

PARIS, August 18.

Letters from Cherbourg, of the 11th. state, that the British Squadron of that place appeared a few days before the number of twenty-one sail in the bay of Durville, within a league and a half of Cherbourg.

The first consul has charged Citizens Franchet, Portais, and Bigot Parnieu, to draw up the Civil Code of laws.

On the second decade of The-midor 265 Austrian deserters arrived at Nancy.

August 20.

Among the 47 articles of regulations on the subject of the French Marine, the chief article is that respecting promotions.

Promotion shall take place by appointment, in the following promotion:

The superior Officers (Admirals) shall be in choice of the chief Consul.

Captains of ships of the line shall be appointed one-fourth by seniority, and three-fourths by the choice of the chief Consul.

Captains of frigates one-half by seniority, one-fourth by choice.

Lieutenants three-fourths by seniority one-fourth by choice.

Midshipmen seven-eighths by seniority, one-eighth by choice.

No person can be promoted a step without being two years in the preceding one.

No midshipman to be appointed without being four years in Naval employment, or two years actively in active service by sea.

Distinguished actions are not subjected to these conditions, &c. &c.

ON CREDIT.

It is but one year since the best bank paper was at 1 and 1/2 per cent per month.

Commercial paper was 2, 3, and 4 per cent per month.

The delegations of the Government upon the point of falling lost 35 and 40 per cent.

By a successive progression since the 30th October, the interest of all these securities has been lower.

Bank paper has fallen 1 1/4 per cent and more. It is placed at the Bank of France at 1 per cent, for two unances.

The Bank of Commerce reckons all the effect of known merchants at 7-8ths per month.

The capitalists offer and place funds at 6 per cent for a year.

The effects of the Government, as well as the obligations of the receivers, having been duly acquitted up to this day, are receivable like ordinary commercial effects, and less than the bills of the firms of Calonne.

In short, the rents are twelve per cent. that is to say, the property of the renter is ameliorated more than 4 1/2ths.

A year, less than a year, has produced this change; and during that year there have been great disorders, without reckoning that which was organized at Amiens, part of the arrears of the preceding year have been paid off, a new administration has been organized. We have vanquished wherever we have fought, and paved the way for peace.

What will be the result, if that peace, offered by the Republic before entering the field, offered after victory, shall at last reanimate commerce, industry and the arts?

Offer these short observations, Citizens, to the hopes of Republicans, and the reflections of their enemies.

Russians.—The news from the North of Germany, and the best informed journals in the quarter, state that the Russians are approaching more and more towards the Austrian frontiers. The army which is now at Brezsek, and on the banks of the Vistula consists of four grand divisions, each of 20,000 men, of which a third are cavalry.

The first is commanded by General Lacy, the second by General Rehbinder; the third by Gen. Soltikow, and the fourth by Korsakoff. Prince Pangerin is finally appointed Commander in Chief of all these forces.

Besides this army, a second is forming in Lithuania, and on the shores of the Baltic. At the same time it is now certain that the best understanding prevails between the two Imperial Courts, and that Russia takes the most lively interest in the conclusion of the war, and in the future destiny of the Empire.

MARSEILLES, August 4.

The British block our ports more closely than ever, they lately seized 16 vessels returning from Beaucaire. Upwards of 150 Genoese and other vessels are detained at Giota and Caffa because they dare not doubt the Cape of Dumaire behind which the enemy's ships are constantly concealed. A Spanish vessel in attempting to pass, fell into their hands.

A Spanish vessel entered this port, having the prisoners on board that belonged to the Guillaume Tell.

LONDON, August 27.

