tary officers were invited, and all the Conſuls of the foreign powers. The buſt of his Majeſty the Emperor was placed in the moſt diſtinguiſhed part of the hall. After dinner theſe toaſts were drank ; His Majeſty the Emperor, Her Majeſty the Empreſs. The Emperor's armies. The powers in alliance with France. Madame de Lapagerie, mother of her majeſty the Empreſs. The judicial and adminiſtrative authorities.

The jews ſung a Te Deum in their temple, and their preſident delivered a diſcourſe adapted to the day.

The Theatres were all open gratis, and the entertainments finiſhed ſoon enough to permit the ſpectators to viſit the public garden, there to enjoy the fire works. The direction of theſe was delivered to Mr. Varinot who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal and genius.

The laſt fire work was a temple of eight columns ; having in the centre a tranſparency repreſenting the buſt of his Majeſty the Emperor, crowned with ſtars of fire, and ſurmounted with a glory of detached beams ; the whole was 160 feet in circumference. Upon his right and left the crowns of France and Italy.

The officers of government, the public eſtabliſhments, and great numbers of private houſes were illuminated.

The Prefect's Palace exhibited a tranſparency painted by Mr. Alan. This was the portrait of Napoleon I. in a medallion, leaning upon a ſmall armoury ſurrounded with the imperial Eagle : on his right Fame publiſhing his exploits, and on his left, Genius crowning him. Below was this line :—

Nil oriturum, alias nil ortum tale fatentes.

Every thing was managed in the greateſt order at this feſtival the police having provided for the public tranquility.

MADRID, *Aug.* 6.

A very active correspondence is carried on between our cabinet and that of Saint Cloud ; for several weeks particularly few days elapse without the arrival of a courier, either Spanish or French. The last was dispatched by the French charge d'affaires, M. Vandeuil.

HAMBURGH, *Aug.* 15.

Prussia is endeavoring to form the Federation of the north. This power would wish the Hanse towns to form a part of it ; but it is asserted that France, Russia and England have agreed that these towns should remain independent under the protection of all Europe.

It appears that Denmark refuses to form part of this confederation, and that Holstein will be united to the Danish monarchy.

HESSE CASSEL, *Aug.* 14.

The northern powers are at this time very active, on the subject of the matters relative to a new constitution for Germany. From the time that the Russian minister at Berlin shall have received from Petersburgh the necessary full powers, these changes will advance towards their conclusion. The counsellor of state D'Oubril has carried a Projet of them to Petersburgh. It is said that Hamburgh may possibly be fixed upon as the chief place of that confederation. The cities, until now imperial, also naturally lose their sovereignty. It is believed certain that the duke of Brunswick is intended to be primate of the confederation to be formed in the North of Germany. Our elector is not expected to return hither until after the fixing of the basis of the confederation at Berlin, and the arrival of the reply of the Russian cabinet in that capital, where it is expected before the 24th of this month.

August 18.

Our sovereign has just entered into the federtion of the north, under the immediate direction of Prussia.

DRESDEN, *Aug.* 16.

Our court has been sounded in order to enter into the Northern confederacy ; but, placed between four powers, Austria, France, Russia and Prussia, it will come to no decision but by their advice. Our sovereign would prefer remaining neuter, in order not to be engaged in foreign disputes and to preserve his perfect independence.

Hitherto, the Ambassadors of France, Russia and Austria have remained silent ; the Prussian minister alone has taken steps with our cabinet.

FRANKFORT, *Aug.* 29.

It is confidently asserted that the emperor Napoleon has ordered to be declared that the territory of the confederation of the Rhine was inviolable, that no detachment of troops belonging to any foreign powers whatever should pass over it, and every transgression would be looked on as a violation of territory.

LISBON, *August* 1.

The last letters from the Bay of San Salvador (Brasil) contain the particulars of the expedition of captain L'Hermite, which cannot but give pleasure to the French. That brave seaman has carried away or destroyed on the coast of Guinea, more than 40 English vessels, the greater part slave ships. He has sold 1300 at San Salvador. He has sailed again on a cruise.

NAPLES, *August* 11.

The general Massena beats and disperses the rebels on all sides. He slept on the 6th at Lauria, and was to be on the 17th at Castrovillari.

