

on this subject that for our young prince to accept the guineas of Mr. Pitt is equal to a promise to pay by the blood of twenty thousand Swedes.

Vienna, June 5.—According to accounts received from Turkey, we are assured that the sickness at Corinth and Patras, is neither the yellow fever nor the plague, but a kind of putrid fever, which rages with great violence, and soon finishes those who are attacked by it. The number of those victims is however, greatly diminished, and the fever has lost much of its first malignity, though in the hot season we had proclaimed the contrary.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman belonging to this city, who went from Leghorn to Milan, to be present at the late coronation of Buonaparte.

Milan, June 8, 1805.

"The night preceding the coronation, we had retired to bed sooner than usual, with the intention of rising early the next morning to secure our lives seats in the Cathedral, to witness the ceremonies of the day.—Soon after midnight, four officers of the French Gens D'Armes, with an officer of the Police, entered our chamber, and, after demanding our Cartis de Senete, which were shown, informed us they were under the necessity of accompanying us to the Palace. Thus far we went cheerfully, without the least suspicion of what was after to befall us: Arrived at the Palace, I was delivered over to one of the keepers, and conducted to a most loathsome prison, where I found for my companions nearly a dozen of vagabond wretches.—Amory's fate was some what similar, excepting his company being rather more select. Two days following our arrest, we were re-conducted to our lodging, our papers taken and sealed, and again returned to confinement. The fourth, fifth and sixth days we underwent separate examinations, and as I had no papers whatever that could in the least implicate me, I was informed that I should be released on the following day. For several days after, however, I heard no further of our prospects, until I was again called and made acquainted with the intention of the French Commandant of Police, to send us both to Paris, to be delivered to the Police there. Through the intercession of a friend this measure, as it respected me, was relinquished, and to him I am chiefly indebted for my liberation here. Amory, very unfortunately, had in his possession a letter which treated freely on Buonaparte, and it was owing to this entirely, we were not liberated after the first examination of our papers. In consequence of having this letter, the Police have ordered him to be sent to Paris, for whence he set out this morning under escort of an officer. I am perfectly ignorant of the cause of our arrest—I, however, conjecture, with others, that it was on a suspicion of our being Englishmen, and as such denounced by some spy of the Police."

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul General for the Middle and Southern States of America, gives this public notice to the Merchants, engaged in trade from the United States to his Majesty's Dominions, that, according to the terms of the Act of the 37 of the King's c. 97, no British built vessel, captured by his Majesty's enemies, and afterwards bought by American Citizens, tho' sailing under a Sea Letter, can be admitted to an entry, as an American vessel, into Great Britain.

F. BOND.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned, his Danish Majesty's Consul for the Middle States, residing at Philadelphia, has it in charge from his Government, to give publicity to a Placard of his Majesty's, bearing date the 15th of May, 1805, importing that every vessel bound from a port of the United States to any port within his Majesty's European Dominions, must be provided with a particular Bill of Health, signed by the Danish Consul or Vice Consul at the place of its departure, to prevent such vessel being detained on its arrival, in consequence of the quarantine laws for the Danish Dominions.

The Placard is as follows:

WE CHRISTIAN the Seventh by the grace of God, King of Denmark, Norway, &c. make known hereby, that having by complicit quarantine regulations, endeavored to secure our Kingdom and Dominions against importations of all kinds of infectious malignant diseases, it is also our intention that commerce and navigation shall enjoy every facility which can be given consistent with the important end of the regulations;—and as the distance and extension of the sea coast of the United States of America, make particular measures of precaution necessary in order to the safety of the healthiness of such ports, in which vessels may arrive at our ports,

if the rigour of the quarantine laws are not to be put in practice in every case, we have been induced therefore to order hereby as follows:

1. That the Consuls appointed by us, and their Vice-Consuls, shall be obliged to furnish to every vessel belonging to our subjects, which from their respective districts are bound for Europe, exclusive of the bills of health issued by the respective authorities of the place, after a minute investigation, a particular attestation, which the state of health at the place, at the time of the loading of the vessels, may, with reliance, be seen, and for which purpose particular set forms have been sent them.

