is impossible for him to execute the plan of indemnities for the secularizations, which had been agreed upon between the republic and himself; and that he would leave the affair to the republic, if it would take the trouble upon itself."

The last letters from Vienna, on the contrary, assure us that the plan of indemnities and secularizations has already been communicated to Mr. Hugel, Imperial commissary near the diet of the empire; and that it will be submitted in a few days to the deliberations of the diet.

Letters from Germany and Italy agree in saying, that the actual negotiations which are carrying on between the first consul and the holy father, have principally for their object to put an end to the schism of the French clergy. "We expect," they add, "to see realized the vow which Benedict XIII. (and not Benedict XIV. as was mentioned this morning) expressed to the father of Montaucon:—*Less Gallic liberty, and less ultra-montane pretensions, and we will put things on their proper level.*" It must be acknowledged that these Gallic liberties, and these ultra-montane pretensions, are expressed in an ancient manner which we did not expect to see revived at the present day.

RATISBON, June 21.

The most profound silence is observed on the subject of the indemnifications; but the negotiations are not the less active. Some politicians conceive that this calm covers and precedes a final and definitive resolution. The great powers are never in the wrong!

NEW-YORK, August 27.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated August 5, received by a merchant in New-York.

"There are official accounts in town of the French having landed 400 men in Dominico from Guadeloupe. They have met with a repulse from the militia, and it is expected they will all be taken prisoners."

The brig Tartar, Rogers, arrived at this port yesterday, in 50 days from Greenock, which place she left on the 6th July, and brings Glasgow papers to the 4th.

The British government (as captain Rogers informs) have offered to the French republic the preliminaries of peace, which have been published, and which captain R. says he read in a Greenock paper, but neglected to bring it out with him.

Respecting Egypt, the great bone of contention, and the principal obstacle to peace, we find little in the papers we have received except vague rumours. Several accounts speak of an engagement having taken place there in the month of May, to the disadvantage

of the English, who were said to have reembarked; but these are contradicted in the official dispatches from lord Elgin, and in private correspondence subsequent to those dispatches—One circumstance appears, however, to be generally agreed to—that the French still retained Alexandria, and that the prospect of reducing it had not brightened since our last advances from that quarter.

Immense quantities of American corn, meal, flour, and rice, are advertised in the Glasgow papers to be sold at auction, agreeably to the act of the British parliament offering a bounty on those articles. We have taken the trouble to calculate the contents of each individual sale; and find that the aggregate quantity advertised to be sold between the 26th June and 16th July, is,

24,295 bushels Indian corn,	}	flour,
959 barrels Indian meal,		
9086 barrels	}	rice,
650 half do.		
414 tierces	}	rye meal.
994 half do.		
507 barrels	}	
11 half do		

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

We understand, that letters by the Columbia, from Amsterdam, announce, that in consequence of the very flattering prospect of peace, trade had experienced a considerable depression, and that the market for produce there was extremely dull.

CHARLESTON, August 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated June 25, 1801.

"Mr. Addington, with an intention of bringing about his grand and darling object, a speedy peace, and at the same time an honourable one, is at present preparing an extensive expedition against the West India islands yet in possession of the enemy—this fleet is to consist of six sail of the line, ten frigates, and two sloops of war, with about forty sail of transports, which are to be joined by the ships already on the Jamaica station: the troops intended for this expedition are to be chiefly drafted from old regiments that have been injured to hot climates. Their first efforts, it seems, are to be directed against Porto Rico, which is to be succeeded by an attack upon Guadeloupe. The command of the army, it is thought, will be given to general lord Grey; at least, from his local knowledge of the West India islands, he has of late been frequently consulted. It is not yet even conjectured who will take the command of the fleet. This will show you in what estimation we hold the French marine, when at this time so considerable an armed force is about to leave the country—the harbour of Brest is almost filled with the combined fleet, which is at present ready for sea."

WASHINGTON, August 28.

COMMUNICATION.

We learn, that the late Mr. Robert Randall, who departed this life on the 5th June last, at his seat near this city, in the 50th year of his age, has left, by his last will and testament, the principal part of his estate, estimated at upwards of thirty thousand pounds, for the establishment of an asylum for infirm and disabled seamen, to be called the *Sailor's Snug Harbour*. This property, we understand, will be under the superintendance of the governor and chancellor of the state—the mayor and recorder—the eldest minister of the episcopal and presbyterian churches—the president of the chamber of commerce—and president of the marine society of this city, for the time being, who are appointed trustees by the will, and are authorized and directed to commence the operation of this benevolent and truly laudable institution, as soon as the incomes of the estate shall be sufficient for the maintenance of fifty patients of the above description. [N. York Gaz.]

BALTIMORE, August 22.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

A coal mine has been discovered in this county, about eight miles from the city, which promises to render fuel much cheaper to our citizens, than it has ever been procured in this country. All the objections as to smell, which have hitherto prevented the general use of the Richmond and Liverpool coal, are inapplicable to this lately discovered, which is said to partake of the qualities of hickory while burning, both in heat, brilliancy, and smell.

August 25.

The trial of Alexander Kaminsky was yesterday brought on in the criminal court in this city, for forging and uttering notes of hand to the number of twenty-eight, amounting in the whole to 18,300 dollars. The attorney-general had filed against him eight and twenty indictments, to each of which the prisoner plead guilty to the court. And this morning—Kleinschmidt, a clerk and accomplice of Kaminsky, was also arraigned at the bar of the court upon similar indictments, to all of which he likewise plead guilty, and submitted to the court. The judge then sentenced the offenders to fourteen years hard labour upon the roads—a sentence which it is to be hoped will annihilate the practice of counterfeiting and forging, which has already risen to an alarming height in this country.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated at Fort Wilkinson, on the frontiers of Georgia, the 27th of July 1801, to a correspondent in Philadelphia.

"I left col. Hawkins's establishment, near Took-savathree, on the 19th inst. The colonel was in very ill health, being much afflicted with the gout. He being one of the commissioners lately appointed to treat with the southern Indians, had just received a-