Captain Duval of the navy, arrived yesterday at the admiralty, with dispatches from Lord Whitworth at Copenhagen. There was a council of his majesty's ministers on the occasion, consisting of the duke of Portland, earls Chatham, Spencer and Liverpool, Lord Grenville, the chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Dundas. The deliberations lasted from eleven till four in the afternoon. Capt. Duval left town last night with the result of the council, to Admiral Dickson, to be forwarded for Lord Whitworth.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 24th inst. which were obtained by a Graveyard passage vessel that arrived at Dover on Monday night. A paper of the 23d mentions the intended journey of the king of

Prussia into Silesia. On the subject of peace we find but one paragraph in the Clef du Cabinet. "It is said (says this journal) that the preliminaries of peace are signed; and, among other articles, one is quoted, which states that the belligerent powers shall remain masters in Italy of their mutual conquests."

Yesterday a rumour was very prevalent in the city, of fresh overtures for peace having been made to this country by the Chief Consul. The funds, which had fallen in the morning, rose towards the close of the day one per cent., and considerable purchases were made. We have not learnt that any messenger has arrived directly from the Chief Consul, but some advices from France were, we believe, received by government on Sunday, and a flag of truce with dispatches failed from Dover for Calais yesterday.

We understand also that government received dispatches yesterday from Vienna, dated the 5th inst., containing the answer of the Chief Consul, to the dispatches which the Austrian government, after the receipt of the determination of the court of London, transmitted to Paris. In this answer Buonaparte has expressed a willingness to treat with Great Britain and Austria jointly.—Upon these dispatches a Cabinet Council was held, and it is probable that a negotiation between the three powers may take place immediately.

According to the advices received yesterday by Mr. Balfour, the messenger, who brought dispatches from Constantinople as well as Vienna, there is reason to believe that General Kleber has been murdered, as has been before reported.

An express has been received at the Admiralty from Cork, which announces the sailing of ten men of war, and four armed ships, with troops on board, on Friday last, to join the rest of the armament engaged in an expedition, the object of which is still kept a profound secret.

By accounts from the grand fleet, we find that one of the transports sailing badly, did not arrive off Ullant till all the others were gone from the fleet—in consequence of which an order was given for the single transport to repair to Belleisle immediately; from this it is evident, that although that may not be the place of attack, it is most certainly the place of rendezvous. The result of all the reports is, that Belleisle is the object of the expedition.

STRASBURG, August 13.

The fire which is now raging in the vast forests near Freudenthal and Kniebis, has lasted for 10 days. The smoke was still seen from this place yesterday. All the inhabitants of the adjacent districts are employed in digging trenches to prevent its progress. The flames have already extended over a space of between eight and ten leagues. The right bank of the Rhine has not been exempt from this misfortune, and the superb forest of Haguenau has been three times ravaged by the fire. In the department of the Upper Rhine sixty acres of wood have been consumed. Another violent fire has taken place at Kayferberg and Worth, about two leagues from this place.

BERLIN, August 7.

The report for some time past in circulation, that Russia and Prussia would have recourse to an armed mediation, for the purpose of re-establishing tranquility, is destitute of foundation. Exertions are certainly made by our court in conjunction with that of Petersburg, to induce the belligerent powers to conclude a peace that will restore, as far as possible, the balance of Europe; but those exertions do not exceed the medium of negotiation.

VIENNA, August 6.

The Count de Kolchubey set out from Petersburg on the 26th of last month for this capital, entrusted, as it is said, with an important mission relative to the march of a Russian army towards the frontiers of the two Galacias.

FRANKFORT, August 13.

All the French troops that were here, both infantry and cavalry, marched out yesterday and proceeded to the upper Mein. They were immediately replaced by the troops from Holland. They are well equipped and in the best possible condition. The commander in chief, Angereau, is expected this day, and there is every appearance that he will fix his headquarters at Frankfort.

There is little room to hope that we shall be freed from the French soldiery during the war. They are most probably to remain till a pacification is concluded; but when that is to happen cannot easily be conjectured. It is even presumed, and not without grounds, that though the preliminaries should immediately be signed between France and Austria, the French would not abandon the line which they now occupy, and that the general retrograde movement will only take place at the conclusion of a definitive peace with the Emperor and the empire.

BERNE, August 10.

