

cellor of the Exchequer, and the members of the Queen's Council. There was very little variation in his majesty's state throughout the following day; but at night he happily had between two and three hours sleep. On the assembling of some of the members of the Queen's Council, called together by express on Tuesday morning, at Windsor, they thought it necessary from the alarming state in which the king was, for the satisfaction of the public, and in order to prevent erroneous reports being circulated, to send off the report which the doctors had drawn up of his majesty's state, to be made public in London.—Mr. Ryder, the secretary of state for the home department, did not receive it till about three o'clock; it was found impossible to exhibit it then at St. James's Palace, none of the attendants being apprised of the circumstance, and it was in consequence sent to the Lord Mayor.

Lord Rivers the lord in waiting, and Mr. Verney, the groom in waiting, together with the pages and other attendants, were in waiting at St. James's, where an anxious assemblage of nobility, and persons of distinction were collected, in expectation of a Bulletin, which, however, did not arrive until a late hour. The Bulletin was as follows:

Windsor Castle, July 17, 1811.
"His majesty has had some sleep during the night, and his disorder has not increased since yesterday."

The following Bulletin was shown this day:

"His majesty has had some sleep in the night, but he is no better this morning."
(Signed by the physicians.)

From the London Gazette of July 16.
ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Sawyer, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the Coast of North America, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Africa, at Bermuda, the 11th June, 1811.

Sir,
I enclose I transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Captain Arthur Boscawen Bingham, commander of his Majesty's ship Little Belt, received this day from Lord James Townshend, captain of his Majesty's ship Ocelus, and Senior Officer at Halifax; by which their Lordships will perceive that he was attacked on the evening of the 16th May last, when cruising between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras, by the U. States frigate the President, of 44 guns, commanded by Commodore Rodgers; and that after a close action of three quarters of an hour the American ship made sail from him.

Capt. Bingham's modest, but full and clear statement, renders any comment from me unnecessary; and I have only to admire the extraordinary bravery and firmness with which himself, his officers, and ships company supported the British flag when opposed to such an immense superiority of force. I have however, deeply to lament the number of valuable British seamen and Royal Marines who have been either killed or wounded on this unexpected occasion; a list of whose names is also inclosed, together with a copy of my order under which Capt. Bingham was cruising.

I have the honour to be, &c.
H. SAWYER, Rear Admiral.

[Here follows Capt. Bingham's letter to Adm. Sawyer, which is verbatim the same as published in the Maryland Gazette of the 23d July last.]

From Mr. Coates the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the 18th July inclusive. Mr. C. was passenger on board the ship Jefferson, Phillips, from London for Philadelphia, and left her on Saturday at sea, and got on board the Governor Strong from Lisbon for this port. Mr. Coates landed at Dungeness on the 23d July, & saw London papers of the 22d which contained nothing new except the increased illness of the king.

The Jefferson was boarded on the edge of the Grand Banks by the Minerva frigate, on St. George's Banks SE of Nantucket by the Guerrier frigate, and near the same place by the Indian sloop of war—These cruizers were looking out for vessels from France.

The London Gazette of the 16th contains the letter of Captain Bingham to Admiral Sawyer on the affair of the Little Belt and the President. This letter is a copy of that published in the Mercantile Advertiser from Halifax some time ago.

LONDON, JULY 16.
The Spanish Minister of Finance has proposed to the Cortes to raise a loan of 1,000,000 dollars on the security of a duty of 5 per cent to be laid on the exportations of British manufactures from Cadiz to South America. Our accounts from Lisbon state, that Lord Wellington had sent Blake with 10,000 men to make a diversion in the Candado in the rear of Soult's army. He is to cooperate with Gen. Graham from Cadiz.

According to official accounts, at the last date from Elvas, Lord Wellington had 45,000 left after detaching Blake; and reinforcements were continually arriving at Lisbon. The French army was estimated at 55,000; but it is reported that a body of 10,000 had been sent to look after Blake.

Letters from Heligoland state, that the madcap king of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus had left that island in a boat, and landed at Tonnningen, with permission of the Danish government. He is to reside at Gotorp, in Jutland. He was dissatisfied with his situation in Heligoland.

All hopes that his majesty will ever be able to resume the royal authority, are at an end.

Eighteen additional troops of dragoons and dragoon guards are under immediate orders for embarkation.

Two mails have arrived from Anhalt. The following are extracts from the letters received by it:

Gottsburg, July 6.

"Again we have to announce the likelihood of a war between Russia and France, which is a matter that occupies the public attention now very much; indeed it is spoken of by some persons well informed, with more certainty than ever. A war must inevitably break out, whether sooner or later, time must determine."

Windsor, July 13.

