

LONDON, August 14.

The state of the Continent of Europe never appeared more perplexed or uncertain than at the present moment. Not a single disarment, has taken place in the countries of the Belligerent powers, nor have the neutrals dismissed a single regiment from their armies of observation. All that has been gained at Luneville is an hollow, armed and suspicious peace; such as was foretold when Bonaparte excluded the Ministers of Great-Britain from the Congress, and avowed his resolution to conclude only a partial pacification with her allies—such a peace as Bonaparte still seems resolved shall be the sole pause and interval in the progress of his ambition.

All the intelligence from the Continent is full of vague hopes and contradictory conjectures—Every thing is alternately denied and asserted; and if one post leaves the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia opposing the French usurpations, the next undertakes to make up the difference, and to indemnify whomever it pleases, wherever it pleases, and in a manner pleasing to every body!!

It really appears ridiculous to give attention to these wild and unauthorized rumours, which show nothing more than the anxious state of men's minds, and the unsettled situation of affairs. No great penetration is required to perceive, that the pretended definitive Peace at Luneville forms no more than an epoch in the war, and an halting place in the march of the Revolutionary Republic. At what moment the truce shall be broken, and the war recommence with increased fury and upon a wider theatre, it is not so easy to predict. It depends upon a combination of causes, not equally powerful or active; and upon a concurrence of interests which is evidently retarded by inveterate habit, and almost unconquerable prejudices.

The liberality of the Underwriters at Lloyd's Coffee-house, in London, to all who merit their approbation, ought not to pass unnoticed. A large silver cup, of exquisite workmanship, value 170l. has been presented by those gentlemen to Capt. Hugh Crow, for his gallant conduct in defending the ship Will, of Liverpool, against a French privateer, on his voyage from Africa to the West-Indies, the 21st February, 1801.

So confident is the idea that the present wide wafting war verges to a conclusion, that omnium rose at the Stock Exchange one per cent on Tuesday last, an accretion which Lord Elgin's favourable intelligence, will by no means tend to deprecate.

From Hull there is the pleasing intelligence, that the adjustment of our differences with the Northern Powers, and the resumption of the Baltic trade, has had already so happy an effect, that upwards of 200,000 manufactures in Yorkshire, who were out of employment, are now at full wages, while the fall that has just taken place in provisions, has changed into gladness the despondency lately observed in every part of that country.

The following very large quantities of grain and flour arrived at Hull in the course of last week, viz.—10,325 quarters of wheat; 5,900 quarters of oats; 580 quarters of barley; 380 quarters of rye; 243 quarters of peas; 934 cwt. of wheaten and 260 cwt. of rye flour. A considerable part of the above has been brought from Quebec and New-York.

An article from Vienna of the 25th of July, states with great justice, that if the fate of Egypt be not decided before the end of June, the war may become very tedious. The Nile, overflows its banks in July and August, so that military operations in Lower Egypt must necessarily be suspended. If the French hold out till then, they have a long period to wait unmolested for farther reinforcements, while from their being accustomed to the climate of Egypt, they will be exposed to fewer inconveniences from the effects of the inundation. If, therefore, no decisive operations take place soon, a considerable anxiety must naturally ensue, and the conquest of Egypt will be found a more expensive and more bloody affair than has yet been calculated. Already it has cost an infinite deal of blood and treasure. Men too must be eager to know the extent of the reinforcements which Menou has received, and the effects they produced.

A complaint has been made by the

French Minister to the Diet of Ratisbon, that the English raise recruits in the Empire.—This recruiting is alleged to be contrary to the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Luneville, and severe prohibitory measures are demanded. This complaint is immediately to be taken into consideration by the Diet.

The following curious circumstance is related upon the authority of several persons who are arrived from France. One of the leaders of the Jacobin Faction had succeeded in procuring to be made a snuff-box perfectly similar to that used by the Chief Consul; but though the fashion of it was imitated most correctly, the artificer had not succeeded in making it open with equal facility.—Bonaparte finding this box on the table, and being inclined to take a pinch of snuff, was astonished to find a considerable difficulty in opening it.—This circumstance struck him so much, that the similarity of the box in other respects had no effect in deceiving him. After a number of vain inquiries among his servants, he sent for a physician, who having chemically analyzed the snuff in the box, declared, that the Chief Consul, had he taken any, could not have survived half an hour.

It is said that the secret expedition under Sir Home Popham, who failed from the Cape of Good Hope early in February, in his Majesty's ship Romney, with the 61st regiment, a detachment of the Royal Artillery, and a division of the 8th dragoons, was expected to its destination the latter end of March. Reports represent the Isle of France to be the object of the expedition.