The new government has been installed, and has published a proclamation to the people.—Nevertheless, the members of the Senate, who refused to agree to the new measures, and were prevented from assembling in the ordinary place of their sittings, shut by order of government, have assembled at an Inn, held their sittings, voted aside the government, and had almost declared the members of it outlaws. If we are to credit certain whispers from this sanctuary of the laws, in spite of the profound mystery in which they wrap themselves, they are proposing to fix their place of meeting in some other town, and take every measure to overthrow the usurping government. They are endeavoring, it is said, to bring over some members of the Grand Council to their side, to aid the execution of this fine project.

EDINBURG, August 29.

On Tuesday last arrived in Leith Roads, the Lark armed lugger from the south. The merchants ships that have arrived, and which failed under convoy of the Lark and Martin sloop, left Ellineur so late as Thursday last, at which time Admiral Dickson, with the ships of war under his command, were at anchor near the Castle. They had cruised for some days in the offing, and had sent up a ship to learn the state of things; when the ships of war were invited up and orders given for their being supplied with provisions and water. A passenger who came by one of the

merchant ships reports, that the opinion before he left Ellineur was, that matters would be amicably settled. Adm. Dickson and several of his officers having been invited on shore to dine on the day the fleet departed.

A gentleman is arrived at Edinburgh, who left Copenhagen yesterday evening. He brings intelligence that Admiral Dickson's fleet had arrived at Ellineur, near which a Danish fleet, consisting of ships of war, was lying.—The British and Danish fleets saluted each other with great politeness. Admiral Dickson's fleet, by order of Lord Whitworth, had passed up above the Castle, and was lying on the inside of the Danish fleet.

A letter received by a gentleman in Edinburgh, dated Pittsburgh, July 17, O. S. says, "It is of some importance for you to know that ships coming hither, having on board a protected major, while the real master appears as purser, supercargo, or common sailor, are exposed to the risk of being sent away without being permitted to unload or enter the port."

ARMY OF BATAVIA.

Head-quarters, at Hochst, August, 13. The Gen. in Chief, Angereau, having considered the representation of the Senat of the city of Frankfort, in which he states to him the great inconveniences which result to the inhabitants from the orders given to the guards placed at the gates of the city, and from the preventing of the free passage of carriages laden with merchandize; and considering farther, that such an arrangement, by restraining the commercial connections between France and Germany, is prejudicial to the well understood interests of the Republic, decrees,

Art. I. The military posts of the French army are forbidden to oppose, in any manner the free passage of provisions or merchandize of whatever kind, entering in or coming out of the city of Frankfort, either in carriages or vessels.

Art. II. Whatever may be done contrary to the preceding article shall be regarded null and void.

(Signed) AUGEREAU.

ARMY OF RESERVE.

Summary of a letter from the adjutant-general Dauvergne, second in command of Staff.

Head-quarters, Conturnon, August, 19.

The counsellor of state, Brune, commander in chief of the army of reserve, received on the 15th instant, orders to set out immediately to take command of the brave army of Italy. This general, before his departure, gave up the command of the army of reserve, to general Canclaux, inspector general of cavalry; an officer in every respect worthy of esteem, and who has given, upon every occasion, unequivocal proofs of his devotion to the public good.

The general in chief, Brune, before he left the army of reserve, gave orders to the 4th provisional demi-brigade of the East, and to the first battalion of the volunteers of reserve, to set out for the army of Italy. These corps will be replaced by an equal number of troops from the army of Italy, who require to recruit themselves in France.

This small column is marching in the direction for Millan, under the command of general Clement, and adjutant-general Dauvergne.

The signal services which general Brune has rendered in the different armies, and particularly that of Italy, are certain pledges of the new triumphs which he is preparing for his country.

(Signed) DAUVERGNE.

VIENNA, August 9.

Count St. Julien the very next day after his arrival, had a long conference with Baron Thugot, who went afterwards to the Emperor at Hohenloeff, of whom the Count likewise had a long audience on the 7th instant. The general report was, that the basis of the preliminaries between France and Austria, planned at Paris, would be accepted, with some modifications: the Emperor is said to have held a Council of State, in which he accepted those preliminaries, and declared the subsidiary aid offered by Britain, in consequence of the great alteration in his affairs since the 20th of June, when the treaty with Great Britain was concluded.

