However, the king will now take the oath as king of Sweden, and the queen is expected for this purpose at Stra s und.

There has been much talk of the changes that have taken place at St. Petersburgh; what is certain is, that M. and Mad. De Narischkin have quitted the court.

TRIESTE, July 11.

French troops continue to pass, as well as transports of ammunition of every kind which go to Dalmatia.

ENSGHEDE, August 3.

The 65th French regiment of infantry, 40 French artillerymen, with two pieces of cannon, and four waggons, set out on the first inst. one division for Steinfurt, and the other for Bentheim. They are probably destined to take possession of the counties of Bentheim and Steinfurt, in the name of the duke of Cleves, the Prussian troops having quitted their position on the approach of the French. We learn from Ulsim, a little town in that county, that other French troops have arrived from Northhorn; that the Prussians had evacuated Nienhuis; and that the officers of all ranks of the county of Bentheim had been convoked, in order to take the oath to their new sovereign, to be administered by gen. Davoust commandant of the French troops. According to other news from that country, the oath of fidelity was to be administered by two distinguished persons who were every instant expected from Dusseldorf, and who would take civil possession as well of that country as of the country on this side the Ems. The count of Bentheim Steinfurt, will retain all his real and personal property: but two members of the regency at Steinfurt have already taken the oath of fidelity to the new sovereign.

STATE PAPER.

Declaration in council of his majesty the king of Prussia to the assembled deputies of the Hanoverian Provinces.

"Gentlemen,

"By your appointment, your deputy count Von Horseburg, has laid before me your representation of the 3d inst. and I have observed from it, with satisfaction, that you have acknowledged with gratitude my regulations in regard to the Hanoverian states. The additional sentiments therein contained are to me a security, that you will henceforth act to me & my house with the same loyalty which you discovered for your former sovereigns. I therefore have made no delay in more closely learning from your delegates those concerns that were entrusted to them by you, and now communicate you the following answer to the declaration given in by them:

"1 With regard to the secularization of the Abbey of Marienrode, & the representation relative thereto, that not only the constitution of the states thereby suffered an alteration, but that one of the securities thereby appropriated to the public revenue, and the discharge of the public debt, would be withdrawn, should the revenues of the said Abbey be inseparably united with the possession of the domains, contrary to the legal agreement between the impropriators and the states, whereby the revenues accruing from the securalized spiritual foundations shall be distinctly and separately applied to charitable purposes: it shall be observed, that this Abbey legally belongs to Hildesheim, and thus my particular regulation respecting the same can in no ways prejudice the said constitution. Besides, I have expressly established in the Act of Secularization, that in the mean time no change shall take place in respect to the contribution chargeable upon this Abbey, towards the national revenue and the redemption of the public debt. For the rest, as it is far from being my intention to alter the destination of the effects of the Abbey to charitable purposes, I feel satisfied in assuring you, that the special administration of such parts as have been separated from the domains and the applications thereof to such beneficent and laudable purposes, shall be scrupulously continued, and the utmost care shall be taken both to augment these revenues by good management, and to ameliorate the mode of applying them, by the removal of existing abuses.

2. The *ad interim* prohibition of home made salt is to be considered solely as an inevitable regulation of police, for securing an equal supply of that article of primary necessity, and cannot have the apprehended pernicious consequences, since the supply of salt will not thereby be diminished, but will only receive another direction.

3. The continuance of the hitherto existing constitution of the country in general, and

"4. The continuance of the provincial constitutions in particular purpose that a new and more intimate acquaintance with them may be more necessary, than the commission or organization has been able to procure, in so short a period, and under such difficult circumstances. But they will incessantly continue their labors in this respect, and I will not hereafter introduce any arbitrary changes, but such only as may be necessary to unite as intimate as possible the Hanoverian territory with my monarchy, of which it constitutes a part, and to govern it by such laws as have been found, by long experience, and fundamental pillars of the power, the security and prosperity of the Prussian States; where from the established constitution will be so little excluded, that it will much rather be built up and strengthened, as you may learn from the example of the neighboring provinces, Brandenburg, Madgeburg, and Halberstadt.