The letters from Cadiz of the 14th July give the following details of the terrible disaster which befel the two Spanish ships in the engagement which took place in their passage from Algieras:

"The combined Squadron left Algieras on the evening of the 14th of July, consisting of Five Spanish ships of the line, Four French line of battle ships, and three French and One Spanish frigate. The English, consisting of Five ships of the line and a frigate, had sailed before them and taken a station at a great distance, in order not to alarm the combined squadron; but confusion and disorder had in the very beginning of the night arisen among them. The Hermenegildo fired upon the formidable French ship, and killed several, besides wounding 40.—The French Captain saw the error of the Spaniard, and sheered off instead of returning the fire. An English ship then placed herself between the Real Carlos and the Hermenegildo, fired a broad-side on each side, and failed away. These two unhappy ships could not discern the manœuvre of the aggressor, and taking one another for English, began to board, caught fire and blew up; the Carlos first, and the Hermenegildo twenty minutes afterwards. Their explosions produced terrible shocks, which were felt at Cadiz, at a quarter past one in the morning, and were mistaken at first for an Earthquake. Of the Real Carlos but one man was saved—of the Hermenegildo about 40.

"These beautiful three-deckers were almost new, and carried 112 guns. They had each of them above 1200 men on board. We do not yet know what is the fate of the St. Antonio, but it is feared that she has been attacked by the three English ships, taken and carried into Gibraltar; but these are at present but vague fears. There remains at Algieras but the English ship Hannibal on shore, and taken, but it was impossible to make it follow, so bad was its condition.

Miss Robertson, who lays claim to the Falcally estate, turns out to be the daughter of a laundress in the outskirts of the town, and her father, it seems, is porter to an oilman in the city.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from Sir J. B. Warren, which we do not understand bring any thing of great moment. Sir John is on the look-out for Gantheaume, and with a force more than equal to cope with him.

A waggon, loaded with specie, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday, from London, to be sent it is said, in the Leyden and Texel, for our army and navy in Egypt.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office,

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Aug. 26.

Late on Tuesday evening arrived at Fort Royal, his Majesty's ship Bonetta, Capt. Vanstuart. It is with extreme concern we must communicate, that she brings an account of the loss of six sail of the last home-ward bound fleet, and of the Lowestoffe frigate, which happened on the night of the 10th inst. on the greater and smaller islands of Henegga. From the most diligent enquiry we have been able to make, we are enabled to state, that the fleet went off the north-east end of the island, consisted of 96 sail, and that on the morning of the day on which this melancholy event took place, viz. 14 days after leaving Port Antonio, were pretty well collected, in the evening they were very much scattered, and the commodore considerably a-head; the ships then crowded all sail to come up with his vessel, and when very close upon her, the noise of the breakers which surrounded these islands were heard, and in a few minutes the Lowestoffe frigate, with the Jason, capt. Watt, Fanny, captain Melville; Swansea, captain Warden; Bushy Park, captain Brown, and Roslock, Captain Kelly, run ashore, and are totally lost.

The money which was on board the Lowestoffe, is saved, but the purser and five men, who were in a boat engaged in that service, unfortunately perished. B. Waterhouse, and George Bogle, Esqrs. who were passengers on board the Lowestoffe, and about 400 seamen belonging to the different vessels arrived in the Bonetta. The Acasta proceeded to England with all the ships that collected together, which amounted to 18 sail.

Besides the list given above, there is an account of two vessels which ran ashore on Little Henegga, one of them unknown, supposed to have gone down, the other confidently reported to be the Milford, Captain Robley.

By information received by the Florida Packet, only 60 hours from Cape Francois, we learn that an American vessel arrived there, gave accounts of 11 sail being ashore on the Heneggas, and that when she passed the lesser island, one vessel with English colors flying, union down, was at anchor in deep water near to another perfectly aground—she had cut away her masts.

Upwards of 60 sail of American vessels were lying at the Cape, when capt. Wenham sailed.

SEAMEN'S JOURNALS, neatly printed and stitched in Marble covers may be had at this Office.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Dr. CHURCH'S Dispensary, And for Sale at JACOB S. MOTT'S Printing-Office,

A small Supply of Dr. Church's
COUGH DROPS,
(Price ONE DOLLAR.)

A Medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, &c.—A small bottle is sufficient to prove its virtue, and will be found a sovereign remedy in recent cases.—Also his PECTORAL PILLS, which are eminently useful when taken with the COUGH DROPS, for shortness of breath, &c. in Asthmatic and Consumptive cases, giving almost instant relief.—Price 2/6 per Box.

CORDIAL RESTORATIVE

BALSAM,
For nervous Disorders, Debility, Inward Weaknesses, &c.—Price one Dollar and a Half each Bottle.

