

for, or aid pecuniary reward to assist in expensive or difficult experiments. Our funds are far below our zeal. But the former are not of so much moment, as energies excited by emulation, among those who have strong propensities to benefit their country while they are labouring for themselves. Without the co-operation of our fellow citizens of this description, all our well meant endeavours are vain!

Rules respecting claims.

All claims of all prizes shall be sent in writing; and when read, the society shall determine which of the claims, relative to each prize, shall be selected for their definitive judgment, on a future comparison. This judgment is to be given at the stated meeting on the second Tuesday in February. If it happen, in any case, that there be no competition, for a prize, but only a single claim, the society will consider such claim; and if the claim or claims be supported answerably to the views and just expectations of the society, the prize proposed shall be decreed. Premiums and prizes are equally due to persons residing in any of the United States according to the merit of their respective exhibitions.

RICHARD PETERS, *President*.
JAMES M. LEASE, M. D. *Sec.*

LONDON, July 24.

Yesterday Parliament was prorogued by commission. This event was announced by the following address to both houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you that the state of the public business enables his Majesty to close this session of Parliament.

"We are, at the same time, directed to express to you the great satisfaction which his Majesty has derived from your unremitting zeal and diligence, and from that attention to the most important interests of his Empire, which has been so conspicuous in all your proceedings.

"The measures which have been adopted for the permanent improvement of the various branches of our military system, your attention to combine these arrangements with the great object of public economy, and the regulations which you have established for the speedy and effectual Audit of the Public Accounts, call for his Majesty's particular acknowledgments.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the public service, particularly by raising, within the year, so very large a proportion of the necessary supplies; a measure in itself highly advantageous; and which must create, both at home and abroad, the most favorable impression of our national resources, and of the spirit which animates the British people. You may be assured that the utmost attention shall be paid to the frugal administration of those supplies which you have so liberally granted.

"His Majesty is particularly sensible of the fresh proof he has received of your affectionate attachment to him, in the provision which you have made for enabling the younger branches of his Royal Family to meet the necessary expenses of their situation."

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty being always anxious for the restoration of peace on just and honorable terms, is engaged in discussions with a view to the accomplishment of this most desirable end. Their success must depend on a corresponding disposition on the part of the enemy; and in every event, his Majesty looks with the fullest confidence to the continuance of that union and public spirit among all ranks of his people, which alone can give energy to war and security to peace."

Then a petition for proroguing the Parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"By virtue of his Majesty's commission under his great seal, to us and to other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the 28th day of August next, to be then holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 28th day of August next."

HALIFAX, Aug. 18.

"Capt. Whitty of the Leander, was sometime since superseded in the command of that ship by Capt. Humphrey, from England. The Leander sails for England between this and the 24th inst. Capt. W. goes passenger in her, and a strict enquiry is to be made into the unfortunate occurrence off New-York. He is permitted to take home such officers as he may think necessary to bring forward in his defence.

"In His Majesty's Instructions to flag Officers, Captains, &c. &c. dated on the 20th of May last, I had the following paragraph.

"Representations having been made, that Neutral Ships are frequently detained upon frivolous grounds, you are

hereby further required and directed not to interrupt any ships under neutral flags engaged in trade not prohibited by law, except upon proof, or strong ground of presumption, that the ship or the goods belong to His Majesty's enemies; and you are particularly to bear in mind, that neutral vessels, conveying cargoes between this country [England] and the ports of the enemy, carry with them a strong presumption, that the property is either on British or neutral account, and engaged in a legal trade: His Majesty having, in consideration of the present state of commerce, been pleased to allow that trade to be carried on by British and neutral subjects—it is therefore proper that such trade should suffer as little interruption as possible.

Signed, "H. NEAL,
"RUSSELL,
"KENSINGTON.

"By Command of their Lordships.
"B. TUCKER."

"The above Instructions from the Lords of the Admiralty, were received on this station by His Majesty's ship Leopard—and I have further understood, it is the wish of the Admiralty here, that no neutral vessels should be detained on light or frivolous grounds."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.

We are informed that the Marquis Yrujo set off in his carriage yesterday morning for Baltimore, as is supposed for the purpose of presenting himself with his new credentials to our government. This fact may lead to some suitable comment upon the following spirited paragraph which appeared in the Baltimore American of Thursday. We shall soon see whether our Executive will have the courage to pursue the dignified course which has been marked out for them by their friend the American.

From the Baltimore American.

