

ambassadors at the different courts of Europe, to notify to their respective governments, that for the future no subject of theirs will be permitted to travel in Sweden without being furnished with proper passports from the ministers of his country.—His Swedish majesty is far from being pleased at the progress which the French are suffered to make in the North of Germany.

With regard to the blockade of the Elbe, hopes are still entertained of its being taken off, through the powerful mediation of Russia and Prussia.—The Prussian privy counsellor of legation, Monsieur Lombard, has every day important conferences with Talleyrand, and negotiations of the highest moment are certainly on foot between France and Prussia. The chief consul's sudden departure from Brussels on the 29th ult. has been occasioned, it is said, by certain unforeseen political occurrences. To this may be added, that the king of Prussia has ordered the war department at Berlin to mount all the horse artillery by the 5th inst. and their destination is said to be to Westphalia.

PORTLAND, September 19.

On Thursday last capt. Nathaniel Jones, of the brig General Warren, of this port, arrived from Cuba, after a passage of 37 days. Soon after leaving the port, the captain, who was in the cabin, was informed that there was a vessel to the windward. Capt. Jones came immediately upon the deck, and supposing that the vessel might be in chase, gave his main-top-sail to the mast and kept under gentley way. The unknown pursuer, which proved to be a British armed brig of 15 guns, when first discovered was about two miles distant, soon came up with capt. J. and fired a musket—whereupon he settled his top-gallant-sails and gave his vessel dead in the wind. Her boat was then sent along side, and the men immediately boarded the General Warren, seized the captain with violence, tearing his cloaths from his back, forced him into the boat and carried him on board the British vessel. The English captain then accosted him in the following language—"You damn'd rascal why did you not heave to when you saw his majesty's colours?" Sir, said captain J. I saw no colours, they must have been hidden by your sails. "But you damn'd scoundrel, did you not hear the gun?" Yes, Sir, and immediately heave to. "You lie, you damn'd rascal, fall upon your knees in a moment and ask my pardon." I am in a merchant vessel of a neutral nation, said capt. Jones, am on the high seas, am not conscious of having offended, for what then should I ask pardon? "God damn you, fall upon your knees in an instant, or you shall receive a dozen," was the answer. Capt. Jones replied that he might do as he pleased. "Take this fellow," said the Englishman, "to the gangway and give him a dozen."

Capt. J. was accordingly dragged to the gangway and there beaten as directed by the commander of his majesty's armed brig, until at length he felt himself obliged to bow the knee, and say whatever his Britannic majesty's captain pleased to dictate. After many insults, added to stripes, he was returned on board his own vessel. The captain's little brother, a lad of about twelve years of age, was then forcibly taken from him. On this occasion the most tender expostulations were used, till at length capt. Jones's mate, Mr. Emerson, (and it is with pleasure we mention his name) offered himself instead of the lad. This was refused with the most abusive language. However, the lad was at last given up, and captain Jones permitted to proceed on his voyage, after taking two of his people from him. He was informed, by those who boarded him, that the name of the English brig was "The Hunter," but on leaving her he observed on her stern, "The Diana of Venice" (or Nevis). She mounted 16 guns, and the sailing master said his name was W. W. Bush.

BOSTON, September 26.

The United States brig Argus, lieutenant Decatur, bound from hence for the Mediterranean, put into Newport on Monday last, with the loss of her bowsprit.

NEW-YORK, September 28.

Captain Little, of the ship Jane, from Martinique, informs us that 2000 negroes are employed in putting Fort Bourbon, and the other fortifications on the island, in a state of defence against the English; and that a British vessel, in the government service, laden with flour, bound from Barbadoes to the leeward, had been captured by the Harmony privateer, and sent into Martinique.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Liberty, in a short passage, of 30 days from Liverpool, brings further London accounts. We do not find that any event of magnitude had occurred on the part of either belligerent power, and it appears, with the exception of a trifling action between some English cruisers and French gun boats off Boulogne, that their affairs are conducted much as before. The invasion is still impending, but the expected moment had not yet arrived.

