

July 23.  
Late on Monday evening, a person landed at Deal, from Boulogne, with dispatches from lord Yarrpouth, at Paris; and early yesterday morning he arrived in town, at Mr. Fox's house in the Stable-Yard. A cabinet council was soon after held at Mr. Fox's office, in Downing-street, at which the lord chancellor, lord Grenville, viscount Sidmouth and Harwick, earls Spencer, Fitzwilliam and Moira, lords Ellenborough and H. Petty, and Mr. Windham, attended.

So great was the exigency for the council, that a messenger was dispatched to lord Sidmouth at Richmond Park, to require his lordship's attendance.

Parliament will be prorogued by commission this day. Reports are in circulation, but we know not on what authority, that some allusion will be made, in the speech from the throne, to the recent intercourse between this country and France.

From the London Gazette of July 22.

QUEEN'S PALACE, July 21.

James Monroe, Esq; minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, having received new letters of credence, giving him, jointly with William Pinkney, Esq; the character of ministers extraordinary and plenipotentiaries from the United States, they had this day a private audience of his majesty, to deliver their said credentials.

PARIS, July 7.

M. D'Oubril, the Russian envoy, actually arrived here yesterday, at three in the afternoon. He alighted at the hotel Crange Bateliere.

VIENNA, June 29.

We are positively assured, that M. D'Oubril's full powers and instructions relate not only to the affairs of the Russian prisoners, but that this minister is authorized to open negotiations for concluding preliminaries of peace. Some days before this minister's departure from Vienna, M. Anstetten, counsellor to the Russian legation, set out from this city for Petersburg, with important dispatches.

HAMBURG, July 12.

We are assured that Buonaparte has ordered marshal Bernadotte to march his corps into the country of Hesse Cassel. The elector having refused ten months ago to lend five millions of rix dollars to France, and Napoleon bring in want of that sum. Talleyrand has advised that measure as the only means to extort it from that prince. However its success is not quite certain, as it is very well known that the elector, who has never been a friend to Buonaparte, has guarded against his rapacity, by sending his treasure to Berlin.

In the same manner, the elector of Saxony has been summoned to lend six millions of rix dollars to the French emperor; and as he has also refused the loan, it is apprehended that Bernadotte has been directed to pay a visit to the Grune Gewaëlb, who is now at Dresden.

The new constitution of the German empire is daily expected at Ratibon. It is already known that the three Imperial cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, will be under the immediate direction and absolute control of Buonaparte.

Mr. Bourienne has given notice to our venerable senate, that the political superintendence of the French theatre, in Hamburg, belongs to him, in consequence of orders to that effect, that he has received from the same prince who has sent him as his minister to the circle of Lower Saxony.

NEW-YORK, September 2.

Captain Blagge, who arrived here yesterday from Leghorn, informs, that on the 20th June, off Malaga, he passed through a convoy of twenty-two sail, with troops from Gibraltar, for Sicily. On the 28th, lieut. gov. Fox, commandant of Gibraltar, and suite, failed in the Orion, of 74 guns, for Messina, to take command of the forces in Sicily. At the same time 2 convoys, one from Cork and the other from Portsmouth, in all 62 sail, arrived at Gibraltar, with troops, in place of the De Rolles and the 42d regiment, both of which were to embark immediately for Sicily. It was rumoured at Gibraltar, that sir Sidney Smith, commanding the blockading squadron off Naples, had taken the three small islands of Vecchia, Proeta, and Capra, laying in the mouth of the bay of Naples; and that he had sent to admiral Knight at Gibraltar, for gun-boats, as he meditated an attack on Minorca.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.

Letters from Halifax, received from very respectable gentlemen, state, that captain Whitby was put under arrest, and sent home as a prisoner, in the ship Leander, of which he (capt. W.) formerly had the command. Capt. Whitby, we understand, is sent to England to account to the British government for his conduct on the American station, and the depredations he committed off Sandy Hook.

BALTIMORE, September 4.

Loss of the schooner COMFORT.

Circumstantial account of the loss of the schooner Comfort, (Charleston packet) captain Charles Drummond, from Baltimore, received from a passenger taken from the wreck, in lat. 35, 15, long. 76, 30, W. by the brig Experiment, John Bockius, master, arrived at the Lazaretto:

On Tuesday morning, August 19, the Comfort left Hampton-Roads, with passengers, for Charleston. On Friday came on a violent gale from N. E. the schooner lying to, head to the southward and eastward.