The two columns of light troops which set out from Salerno and la Torre della Annunziata, have advanced along the coast, disarmed all the inhabitants, and secured public tranquility, which will be preserved in spite of all the vague threats of the enemy.

Massena is successful in Naples. The Neapolitan papers say, that Major Cosselli, at the head of a company of gensdarmes, has 'scoured' the wood of Ariosa and Lama, which have always served as a shelter to the poor, feeble, but loyal fugitives from the terrors of foreign invasion.

New-York, Oct. 11.

LATEST DATES.——Arrived this forenoon, the schooner Hamlet, captain Henry, in 32 days from Bordeaux. Captain H. informs that the negociations for peace had broken off, and that lord Lauderdale had demanded his passport on the 28th of August, and expected to leave Paris in a few days. The Hamlet left Bordeaux the 5th Sept. and the river the 8th. Accounts, however are contradictory.

Letters are received by the same arrival of the 1st & 3d of September, one of which says "we are in the same state of uncertainty as when I wrote you last. The negociations are continued, and by some are supposed to be rapidly approaching to a pacific conclusion."

A Paris paper, the Argus, of the 1st of September, takes no notice of a failure of the negociation, which is incredible to suppose, had lord Lauderdale left Paris.

The great continental powers have agreed to acknowledge Bonaparte, and a magnificent *fete* is in consequence, preparing.

New-York, Oct. 13.

The ship Robert Burns, capt. Waite, arrived at this port on Saturday, in 43 days from Liverpool ; and the schooner Hamlet, Henry, in 32 days from Bordeaux. The Robert Burns put into Kinsale, and brings Cork papers to the 28th of August ; the Hamlet left Bordeaux on the 3d Sept.

To these dates the Irish and French papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser extend.

But, although so many days later than our previous accounts, we are left in the same state of uncertitude as to the great question of Peace or War. Our verbal and printed advices from France differ very materially on this important point ; the former state the negociations were broken off, and that Lord Lauderdale had demanded his passports : the Paris Argus of the 30th of August says, in a quotation from the Publiciste, "The negociations with England are still carrying on with activity." Two questions only, it is added, present themselves in the course of the deliberations on this subject—1st. Whether Great Britain should preserve the dominion of her influence upon the continent ; and 2d. How long the nations of the continent shall remain excluded from the common domain of the sea, and submit to the yoke England imposes upon their commerce and their industry? The battle of Austerlitz decided the first—the second is yet undetermined.

The Emperor of Austria (who has renounced the title of Emperor of Germany, and thus become Bonaparte's junior) the king of Prussia, and most of the great continental powers, have recognized the late Germanic Federation.

A Nants paper of the 29th August announces that the ship Veteran, commanded by Jerome Bonaparte, arrived in the night between the 26th and 27th of that month, at Concarneau, in the bay of La Foret.

Czerni-Georges obtained, on the 26th of July, a signal victory over the Ottoman troops on the frontiers of Turkey. The Turks lost no less than 9 or 10,000 men. Their defeat is represented as being so complete, that only a few hundred men escaped. Three of their principal chiefs, Ali Bey, Achmet Bey, and Zhego Bey, were killed. The Servians made an immense booty.

The homeward Jamaica fleet had arrived at its destination. On the passage the convoying vessels fell in with and captured a Spanish fleet of merchantmen, bound from Matanzies to Havanna, under the protection of a line of battle ship and two gun brigs.

In our selection of intelligence from the papers by the Robert Burns and Hamlet, we have carefully noted every article which might seem to have the slightest bearing on the new coalition said to have been formed against France ; but we find nothing to warrant so extravagant an opinion.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The last accounts received at Gottenburgh from St. Petersburgh, state that the Russian Minister to the Porte was about to take his departure.

Mr. David Erskine, appointed Ambassador to the United States, left town yesterday with his suit to embark for America.

The Jewish Assembly at Paris has already answered three of the questions proposed to it ; these are as follows :

1. Is it lawful for the Jews to marry more than one wife?

2. Is Divorce allowed by the Jewish religion? Is it lawful, although no sentence respecting it be pronounced by the tribunals, and in pursuance of the French code.

3. May a Jewess marry a Christian, and a Christian female with a Jew? Or does the law require that the Jews solely marry among each other?