"3. The petition, with regard to any new modifications, upon which the States, together with other privileged orders, who may, perhaps, have particular knowledge of the subject, shall be consulted, before that introduction, on account of injurious consequences apprehended therefrom, is wholly conformable to the spirit of the maxims of the Prussian government, and will be pursued by the commission of organization in all doubtful cases whatsoever, and without particular instructions.

"Finally, the military regulations, as soon as it can be done with safety, shall be so modified that the greivances of the country, connected with the present extraordinary measures, shall wholly cease.

"From this answer you will infer, and I give you with pleasure, the strong assurances on this head, that my whole endeavors are exclusively directed to heal the wounds, which hitherto unhappy wars have produced, and to render your country completely happy. Neither ambition nor the lust of territory, but solely a conviction founded on experience, that the incorporation of the Hanoverian states with the Prussian monarchy, is obviously necessary for the welfare and security of both, have determined me to this union, and to the sacrifices connected with it. The past has taught you that England cannot protect you, and that you can be protected by Prussia alone. Prussia has now taken upon herself, this protection, from which you have to expect great security of person and of property, as well as the abolition of all oppressive abuses which the distance of your rulers produced. But you must closely unite with a government which has wrought you all these blessings, and support, with counsel and action, a constitution which has been decided upon for your benefit. On the other hand, I will always approve myself your Gracious Sovereign.

(SIGNED)

"FREDERICK WILLIAM.

"*Charlottenburg, June 24, 1806.*"

Banks of the Main, July 26.

Advices from Madrid state, that the fleet now ready for sea in Cadiz is destined for South America, whither it is to convey a considerable number of troops. It was expected to sail about the end of July.

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Pinckney, the American Agent, specially commissioned by the United States to adjust all differences with this country, has not yet been enabled to have an interview with Mr. Fox, in consequence of his indisposition, and Mr. Pinckney has been in England three weeks.

LONDON, August 15.

The prospect of peace is daily lessening. Basilico, the anxiously expected messenger from Paris, with dispatches from the Earl of Lauderdale, arrived at Mr. Fox's office on the morning of the 14th. All that has transpired respecting these dispatches is contained in the following article from the Courier of the 15th.

The cabinet council yesterday was held at one o'clock, and sat till three. It was attended by Lord Grenville, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Spencer, Lord Howick, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Henry Petty, Mr. Windham, and the other cabinet ministers in town, with the exception of Mr. Fox. As soon as it broke up, Basilico was ordered to be in readiness to return to Paris. He set off at half past ten last night. He was not more, it is said, than 48 hours from Paris, having left that capital on Tuesday morning, and not on Monday, as was reported yesterday.

Never perhaps was there a more extraordinary day than yesterday upon the Stock Exchange. Before the opening of the doors, the crowd of brokers was great in the courts and avenues leading to it. The first price of omnium was 9 1-2. It rose upon the idea that Basilico had brought favorable dispatches to 10 1-2, 3 4, and even 11. It fluctuated for some time between 10 and 11. At length between one and two, notwithstanding the wonderful secrecy we hear so much about, some of the brokers, who are looked up to as the best informed, and who were the first to purchase at the commencement of the correspondence with France, came into the market and sold largely. The bulls or buyers were in an instant chap fallen. Those who, a moment before, were all life and spirits, confident of a rise, sunk into gloom and despondence. When the well informed brokers offered their omnium for sale, few would buy till omnium had experienced a depression of two or three per cent. From 10, omnium fell at once to 7 3-4. Fresh sellers came in; the panic encreased, and omnium fell to 5 3-4, and consols to 62. They recovered a little, and left off at 62 1-4 the latter, and 6 1-4 the former.