At 4, P. M. she upset; at the same moment, most of the male passengers having run upon deck, were washed overboard, whilst others, and the crew, were securing themselves to windward. About 5, P. M. the main-mast broke short off, and at 6 the fore-mast was carried away, when she righted but full of water, the sea making a continual breach over her, the gale still violent. During the night the greater part of the crew and passengers were either washed overboard or drowned, lashed to different parts of the vessel; and on Saturday morning the few survivors had the gloomy retrospect of but 6 remaining out of 25 souls, the original number on board. During the whole of Saturday and Sunday, we continued lashed to the wind-luffs, bearing all the fatigues of hunger and thirst, and most frequently overwhelmed with the break of the sea; and at about 5 o'clock, one of the few remaining, (a black man, one of the crew) exhausted and faint with thirst, was washed overboard; and on Monday morning, we were cheered with the prospect of decrying a vessel to windward, bearing down, which proved to be the Experiment, capt. John Bockius, to whose humanity and attention, we feel it an incumbent duty to express the obligation we lie under, for his unremitting attention to whatever could, in any measure, ameliorate the misery of our situation.

List of passengers and crew drowned.

Captain Charles Drummond.

Mr. James Price, under capt. D's charge, a son of Mr. Price, ship-builder at Baltimore, and 8 blacks composing the crew.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. Archibald Leslie, a resident of Demerara, having been some months past in Baltimore.

Mr. Mercier, a Catholic priest, from Charleston.

Mr. Donally, a pedler, from Baltimore.

Mr. Goolesy, from Hampton Virginia.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of capt. Cooper, lately resident at Hampton, removing to Annapolis.

Miss Mary Cooper, sister to capt. Cooper, and Miss Susanna, daughter to Mrs. Cooper.

Three servant maids, three black children, and a boy, servant to Mr. Goolesy.

SAVED.

Lieut. Bernard Henry, of the U. S. navy.

John Todd, a young man working his passage to Charleston.

Scott, the cabin-steward, and two other blacks, part of the crew.

September 5.

Extract of a letter from captain Murphy, of the brig Actress, to the editor of the American, dated

QUARANTINE GROUND, September 4.

"On the 23d of August, the day previous to my leaving the Havanna, the Pomona, a Spanish frigate of 36 guns, from Vera Cruz, was taken about two leagues to the eastward of Moro, by two English frigates, the Arethusa and Hanson, after a close action of 16 minutes; although the Spanish frigate was assisted by 7 gun-boats (one of which was blown up and another sunk) and a battery of 11 guns. Previous to the action there was a considerable quantity of money landed from the frigate, reported to be the property of the king; but the English took with the ship half a million of dollars; it was reported that the commander of the Spanish frigate lost his life in the action, the number of others is not mentioned, but supposed to be considerable, from the closeness of the action and heavy fire. On the 25th, I fell in with 3 ships, a little to the northward of the Double-headed Shot Keys, one of them appearing much disabled, another had her in tow, standing to the northward through the Florida gulf—these I supposed to be the three aforementioned vessels; it must be observed, that at the time of this action, there was an 80 gun ship then in harbour, but unfortunately her topmasts were down and could not be got ready until the day after the action.

September 6.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Philadelphia Register, from his correspondent, dated

London, July 2.

"The Leopard, of 50 guns, failed from Spithead on Saturday last, June 28, with orders for the recal of the Leander, which is to return to England, under the command of captain Reggett, the present captain of the Leopard; and an inquiry will ensue on the conduct of the captain of the Leander on her arrival.

"A similar misfortune had occurred on the coast of Portugal, of which intelligence was received last week; and the Portuguese government have proceeded so far as to detain the Richmond gun-brig, until satisfaction is made for this, and several other subjects of complaint. An inquiry is directed to be made."

The king of Sweden has not accepted the offer of Prussia to mediate between him and the court of Berlin. He considers himself as acting in quality of an ally of England, and that the aid of Russia in the adjustment of the existing differences, is unnecessary. His majesty insists on the evacuation of Lauenburg by the Prussians, and its re-occupation by the Swedish troops.

By the mail which arrived at Kingston (Jamaica) with dispatches, vice-admiral Dacres received a letter from sir Alexander Cochrane, informing him of the death of admiral earl St. Vincent. The intelligence had been transmitted from Barbadoes, by lord Seaforth, where a running vessel from London had arrived.