The following bulletin has been published: "His majesty has had a fresh accession of disorder"—[Signed by four physicians.]—This last proxyim has been feverish, severe and alarming; his majesty was cupped; and has since been more composed.

July 15.

The report this morning is, "The king is a little better."

July 17.

At length we have the English account of the outrage committed on the Little Belt.—There can be no doubt of the designs of the American government; and we are also convinced that they will neither apologize for the insult nor depart from the claims they have set up. We feel the very inconvenient dilemma in which it puts our ministers, and which they have solely to attribute to their own folly in not confirming the sensible arrangement made by Mr. Esikine—but it is now too late, perhaps, to retrieve the error by concession; for it is impossible to submit to this insult.

Two ships with French licence, have arrived with wine and other produce, according to commercial stipulations. The French garriçon of Danzig is augmented to 30,000 men. A jealousy between the peasantry and other orders is said to have been the cause of helate disturbances in Sweden. A law had passed the Swedish diet for the formation of an army of 60,000 men, of whom 15,000 were to be called out before July.

The departure of the ex-king of Sweden is ascribed to an intrigue between the French and Danish courts.

[The observations of the London editors are generally of a hostile character, assuming Bingham's account as the ground-work of their remarks.]

A letter from Plymouth, of the 15th, states that a cruizer had just come in from the coast of France, the captain of which reported that he had boarded a French fishing-boat, and was informed that an engagement had taken place in the Mediterranean, in which a British squadron had captured three French line of battle ships, and driven two frigates on shore, which were burnt.

A very heavy firing was heard on Monday night and Tuesday morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 15.

A letter has come to our hands this day, dated at Philadelphia, 5th June, from an intelligent correspondent, which mentions that there is no appearance of any reconciliation with Great Britain—that there is not any real intention in the Legislature to come to an amicable understanding—that the manufactures of America are rapidly advancing; and the industrious workmen from G. Britain are emigrating in considerable numbers, and seeking employment in the United States.

DOVER, JULY 11.

About seven o'clock yesterday evening a very heavy firing was heard, supposed from the French batteries, which, with the reports in circulation, makes us apprehensive as to the result of a battle which must before this have been fought between Lord Wellington and Marshal Soult.

DUBLIN, JULY 4.

Captain Edgar of the Perseverance, just arrived in this harbour from New-York, assures us—that Commodore Rogers, of the American frigate President, had solemnly declared to him (Capt. Edgar) that the Little Belt fired the first shot into the Republican frigate, and that not until he received the British fire did he make any hostile attack. We have Capt. Edgar's permission to use his name, and to make this statement.

DOMESTIC.

ST. LOUIS, AUG. 8.

From Mr. Braithury and Mr. Brackenridge, lately arrived from the Mandan villages, we learn the following particulars.

Mr. Hunt, contrary to every expectation, passed the Sioux bands without any difficulty. His force consisted of nearly 80 men well armed, in four barges with howitzers and swivels in each. He was determined to pass at all hazards, but expected that the Indians would not be on the river; the fall being the usual time of their coming on it. At the Maha village he learned that the Sioux were informed of the ascending of the boats, and were assembling on the river for the purpose of stopping them; he also learned that several white men had been killed by them, and others had narrowly escaped; a Sioux of the same band had also been shot by an American hunter. The Sioux had a general council, in which it was determined to stop every party that ascended the river, unless too strong for them. Mr. Hunt found all the upper bands collected some distance above White River; the Tenons, Bois Buie, Acondada, and Sagonis; about 300 warriors threw themselves, on being intimidated by the formidable appearance of Mr. Hunt's party, they accented a small present, and suffered them to pass by unmolested. Perhaps the knowledge which they had of Mr. Manuel's boat being behind, with a weaker party, had some effect, together with the appearance of a war party of 300 Arrikaras, who were discovered about the same time. The Sioux retired from the river, and in the meantime Mr. Manuel, who was only one day and an half behind Mr. Hunt, passed them undiscovered, not being expected for sometime, but being favoured by winds, he ascended with amazing rapidity.

Mr. Hunt and his party have by this time set out from the Arrikaras to proceed on the rest of their journey by land. Mr. Hunt has purchased 100 horses, and intends to ascend a river which enters the Missouri a few miles below the Arrikara villages. From this river he will cross over the Big Horn, and from thence he will steer a westerly course for the southern branch of the Columbia. He has with him several hunters who have crossed the mountains in that direction.

