

The Prussians are in possession of every part of Hanover, and were erecting strong batteries at Cuxhaven, which they have garrisoned with a formidable force. They however did not interfere in the civil affairs of that place, which were still under the direction of the governor, appointed by the senate of Hamburg.

The English are now taking all Prussian ships and property, but he did not learn, that war was actually declared. It was supposed at Hamburg, that Denmark would be compelled by France and Prussia to shut the Eyder against the English, in which case it is probable that that river would be blockaded also.

BAITIMORE, May 21.

We understand that Gun Boat No. 11 will be armed with 2 long 24 pound iron cannon, and 2 5½ inch brass howitzers. No. 12 with 2 long 24 pound iron cannon, and 2 24 pound brass carronades. The Etna with 1 13 inch iron mortar, weighing upwards of 5 tons—2 8 inch brass howitzers, and 8 long 9 pounders. The Vesuvius with 1 13 inch iron mortar, weighing upwards of 5 tons; 2 24 pound carronades, and 8 long 9 pounders.

These vessels have been built, and are now equipping under the superintendance of commodore Preble.

May 24.

The subsequent information has been politely handed us from a source which guarantees its veracity.

On the 8th of April last, our minister at London received from the British government a formal notification that the entrances of the Ems, the Weser, the Elbe and the Trave were blockaded; and that from that day, all vessels attempting to enter any of those rivers in violation of such blockade, would be proceeded against as the law of nations in such cases direct.

May 28.

Natchez papers to the 27th ult. were received yesterday. No mention is made of the Spaniards having taken Fort Adams, nor of any acts of hostility being committed by them. Consequently we must discredit the account given in a letter from St. Louis, published yesterday.

sent from Boston to the West-Indies, sold for 4000 dollars!—*Quere.* Is this article contraband? If not, many such cargoes may be got at Ice-land, as yet free of duty!

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Canton Race Course.

On Monday the 26th inst. a Purse of Three Hundred Dollars was run for, over this course, for all ages, four mile heats.

General Ridgely's b. g. True Republican, } 1 1
by Grey Medley, 6 years old, 117 lb. }
Captain Helms's b. h. Junius, by Grey } 2 2
Medley, 6 years old, 120 lb. }

On Tuesday the 27th, a Purse of Two Hundred Dollars, for all ages, three mile heats.

Gen. Ridgely's b. h. Post Boy, by Gabriel, walked over.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 8.

It is with great pleasure we are enabled to state, that advices received from Mr. Munroe, of as late a date as March 11, are of a more favourable complexion, relative to the amicable adjustment of our differences with Great-Britain, than any previously received.

We understand that the Spanish agents at Mobile have agreed, that that city shall be a place of deposit for goods brought in vessels of citizens of the United States arriving there; and that goods having been so deposited may be carried either up the river or outwards.

We further learn, that in consequence of the disturbed state of the frontier, a large portion of our army, amounting to about one thousand men, have been directed to station themselves at Fort Adams.

NORFOLK, May 21.

Capt. Vibert, of the ship Dean, from Gibraltar, in 45 days, arrived here yesterday, informs, that the United States frigate Essex, captain Campbell, and brig Vixen, capt. Smith, were at Gibraltar when he failed, from whence they were to proceed to Tangier.—Sir Sidney Smith was at Gibraltar, on his way to Algiers, in order to settle the misunderstanding between Great-Britain and that regency.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbadoes,) April 15.

His majesty's ship Mediator, 36 guns, capt. Seater, arrived yesterday with 137 sail of the Cork fleet under convoy, viz.—66 for Jamaica, 2 for Honduras, 1 for Tortola, 1 for St. Thomas, 5 for St. Kitt's and Nevis, 5 for Antigua, 8 for Dominica, 7 for St. Vincent, 6 for St. Lucia, 5 for Grenada, 6 for Tobago, 6 for Trinidad, 7 destinations unknown, and 12 for this island. On the 7th inst. the Squirrel sloop of war, with 11 sail for the southern colonies parted company from the Mediator, to proceed to their destination.

