



SHIP NEWS

The ship Hinemia, Fosset, in 27 days from Kingston, bound for Bristol, Rhode-Island...

The ship Augustus, Pollard, in 64 days from Amsterdam July 5, in the British Channel...

The brig William Tell, Gladd, in 39 days from Demerara. Left, schr. Saly, Forrester, in 10 days for Baltimore...

The schooner Venus, Oliver, in 10 days from Wilmington, N. C. Off the Delaware, spoke brig Hewerd, Franklin, 23 days from Kingston...

The schooner Fair Trader, Miller, in 27 days from Port Spain, Trinidad. Left, ship Ohio, Hall, for New-York in 20 days...

The ship Gen. Scott, from New Orleans for Liverpool, has put into Pensacola in distress, making three feet water per hour...

Yesterday arrived at the Lazaretto, ship Lieut. William, Cullen, 60 days from Hamburg, left there July 9, ship Henrietta Charlotte, Moore, of New York...

July 21, lat. 39, 54, N. long. 5, 30, W. captain C. spoke the ship Chesapeake, from Baltimore, to Anstedam, out 57 days, all well...

Salem, Sept. 5.—Arrived, brig Washington, Stor y, from Copenhagen. 56 days. Left, July 4, brig Mary, McLellan, of Portland, loading; Philanthropist, Dennis, of Marblehead, for St. Petersburg...

Schr. Adventure, Selkey, 52 days from Bordeaux, brandy and wine. Spoke, July 21, lat 44, long. 10 19, schr. Susannah, Wassell, of New-York, 12 days from London for Tenerife...

Sweet Oil. WILLIAMS landed this day on Bowly's wharf, and for sale, 100 boxes fresh SWEET OIL, entitled to debenture, 3 bales GURRAHS, 2 cases CORDIAL...

The Subscriber HAS imported per the ship Fair American, from London, and now opening at No. 39, Thames street, Fell's-Point...

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1806.

By captain Walker's packet, arrived this morning, our correspondent has favoured us with the Norfolk Gazette of the 8th. The ship Felix, cap Ross has arrived there from Nantes...

"Peace had been much talked of, but the general opinion was, that there would be no peace immediately. It was said that the French emperor had given in his ultimatum, which was in terms that it was not supposed Britain would accede to."

The Russian ships that had been embargoed were released, and one came out with the Felix. D'Obriol the Russian envoy had reached Paris—About 18,000 Italian troops, which had been for some time stationed in Nantes and its vicinity, had been suddenly marched for Bayonne...

Commerce in France, from the heavy and repeated exactions of government, is in a wretched state. The popularity of Bonaparte was not so great as it has been."

THE FLEETS.—That the French and English squadrons, or a part of both, are on our coast, says the editor of the Ledger, there can be little doubt. The British frigate Melampus, one of Sir Richard Strachan's squadron, anchored in Hampton Roads on Saturday last; a seventy-four was seen at anchor under Smith's Point on the Thursday preceding...

The Bremen ships America, Benker, Master—the Unternehmung, Captain Wendt—and the North America of this port, which were detained in England, have been liberated and arrived in the River Weser.

Although we gave this morning the Liverpool Price Current of the same date, the following will, we conceive, be of use to our commercial friends, as it contains some remarks on the articles enumerated—as also, on comparing them, we find that the prices of some articles vary.

PRICES CURRENT.

Sugar—Muscovado, brown 35s. a 57s; middling, 39 a 42; good, 45 a 47; fine, 42 a 52.

Coffee—triage, 85s. a 95s.; ordinary, 112 a 118; middling, 130 a 136; good, 140 a 146; fine, 148 a 156.

The intercourse between this country and the continent remaining extremely circumscribed, and the opinion that peace may possibly result out of the negotiations now pending, having become rather prevalent, the spirit of speculation in the above articles has been damped, and for some weeks past few sales have been made. The annexed prices of sugar are merely nominal, and as large supplies may be shortly expected from the W. Indies, they cannot be expected to improve until the export demand becomes more considerable. The holders of coffee are anxious to sell, and on that account, purchases might be made at lower prices than what are quoted. In the event of peace, it is conceived that the present prices of sugar would be fully supported, and that those of coffee and cocoa would probably undergo some reduction.