Very unsatisfactory accounts have been obtained from Mr. Henry, a member and agent of the Missouri company. Some hunters who arrived at the company's fort, at the Mandan villages, early in the spring, bring information of his being still on the waters of Columbia, and with a considerable quantity of beaver. He had suffered great distress from want of provisions; his horses had also been stolen by the Crows in crossing the mountains. There is reason to believe that he is now on his way to the Mandan villages. Shortly before his abandoning the fort in the three forks of the Missouri, there had been a battle between 18 or 19 of his hunters, and upwards of 200 Blackfeet, in which 22 of the latter were killed, and the hunters enabled to make a safe retreat to the fort with the loss of only one man. The Blackfeet & Affinebois, it is said, have lately appeared extremely well provided with ammunition, perhaps by the British establishments, in order to annoy the Missouri traders.

Last winter, on the upper part of the Missouri, was remarkable for the unusual quantity of snow, and there has been during the whole spring and summer seasons, a continued succession of heavy rains.

From the Mobile Centinel.

Fort Stoddard, Aug. 14.

At a special session of the United States court lately held for Washington district, Mississippi territory, Col. Reubin Kemper and others, who had been held to bail for planning and setting on foot an expedition against the town of Mobile in November and December last, were released by the grand jury—they finding "no bill."

Movements of the Spanish army in Mobile.

A few days ago a file of men was sent down to Dolphin Island to occupy and hold the same for his catholic majesty Ferdinand 7th. This Island is situated at the entrance of Mobile bay, but we are not certain whether it is included in the Pascagoula passage or not. In case it is, no doubt but governor Claiborne will be authorized to dispossess them. Should the Spaniards evacuate Mobile, which is supposed by some to be their intention, and establish themselves on Dolphin Island, by the erection of two forts, one on the east & the other on the west of the Island, they could completely command both passages into Mobile bay. From the commanding attitude of this position, no doubt but our government will see the propriety of taking possession of it. The position is considerably better for preventing an armed naval force from injuring Mobile town than the fort in the town, as they could ascend Spanish river, drop down the Mobile river, and bombard the town, as but few pieces from the fort could be brought to bear on them.

It is erroneously stated in the Orleans Gazette, under an "extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mobile," that the commander of the U. States Squadron which came to Mobile for the purpose of forcing a passage for a schooner loaded with powder and military stores for the troops at this place asked permission to pass. He did not ask permission for his orders were to pass.

The channel which they sailed up the Spanish river, a branch of the Mobile, is not Tenfaw. Tenfaw is also a fork of the Mobile, but from their fork, 3 miles below Fort Stoddard, they unite no more and discharge themselves into the Mobile. Spanish river takes out of the Mobile about five or six miles above Mobile town, and by the uniting of these three, Mobile bay is formed. Spanish river is the main channel, and in fact, the only one by which with safety, our gun-boats could reach the town, as the bar reaches across the mouth of the Mobile river.

BOSTON, AUG. 29.
FROM FRANCE.

Last evening arrived the U. S. frigate John Adams, Capt. Dent, from France; sailed from Clerburg, 17th July, and landed a Messenger on the coast of England, on the 28th.

Capt. D. informs, that a few days before he sailed from Cherbourg, an order came to give up several American vessels and crews, which had been detained above a year.

The John Adams has several sets of patches for government, many letters and papers. The letters are not later than those received by the Female from Bordeaux.

The day the John Adams sailed from Cherbourg Capt. D. spoke one of the Blackading Squadron, who gave him some English papers as late he thinks, as 13th or 14th July, which he afterwards gave Admiral Hood from the Mediterranean.

The papers from the Court of Inquiry on Capt. Bingham, are highly approved of his conduct, and a letter from Ad. Sawyer, spoke also in the highest terms of his conduct, as Commander of the Little Belt; but neither of these letters were published; and that the English minister papers continued to affirm, that Sir J. J. Yorke has orders to commence in case hostilities with America, unless our Government will make proper concessions for them. This offer offered our flag. The King of England remained the same as for some time past. Nothing new from the north of Europe.

Capt. D. informs that many troops were continually going from France to Spain and Portugal; and that about 50,000 had passed through Bayonne within a short time.

The John Adams was bound for the Cape Verde; but put in here on account of head winds.

AUGUST 30.

Of the reported Jamaica Insurrection.

Montego Bay, in the spring of the year, was nearly destroyed by fire; and a little before, a conspiracy, headed by the people, was discovered and suppressed at Kingston. These events seen in American papers, have probably been told in the West India islands, first to windward of Jamaica; and exaggerated. Late advices from Jamaica, Cuba, and St. Domingo, are silent, however, as to any thing beyond the above mentioned events.—The Jamaica fleet, which have just been passing our coasts, would have been detained, had the whites wanted the assistance of the crews.