The affairs of Ireland wear a gloomy aspect; every day brings accounts of fresh arrests on the part of government, and of daring outrages on that of the insurgents. The Limerick mail coach was attacked two miles from that place, by a party of them, who, it appeared, were very anxious to get possession of the letters: two of them were killed, and several wounded by the guard. The coachman drove furiously through them, and brought his mail safe. Plots against government, in which the Irish are concerned, are

expected also in England, and arrests have taken place in consequence.

The hon. Charles Yorke has accepted the seals of the home department, in the room of lord Pelham. Mr. Pitt is appointed colonel of the Cinque port volunteers; and most of the distinguished characters of the nation bear commissions.

The endeavours made in parliament by Mr. Fox and others in favour of the prince of Wales' offer to take command of the volunteer corps, have not succeeded. The prince is still a colonel, and remains at the head of the 10th regiment of light dragoons.

The British government has directed, by proclamation, that persons coming from countries occupied by the enemy, shall only be suffered to land at Yarmouth, Harwich, Dover, Southampton and Gravesend. It has also decreed, with a few exceptions, that aliens residing in any part of England should within ten days, and if in Scotland within sixteen days, remove and reside only in London, or within such parts of England as shall be not more than fifty miles from the standard in Cornhill, and not within ten miles of the sea, or any of the dock yards.

The individual subscriptions go on with great spirit. The ladies of the kingdom have evinced a very patriotic disposition in this way, but in the list opened at Lloyd's female subscriptions are limited to two guineas.

Circulars have been written to the lord lieutenants of the different counties, recommending that colliers and other trading vessels should be fitted with sliding-boards between the decks, ring-bolts, &c. it being intended, if necessary, to employ them as gun boats, supplying them with ammunition at the expense of government. They are to be entitled to the privileges of letters of marque.

The British have declared the ports of Genoa and Spezia in a state of blockade.

We thus briefly notice the contents of our London papers by the Liberty, having no room for extracts.

September 29.

A Kingston (Jam.) paper of the 17th ult. says—"Thursday evening arrived at Port-Royal, the sloop Justice, captain Vincent, from Jeremie, with dispatches for the governor and admiral. The present rulers there, it appears, are anxious for a commercial intercourse with this island; they have lowered the republican colours, and hoisted a blue and red flag (horizontal,) under which the Justice entered Port-Royal harbour. It is now titled the *Independent Government of St. Domingo*."

The first consul arrived at Paris on the 11th of August, whose return was announced by the firing of cannon.

It is stated in a Paris paper, that prince Borghese is to marry the widow of gen. Le Clerc, sister to the first consul.

All the Swedish vessels taken by the English since the war, have been released.

Dumourier and Pichegru are in England, and, says report, are to bear commands under the British government. The report wants confirmation.

John M. Forbes, Esq; the American consul at Hamburg, arrived in England the 17th of August; but we have reason to believe, not on business of an official nature, as has been surmised.

Mr. Munroe, our minister to the court of Great-Britain, was introduced to the king at his levee, on the 17th of August, and delivered his letters of credence.

The Portuguese have at length gained an advantage by sea over the Algerines.—The Vofee de Gamma, a Portuguese ship of the line, cruising before Algiers, was attacked by three large xebecs and a forty-gun frigate, which formerly belonged to the Portuguese. The Algerines attacked with their usual fury and desperation, but the Portuguese captain made so good a defence, that after a fight, which lasted three hours, he sunk two of the xebecs, and captured the third, in which he had the happiness to find two hundred prisoners, whom he set at liberty. The frigate, however, contrived to make her escape.

The ship Ontario, Weeks, from Liverpool, in lat. 45, long. 23, spoke ship Commerce, from Amsterdam for Philadelphia, out nine weeks, the captain of which informed that he was taken in the channel by the English frigate Deborah, and detained six weeks: the frigate took out of the Commerce goods to the value of 7000l. sterling, and then permitted her to proceed.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.

Extract from a letter to the editor, dated

CADIZ, August 1, 1803.

