

chemises and embroidered frocks to his favourite among the new *Eiffines de France*. She will of course take with her a very pretty colony of French women, to improve and polish the German court of Baden. (*ibid.*)

**BANK NOTES**

An account of the notes of the Bank of England in circulation (including bank post bills) from the 1st of February, 1805, to the 1st of February, 1806; distinguishing the amount in circulation in each quarter, and the amount of those under the value of five pounds.

Amount of Bank of England notes of five pounds each, and upwards, including bank post bills, payable seven days after sight:

1805 February 1st	- - -	£. 12,671,400
May 1st	- - -	12,786,770
August 1st	- - -	12,035,240
November 1st	- - -	12,296,000
1806 February 1st	- - -	12,856,720

Amount of Bank of England Notes of 2l. and 1l. each:

1805 February 1st	- - -	£. 4,726,480
May 1st	- - -	4,580,970
August 1st	- - -	4,413,780
November 1st	- - -	4,457,490
1806 February 1st	- - -	4,430,850

**NAVAL DISTRIBUTION.**

At this interesting period, when Buonaparte affects to boast that 15 divisions of French ships are aloft in various parts of the world, it may be gratifying to the public to read the following statement of six detached squadrons of British ships now cruising, exclusive of the stationary fleets which form the blockade of Brest, Cadiz and the Texel:

1—Under Rear-Admiral Sir R. Strachan.			
Cæsar,	81	Montague,	74
Audacious,	74	Terrible,	74
Belleisle,	74	Triumph,	74
Bellona,	74		
2—Under Vice-Admiral Sir J. B. Warren.			
Foudroyant,	84	Hero,	74
Courageux,	74	Namur,	74
Fame,	74	Ramilles,	74
3—Under Vice-Admiral Thorneborough.			
Prince of Wales,	98	Conqueror,	74
Malta,	84	Illustrious,	74
Achilles,	74		
4—Under Rear-Admiral Stirling.			
Buffeur,	98	Mars,	74
Glory,	98	Revenge,	74
Dragon,	74		
5—Under Rear-Admiral Harvey.			
St. George,	98	Bellerophon,	74
Spartiate,	84	Plantagenet,	74
Temnant,	84		
6—Under Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.			
Pompee,	80	Thunderer,	74
Ajax,	80	Athemene,	64
Excellent,	74	Intrepid,	64
Orion,	74		

The two first squadrons are in pursuit of Jerome Buonaparte. The three next are cruising off Rochefort, Cape Finisterre, and to the westward, in order to intercept him—the last is in the Mediterranean; and it will be observed, that this list does not include the three blockading squadrons, nor the force stationed in the East or West-Indies. When we add to this a fleet of 22 ships of the line, sitting or refitting in our ports, exclusive of 6 ships of the line in dock, to supply the various demands that may be made upon the naval service, we cannot but feel that the most lively acknowledgments are due to the activity, zeal, and abilities of government, who thus conduct a department so highly interesting to the security and pride of Englishmen. [*London paper.*]

Capt. Bromham, arrived at New-Haven, left Barbadoes June 20, and informs, that gen. Miranda failed the same day for Trinidad in the *Leander*, in company with 8 sloops of war and 2 or 3 small vessels, with arms, ammunition, &c. They were to be joined at Trinidad by 2 frigates, and from thence to proceed to some part of the *Maine*. Capt. Lewis of the *Leander*, had given up the command and left the ship. Capt. B. was informed by the officers of the expedition, that gen. Miranda received a letter, by an express boat from Trinidad, just before he failed, informing him that a large force had collected on the *Maine* for the purpose of joining him, the moment he should land.

**NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 4.**

We learn from a person of correct information, lately arrived from Mexico, that the commanders in that country have published an order of his Catholic majesty, of the date of 10th February last, the purport of which is, "That all disputes which existed between H. C. M. and the United States of America, are at an end; it is therefore ordered to our different commanders of the different frontier posts, near those of the United States, to retire with their troops to the interior posts, and hold an amicable intercourse with the officers of the U. States."

**BUCKSTOWN, (Maine) July 10.**

**MIRANDA.**  
Capt. Dunbar, who arrived at Castine, on Monday last, in 17 days from Barbadoes, informs us, that Miranda arrived there on the 6th May, from Trinidad; and confirms the late accounts of his having lost the two schooners (*Bacchus* and *Bee*)—that he was there to recruit—that numbers who had never borne arms were daily flocking to his standard—that his conduct

is generally approved of in that place—that he was undoubtedly patronised by the English, and would wear the English flag—that he was to sail in 10 days with two frigates and 10 smaller vessels for the Spanish *Maine*. Admiral Cochrane was there at that time. Capt. Dunbar saw Miranda, and says the above may be depended upon.