The answer contains principally, that the Jewish law, in the strictest sense, permits polygamy, divorce, and mixed marriages, but that these are limited by practise and usage. To the question which relates to the duties of French citizens, the assembly voluntarily, and without premeditation, answered in the fullest manner.

AUGUST 22.

A letter from an officer of rank in our fleet off the Dutch coast, dated the 19th instant, states, that there are five sail of the line, one frigate, and two armed brigs, ready for sea in the Maars Diep, and two sail of the line fitting out in the New Diep. The writer adds—"From every information that has reached me, it appears, that upon the first intelligence of a change in the government, such symptoms of a disposition to mutiny were manifested among the seamen, that it was deemed expedient to pay them off, and they are now re-entering. This expedient was of course resorted to with a view to exclude the discontented, and to select the pliant. Admiral de Winter has come down as Admiral and Inspector General. He has hoisted his flag on board the Brutus, an 80 gun ship. I am of opinion that these ships have no notion of coming out, and that their only object is to shew those appearances which may suggest to us the necessity of keeping a fleet off the coast, and thus prevent us from employing it in any other quarter." From some further observations which appear in this officer's letter, it seems pretty evident that the conduct of the Dutch seamen, when informed of the total subversion of their republic, amounted, as we have more than once stated, to absolute mutiny. Several of these seamen are stated to have been committed to prison.

On Wednesday the Fury bomb, with a fleet from the Downs, among which were the three transports, so often put back by contrary winds, arrived off Plymouth.

At four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, his majesty's ship Sampson, of 64 guns, Rear Admiral Stirling, sailed from Cowsand Bay, with the Prevoyant of 40 guns, Earl Spencer, and Sir Stephen Lushington, East Indiamen, and four more ships, all bound to the Cape of Good Hope ; the wind was then fresh at S. E. so that they would soon clear the channel. General Grey is on board the Sampson.

The troops, with the Resistance, of forty guns, still remained at Plymouth, when our letters came away. A number of mortars have been embarked with the Royal Artillery.

From a disagreement in our accounts from Plymouth a few days ago, we could not determine all the ship's names which received the Queen's Bays. We find they are the Repulse, Theseus, Malta.

The public were on Thursday gratified with seeing Mr. Fox in his carriage in Hyde Park. He took an airing for an hour, and returned without the slightest feeling of fatigue. It is now happily ascertained that the operation has succeeded. The skill with which it was performed, and his own naturally strong constitution, give almost certain hopes of a perfect recovery. His appetite is good, and his strength gradually returning.

AUGUST 23.

Price of Stocks :—Bank Stock 214, 3 per cent. consols 61 1-2, omnium 5 1-4.

From the Moniteur of August 13.

We esteem ourselves fortunate in having obtained the information necessary to put the public on their guard against the rumours which are at present in circulation, and which we are authorised to communicate.

All the difficulties which existed in Germany have been removed. Austria has acknowledged the confederation of the Rhine ; and the title of Emperor of Austria confers upon this house a title equal to those of other imperial houses.

Prussia has acknowledged the Confederation of the Rhine, as well as the late arrangements in Germany.

His Majesty the King of Prussia has appointed M. de Humbolt, his minister plenipotentiary to Naples. He has also appointed ministers to the king of Holland, and to the Grand Duke of Cleves and Berg.

The Emperor of Austria has acknowledged the King of the Two Sicilies.

The orders are preparing for the Staff for the return of the Grand Army : and the Fetes, on account of the peace, will take place at the end of Sept. as we before stated.

The affairs of the Continent are in a state of arrangement at present, that it may look to permanent tranquility.

The ratification of the treaty of peace with Russia, will be exchanged at St. Petersburgh on the 15th inst. and all the information which has been lately received from that great capital, furnishes fresh proofs of the pacific disposition of the Emperor Alexander, and of his desire to contribute to the general peace.

DEAL, AUGUST 21.

Mr. Basilico, the messenger, arrived this afternoon in the Speculator lugger from France. He is said to be the bearer of dispatches of the utmost importance, as an express was sent off to stop the transports.

AUGUST 19.