His majesty's ships Amethyst, Alcmena, Topaze, and Driad, failed from Cork with the above fleet, but the 2 first left them in lat. 36, N. long. 21, W. On the 22d ult. in lat. 31, long. 17, the convoy fell in with the Tiger, Orion, and Endymion, dispatched by lord Collingwood in pursuit of four French frigates, which had escaped on the 27th of February, from Cadiz; and on the evening of the 24th ult. a French squadron of three sail were discovered standing into the convoy from the S. E. quarter, when the two line of

battle ships and the Endymion hailing out after them, they stood to the N. E. our ships following in chase; with every probability of coming up with them.

On the 27th ult. the Driad left the convoy; and the same day they fell in with the detachment from admiral Collingwood, they also passed the East-India fleet, under charge of his majesty's ships Fame, Africane, Polyphemus, and Adamant.

We lately noticed the destruction occasioned by the fire in the Great Dismal Swamp, which we are sorry to learn continues with unabated violence, carrying destruction in every direction.

Intending, if we can procure it, to publish a full and particular account of this conflagration, we shall not at this time state some facts relative to it, nor offer some reflections which they have suggested.

The consequences have been, and still continue to be very seriously felt by the inhabitants residing near the Swamp; the heated atmosphere occasioned by, and the smoke proceeding from, such an immense body of fire, have rendered their habitations almost insupportable. These effects have been for some days past though in a lesser degree extended to this place and Portsmouth, and at this moment occasion much inconvenience, and are productive of all the disagreeable sensations which heat and smoke may be supposed to occasion.

At the moment we are writing, and for the last two days, the wind has been to the southward, which setting the smoke directly on this place, the sun has been only at times visible, and the horizon contracted to not more than a mile distant, and often not more than half of a mile, and sometimes we have not been able to see three hundred yards.

The captains who have lately arrived, inform us, that on approaching the land they experienced great inconvenience, and were exposed to some dangers from the same circumstance; they state it was at times so thick from the smoke, that they could not see a mile a head.

The pilots also find difficulty in conducting the vessels up and down the river.

the towns for the present, but nothing but rain, (which is so devoutly to be desired, for this and other reasons) can remedy the mischief effectually.

[Norfolk Ledger.]

The supercargo of the ship George, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday the 20th inst. from Batavia, but last from the Cape of Good-Hope, gives the following information.

Governor Jansson with the Dutch troops, embarked the 4th, and sailed the 6th of March for Amsterdam. Immediately after the capture of the Cape, an embargo was laid upon all neutral vessels, which continued two months. This step was taken to prevent the intelligence of the capture of the Cape being carried out of the colony, as they were daily in expectation of the arrival of the French captain Leenvoce, who, under the impression of the place being in possession of the former owners, had sent in two British prizes, that he had captured off the Cape. The squadron alternately stretched out to sea, sending in vessels of every description that they met with. In the beginning of March they chased in a French frigate, the La Volantiere; this caused a great consternation among the inhabitants, and a terrible uneasiness with the English, the batteries and fortifications were all manned, the officers riding to and fro, in their private dresses, (lest the Frenchmen should discover the brilliancy of their red coats,) and effecting every precautionary measure against the attack of a fleet. The frigate shortly came to anchor in the bay, and instantly surrendered to the boarding boats. This frigate failed from Brest with eleven line of battle ships; they fell in with some English ships, captured them and sent 200 prisoners in the La Volantiere to the Cape; (they were landed in a miserable state, most of them having the scurvy.) This frigate with five ships of the line, parted company with the eleven sail off the island of Madeira, and were destined to the eastward of the Cape of Good-Hope. The information excited the attention of the English with no small portion of confusion, they began to raise entrenchments along the shore; issuing proclamations, prohibiting the farmers upon pain of death, from suffering provisions, or any kind of supplies, voluntarily or accidentally falling into the hands of the expected enemy. The sailing of the transports was suspended for two days; uncertain whether it would be more to their advantage for the enemy to be acquainted with the situation of the Cape or not. Many American vessels put in this place for refreshments, when they perceived themselves completely entrapped in an embargo. Petitions for release were handed to the governor repeatedly, but were always replied in vague and indistinct terms. The present state of affairs induced them to renew their request, when luckily those vessels bound to the westward had liberty to depart, and most of them sailed on the 12th of March.

We perceive in the London Morning Chronicle of the 31st of March, the following article under the Hague head of March 25.

"Mr. Armstrong, the minister from the United States of America, to the emperor Napoleon, arrived here to-day from Paris, with his suite: he proceeds to Amsterdam, in order to embark with his suite for America."

