

the 20th of June, in lat. 74, N. long. 6. E. fell in with a French frigate, of 40 guns, with an English ship in company, which she had captured, and sunk her in the evening of the 28th June. In lat. 64, long. 3, the Inverness fell in with his Majesty's ships Thames and Phoebe, and gave them the information. The Blanche frigate sailed from Yarmouth the 10th inst. to join the above-mentioned frigates."

JULY 25.

There is no truth in the account brought by the American ship, of a Treaty of Peace between France and the Porte having been announced in the *Moniteur*. We cannot divine either the motive or the object of the fabricated accounts which American ships have of late been so much in the habit of bringing. [See Portsmouth head.]

Yesterday a Cabinet Council was held at Mr. Fox's Office in Downing-street, at which all the Cabinet Ministers, except Mr. Fox and Lord Ellenborough, were present.—It is supposed that the answer to the last dispatches from France were taken into consideration.

We learn from Private Correspondence, that the Emperor of Germany is not so beaten down as to concur in all the changes, the total subversion we should rather call it, which Bonaparte meditates in the German Empire. He has had the courage to protest against the election of Cardinal Felsch, as Co-adjutor to the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 22.

Queen's Palace, July 22.

James Monroe, 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.

Downing-street, July 21.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. David Erskine to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 20.

Yesterday afternoon the Constance frigate, Capt. Griffiths, arrived at St. Helen's from a cruise off Cherbourg. On Thursday afternoon, the Schooner Hope, (American,) P. Woodward, master, was boarded off that port, which she had that moment come out. The master of her declared that he had read in the *Moniteur*, that a treaty had been signed at Paris, between the Emperor and the Turkish Ambassador, by which the former had permission to march his troops through Turkey to Egypt.

HULL, JULY 17.

The arrival last night of the ships *Aleon* and *Hunter*, fully confirms the rumour that prevailed some days ago, of four enemy's frigates being at Greenland. A harpooner belonging to the *Aleon*, boarded an *Hamburgher* on the 27th of June, who said he had been twice very near to one of them: he farther said, that the preceding day he went on board a *Bremen* ship, the master of which said he had been on board one of the frigates; the officers were French and Dutchmen, and that he saw eighteen* sail of English ships lying near the frigates, as if captured.

[* All but five of the whaler men have been heard from, and are safe.]

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURG, JULY 11.

The hopes entertained a short time since of a speedy accommodation between this country and Prussia, seem, for the present, to have vanished, in consequence of some new misunderstanding; the Swedish army in Pomerania has taken a new position, and the Prussian army has again received orders to march thither. The order lately issued at Madrid for shutting the Spanish Ports against all Swedish ships has made a great sensation among the merchants here, on account of the scarcity it will occasion in the article of salt, which is so necessary for the cure of their herrings, and which they have been in the habits of receiving chiefly from Spain.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Advices from the Continent.

The movements of the French armies in Italy portend the speedy subversion of the Papal power and of the authority of that phantom of royalty, the Queen of Etruria.—French troops have taken possession of all the strong places in the Roman and Tuscan territories. The force which they have collected in Dalmatia is daily increased, and a disposition is now manifested, for the first time, to assist the Porte in reducing the insurgent Servians, and raising the siege of Belgrade. It is obvious that Bonaparte only waits for a decent pretext to make an irruption into Greece, and consummate his designs against the Turkish power. It would be more convenient as well as advantageous for him to get admittance under the specious form of an Ally; but if that cannot be done, he will overleap all obstacles and open himself a passage with the sword. If an occasion does not arise, he will not be over-scrupulous about creating one.

An unaccountable rumour respecting the approaching arrival of a British squadron in the Dardanelles, prevailed at Constantinople. Perhaps a consciousness in the Porte that she was about to connect herself with France in a manner injurious to the interests of England, might have produced this apprehension. We see no objects which could bring a British squadron off Constantinople, except to protect that city, or to prevent a French army from penetrating by Syria into Egypt. Extravagant as the rumour received via Cherbourg was supposed to be, it seems a prevalent report on the Continent that the Porte has made an actual transfer of Egypt to France.

It is with much satisfaction we perceive the Russians daily strengthening themselves in the Mediterranean. They have a formidable squadron at present in that sea, which is to be further increased; and reinforcements of troops are on their way to the seven Islands. Notwithstanding the surrender of Cattaro, we shall be surprised if the French get on so fast in Albania as they appear to expect.