A variety of rumours, none of them favorable to peace, were in circulation yesterday. The *bears* or sellers were completely 'the lords of the ascendant.' We believe we were correct in asserting, that Talleyrand, under pretence of other more important business (as if there could be no other business of more importance) evaded seeing Lord Lauderdale for some days after his arrival. It was not till Saturday or Sunday that his lordship is said to have had his first interview. On Monday he had another interview. The answer to his dispatches is rumoured to be decisive. It will bring the business to a very speedy decision—perhaps the next dispatches will bring the decision. There is a report that Russia and France cooperate to resist our right of search. Other rumours in circulation state, that a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, had been concluded between Russia and France—that Lord Levison Gower, who arrived yesterday, had brought very unfavorable intelligence with respect to the sentiments of the new Russian ministry towards this country. It was said too that the revival of a maritime confederacy in the north was not unlikely—that Lord Lauderdale might be expected back in a few days, &c. Upon these reports, we cannot of course pronounce with any certainty. It was generally believed, however, that the negotiation was in a very favorable state—that the French had evinced a disposition to protract, and that we were determined not to be the dupes of such a policy, but to order Lord Lauderdale to quit Paris directly, if he should discover that the enemy were resolved to persist in such a disposition.

Mr. Fox, says the Oracle of the 14th, continues to advance every day more and more rapidly to a state of convalescence. After a very agreeable night's rest, he yesterday morning awoke wonderfully improved in his bodily health. He again passed several hours in the drawing room, seeing and answering particular enquirers personally. He also wrote some short letters, read and signed his name to some dispatches, and in fact, began to resume his official duties. His whole family with its extensive connexions, are at last confirmed in their hopes and wishes, that Mr. Fox is now out of danger.

At a council held yesterday at the queen's house, says the Courier of the same date, parliament was further prorogued from the 28th inst. to the 9th of October. But this parliament will, it is reported, never meet again. A dissolution is said to be intended in September.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Two Hamburgh mails, those due on Sunday and Wednesday last, arrived this morning. Sir Arthur Paget, our late ambassador to the court of Vienna, arrived in one of the packets.

M. D'Oubril reached Berlin on the 26th ult. and after a few hours stay, continued his journey to Petersburg.

It is stated in one of the Paris papers that "since the conclusions of peace between Russia and France, all fears of a new rupture between the latter power and Austria have entirely vanished. The consequences of it will likewise appear in the altered motions of the troops as soon as the peace with Russia shall have been ratified, when it is expected that Austria will give her consent to the new Rhenish Federation."

The French have entered the district of Wurtzburgh in great force—with what intention is not stated. Other detachments of French troops are said also to be in motion to advance on the side of the Innvierthel and of Salzburgh, to take possession of those two provinces, in case Austria should persist in refusing the payment of 21 millions, by way of indemnification for the long continuance of the French troops in Bavaria.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Lord Mayor gave yesterday a splendid entertainment to the lord Chancellor and others of the cabinet ministers, in honor of his excellency the Hon. David Erskine the minister proceeding from England to America. There were present on this occasion,

The Lord Chancellor, Earl Spencer, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Windham, Sirs S. Cotterill, W. Curtis, and Charles Price; Mr. Barclay, Mr. Combe, Mr. Munro, Mr. Pinckney, General Lyman, the hon. H. Erskine, T. Erskine, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Wilson, the Lord Chancellor's Solicitor.

After dinner the following toasts were drank:

"The King, and God bless him."

"The Queen, and Royal Family."

"The Prince and his royal brothers, and thanks to them for the honor they have done the city in the present mayoralty by their presence.

"The American ministers present, Mr. Munroe, Mr. Pinckney, and Gen. Lyman: and may there be perpetual harmony between the two countries."

Mr. Munroe begged leave to return thanks for the honor which had been done him, which he did not estimate so much personally, as with regard to his country. There existed a thousand reasons, he said, which mads it desirable for him to promote a becoming feeling of good-will between Great Britain and America; but while he must be considered a true and faithful servant of his republic, yet no personal exertions on his part should be wanting to preserve that cordiality which was so essential to the interests of the two countries; and he begged leave to drink all their good healths.