We apprehend the writer of this article must have committed a mistake, probably by blending inference with fact. That Mr. Armstrong had arrived at the Hague is probable; but that he arrived there, on his

way to Amsterdam; thence to embark for the United States, is extremely improbable. We should presume that his visit to the Hague was with a view to the transaction of some special business; and that having accomplished this object, he would again return to Paris.—[Nat. Intelligencer.]

Mr. James Bruce, passenger in the schooner Charlotte Augusta, arrived here yesterday, in nine days from Halifax, informs us it was reported there, that Commodore Beresford had arrested captain Whiby, of the Leander, for his outrageous conduct off Sand Hook. It was understood that commodore Beresford was going to take the command of the Leander himself. Captain Whiby's conduct was very much reprobated at Halifax.—It was believed he would be sent to England for trial, and that the vessels sent to Halifax by the Leander would be immediately released.—

[N. Y. Gaz.]

COMMUNICATION.

Our very distinguished fellow-citizen, WILLIAM PINKNEY, the present attorney-general of the state of Maryland, has taken his passage from hence, with his family, in the Diana, bound to Liverpool, as minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of London. The Diana was to have sailed yesterday. If distinguished talents and unfulfilled virtue can obtain to this country the blessings of peace and neutrality, we may calculate on a successful issue of the mission of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney.

We understand that Mr. Pinkney still retains his office of attorney-general, and that he has intrusted the discharge of the duties of that office, in the court of appeals, court of Chancery, land-office, Baltimore county civil and criminal courts, to JOHN SCOTT Esq. who is authorised to supply such vacancies as may happen to occur in the deputy-prosecutorships, and otherwise to represent the absent attorney-general.

[Fed. Gaz.]

A letter from Amsterdam, dated 20th April, received by the ship True American, says, "Every day allude to new troubles on the continent. It is said that Russian troops are marching into Prussian Poland. Business, generally speaking, is brisk, and prices steady, coffee scarce."

Capt. Clark, arrived at New-Bedford, from Nantz, left there about the 20th ult. informs that an army of 80,000 men were about to march from Paris to Denmark—their object was to have the Baltic frozen against the English—on his passage spoke two English cutters in chase of a Prussian vessel, who informed that for 15 days previous they had sent in all Prussian vessels. He heard nothing of a war at Nantz between England and Prussia.

The President of the United States, it is understood, was to have left Monticello on Monday for Washington City.

Captain Haff, of the ship Aetres, arrived at New-York, states, that it was reported at Gibraltar, the 30th of April, that sir Sidney Smith, was bound to Algiers, intending to bombard it.

The Alexandria Advertiser of May 21, says—"Captain Bayne, of the Hunter, from Lisbon, informs, that in lat. 27, long. 33, 30, on the 13th of April, he fell in with 7 British sail of the line and 5 frigates, under the command of admiral sir J. B. Warren, who had in tow the French ship Marengo of 84 guns, commanded by admiral Linois, and the Belle Pool, of 36 guns, from India, prize to the above mentioned fleet."

On Thursday evening last the ambassador plenipotentiary from the regency of Tunis to the United States arrived in this city, accompanied by J. L. Cathcart, Esquire, our late consul-general near the states of Barbary, and on Sunday morning set out on a tour he intends making through the eastern states.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Sunday last, by the rev. Mr. COMPTON, Mr. ELISHA JOHNSON to Miss ANNE MILLS; and on Tuesday last, by the same, Mr. HENRY C. DRURY to Miss ELIZA MILLS, all of Herring Creek.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to SALE, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling-house of JAMES ROYSTON, deceased, known by the sign of General Washington, in the city of Annapolis, and where captain Archibald Goldie, formerly resided, sundry turners and wheelwrights tools, turning lathes, with all their appendages.

At the same time will be sold, one young negro man, aged about twenty years. The terms of sale CASH.

MARGARET ROYSTON, Administratrix of JAMES ROYSTON.

Annapolis, May 27, 1806.

P. S. I wish all persons to come forward with their accounts against the estate, and all persons indebted to the estate of James Royston aforesaid, are requested to make payment of their accounts, on or before the twenty-fifth day of August next, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law, without respect of persons.

M. R.