With Count St. Julien arrived also general Zach, who was a prisoner of war at Paris; he has leave of absence for six weeks, within which time he will be exchanged. It was at first said that Citizen Durac had arrived, but he has not yet reached Vienna.—General Zach was mistaken for him on their first arrival.

Intelligence has been received that the Queen of Naples, with her children, had arrived at Trieste, accompanied by Admiral Nelson and Lady Hamilton. After resting a few days, she was to continue her journey to Vienna.

The Porte has refused to grant passports to the Chevalier Corral, the new-intend Spanish minister to that court, declaring that no ambassador from that court would be received until a general peace should take place. The interference of the Prussian ministers, both at Vienna and Constantinople, was quite ineffectual.

Landing,

From the ship Farmer, captain Gibson, from Hamburg, a large assortment of Linens and other Goods, among which are an Invoice of 53 bales of real French Britannias, 6 and 7 1/4, which are offered for sale on reasonable terms for approved paper, or in barter for West India produce.

Britannias, real French, 6 and 7-4
Britannias Selicias
Prattillas Royales
Estampillas of all descriptions
Cravas a la Morlaix
Checks No. 2 & Stripes
Bocadillos
Bicefeld Linens
Stamboffs Laces
Tapes of several kinds
D'cautors
Quart and pint tumblers
Travelling Cases
Glaß Beads, violins and

699 Boxes of Bohemia
White Window Glaß,
Of the first quality, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, to by 12 and upwards.

ON HAND,
Of late Importation:
Estopillas, Bocadillos, Quadruple Selicias, Dowlas, Courtis, Lilladoes, Albersfeld fine Checks, Bed parchet, Flanders Bed Ticks, Tapes of all descriptions, Collee Mills, Scythes, Decanters, Oil Tumblers, Travelling Cases, Staling Wax, Quills and Demijohns.—Apply to

JACOB SPERRY & Co.
October 6
dicut w&fa.in.



Gazette Marine List.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Days. Includes entries like Ship Charles, Bythewood, Africa 25; Brig Dolly, Welbi, Gonaves 14; Brig Amiable, Adcel, Patten, Liverpool 34; Brig Gayoso, Griffen, Havana; Schooner Henry, J. Coulter, Savanna; Cotton & M. Keckley, R. Island 5; Sloop Independence, O. Kford, Savanna, 12 Cleared.

Snow Polly, Kenney, Gibraltar
Schr. Phoebe, Winflow, Cape Francis
Sally, Potter, Richmond

Capt. Adell, of the Brig Amiable Adell, left at Liverpool, Aug. 28, the following vessels:
hips, Margaret, Cobb, of Kennebunk for Charleston; Venus, Jameon, of and for Boston, to sail in 18 days; Suffolk, Whipple, of and for New York in 22 days; Merchant, Fitzgerald, of and for Portland sep. 2; Morning star, Starr, of Portland for Boston sep. 3; Kets n. Farn, of Petersburg for Norfolk sep. 5; Washington, of and for New-York sep. 5; Patterson, Aborn, of Providence for Madeira sep. 10; Palmyra, sowle, of do. for do. do. New York,eward, of and for New-York sep. 1; Hercules, Pearce, of Fredericksburg for Charleston sep. 5; Diana, Duval, of and for savannah sep. 4; Eliza, Choate, of Petersburg for Boston sep. 8; America, Watson, of Petersburg for N. York sep. 8; Brig C. moa, Ferry, of and for N. Bedford sep. 8; Jacob, Coan, of and for Boston sep. 10; Knight, of and for Portland sep. 10.

Capt. White of the Snow George, informs, that he sailed from London on the 17th August—that among a number of American vessels, was the Pennsylvania, Y rke, of and for Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days—that the brig Savannah, S'across, of and for Philadelphia, left the Downs 12 b Aug. that a few days since he spoke a ship from Copenhagen to Rhode Island, and that near Chester, yesterday, he spoke the ship George, Rice, from Hull, who, it is understood, has picked up at sea Captain Atkins in a ship bound to Philadelphia, the latter of whom had been 3 days on the wreck.