2. Every one of our subjects, commanding vessels destined from a port in the U. States, to a port or place in our own, or other European States, is bound to ask for such attestation of our Consul or Vice-Consul at the place where his voyage begins, subject to a fine of 50 dollars for every neglect, which fine will be for the benefit of the quarantine regulation.

3. As our Consuls and Vice-Consuls within the ports of the U. States of America, are empowered, upon request, to furnish bills of passports to American and other foreign vessels, destined for our own, and for ports of other states on the Baltic, in consequence thereof, no vessels, coming from the U. States, from the time of this our ordinance having been publicly known at the respective places, will have free access to any ports of our Kingdoms and dominions, though it be provided with a Bill of Health, if it be not also furnished with an attestation from our Consuls or Vice-Consuls shewing that it is perfectly free from any suspicion. In the contrary case, it will be considered as coming under suspicion of not being entirely free from infectious disease, and will be subject to undergo the measures ordered in the quarantine laws issued for our dominions.

L. E. ECKARD.

NEW-YORK, August 30.

By the arrival, last night, at this port, of the ship Rhoda & Betsey, Capt. Terry, after a passage of 44 days from Liverpool, the editors of this Gazette have received London papers to the 14th July; 2 days later than previous accounts. The following is a summary of their contents:

The Grand Seignior, in answer to a letter from Buonaparte, notifying his accession to the throne of Italy, has given the latter assurances of his friendship, but refuses to acknowledge him either as Emperor of France or King of Italy.

A bloody battle between the insurgents of Servia and a body of Turks, has taken place on the borders of Moravia, in which the former remained masters of the field, though with considerable loss, their commanding officer being amongst the killed.

Sixteen thousand French and Dutch troops are encamped a few miles from Amsterdam who are held in readiness to march at the shortest notice, supposed to be destined to embark in the expedition against England. The Dutch troops are said to rejoice at the idea; not from a wish to assist in conquering England, but to have an opportunity of deserting. The fleet in the Texel is extremely ill manned, but rigidly disciplined, and badly victualled.

On the morning of the 11th July, it was mentioned publicly by Mr. Erskine, in the Court of King's Bench, that advices had been received of Lord Nelson having fell in with the combined fleet, had captured eight sail of the line, and was in pursuit of the rest. No official account had reached Government of this event.

Talleyrand is said to have died at Milan of an apoplectic fit.

The British Parliament was prorogued by commission on the 12th. The speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor on the occasion mentions that his Majesty had not yet been able to lay before Parliament the result of the negotiations in which he is engaged with powers on the continent, but that no step would be omitted for promoting such a concert as may afford the best prospect of restoring general and permanent tranquility; or may, if necessary furnish the means of repelling with vigour the continued encroachments, on the part of the French government, which threaten every day more and more the Liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe.

A letter from Holland states that considerable bodies of troops were marching to the Helder, for the purpose of being embarked. The differences between Schimmelpenninck and General Marmont had risen to a height, in consequence of an intimation made by the former to check the boundless profusion and extravagance of the French general.

A report was circulated at the Hague that Buonaparte had declared war against the Emperor of Germany; but it obtained no credit.

The Hibernia, Admiral Gardiner arrived at Portsmouth on the 9th. The command is given up to Admiral Cornwallis.

Letters from London of the 28 June, mention that the King of Spain is dangerously ill; and this statement is corroborated by advices from Cadix of the 18th, which also state that they have the prospect of a very plentiful harvest.

London, July 13.

A letter from Paris, dated the 2d July, in

a Dutch paper, says, "The troops on the coast are in motion, and their numbers are estimated from 150 to 200,000 men. No less than 2000 vessels are lying ready in the Road and in the Port. The flotilla consists of Praams, being a large kind of Vessel, having cannon and horses on board, of gun-boats, pinks, and chaloupes, carrying a 24-pounder.

Vice-Admiral De Winter has been appointed Commander in chief of the Texel Expedition, with permission to hoist his flag on board whatever ship he may choose.