Apprehensions are expressed that the determination of the French to occupy Ragusa, so long as the Russians shall keep

possession of the Ionian Islands, may render it necessary for the former to maintain a very large army in Germany.—This intimation may be regarded as decisive of the intention of Bonaparte not to forego the vantage ground he has seized on the confines of Austria. If he meditates the subjugation of Greece, of which we think there can be little doubt, must he not have an army at hand to support his operations in that country, and sufficient to controul Austria, in case she should evince any disposition to thwart his proceedings? From private intelligence which has reached us from the Continent, we have reason to think that the Porte has completely abandoned herself to France, and that she is on the point of concluding a treaty of alliance with her. There can be no stronger symptom of the approaching dissolution of the Turkish power in Europe. From the preparations making by Russia and Austria, as well as by France, we should not be surprised to hear that partition was made, before three months, between these Powers, of all the Turkish European possessions.

Treaty with France and the Porte.

The next arrival of Papers from France will probably bring the terms of the Treaty of Alliance with the Porte. That it has been concluded we have little doubt, from the following intelligence received this morning from Portsmouth:

"On Thursday last the schooner *Hope*, an American, P. Woodward master, was boarded off Cherbourg by the Constance frigate; she had that moment come out of that port. The master of her declared, that he had read in the *Moniteur* that a Treaty had been signed at Paris, between the Emperor and the Porte, by which the former has permission to march his troops through Turkey to Egypt."

The latter part of the intelligence is liable to considerable doubt; but that some treaty of importance has been signed we are persuaded.

[Traveller.]

Bonaparte is making every effort to weaken the Russian influence at Constantinople, and it should seem with considerable success. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople is said to be making preparations for his departure, and, according to letters from Smyrna, the Russian merchants are preparing to leave that city. It is by no means improbable that Bonaparte will produce a war between Russia and the Porte, in which with all possible professions of esteem for the Grand Signior and regard for his interests and independence, he will secure possession of the Morea.

A change is said to have taken place in the Russian Ministry favorable to the French interest. M. Novoziloff has retired; and the King of Sweden having refused the Russian mediation, some frigates are said to be fitting out at Cronstadt, to raise the blockade of the Prussian ports.

It was reported at *Hamburgh*, that the French had at last ventured to make an attack upon *Gacta*, in which they totally failed.

Extract of a private letter from *Hamburgh*.

"The principal news we have here is, that 8000 French have entered Rome, and that the Pope is going to Turin, as also that the Electors Baden and Hesse, and the Dukes of Cleve and Hesse Darmstadt, will be raised to the dignity of Kings."

"The French are preparing, it is said, to send an army of 60,000 men in three divisions, through Asiatic Turkey, to attack the British possessions in the East-Indies."

The *Hamburgh Mail* due on Wednesday last arrived last night. The Montenegrins, assisted by the Russians continue to oppose the most vigorous resistance to the French at Ragusa. A very bloody battle has lately been fought, and Old and New Ragusa are said to be entirely destroyed.

JULY 25.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Yesterday, the Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords, where the House of Commons had assembled, communicated, from a paper, addressed to both Houses of Parliament, as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you that the state of the public business enables His Majesty to close this Session of Parliament."

"We are, at the same time, directed to express to you the great satisfaction which His Majesty has derived from your unremitting zeal and diligence, and from that attention to the most important interests of his Empire; which has been so conspicuously manifested in all your proceedings."

"The measures which have been adopted for the permanent improvement of the various branches of our Military System, your attention to combine these arrangements with the great object of Public Economy, and the regulations which you have established for the speedy and effectual Audit of the Public Accounts, call for His Majesty's particular acknowledgments."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We have it in command from His Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the public service particularly by raising, within the year, so very large a proportion of the necessary supplies; a measure in itself highly advantageous, and which must create, both at home and abroad, the most favourable impression of our national resources, and of the spirit which animates the British people.—You may be assured that the utmost attention shall be paid to the frugal administration of those supplies which you have so liberally granted."

"His Majesty is particularly sensible of the fresh proof he has received of your affectionate attachment to him, in the provision which you have made for enabling the younger branches of his Royal Family to meet the necessary expenses of their station."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty being always anxious for the restoration of peace on just and honorable terms, is engaged in discussions with a view to the accomplishment of the most desirable end. Their success must depend on a corresponding disposition on the part of the enemy; and in every event, His Majesty looks with the fullest confidence to the continuance of that union and public spirit among all ranks of his people, which can alone give energy to war or security to peace."

[A Commission was then read for proroguing to the 28th of August.]

JULY 26.

It is reported in the German Papers, that the Grandees of Russia have attempted to treat the Emperor Alexander in the same manner as his unfortunate father was treated.

The report on the Continent, that the Emperor Alexander, would make a separate peace with Napoleon, is rendered highly incredible from the fact, that in the Paris *Moniteur*, the Court of Russia is charged in severe terms, with having fomented the troubles in the Turkish provinces, for her own interest.