Cotton—Bourbon, 2s 3d a 2s 5d; Surinam, 1 11 a 8 o 1-2; Berbice and Demerara, 1 9 a 2; St. Domingo, 1 6 1-2 a 1 7 1-2; Bahama, 1 6 a 1 9; common W. I. 1 6 1-2 a 1 8 1-2; Carthagena, 1 6 a 1 7; Carraccas, 1 5 1-2 a 1 7; Porto-Rico, 1 10 a 2; Orleans and Natches, fine, 1 6 1-2 a 1 8 1-2; Tennessee, 1 6 1-2 a 1 7; Georgia Upland, 1 7 a 1 7 1-4; Sea-Island, very fine, 2 8 a 2 11. The importations of cotton during the present months, have been considerable; but the demand having taken near the whole out of the market, the stock is still moderate. Uplands and Orleans have gone off pretty briskly at gradually advancing prices; and it is the general opinion, that whatever may be the result of the present negotiations, the present will be fully supported. Several small parcels of Sea-Islands and Bourbons have been sold at prices in proportion to the annexed; and as the manufacturers appear to be paying more attention to these descriptions than for some time past, we look forward with confidence to an increased demand.

FLOUR, superfine per bbl. 43s. 6d. a 44; fine, 42 a 43.—Considerable supplies of flour and some wheat have lately arrived from the U. States, and these falling into the hands of persons desirous of selling, caused the price of

being brist, 44s. can now be readily obtained for sound superfine.—The demand for American wheat is very limited; the future currency greatly depends on the state of the weather for the growing crops, which still wear a favorable appearance.

TOBACCO, James River, 3 1/2 a 6d; Rappahan, 3 a 6; Potomac 3 1/2 a 5; Georgia 3 a 4; Carolina 3 a 4 1/2; stemmed, 5 a 8; Maryland, brown, 4 a 5; coloury, 5 1/2 a 7.—Several arrivals of new tobacco have lately taken place and the stock is increasing.—The very heavy duty which the manufacturer now pay on this article, occasions the decidedly preferring good and bad qualities; such therefore meet a pretty ready sale, whilst the inferior are little enquired for—the export demand at present being very limited.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Boston, on Friday last, of the Sally Ann, apt. Glover, in 38 days from Liverpool, a continuation of London dates have been received to July 25. Our Supplement contains all the interesting articles which have been given by this arrival.

The increasing convalescence of Mr. Fox is noticed in the English prints—and it seems to prove a great source of encouragement to the friends of peace.

A Boston editor observes, "The conjectures and opinions bestowed on this prolific subject of war or peace in the London papers, are as various and contradictory as the shades of character in real life. From the mass of this species of newspaper discussion, we have selected the following, as possessing, in our opinion, the marks of pretty sound and apposite reasoning:—

"1. Has the object of the war been obtained in whole, or in its farthest possible part?

"2. If the object of the war has not been obtained in whole or part, have we obtained any thing as a suitable equivalent?

"3. If neither the object, nor any suitable equivalent has been obtained, is it yet necessary to abandon the pursuit? Is attainment hopeless, or of more cost than the worth of the object sought?

"4. If necessary or advisable to abandon every hope from the war, what is the actual value, i. e. actual strength of our present situation, and what may that situation demand in a treaty?

"5. Whether, supposing the war without any other possible object than precaution, even that precaution and security against the ambition of France is not of itself a sufficient object, and worth all the cost of war? Whether the situation of the enemy does not require us to be on centinel, i. e. to be in camp, and ready to march at a day's warning?

"6. In such a situation, what is the actual difference between peace and war, i. e. between a jealous precautionary peace, and a defensive war? whether there is any further difference, than that a state of peace, still requiring us to remain armed, would fix us as posts to the spot, and leave us every part of war but its inspiring, and not infrequently indemnifying activity, whilst war, together with all the cost, would give us the neutral advantages of the state. By the superiority of our navy, our foreign commerce flourishes, and that of our enemy or rival, is annihilated from the face of the seas. Our strength and wealth is thus increased, whilst that of France must daily decline.—In a word, a jealous precautionary peace is but an inactive war—war with all its cost, and without its spoil.—a war that would exhaust the nation, whilst by setting free the commerce of the enemy, it would render her power progressive.