BOSTON, September 30.

Arrived, Ship Galen, Capt. Hunkley, London. She is only 27 days from Land's end, and 29 from the Downs. The Galen has performed her voyage in ninety-two days. August 29, spoke a ship 7 days from Ellineur, who informed, that Admiral Dixon had arrived two days before he sailed, with 18 sail of the line, and 5 frigates; that a fleet of 250 sail came out with him, among which were several Americans, including the Neptune, of Providence. Very little apprehension of any disturbance when he left Ellineur. August 30, saw a ship off Dungeness supplied to be the Minerva, Barber, from Bolton; but did not answer signals, which left a suspicion that it was not her. August 31, passed through a fleet of 60 sail of merchantmen, under convoy of 5 frigates, supposed from the West-Indies. September 5, lat 48, 25 long 17, was boarded by the British sloop of war Bittern, from Demarara and Surinam, 15 sail under convoy, who said, that if the English did not have more troops sent them, they would not be able to keep their possessions in that part of the W. Indies. Sept. 11, lat 46, long 28, spoke ship Amelia, 28 days from Baltimore, for Amsterdam. September 22 lat 45 20 long 47, spoke ship Hector, of New-York, 20 days from Norfolk, Vir. London.—The Galen felt 8 severe gales of wind in 14 days, from S. W. and N. W. Passengers in the Galen—Thomas Dickinon, junr. Esq. Captain White, Nicholas L. Flavor, Esq. Dr. Elakim Morse; Messrs John Gore, Ebenezer Breed, Seth Hupt, John Benson, Samuel Browning, merchants;—and Mr. J.ohn Lee, merchant, of Birmingham, and Lady.

Same day, ship Camilla, Holmes, Barcelona, 62 days. Left there Captain Cragg, of Baltimore. A ship from Boston, and another from New-York, had just arrived. Spoke nothing.

Same day, Schr. Hester, Clifford, Liverpool, 50 days; English sloop Providence, Groves, Martinica, 31 days.

BALTIMORE, October 3.

Arrived Snow Light Horse, Dresler, 66 days London.
August 15, in lat 44, long 30, spoke schr. Commerce, sail, from Rotterdam to Boston.

September 22: in lat 38, long 69, spoke schooner Sally, Seaman, four days from New York to St. Kitts.

Schooner Mancreif Cobb, 20 days Port Republican
The brig Delight failed the day before for Philadelphia and schr. Lion, Frazier, 9 days before for Baltimore.

Left there the following vessels:
Brig Miford, Thompson, of Baltimore
Disptch. Harris of Philadelphia
Harrie, Smith, of Newburyport
Schr. Lark, Brown, of Baltimore, to fail in 4 days
Earl Ash, of Boston, do do
Sloop Juno, Taples t do do in 6 do
Sloop Aid, Deickson, 22 days St Thomas

A brig from the Bite of Leogane, loaded with coffee, belonging to Philadelphia, was carried in the night before we failed. Left there the brig— Church, and schr. Harriet, of Baltimore.

Barque Galen, Stewart, 22 days St Thomas
Schr Two Brothers, Lecatt, 16 days Havana.

Left there ship Truxton Bryden; Diana, Cook; barque John and Jane, Long; brig Hope, Haynes, and schooner Eliza, capt Swaley, to fail in 4 days for Baltimore, and the fair Nymph had just arrived.

The person, who yesterday received a packet of papers from a Gentleman in the New-York Stage, directed to the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, and who, in intent on the interest of this paper, very obligingly told the Gentleman he would deliver it—has our thanks for his intention, but his compliance with his promise would have evinced a greater mark of friendship. We have not yet received the packet;—this circumstance we presume will be a sufficient apology with our Readers, for the late hour at which we furnish the news.