RALEIGH, September 2.

The same orders which we mentioned in our last to have been given by the Governor of Virginia respecting the militia, it is believed, have been given by the Governors of the other States. What, it has been demanded, is the occasion of these military preparations? One Federal paper (the Norfolk Herald) has even pronounced that the present is a "squally" season—while another (the Public Ledger) has indulged some insinuation against the secrecy which our federal cabinet has hitherto thrown over its measures. These editors have supposed that there is some connection between these general orders and our relations with Spain, or that the militia are to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning against the Spanish possessions. Should such be their conclusion, they are greatly deceived. This call upon the militia, is intended to carry into execution a law of the last Congress making provision for the "more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbours of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction."

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1805.

Spanish Negotiation.—We a few days since inserted an article from the Philadelphia Register, stating that "the matter in dispute between the U. States and the government of Spain have been amicably adjusted." &c. The United States Gazette in contradiction to this report says, "We are now enabled, however, to state, on authority which we deem correct, that the information is utterly erroneous; that our ministers, as has before been stated, were obliged to leave the court of Spain, without obtaining satisfactory on any one point in discussion.—Petersburg Int. L.

Six or seven persons were on Tuesday the 20th Aug. apprehended and committed to prison in Philadelphia, detected in a scheme of forgery of Bank Notes. The engraver to whom they applied listened to them; and, after receiving their propositions, immediately communicated the design to the banks—by whom he was advised to proceed until they should so far commit themselves as to assure detention and conviction; which was effected. They are secured with their press and plates.

(Aurora.)

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in N. York, dated Montreal, August 2.

"This moment the Quebec post is in with an account of the capture of the Newfoundland convey."

From the Knoxville Gazette.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability now in the Chickasaw Nation, to his friend in this county, dated July 25th, 1805.

On the 22d inst. the commissioners of the United States concluded a Treaty with this nation, by which they have obtained a relinquishment of the Chickasaw claim to the lands within the following limits, viz. "Beginning on the left bank of the Ohio, where the present Indian boundary adjoins the same, thence down the left bank of the Ohio to the Tennessee river, thence up the main channel of the Tennessee river to the mouth of Duck river thence up the left bank of Duck river, to the Columbia highway, or road leading from Nashville to Natchez, thence along the said road to the ridge dividing the waters running into Duck from those running into Buffalo, thence eastwardly along the said ridge to the great ridge dividing the waters running into main Tennessee from those running into Buffalo, near the main source of Buffalo river, thence in a direct line to the Great Tennessee, near the Chickasaw Old Fields, or Eastern point of the Chickasaw claim, on that river, thence N. wardly to the great ridge dividing the waters running into Tennessee, from those running into Duck, so as to include all the waters running into Elk river, thence along the top of said ridge to the place of Beginning." Reserving a tract of one mile square adjoining to and below the mouth of Duck, on Tennessee for the use of one of the chiefs; for which the United States are to pay, as soon as the Treaty is ratified, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and an annuity of one hundred dollars during the life of, and for the use of his Majesty the present King.

The respectable source from which this information is received, does not admit a doubt of its authenticity.

From a London paper of July 5.

"His Majesty's oculist (Mr. Phipps) has communicated both to the King and Queen, the afflicting intelligence, that the disease of his Majesty's eye is a cataract, which has formed in one eye, and that there were the most unequivocal symptoms of its extending to the other. His Majesty received the information with a fortitude the most exen-

plained. He said that the deprivation of sight was an affliction he had long dreaded, and from which he had most fervently prayed to be exempted. But if doomed to endure the calamity, he would shew the resignation which was the duty of a Christian; and if he was to undergo an operation, he trusted he should display the firmness of a man. His Majesty is now in the 78th year of his age, and must not expect any permanent relief."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Gibraltar Bay, to his friend in New-York, dated June 16th.