**CHARLESTON, July 15.**

By a gentleman who arrived on Sunday last from *Cayenne*, we are informed, that Jerome Buonaparte, who sails under the orders of a French admiral, was originally bound to the Cape of Good Hope, probably on his way to the East-Indies; but speaking a transport carrying some of the Dutch troops to Europe, he learned the fate of that colony, and of one of his frigates, which had entered it not knowing of its capture. He then intended to have proceeded to *St. Helena*, but after cruising about for eight days they could not hit the island.—The island probably had sunk, or the great nautical skill and long-tryed experience in navigation of the *soi-disant* prince, had certainly found it. The fact however is, that they could not find it; and they told this circumstance themselves at *Cayenne*.

There were great rejoicings in that colony on the arrival of a prince of the blood-royal of France. The inhabitants had suffered so much under the detestable tyranny of Victor Hughes, that they immediately applied to the prince for some amelioration in their situation; but alas! he went off without doing any thing, and the old governor irritated at their insolence, exercised more coercion than before, banishing some to uninhabited and desolate parts of the continent.

Jerome Buonaparte declared it to be his intention, as he had been prevented in the East-Indies, to strike some blow, before he returned to France, that should immortalize his name. Then says he, when the emperor shall applaud my conduct and say, "Jerome, what shall I give you to reward you for your bravery?" I shall answer, *sire*, give me my wife—the is the greatest gift you can bestow upon me, and if you give me her you will make me happy.—But, says he if he will not give me my wife, but still persist in retaining her, I will go home, calling America his home, & never think more of leaving her. If these be really his intentions they do him honour; they prove him to possess a heart capable of feeling as a man; they prove him to be convinced that the affections of an amiable and virtuous wife, are of higher value than the gewgaws and tinsel of usurped nobility. The family of his wife are among the most respectable in the country in which they live, and should the mock emperor send his brother Jerome adrift in the world, without a livre to buy him shoes, the relations of his wife can render him independent, and her virtues will make him happy.

**July 16.**

Gun-boat No. 2, lieutenant Izard, arrived yesterday morning, in 40 days from Gibraltar. Having completely adjusted all our differences with all the Barbary powers, the U. States armed vessels have been ordered to quit their station in the Mediterranean, and return to America.

The following squadron failed from Gibraltar on the 4th June, for the United States:

- Frigate *Essex*, commodore Rogers.
- Brig *Vixen*, captain Cox.
- Bomb-ketch *Spitfire*, lieutenant Hunt.
- Bomb-ketch *Vengeance*, lieutenant Smith.
- Cutter *Hornet*, lieutenant Crane.
- Gun-boat No. 2, lieutenant Izard.
- No. 3, lieutenant M'Grath.
- No. 4, lieutenant Hanley.
- No. 5, lieutenant Harrison.
- No. 6, lieutenant Lawrence.
- No. 8, lieutenant Haradan.
- No. 9, lieutenant Elbert.
- No. 10, lieutenant Sinclair.

Commodore Rogers parted company the night after sailing, leaving the squadron under charge of captain Cox, of the *Vixen*, Lieutenant Izard lost sight of the fleet the 7th of June, in lat. 34, 48, long. 15. All the gun-boats are ordered for this port.

The brigs *Argus*, lieutenant Hull, and *Siren*, lieutenant Smith, failed from Gibraltar, for Norfolk, on the 2d June.

The frigate *Constitution*, captain Campbell, was left at Gibraltar, where she was to remain for sometime. The *Nautilus*, lieutenant Evans, was going in when the squadron failed. The Enterprize schooner, licut. Porter, had been sent to Tripoli with dispatches.

The brig *Hornet*, capt. Dent, arrived at Gibraltar, on the 1st June, from L'Orient, and failed on the 3d for Malaga.

No political intelligence of any consequence, is received by the arrival of No. 2. The little fortress of Gaeta, near Naples, still held out, and the garrison, under the command of the gallant Prince Hesse, bid defiance to the French army. Early in May, an attempt was made to bombard from sea. For this purpose, the French collected a fleet of one sloop of war, 2 brigs and 5 gun-boats—these were fallen in with in the night, by the British frigate *Sirius*, of 36 guns, who immediately attacked them—the sloop of war sustained a sharp contest; but was compelled to strike—the rest of the squadron made off. The frigate with her prize, arrived at Malta—both vessels were much shattered.

It was reported at Gibraltar, that the British had, by consent of the king of Naples, taken possession of Syracuse, in Sicily.