We are informed that preparations are making for commencing the drawing of the Church Lottery in this city, at the time fixed on, (the first day of December next,) and that but very few of the Tickets remain on hand.

A Virginia paper says that some WHITE PEOPLE have been concerned in the late Negro insurrection.—What say Tench Coxe and Gallatin, what say Lieb, Fries and Duane? What says Dallas? What say the United Irishmen?—Do they know any who were concerned in the insurrection or who wrote letters to Gabriel and his associates. We are fond of asking questions, Duane.

Four men have lately been hung in the North West Territory for counterfeiting Money

A brig from Amsterdam for Philadelphia, 46 days out, was spoke September 23d

For the 24 hours preceding Friday morning at sun-rise, there were 17 deaths in Baltimore and its vicinity.

Total number in the hospital sick with the prevailing disease, 37
Convalescents, 21
Discharged cured, 6

Died yesterday morning, Matthew Clarkson, Esquire, formerly mayor of this city; a worthy and much respected citizen.

Philadelphia Ward Elections.

The following is an accurate statement of the result of the Ward Elections, held on Saturday last, agreeably to law, for the choice of two Inspectors and an Assessor for each ward respectively, viz.

1 In Upper Delaware ward 170 votes were given, of which

Daniel Zeller had 159 John Gardner 41
Jacob Gall y 129 Frederick Boller 41
Ben. Keyter, assessor 135 Jacob Schriener 35

2 In the Lower Delaware Ward 243 votes were given, of which

Daniel Besho had 149 Benjamin Thaw 96
George A. Baker 149 Jacob Christler 96
Ben Taylor, assessor 135 Jacob Christler 94

3 In High street ward 231 votes were given of which

Joseph Price had 123 Mordecai Wetherill 10
Benj. Horner, junr. 119 Thomas White 10
M. Hinchinson, ass. 115 Samuel Bisham 110

4 In Chestnut ward 240 votes were given, of which

Samuel McLean had 138 William Dawson 100
Ephraim Clark 122 Andrew Kennedy 100
T. Ewing, assessor 121 William Richards 117

5 In Walnut ward 106 votes were given, of which

Tho's McEan had 97 James Kerr 47
Thomas Harrison 64 William Goodfellow 9
Robert Smith, assessor 64 Samuel Elliott 38

6 In Dock ward 214 votes were given, of which

Joseph Lowmes had 114 No opposition.
Benj. Garrigues 114
John Purdon, assessor 94

7 In New Market ward 239 votes were given, of which

Isaac Jones had 121 Fergu. M. Elwains 118
Samuel Pancock 120 James Carlson 117
Chs. Prior, assessor 123 John Douglass 115

8 In North Mulberry ward 56 votes were given, of which

William Hicks had 57 George Markley 17
John Haffline 38
John Etris, assessor 43

9 In South Mulberry ward 133 votes were given, of which

P. Odenheimer had 128 No opposition.
William Duncan 123
J. Sharwood, assessor 133

10 In North waru 220 votes were given, of which

C. W. Merris had 131 James Pearson 84
A. Kinzing junr. 130 A. Hinchman 84
T. Savery, assessor 122 Joseph Ogdeby 84

11 In Middle ward 103 votes were given, of which

Robert Erwin had 68 George Heyl 34
George Westcott 68 Peter Gravenline 34
Wm Roberts, assessor 74 Joseph Ogden 30

12 In South ward 70 votes were given, of which

Conrad Hanfe had 21 Joseph Hopkinson 19
Wm Kenney 21 James Robertson 19
Jof. Worrell assessor 21 Conrad Hanfe 9

13 In Locust ward 111 votes were given, of which

James E. mith had 1 60 Jacob Vedges 59
Abraham Shoemaker 60 Jesse Williams 21
B. Bonfau, assessor 113

13 In Cedar ward 110 votes were given, of which

John Geyer had 107 William Flinton, 39
Thomas Cave 69
Nathan Boy, assessor 59

The gentlemen whose names are placed in the first column, are of course elected.