Mr. Pinckney observed, that he accorded perfectly in the sentiments that had been expressed by his colleague, and that no endeavors on his part should be wanting to promote the good understanding which ought ever to subsist between Great Britain and America.

The next toast was—

"The Lord Chancellor of England, and may the name of Erskine and the trial by jury ever be united."

The Lord Chancellor returned thanks. He said, he felt it to be the highest honor, that he could enjoy, to have his health drank and introduced in the manner it had been at the head-quarters of the city of London, a city where he had many opportunities of using the talents which he possessed in support of that law which was the admiration of the world and which was so admirably executed by his noble and learned friend present, whose health he would take the liberty of proposing.

The health of Lord Ellenborough having been drank—

His lordship thanked the company for the honor they had done him, so much beyond his deserts.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

The latest official information from the Westward, down to the 30th of August at Natchitoches, states that the Spanish forces, after having remained from the 10th to the 19th of Aug. within 17 miles of that place, fell back on the 19th to the Bayou Pierre, a post not heretofore delivered to the U. States, and about 60 miles from Natchitoches; where they still remained.

It was considered as doubtful whether this retrograde march was occasioned by the want of provisions, in which they were very deficient, or whether it indicated a purpose to retire permanently beyond the boundary of the territory delivered to us.

Governor Claiborne had reached Nachitoches on the 24th of August, and was making arrangements for calling out the militia in case of necessity.

General Wilkinson had passed thro' Fort Adams for Nachitoches. He expresses a hope of being able to induce the Spanish governor to withdraw his forces without resorting to coercive measures; and a confidence in case he should not, of being able to compel him.

Mr. Freeman, after ascending the Red river about 600 miles, has returned, with his exploring party, to Nachitoches. Although it was contemplated that he should proceed farther, yet owing to the season and lowness of the water, he had reached the highest practicable point, and would have voluntarily returned in a few days, independently of the menace of the Spaniards.

The democratic citizens of a large number of the wards of the city of Philadelphia, and of some of the districts of the county of Philadelphia, have expressed their opinion in favor of the re-election of THOMAS JEFFERSON as PRESIDENT of the United States, and have appointed committees to unite in framing an address to him requesting him not to decline being a candidate for the Presidential chair at the ensuing election.

The resolutions adopted at these meetings all evince an unshaken attachment to Mr. Jefferson, and confidence in his administration of the public concerns. We give them entire.

RESOLUTIONS OF WALNUT WARD.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to meet such committees as have or may be appointed by our democratic brethern of the other wards of this city, for the purpose of addressing the President of the United States, requesting his consent to be put in nomination for the presidency, another constitutional term, after the present has expired and to devise such measures as they may think the most eligible to promote this most desirable object, and others having a tendency to advance the democratic interest.

Saml. Carswell, John Vallance and Anthony Taylor, were appointed the committee.

CEDAR WARD.

Whereas an opinion has been circulated that our highly esteemed President and fellow citizen, Thomas Jefferson, intends retiring from all public employment, at the expiration of the present presidential period, and whereas in the opinion of this meeting it would be highly detrimental to the cause of democratic republicanism and the general interest of the United States for our country to be deprived of the services of so able and valuable a character. Therfore,

Resolved, that Caesar A. Rodney, James Stuart and Clement Humphreys, be, and they are appointed a committee to meet with the committees who are or may be appointed by the different wards of the city, for the purpose of drawing up and forwarding to the President of the United States a respectful address, requesting him not to decline being a candidate for the presidential chair at the next ensuing election for that very important office.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is a duty highly incumbent on the democratic citizens not only of this city, but of the union, to come forward and express their opinions, approbatory of the meritorious and unremitting services of the President of the United States, in as much as many who have pretended, and do still pretend, to be his friends and advocates of democracy, have actively joined hands with the federalists, the open and avowed enemies of our government, as at present administered, and the constant and malevolent aspersers of the character of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence.

MIDDLE WARD.