Letters from Plymouth state, that General Simcoe embarked on Friday last on board La Santa Margaretta frigate, which immediately sailed ; it is added that the rendezvous is given off the rock of Lisbon, and that he will assemble there a very considerable naval force. Besides the Hibernia, lord St. Vincent will be joined by 4 ships of the line and some frigates, and that it is said that one of the expeditions will repair to the same place. The departure of lord St. Vincent for the south and the assembling of a very considerable squadron at the mouth of the Tagus give rise to several conjectures.

LOSS OF THE QUEBEC FLEET.

Mercantile Chronicle office, Cork, Aug. 25, Four o'clock.

Our courier has juſt arrived from Cove, with the following information—

The tranſport ſhip Oſborne, capt. Moffitt, has arrived in this harbor. Her intelligence is of a very diſagreeable nature—She made one of a fleet of twenty two ſail, which left Quebec, under convoy, of his Majeſty's ſhip Champion. Three of that number were tranſports having on board the 6th regiment of foot, conſiſting of four hundred & ſixty ſeven men ; the other ſhips were merchantmen and maſt ſhips. On the 15th inſt. ſeven of the convoy parted at different periods of the day ; and on the ſame day they fell in with a ſtrange ſail, which, when within four miles of the Champion not anſwering the private ſignal, it was intimated to the ſhips of the fleet to diſperſe. It was ſhortly diſcovered that the ſtrange ſhip was an enemy, and a line of battle ſhip. She was obſerved to board five ſail during the day of which were ſet on fire. Another ſail was diſtinguiſhed to leward, bearing S. by E. which had alſo the appearance of a man of war, and as a fire was diſcernable in that direction, ſhe was alſo judged to be an enemy. From the ſituation in which the fleet was when the Oſborn eſcaped it is ſtrongly to be apprehended, that the entire of it was either captured or deſtroyed. We are not ſpecially informed of the fate of the Champion, from the ſhort diſtance ſhe was from the enemy, her eſcape was conſidered impoſſible. The Oſborne has part of the 6th foot on board.

PARIS, Aug. 27.

The ſtockjobbing ſpeculations have conſiderably lowered the public funds at London. But the friends of Peace do not the leſs preſerve the hope of ſhortly ſeeing it reſtabliſhed. The negociations continue, and the night before laſt another Engliſh Courier arrived with diſpatches. The treaty of Peace may be very difficult to conclude. but when the Engliſh miniſters caſt their eyes towards the Continent. they muſt certainly ſee that they have no more diverſions to hope for in that quarter, and conſequently the war henceforth offers them no chance of favorable events, whilſt it has incalcuable dangers for England.

As to ourſelves, notwithſtanding the fluctuation of the exchange, notwithſtanding the reports propagated by thoſe who know no more about the ſtate of the negociations than we do, we live to be believe that peace with England was decided at Auſterlitz.

The Engliſh Courier who arrived in the night between the 25th and 26th, is Mr Shaw—it is believed that it will not be long before the famous Baſilico, will be diſpatched again to London, and that he will be accompained by the private ſecretary of Lord Lauderdale. Thus the negociation continues notwithſtanding the reports propagated all over Europe by the ſpirit of ſtockjobbing, the effect of which is every where ſenſibly felt.

August 28.

We have received London papers to the 23d August inclusive. They exhibit the same picture of uncertainty, of abusive reports, of lying rumors and alarming news ; and as among a commercial nation the speculations of trade have a great influence upon public opinion, it is at the royal and stock exchange that an observer should place himself to judge of the alternations of fear and hope which the inhabitants of London have experienced for these 8 days past. The 20th and 21st omnium fell to five, and on those days the thermometer seemed to be steadily fixed at War! But as this extraordinary fall was only the result of the news spread in the morning, that lord Lauderdale had received his passport to return to England ; it is probable the subsequent days may have been more serene for the city of London, by informing its merchants and stockholders that his lordship had not quitted Paris. The Moniteur of Tuesday last, especially, by announcing the news of the return of the grand army to France, shows that if England be determined to prosecute a war devoid of object, it will henceforward be a war really hand to hand, and without any support for her on the part of the continent.

All the Austrian prisoners who were in the Wirtemburg states, and who were retained there in consequence of the obstacles which arose in the execution of the Treaty of Presburg, have been released, and have now set out on their return home.

All the French troops of the grand army have received their marching orders to return to France.

The corps of marshal Ney will cross the Rhine over the bridge of New Brisack.