Capt. Weld, from Gibraltar, informs that there had been a battle between the Tunisians and Algerines, which ended in the complete defeat of the former. The Tunisian Admiral's ship and three others were taken, and himself made prisoner. Capt. Weld has despatches from Mr. Consul Lee (forwarded by Gavino) for the American Government, giving an account of this action.

Capt. Harding, who arrived yesterday from Figuera, in Portugal, informs, that a war between the U. States and G. Britain was much talked of there.

The ship Salus, at Newburyport, from Cadiz, sailed thence July 3, in company with the British man of war Leopard and a fleet of transports, a few days after sailing the Leopard spoke a cutter from England, which left there June 27, and from information of the insurrection against America existing in England, and the expectation of war, was tempted to begin the capture of American vessels immediately—and accordingly took the Concomit, for Archangel, and the Salus, and when she was within pistol shot, she was fired upon with musketry, and the helmsman narrowly escaped being killed. The Salus was kept two days, when falling in with the Dion from Norfolk for Cadiz with a cargo, the former was released being in ballast, and the latter detained. The prizes appear to have been ordered for England with conditional instructions to put into Lisbon or Corunna, in case of parting from the Leopard near those places.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5.

The course of inquiry on the action between President and Little Belt, continues its progress. In the course of the examination, it was that the fact of the Little Belt having fired the first shot is confirmed by the unequivocal and pointed evidence of every witness.

On Tuesday last, a gentleman deposited 1000 dollars in gold in one of our banks, took bills for the amount and departed immediately. In a few minutes after, a female person appeared at the bank and enquired whether a person had been there to deposit money, being answered in the affirmative, she went off as if in pursuit of the individual.

By the Rising States, Captain Simington, of Norfolk, we learn, that the brig of war the Roads on Friday last, to demand the imperfect American seamen then on board British sloop of war Tartarus, lying at anchor in Hampton Roads; but before the Tartarus and gun-boats got down, the sloop was fired.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 29.

Entry of the United States Bank.
The vaults of the late Office of Discount and Deposit in this city, were found on Monday morning, to have been clandestinely entered, and robbed of 28 and an half boxes of gold and silver coin, containing 125,713 dollars and 18 cents in value. It is supposed the building was entered between two o'clock on Saturday, (the time at which the doors closed) and Monday morning; and the robbers have as yet made a secure retreat.

This very unpleasant circumstance has excited the utmost solicitude in the community, involving the character of our city, as there is no doubt but that every exertion will be made by our citizens to detect the daring thieves. Not the least trace of the robbery to be found in or about the building; and it is considered that the bank stands the most conspicuous and most frequented place in the city, immediately fronting the Custom House, the mind is lost in astonishment, at the extensive a system of plunder should have been consummated without detection. The article the villains left behind them, (which it is hoped may lead to a discovery of a pair of tortoise shell mounted spectacles when being of peculiar make) may be means of detecting the person who has been before worn them. They may be seen at the office of J. H. Mitchell, Esq. The agents of the stockholders have offered a reward of 10,000 dollars for the recovery of the money, and a further reward of 2,000 dollars any one concerned, who will inform upon accomplices.

SEPT. 2.

BANK ROBBERY.

It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to state the recovery of the money taken from the vaults of the late Office of Discount and Deposit in this city, on the night of the 24th ult.

It appears that strong suspicions had been entertained by the agents of the bank some days, that Mr. Benjamin Gray, of this city, a man of great mechanical talents, had been concerned in the robbery. A warrant was accordingly procured on Saturday, and he was arrested, and underwent a long examination at the bank, before J. Mitchell, Esq. Justice of the Quarter, the presence of the directors of the institution and several other gentlemen.

We understand, that although there is much circumstantial evidence, tending to criminate Mr. Gray, produced on this examination, yet nothing appeared sufficient to have convicted him of the crime, was, however, committed to prison in the mean, preparatory to a further examination.

In the course of the evening, a negro belonging to Mr. Gray, and who was suspected to have aided his master in the robbery, was arrested by Wm. Black, Esq. at whose house his wife and on being informed that his master had been committed to goal for robbing the bank, he was known to have aided the robbery, he was so intimidated confessed the fact, and offered on condition of pardon, &c. to point out where the money had been concealed.—A detachment of the City Guard was immediately sent off to secure the money, which was found deposited in the original boxes in the closet of Mr. Gray's residence, in Race Courfe, concealed under a quantity of straw, &c. The money, with the exception of a few hundred dollars, had been made way with, was brought early yesterday morning and again deposited in the vaults, from whence it had been exactly one week before.—We understand that the false keys, with which the vaults were supposed to have been entered, before the robbery, &c. were found in a leather bag, and the money.

A transaction rivaling in ingenuity and in secrecy of execution, or of enchantment itself, has been