Lord Collingwood, with 7 sail of the line, was blockading Cadiz—several British ships of war were lying at Gibraltar.

Died at Syracuse, in February last, licut. Maxwell, of the U. States navy.

July 17.  
Gun-boats No. 8, licut. Haradan, and No. 6, licut. Lawrence, arrived at this port yesterday, from the Mediterranean.—The squadron was blockaded at Madeira, from whence they sailed on the 13th June. These two vessels parted from the squadron the night after sailing.

Died suddenly, on the 6th of June, on board the U. States bomb-ketch *Vengeance*, Mr. Simons Smith, midshipman. Mr. S. was one of the American prisoners in Tripoli, and was on his return to Rhode-Island, of which state he was a native.

Died at Syracuse, in April last, licut. Seth Coffey, commander of gun-boat No. 10—a native of Rhode-Island; and Mr. Brent, midshipman on board the U. States cutter *Hornet*.

**PHILADELPHIA, July 23.**

Particulars respecting the French and British Fleets off St. Thomas.

On Sunday the 6th of July, capt. Patterson, being in the harbour of St. Thomas, where it had been rumoured for some days past, that the French fleet under a French admiral, Jerome Buonaparte commanding one of the ships, intended to destroy the British merchantmen, consisting of nearly 200 sail, then arrived at Tortola, in order to collect the remaining ships that were to proceed to Europe, which occasioned considerable alarm in the island.

At about 12 o'clock, a large ship bore in sight, and another followed—and they continued sailing till six sail of the line were in sight, and one frigate; they in passing showed no colours, except one with a tri-coloured flag at her fore-topmast head, they had all sail set; an English frigate followed them close on their heels, and soon after four British sail of the line followed them; and as they passed showed their colours; not being ashamed of them.

The French went through the Sail Rock passage, and stood to the northward, the British fleet bore to, not for any disaster having happened to the British fleet, as before mentioned, but to view the two frigates that had not joined them—the look-out British frigate kept up with the French fleet, and was some time within gun shot. The French fleet were laying with their heads to the northward, the British fleet with their heads to the southward.

The French consisted of seven of 84 guns, and two of 74 guns, and one large frigate—the British of three of 74 guns, and one of 64 guns, and three frigates; they were about three leagues apart when the Governor M'Kean left them; she was overhauled by the French fleet, and dismissed about 7 P. M. and left the *Lucy*, of Wilmington, laying to to be overhauled after several shot being fired at her from the French admiral's ship. Admiral Cochrane has thus far succeeded in driving this fleet off and preserving Tortola, and a valuable fleet of merchantmen.

**BALTIMORE, July 24.**

Extract of a letter from on board the United States brig *Hornet*, written to a friend in George-Town, (Col.) dated

*Gibraltar, May 26, 1806.*

"We had a most agreeable passage from New-York, to France. On the 18th of April, fell in with a British squadron of eight sail of the line and two frigates, off Cape Finisterre, and was boarded on the *Dragon*, of 74 guns. On the 23d came to anchor in the harbour of L'Orient—here we saw a 74, a frigate, a brig, schooner, and several armed vessels ready for sea—three 74's and a frigate building, probably for John Bull. On the 18th of May failed from L'Orient—at 2, P. M. was boarded by the *Defiance*, of 74 guns—made Cape St. Vincents on the 24th—and on the 25th, fell in with a British fleet of twelve sail off Cadiz, was boarded by the *Orion*, of 74 guns, and informed by the lieutenant, that the Spanish admiral had sent a challenge to admiral Collingwood, and that it was accepted—an engagement may therefore be expected every hour. May 26, came to anchor at the Rock of Gibraltar, where we found the frigates *Constitution* and *Essex*, brigs *Argus* and *Vixen*, and all the gun-boats, going for the U. States."

The president of the United States left Washington, on Monday, for Monticello.

Thursday afternoon between 3 and 4, the Jury, in the cause of the United States vs. Col. Smith, retired to make up their verdict, and at dusk returned one of NOT GUILTY, and on Saturday last the same verdict was returned in the cause of Mr. Ogden.

The squadron under Jerome Buonaparte was left off Charleston on Sunday, the 13th inst. destination unknown.

**This is to give notice,**

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of the county aforesaid, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM FRANKLIN, late of said county, deceased, therefore all persons who have claims against said estate are requested to produce the same, legally authenticated, and thof' indebted to the estate to make payment, to CHARITY FRANKLIN, Executrix.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts, intends to make application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next September term, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed in the year 1806, for the relief of insolvent debtors. June 17, 1806. JOHN DAVIDSON.