"I have the pleasure of informing you that seven of our gun-boats have arrived here, in 30 days from Sandy-Hook. Three of them, including Mr. Izard of Charleston, left this two days ago for Tripoli, all well, and we shall follow them with the remainder to-morrow evening. The Spaniards, it is said, have at Algeiras, on the opposite side of the Bay, three hundred gun-boats and thirty thousand troops ready to begin the siege of Gibraltar. In the afternoon of yesterday the Spanish gun-boats got under weigh and manœuvred a little; which occasioned the garrison at the rock to beat to arms, and lay at quarters during the night. We have no late news from our squadron. Our consul informs me, that ten days ago a brig left this bay laden with powder for the bombardment of Tripoli. The plague rages with much violence at Cadiz and Malaga."

On the 12th of May the Spanish frigate Ascension was lost on the English Bank, in the river La Plate and 330 of her crew drowned.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED SINCE THE 29th ULT.

Brig Penelope, Surget, Charleston, ballast, to T. N. Gautier.
Sch'r William Davis, Churchill, Plymouth, ballast, to F. N. Gautier.
— Jacob, James & John, Noble, Philadelphia
Sloop Two Sisters, McConnel, do
— Phoebe, Tyler, Bristol
Brig Polly, Shute, Boston
Sch'r Jane, Bostwick, Guadaloupe
CLEARED
Sch'r Aurora, Lee, New-York
Brig Two Nancys, Marshall, Barbadoes
Ship Polly and Nancy, Boardman, St. Barth L.
Brig Elizabeth, Bartlett, St. Thomas
— Penelope, Surget, New-York

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this temporary life, on the 6th instant, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with much fortitude and resignation, JAMES DOCKENBERG, late master of the brig Jane, of Bristol, (Mass.)—He was in the 25th year of his age, and has left a wife and three children to mourn his early exit.

From the Raleigh Register.

DIED.—At Washington, in this state, on the 18th ult. in consequence of a fall from a mule, which his misfortunes had reconciled him to the amble of, Richard Blackledge, Esq. of Beaufort county. He was one of the first settlers of this town; and his mercantile enterprise and industry, was a principal cause of so rapid an improvement of this place, that in less than 17 years from its first establishment as a town, the port of Washington owned more tons of shipping than any other port of the State. His perseverance and industry, had no equal; his plain, simple, no bound. He was a loving and kind husband, a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a sincere friend. It is but justice to him, and to human nature, to believe that his loss will be regretted as generally, as he was known.

PRICES CURRENT—Wilmington.

	Dis.	Cts.	Dis.	Cts.
BACON per 100 lbs. uncertain	—	—	—	—
Coffee per lb.	35	—	—	—
Corn per bushel,	75	—	—	—
— Meal do.	1	8	—	—
Flour per barrel, old	7	—	—	—
1 fit or half barrel, new	5	30	—	—
Lumber per M. plenty	9	—	10	—
W. o. bl. staves,	18	—	—	—
R. o. do. do. do.	10	—	12	—
W. o. bl. do. rough	10	—	12	—
Shingles per 1000,	1	75	—	—
Molasses per gallon	45	—	—	—
Rum, W. I. pr. g. 3d p.	80	—	85	—
— Jamaica do. 4th p.	1	—	—	—
— N. E. do.	58	—	60	—
Tar per barrel,	4	50	—	—
Turpentine,	2	—	—	—
Tobacco per cut.	4	50	—	—

BRIGADE ORDERS.

OFFICERS commanding the respective Counties composing the 3d Brigade, are required to issue immediate orders for Regimental and Battalion Musters, at the places appointed by the Acts of Assembly, on the following days:

Thursday the 26th of September and Saturday, the 28th, in Brunswick county.

Monday the 30th September & Wednesday the 2d of October, in New-Hanover.

Friday the 4th and Monday the 7th in Bladen.

Wednesday the 9th and Friday the 11th, in Onslow, and on

Monday the 14th, in Duplin.

The Cavalry and Artillery will parade with the Regiments or Battalions to which they are attached. Strict compliance with the militia law as to arms, accoutrements and fines is strongly recommended, and in making returns, the most rigid punctuality must be observed.

By order of the General,

T. N. GAUTIER,

Acting Aid de-Camp.

Wilmington, September 3, 1805.