"7. Finally, whether what will actually be given for peace by France, will be sufficient to remove or indemnify us for these evils? Whether we shall be secured in the Mediterranean by the possession of Malta? Whether any bounds will be established which shall confine the French power on the East?—Where will be the advantage of Malta if the French shall proceed to possess themselves of the coasts of the Mediterranean? The commerce is with the coast and not with the sea. The seas will in vain remain open if the ports are shut. The British channel is open in this manner, but we are not the less excluded from all commerce with France."

LONDON, JULY 24.

Yesterday Parliament was prorogued by commission. This event was announced by the following address to both houses:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, His majesty has commanded us to acquaint you that the state of the public business enables his majesty to close this session of Parliament.

"We are, at the same time, directed to express to you the great satisfaction which his majesty has derived from your unremitting zeal and diligence, and from that attention to the most important interests of his empire, which has been so conspicuously manifested in all your proceedings.

"The measures which have been adopted for the permanent improvement of the various branches of our military system, your attention to com-

bine these arrangements with the great object of public economy; and the regulations which you have established for the speedy and effectual audit of the public accounts, call for his majesty's particular acknowledgments.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, We have it in command from his majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the public service, particularly by raising, within the year, so very large a proportion of the necessary supplies; a measure in itself highly advantageous, and which must create, both at home and abroad, the most favorable impression of our national resources, and of the spirit which animates the British people. You may be assured that the utmost attention shall be paid to the frugal administration of those supplies which you have so liberally granted.

"His majesty is particularly sensible of the fresh proof he has received of your affectionate attachment to him, in the provision which you have made for enabling the younger branches of his royal family to meet the necessary expences of their station.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, His majesty being always anxious for the restoration of peace on just and honorable terms, is engaged in discussions with a view to the accomplishment of this most desirable end.—Their success must depend on a corresponding disposition on the part of the enemy; and in every event his majesty looks with the fullest confidence to the continuance of that union and public spirit among all ranks of his people, which can alone give energy to War, or security to Peace."

Then a committee for proroguing the Parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor said:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, By virtue of his Majesty's commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his command, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the 28th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 28th day of August next."

The city was France and the Porte.

The next arrival of papers from France will probably bring the terms of the Treaty of Alliance with the Porte. That it has been concluded we have little doubt, from the following intelligence received this morning from Portsmouth:

"On Thursday last the schooner Hope, an American, P. Woodward, master, was boarded off Cherbourg by the Constance frigate; she had that moment come out of that port. The master of her declared, that he had read in the Moniteur that a Treaty had been signed at Paris, between the Emperor and the Porte, by which the former has permission to march his troops through Turkey to Egypt."

The latter part of the intelligence is liable to considerable doubt; but that some treaty of importance has been signed we are persuaded.

[Traveller]

Bonaparte is making every effort to weaken the Russian influence at Constantinople, and it should seem with considerable success. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople is said to be making preparations for his departure, and, according to letters from Smyrna, the Russian merchants are preparing to leave that city. It is by no means improbable that Bonaparte will produce a war between Russia and the Porte, in which with all possible professions of esteem for the Grand Signior and regard for his interests and independence, he will secure possession of the Morea.

A change is said to have taken place in the Russian Ministry favorable to the French interest. M. Novoziloff has retired; and the King of Sweden having refused the Russian mediation, some frigates are said to be fitting out at Cronstadt, to raise the blockade of the Prussian ports.

It was reported at Hamburg, that the French had at last ventured to make an attack upon Gaeta, in which they totally failed.

The Hamburg Mail due on Wednesday last, arrived last night. The Montenegrins, assisted by the Russians, continue to oppose the most vigorous resistance to the French at Ragusa. A very bloody battle has lately been fought, and Old and New Ragusa are said to be entirely destroyed.

The Hamburg mails due on Wednesday and Sunday last, arrived this morning. Paris Journals to the 14th, and Dutch Journals to the 19th have also arrived.