On motion, *Resolved,* That this meeting highly approve of the measures proposed by the meetings of our democratic brethen of the other wards in uniting to draw up an address to the president of the United States, signifying their entire satisfaction with his highly meritorious services to his country and earnestly soliciting that he will not decline being a candidate for the presidential chair, at the next ensuing election. Whereupon Thomas Leiper, Peter Graventine, and R. Patterson were appointed a committee on the part of this ward for the above purpose.

CHESNUT WARD.

Resolved, As the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, for his wise system of pacific policy with regard to foreign nations, for the salutary measures of releasing the public from odious and unnecessary taxes, and for the general scope and intention of his principles of government; is entitled to the confidence, and that, should he be willing to serve his country at the next general election, he merits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That a committee of three citizens from this ward be now appointed to meet any committees that may be appointed by our fellow citizens of the other wards of the city, for the purpose of addressing the President, soliciting his re-acceptance of the public confidence and trust.

Resolved, That William Duane, Samuel Meeker, and John Miles, be the committee for the purpose specified in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the committee of this ward be authorised and required to support any address, which shall be confined to the purpose expressed in these resolutions, but that they be not authorised to support any address, which may directly or indirectly convey an approbation of any other person than the President.

LOWER DELAWARE WARD.

Resolved, That whereas committees have been appointed by several wards of the city, for the purpose of addressing the President of the United States on the subject of his again accepting the Presidency, (after his present constitutional term expires) and this meeting placing full reliance in his administration, and believing it of importance to the interest of our country, that he should continue to preside over our councils.

Therefore, *Resolved,* That James M'Glathery, Briton Estill and George Slesman be a committee to meet such other committees, as may be appointed from other wards, to address the President, requesting his consent to be put in nomination for the next presidency.

LOCUST WARD.

Resolved, That Trench Coxe, Hugh Ferguson and John Smith, be a committee to join other committees from the respective city wards to address the President of the United States, requesting his consent to be put in nomination for the presidency for another constitutional period after the present has expired, and to devise any other measures which they may think the most eligible to promote the desirable object and any other having a tendency to promote the democratic interest.

SOUTH WARD.

Resolved that Walter Franklin, Dr. James Reynolds and John L. Leib, be a committee to meet committees appointed by the other wards for the purpose of addressing Thomas Jefferson on the subject of his re-election as president of the United States.

SOUTHWARK.

When certain characters under the cloak of hypocrisy are covering their designs, and with Janus faces declaring their attachment to the present administration, their conduct disproves the declaration, for a union with the federalists the open and avowed enemies of democratic principles, fully developes their character and proves their wishes in unison with each other, and that their united efforts centre to destroy our much esteemed president, whose undeviating virtue would still preserve the just rights and privileges of the people.

A combination so shameful in its nature and dishonorable in practice, must meet the detestation of every true democratic republican, and we place a firm dependence on the patriotism and abilities of Thomas Jefferson, our present chief magistrate, who we trust will always counteract the machinations of his and our enemies, we hope that the opinion in circulation of his intention to retire from office at the expiration of the time for which he has been elected is premature, and that he will again consent to serve us, therefore,

Resolved, That Robert M'Mullen, Wm. Linnard, Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. James Engle and John Thompson, (grocer) be a committee to meet other committees who are or may be appointed by the different wards and districts of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the purpose of drafting and forwarding a respectful address to the President of the United States, requesting that he will not decline becoming a candidate for the important office which he now holds, when his present time shall expire.

DEMOCRATIC YOUNG MEN.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Democratic Young Men, of the city and county of Philadelphia.

It is with sincere regret that this meeting has learnt from various channels the intention of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to decline a re-election after the expiration of his present term. At a period so important as the present is, no sincere friend of his country will be willing to dispense with his services, when the prosperity of the union must depend upon the continuance of those measures, which in the midst of perils secured internal welfare, preserved peace, and maintained the dignity of the nation. When it is seen that a formidable party is exercising every stratagem to regain