Capt. Collins, of the ship Arctic, arrived at Charleston, the 19th ult. in 68 days from the River Plate, informs, that in a few hours after sailing he fell in

with a British Squadron of 8 ships of war, and was boarded by the Diadem, capt. King: the Squadron was under the command of sir Home Popham, from the Cape of Good Hope, and was destined to act against Montevideo.

September 8.

Further circumstances and particulars, relative to the French fleet.

The gale which separated them commenced on the 19th ult. and not the 10th—at which time they had in tow an American schooner from St. Domingo, but to what port belonging or to where bound is not known—a latitude was fixed on in case of separation in which the fleet was to join. The Patriot cruise in the stated latitude for some time, but seeing none of the fleet appear thought proper to put into the Chesapeake to repair, which she entered on the 28th.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of the British West-India fleet, as it is certain they were in the gale.—The Cumberland, one of the fleet has been totally lost, the captain has arrived here, but can give no information respecting the safety of the rest.

In our Gibraltar Chronicle of July 12, we observed a paragraph stating, that the Spanish government had issued orders to put 18 regiments of infantry, 2 of artillery, and 12 of militia, on the war footing. The conjectures concerning their destination are various—the following are mentioned: 1st. An approaching rupture with France—2d. the regulars to be sent on a foreign expedition and the militia to do duty in the interior—this opinion is corroborated by the fact, of orders being sent to the commander of the Cadiz Squadron, consisting of eight sail of the line, to hold himself in readiness to sail at a moment's warning; and by the well known want in which Spain America stands of the assistance of the mother country, (owing to Miranda's expedition,) it is supposed to be intended for that place. The 3d. opinion is that they are intended to garrison the Portuguese ports which are to exclude English ships, and thereby weaken the French troops, the friends of America the whole country.

NORFOLK, August 28.

On Sunday last the British frigate Chichester, Seaford, got on the Middle Ground as she was going to sea, where she remained upwards of an hour, and sprung a leak; in consequence of which she was obliged to put back, and anchored in our harbour yesterday, in order to undergo some repairs and have the leak stopped. She was bound to the West-Indies with a cargo of spars, specie, &c. The cash was landed yesterday and lodged in the United States bank.

August 29.

Last evening anchored in Hampton Roads, the French frigate Sybelle, of 40 guns, under jury topmasts, having lost them, and otherwise damaged in the late gale. The Sybelle was not of Jerome Buonaparte's fleet originally, but of commodore L'Hermite's squadron, which did so much damage to the British trade on the coast of Africa, and was composed of the following ships:

Regulus, of 74 guns,  
President and Sybelle, of 40 guns each,  
Serveilliant, brig, sent home.

September 2.

Respecting the Sybelle, we learn, that on the 19th ult. in about lat. 20, 60, long. 64, in company with the Regulus, of 84 guns, and the President of 44, they were encountered by a violent hurricane at S. E. to S. which compelled them to scud for nearly 2 days, in which they lost their mizen-mast, main-topmast, quarter pieces torn off, and the ship generally much injured. The last that was seen of the Regulus and President, they were scudding before the gale.

From information in which we place confidence, we can say that this Squadron has never joined the fleet commonly called Jerome Buonaparte's.

From arrivals since our last, we find that the late gale was what is usually termed the "tail of a West-India hurricane," for we discover that the further south the gale has been the more violent, and was felt five or six days sooner than it was here. It is described by the officers of the French frigate as of most unexampled violence.

The British ship Rattlesnake, Lightburn, from Baltimore to Barbadoes, was captured on the 13th ult. by the French ships Regulus, President and Sybelle, and ordered to Martinique.

We have it from respectable authority, that sir Edward Berry, who was admiral Nelson's captain at the battle of the Nile, and who commanded one of the four sail under admiral Cochrane, at the time of falling in with the French fleet, has resigned in disgust and gone for England, owing to Cochrane's not engaging them. When Nelson paid his compliments to the king after the business of the Nile, his majesty observed with sorrow, that he had lost his right arm. "I have," replied the hero, "but not my right hand—give me leave to present captain Berry to your majesty."

Last evening it was currently reported, that the Regulus was in Hampton Roads.

RUMOURS.—That our differences with Great-Britain are in a favourable train for adjustment. Mr. Munroe is said to have communicated in one of his late dispatches, the heads of an interview, which he had with Mr. Fox; that Mr. Fox, at the outset commented in pretty severe terms upon the regulations of our restriction bill; but that Mr. Munroe had preferred the idea which must be admitted by all impartial politicians; that all the steps which we had pursued towards Great-Britain, were perfectly justified by the