The French are sending all their disposable force on the other side of the Alps, in the Neapolitan territory, or Dalmatia, evidently for the intended conquest of Sicily, and to extend the French power on the shore of the Adriatic.

A division of French troops has also filed off towards Leghorn, and every fortress in the States of the Church is occupied by them—a prelude to the downfall to both these sovereigns. Be-

fore the expiration of many weeks, we shall hear that the Pope and the Queen of Etruria have been deprived of their respective dignities, and condemned to pass the rest of their days in a security, upon a stunted and precarious bounty. The weakness of both will be alike urged in justification of the act. Turin is already named for the future residence of the Pope.

Four new sovereigns are talked of in Germany, namely, the Electors of Baden, Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt, and the Duke of Cleves (Prince Murat). Napoleon could not adopt a more effectual mode of completely annihilating whatever there is of national sentiment, feeling, and character in Germany, than by thus fettering down, and parceling into petty sovereignties, the whole of that once great and venerable empire.

The continuance of the French armies in Suabia and Bavaria has overwhelmed the inhabitants with misery. A scarcity, rapidly increasing to the magnitude of a famine, prevails in these countries; to alleviate which they have no other resource than a few scarce measures of corn sent from the bank of the Rhine, and ostentatiously doled out to them by order of their oppressors.

A similar report prevails in the North of Germany. Letters from Hamburg and Bremen mention it. Are we to believe, then, that there was some truth in the report received from the American vessel off Cherbourg, a few days ago, of Bonaparte's intention to march an army through Asia for Egypt?

Expectations appear to have been entertained at Constantinople, that an English squadron would shortly make its appearance in the Dardanelles.

A private letter from Hamburg, furnishes us with the following important article, in addition to this report of the American captain:

Extract of a private letter from Hamburg.

"The principle news we have here is, that 8,000 French have entered Rome, and that the Pope is going to Turin, as also that the Electors of Baden and Hesse, and the Dukes of Cleve and Hesse Darmstadt, will be raised to the dignity of Kings.

"The French are preparing, it is said, to send an army of 60,000 men in three divisions, through Asiatic Turkey, to attack the British possessions in the East Indies."

Can it be any part of the object of the expeditions now fitting out in our ports to counteract these designs?

The Russian squadron in the Mediterranean, consisting already of twelve sail of the line and nine frigates, is to be farther augmented. This does not look as if a resolution was taken to abandon their settlements in the Seven Islands.

The letter of his Swedish Majesty, upon dissolving the Constitution of Pomerania, will be found among our extracts from the foreign papers. It is a fair, rational, and manly appeal to the good sense and feelings of the inhabitants of that part of his dominions.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Hamburg, July 11.

"All is as still here as before, and our merchants do not put much faith in the reports of peace, which came from your side of the water. The impossibility of finding any security that Hanover would not be shortly re-occupied by the French, supposing they would agree to give it back; and England would make any great sacrifices to obtain it, seems a great hindrance to the conclusion of any treaty which it can be thought likely that Bonaparte would sign."

JULY 25.—It is impossible to consider the words of the Speech which we have the assurance of a ministerial paper, was meant to be expressive in an other point of view than as abandoning the principle of joint negotiation.—Though no formal negotiation may yet have been entered upon, still ministers have been engaged in discussions long enough to ascertain whether the French government would consent to make peace with us separately, or jointly with Russia.—That point of course must have been settled at the very outset of the discussion. If ministers therefore had resolved not to negotiate except jointly with Russia, & if that point had been conceded by France, ministers we may be sure would have said that His Majesty had been engaged, in concert with his august ally the emperor of Russia, in discussions, with a view to the accomplishment of peace. Nothing, however having been said, and not the least mention made of Russia and the discussion going on, we are justified in inferring, that the principle of joint negotiation has been abandoned. As this is a principle to which the present Ministers, by their former speeches and professions, were in a great degree pledged, it ought to be explicitly stated, whether the abandonment of that principle has or has not been produced by Russia. As far as we are at present able to venture an opinion, we should say that it was the obvious interest and policy of Russia, to negotiate jointly with us. [Courier.]

For Sale—cheap, A SECOND hand GIG, with HARNESS complete. For particulars, apply at this office, September 4