The embarkation of troops for the Grand Expedition, is now completed. Their destination is certainly the Mediterranean, and it is presumed for Sicily.

Whatever progress is made in the negotiation with France, remains only known to the Cabinet Council. Nothing farther has transpired, than that the most perfect good will exists between the two governments—that the Paris Papers breathe a spirit of mildness, and temper, well suited to the opening of pacific discussions.

No accounts are yet received of the actual evacuation of Cattaro, and of its final surrender to the French. The report, that this place has been taken possession of by the English, is entitled to no belief.

Mr. Fox continues to go on in a state of regularly progressive convalescence.

SAINT JOHN, September 22, 1806.

Arrived since our last, Ship *Harry*, Capt. Hunt, from Liverpool, Eng. and Brig *Martha*, Capt. Richards, from Boston.—By the *Martha*, we have received Boston papers to the 11th inst. from them we have copied a variety of English and American Intelligence, which our readers will find in this day's Gazette.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 9.

MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

Capt. LUCKETT, who has arrived at *Alexandria* from *Curacao*, left that place on the 7th of August. He furnishes the following intelligence:—

By an arrival from *Maracabo*, on the *Maine*, on the 5th of August, the following information was received by a letter from a gentleman there:—"We have now at anchor in *Vero Gulf*, two large ships, two brigs, and seven schooners, all of which fleet appear to be armed, have landed some troops and drove our men out of a small fort, which they now have in possession: we have not yet been able to learn whether they be British or Miranda!"

No arrivals at *Curacao*, for ten days before I left it, from any part of the *Maine* near *Vero*; this had caused Spanish vessels to remain nearly that length of time in port for information, with cargoes on board for the *Maine*—*West-India* produce rising hourly at *Curacao*, in consequence of this alarm—coffee 26 sous.—An express failed in company with me for Port Acavello, with the above information. From the lat. 18. to the lat. 31 north, experienced a tremendous sea. In lat. 30, saw great quantities of lumber.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Capt. TRIPP, from *Grenada*, arrived at quarantine, informs, that on the 21st August, in lat. 26, 19, long. 66, 30, seeing a ship dismasted, with shears up to set a topmast, with English colors hoisted half-mast, he bore down for her, while another schooner to leeward hauled up for her:—She proved to be a French 84, having 700 men on board.—The Frenchman ordered Capt. T. to lend his boat on board, which he did; and was surprised soon after to see it return full of men armed, who brought a tow line on board, and made it fast to his main-mast. Capt. T. told them it would tear his vessel to pieces; but he was not heeded. The other vessel, which was commanded by Capt. Grazier, of Boston, then came up, having two officers and five Frenchmen on board. They stood W. S. W. and came very nigh getting about the *Man of War*, and would have, had not Capt. T. cut the hawser. Capt. T.'s sails were torn in pieces, and the Frenchmen, consisting of a Lieutenant, a Midshipman, and six men, took command of the vessel; and mistrusting he intended making a push, hove about for the ship. The Captains of the schooners went on board the ship to find out where they intended going; but could obtain no intelligence; only they wanted to keep the ships head to the West. They had about 60 fathoms cable stuck out of the wardroom, astern, but nobody tended it, to steer the ship; they had got up a main and fore spar masts, but two thirds of the men were lying between decks. One of the crew who could speak English told Capt. T. they were going to make sail, and take him in tow, hand his sails, and steer by him; and that if they could not do any thing with the ship, they were coming all on board the two vessels, which could not hold them with swept holds. Capt. T. then returned to his vessel, amused the Lieutenant, and made preparations for retaking his vessel, and pursuing his voyage. Four of the Frenchmen were put down the hold, and Capt. T. taking command of the quarter deck drove the officer below. In the contest Capt. T.'s mate was pulled nearly half way down the hold by the Frenchmen; but his men hauled him back, felled the hatches down, hoisted out the long boat, drove them into it singly, let them go for the ship, and then made sail to get out of gun shot.

The above ship was Admiral WILLAUMEZ flag ship, *Le Foudroyant*.

MIRANDA'S SUCCESS.

A Kingston (Jamaica) paper of August 12, advises, "that Gen. Miranda, after all the difficulties he had met with, had, at last, effected a landing on the *Maine*, and taken *Coro*. [This place is situated at the bottom of the gulph of Venezuela, 60 miles W. of Lagaira.]

In another account of this affair, it is stated, that after the capture of *Coro*, Miranda, immediately proceeded up the country, and was daily joined by the Spaniards;—that he had been engaged in several skirmishes with the government troops, in all of which he had been successful. It is added that a British frigate had joined his squadron; and that other succours were expected.

FROM RIVER PLATE.

Capt. Collins, of the ship *Arctic*, arrived at Charleston,