"War between this country and England is inevitable. Many months cannot pass over without its taking place, and the probability is, that the northern powers will be engaged also. The French minister here has completely gulled the English nation. He induced the prince of peace to deny him an audience four successive days; and to pay the most pointed respect and flattering attention to the ambassador of Great-Britain, who wrote home to his government a circumstantial account of the proceedings on the part of Spain, and of the probability of Spain joining them against France. It will occur to you at once the policy of this manner of proceeding. The Spaniards were expecting, in all three months, about eighty millions of dollars, which had actually been shipped, and the whole sum has been received safely in this country. The great statesmen of the united kingdoms could not see this their duplicity; would

not be warned by former experience, nor the situation of this country absolutely dependent upon France, but suffered themselves to be duped by so shallow an artifice. The French ambassador finds no difficulty in approaching the closet of the prince now, and the British minister fees with sorrow others enjoying the fruits of a harvest which might have been gathered by his own country.

"Mr. Young, our consul-general, will very soon return to America. He is tired of being in office without sufficient pay to support him.

"An express arrived here about four days since from Madrid, in thirty-six hours, to the governor, which is supposed to have contained some communication of great importance; certain it is, that orders were immediately issued to mount the cannon round the walls and ramparts, which was yesterday finished, and the whole charged with ball. It is supposed the English will vent their rage upon some sea port town.

"There is, and has been this month past, a very hot press in all the towns of this kingdom; and it is determined to continue it until all the regiments and navy (now much reduced) are completely manned. The patrol goes about at night, enters houses by saying, "Open to the governor," and takes all young men, of whom it has previously procured a list, who have no particular employment; and every man who is found with loose women after 10 o'clock at night, is taken off for a soldier." [Aurora.]

CHARLESTON, September 17.

Capt. Bythwood, from Jamaica, in 30 days passage, states, that there were in Port-Royal, one 74; one frigate, La Creole, the same in which Touissant was carried to France; eight or ten sloops of war and other armed vessels, and about 80 merchantmen, all captured from the French.—The other 74 which slipped out of the Cape in company with the above, it was understood had made her escape, the Elephant who gave chase, being unable to come up with her; nor would the Vanguard have made prize of the above, but for the superior sailing of the Tartar, English frigate, which overhauled the Frenchman, and disabled him in his rigging to much as to enable the Vanguard to come up with him.

WASHINGTON, September 26.

Yesterday arrived in this city the president of the United States.

BALTIMORE, September 30.

Notwithstanding the threats of invasion by the French, we are assured government are actually employed on measures not altogether of a defensive description. A vast number of flat bottomed boats are constructing in all the dock yards, and other preparations are making which will enable us to convince the enemy, in a short space of time, that we are not to be even threatened with impunity. On this subject we are not at liberty to say more at present.

[London paper.]

Annapolis, October 6.

This morning the polls for this city were closed, and on counting the ballots, the votes stood as follows:—

Arthur Shaaff,	176
John Muir,	146
Allen Quynn,	125
Richard Ridgely,	31

The two first gentlemen are of course elected.

J. F. Mercer, Richard Hall Harwood, William Hall, Sd. and Lloyd Dorsey, Esquires, are elected delegates to the general assembly from Anne-Arundel county.

No official returns have yet been received.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Higinbotham, Mr HENRY HALL to Miss ANNE GARSTON, both of this city, and

On Saturday evening, Mr. RICHARD LOCKERMAN, of Talbot county, to Miss FANNY CHASE daughter of J. T. Chase, Esquire, of this city.

DIED, at Baltimore, on Sunday morning last, the 23d year of his age, Mr. C. GRAMMER, elder son of Mr. F. Grammer, of this city.

Messrs. Green,

WHILE the inhabitants of other small towns in the United States; and possessing inferior natural advantages to the citizens of Annapolis in regard to situation, are availing themselves of every opportunity to arrange and establish institutions honourable to themselves, and beneficial to the community, we remain inactive, careless and desponding, and leave as it were a favourable change of condition alone to the interposition of chance, without reflecting that this indolent supineness must be conquered, and our immediate interests promoted by our own judicious effort, then shall we be found to possess a degree of public spirit, self-confidence and enterprize, which, properly encouraged, and skilfully brought into action would produce the most beneficial effects. To suggest any new scheme that has not received the sanction of general experience, the projector seldom escapes the contemptuous sneer of the ignorant and the laugh of ridicule from some of the more intelligent part of mankind; however, regardless of the sarcastic smile, and having a common interest in society, I shall submit to the judgment of my fellow-citizens the propriety of the establishment of a BANK in the city of Annapolis, the capital to be about 50,000 and the shares to be paid by small individuals.