The corps of marshals Mortier, Bernadotte, and Augereau will cross the Rhine over the bridge of Mentz.

The corps of marshal Soult and the different reserves of cavalry will cross the Rhine over the bridge of Strasburg.

The corps of marshal Davoust will cross the Rhine over the bridge of Spire.

Thus before the end of September the corps of the grand army will have evacuated Germany, and by the end of that month there will not be a single Frenchman remaining in it.

Several camps will be pitched round Paris for the army during the fetes.—That of Mendon already contains 12 battalions, who have been encamped there for this week past.

Moniteur.

It is asserted that the charge d'affaires of the emperor of Russia at the diet of Ratisbon, is to publish a declaration of his sovereign, acknowledging the confederation of the Rhine. It is tho't that he will be hereafter accredited to the prince primate at Frankfort.

Gazette de France.

The Spanish ambassador, in order to celebrate the fete of St. Louis, which is that of the queen, his sovereign, gave on Monday last a grand dinner to all the Spaniards of distinction now in Paris.

August 30.

The negociations with England are still carrying on with activity. On the 25th inst. Mr. Shaw, an English courier, arrived in this city; and it is now asserted that Mr. Basilico is on the eve of his departure for London, as is also lord Lauderdale's private secretary.

BERLIN, *August* 13.

Military preparations are constantly going on in the Prussian fortresses and provinces : all the boats between Magdeburg and the frontiers of Saxony have been put in requisition for the service of troops : even the generals Blucher, Hohenlohe, Ruchel, and prince Louis Ferdinand are named as intended to command armies. It is the more difficult to conjecture the object of the preparations, as we no longer see any enemies of Prussia, since there is a talk of a reconciliation with Sweden.

STUTGARD, *August* 20.

Our court has just published a note stating that at the time of the exchange of the ratification of the Treaty of the Confederacy of the Rhine, (which exchange took place the 27th July, and the subsequent days at Munich) Mr. de Cothmer. envoy of Wirtemburg to the king of Bavaria, delivered to the ministers of all the contracting parties a formal protestation against the cession of Tutlingen ; the said ministers accepted that protestation, which was delivered to them with the instrument of the ratification exchanged, and which is dated from Stutgard, of the 24th of July, signed by the king, and countersigned by the minister of state. It states in substance, "that the Treaty of the 12th July requires of his majesty the cession of Tutlingen, and of its dependencies, situated on the right bank of the Danube ; but that by virtue of the obligations contracted by his Wirtemberg majesty at his accession to the government of his states, he cannot subscribe to the alienation of a part of his ancient domains. His majesty declares in consequence that in no case will he consent to this cession. He further declares that he is disposed to indemnify the grand duke of Baden, relative to Tutlingen and its dependencies by another district which shall be agreed upon."

FRANKFORT, *August* 23.

Yesterday the governor of our town addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants, in which he informed that Mr. Lambert, French commissary general, had notified to him the order he had received to take possession of the town of Frankfort for H. S. H. the prince primate, the former elector arch chancellor.

The different German princes who form the confederation of the Rhine, had already made known their accession to the confederation and the aggrandisement of their state by patents and proclamations. French commissioners are now arrived at their courts, charged to take possession of and deliver up to them their new acquisitions. The definitive constitution of the confederation will be carried into effect on the 1st of September. It is still rumored that at that period H. M. the emperor of the French will be in our town, in order to open, as Protector, the first assembly of the confederated princes. This league is already recognized by most of the European powers ; and we every instant expect to see it acknowledged in like manner by the emperor of Russia, and to receive the declaration which this potentate is about publishing on that head. This league augments daily. We have positive intelligence that the elector of Wurtzburg acceded thereto, about eight days since, and that the emperor of Austria, his brother, whom he had consulted on the subject, gave his formal approbation to the measure. It is not yet known what the elector of Hesse will do ; the information which has reached us concerning the intentions of that court being too vague to be relied on.

NEGROES.

FOR SALE, for a term of years several Likely young Women, among them is a very good cook. To hire by the year, two good Laborers and a Boy——they all have good characters. Alſo to rent on north G ſtreet, ſquare 142, a *Two* Story FRAME HOUSE with two rooms on a floor and a paſſage.

Enquire of the Printer.

October 15—wtf