ANTISCORBUTIC TINCTURE
For the Teeth, Breath, and Scruvy in the Gums, and the Tooth-Ache.—Price one Dollar each bottle.

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
For the cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. and all disorders of the Head, Stomach and Bowels.—Price 2/6 each box.

EYE SALVE
For all diseases of the Eyes.—Price 2/6 each Box.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF SCURVY-GRASS,

For the cure of Sea and Land Scruvy.—Price one Dollar each bottle.

VOLATILE TINCTURE.
An immediate Cure for the TOOTHACHE.—Price 2s. each Bottle.

INFALLIBLE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

For the Cure of Corns.—Price 2/6.

VERMIFUGE LOZENGES
For destroying Worms in children and grown persons.—Price 2/6 each Box.

JOHN L. VENNER

HAS IMPORTED
IN THE MINERAL SPRING, FROM
LONDON,

An Extensive Assortment of
BRITISH GOODS,

Which are opening for Sale at his Store,
on the Market-Wharf.

THESE Goods are perfectly adapted to the consumption of the Country—they have been put up under Mr. VENNER's own inspection, and in a way that enables the Subscriber to sell unusually low, and to warrant the articles in general of a superior quality.—His former friends it is presumed will find it greatly advantageous to renew their orders, they may be assured the business will be conducted in the same liberal manner, and as much to their satisfaction as heretofore.

For the accommodation of purchasers out of town, payments will be received in the Produce of the Country on the fairest terms.

ZALMON WHEELER.

CASH and the highest prices always given for SKINS and FURS.
St. John, 21st July, 1801.

JACOB S. MOTT,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Printing Office in Prince-William Street, the following Collection of
BOOKS—Viz.

BAILEY'S Dictionary, Perry's do; Walker's Geography, Hamilton's Arithmetic, Burn's Grammar, German Miscellany, Cardiphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart, 2 vols. Francomania, Jones's English System of Book-keeping, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. with plates, Gilford's History of France from the earliest times till the death of Louis XVI. 4 vols. with plates, Nisi Prius, History of Tom Jones, 3 vols. Adventurer, 4 vols. Lounger, 3 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. Mystic Cottage, Rural Walks, Haunted Cavern, Nature and Art, Evelina, 2 vols. Moore's Journal, 2 vols. Picture of Italy, Life of Christ, with plates, Pleasure and Health, Valuable Secrets, Count Roderic's Castle, Trader's Assistant, Charlotte's Letters, Golden Treasury, Sacred Extracts, ditto Poems, Literary Miscellany, Anthony Ledger, 3 vols. Triumphs of Temper, Farmer's Letters, M'Ewen's Essays, Franklin's Works, Odiourne's Poems, Brown's Oracle, White's Sermons, Fike's ditto, M'Clures' ditto, Gospel of Nature, Watts' on the Passions, Grey Cap, Benoit's Strictures on Female Education, Boyle's Voyages, Hawkin's ditto, D'Arcy, a novel, Philosophical Dictionary, Rise and Progress, Spiritual Letters, Catechism of Health, Citizen of the World, Socrates out of his Senses, Smith's Geography, Benjamin's Country Builder's Assistant, Poor Man's Help and Young Man's Guide, Art of Fariery, with plates, History of Philip Waldegrave, 2 vols. Polite Songster, New Lively Songster, Musical Banquet, and London Musical Museum.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Children's Monitor, Noble Slaves, Pope's Essay on Man, Divine Songs, Farmer's Daughter, Universal Dream Dictionary, History of Fair Rosamond and Jane Shore, An account of the Pelew Islands, Seven Sermons, Academy of Compliments, Seven Wife Masters and Mistresses of Rome, An Essay on the Church, Hieroglyphical Bible, A Journey to Jerusalem, Youth's Assistant, Christian Hymns and Spiritual Songs, A token for Children, Pamela, or virtue rewarded, Death of Cain, Death of Abel, Economy of Human Life, Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons, Child's own Battledore, Church Catechism, Life of Joseph, Devout Exercise of the Heart, Treaties upon the Covenant of Grace, Baron Trenck, History of North America, do. of South America, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books and Dilworth's Assistant—with an assortment of Prints.

STATIONARY.

Thick Quarto Post, gilt and plain, Folio Thick Post, Demy Ledgers from 3 to 6 quires, Day Books from 1 to 4 quires, Letter, Memorandum and Copy Books, Copy Slips for the use of Schools, Hall's Metallic Memorandum Books, clasped, black and red, Receipt Books clasped of various sizes, Merchant's Letter Files, Blank Cards, Slates, Lead Pencils, Holland Quills and Pens, Ink Powder, Wafers, Sealing Wax and Sand, Penknives and Razors, &c. &c.