As long since as four or five days we heard it rumored, that the Marquis Yrujo had received orders from his master to insist on having his ministerial functions again recognized by our government,—and if not accredited to demand passports and abandon the country. At the time we did not believe there could be any foundation for such report, but it now looks more probable—for what was thus slightly whispered in Baltimore, at the period stated, is now declared as fact in a Philadelphia paper of the 8th inst. However, if after the reprehensible and insolent conduct of Yrujo, and the manner in which he was noticed and resented, he should offer such insult to our government by authority from his own, we firmly calculate, that a spirited and dignified tone will be manifested by the Executive, which will not only continue to reject Yrujo, but hurl defiance into his teeth and those of his master and his master's master too, if the latter should be leagued in a measure so hostile to the honor and independence of our country: For surely all who feel as Americans should, would freely risk encountering the most gloomy ills, rather than tamely submit to such degradation and indignity.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent, dated Lazaretto, Sept. 11.

"This morning, arrived the English brig Cora, from Jamaica, bound to London.—She was taken up at sea, after the crew left her, with 5 feet water in her hold, by captain —, of the brig Cyrus, of and for New-York, from Havana, who put his mate and two men on board the brig. She is loaded with coffee, between 3 and 400 hhdts, besides barrels."

September 13.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent dated Lazaretto, Sept. 12.

"Last night arrived the brig Resolution, capt. Turner, 20 days from Laguna. Captain Turner informs that Miranda had landed at Coro, where he was joined by between 1300 and 1500 of the inhabitants, and that an army of 2000 troops had marched from Laguna to oppose him."

BALTIMORE, September 15.

By yesterday's mail we received from our regular and attentive correspondent at Natchez, a file of Natchez papers up to the 12th ult. from which it appears that the Spaniards are again becoming troublesome in that quarter. The subjoined extract corroborates the assertion:

HOSTILE APPEARANCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez to the Editor, dated August 2, 1806.

"On or about the 18th of July ult. a detachment of Spanish troops, consisting of 308; under the command of capt. Vland, the commandant of Nagadoches, and inspector of the troops of his Catholic Majesty in the interior Provinces, arrived at the Caddo village, near Red river above Natchitoches, demanded information relative to the exploring party under the direction of Major Freeman, which had passed the Caddo village some days before, cut down and carried away a flag of the United States, which the Caddos had hoisted in their town, informing them that the flag of the United States had no business there, and that that part of the country was within the dominion of Spain, and forbidding the Caddo chief in future from holding talks, trading or having any intercourse whatever with the Americans—after which the Spaniards took their departure in pursuit of the exploring party, and informed the Caddo chief that they were going to take, kill or drive them back.

"We have likewise accounts from Bayou-Pierre, of the arrival at that place of Col.

Errera, late Governor of Motrey, with six companies of cavalry said to contain one hundred each, with several pieces of cannon, and that several companies of troops more are on their way from St. Antonio."

September 15.

Another ship of Jerome Buonaparte's fleet, L'Eole, of 84 guns, Le Croix, commander, was spoken coming up the Bay, and it is supposed by this time is off Annapolis. She parted from the fleet in the late gale, and is totally dismantled, and much shattered in the hull, which gave them little hopes of ever being able to get her into port—as a precaution in case she should sink, they detained five American vessels they met with on their way, and kept them close along side, so as to be certain of preserving the crew. She passed by part of Sir Strachan's fleet on Thursday night, but it being very dark was not discovered till Friday morning, when L'Eole was within the jurisdictional limits of the United States.

September 16.

We understand that at the time of the gale which proved so disastrous to the French fleet, Adm. Jerome Buonaparte was in the Veteran, which vessel has not since been heard of. The Foudroyant, Adm. Willaumez's flag ship was seen on the 23d ult. totally dismantled, in lat. 26 deg. 19 min. long. 66 deg. 39 min. with her head to the westward. It is supposed, if no mistake has been made in reckoning, that she drifted after the gale a great way to the southward; and being to the south of Bermuda and not far east of Bahamas, nothing but the greatest luck will save her from being captured by some of the numerous British cruizers in these waters.—Capt. Tripp, arrived at Boston gives the following account of this vessel:

"On the 21st August, lat. 26 10, long. 66 39, seeing a ship dismantled, with shears up to set a topmast, with English colors hoisted half mast, he bore down for her, while another schooner to leeward hauled up for her: she proved to be a French 84, having lost her rudder, masts and bowsprit, and having 700 men on board. The Frenchman ordered capt. T. to send his boat on board, which he did; and was surprised soon after to see it return full of armed men, who brought a tow line on board, & made it fast to his mainmast. Capt. T. told them it would tear his vessel to pieces but he was not heeded: The other vessel, which was commanded by capt. Grasier, of Boston, then came up, having two officers and five Frenchmen on board. They stood W.S. W. and came very nigh getting foul of the man-of-war, and would, had not capt. T. cut the hawser. Capt. Tripp's sails were torn in pieces, and the Frenchmen, consisting of a lieutenant & midshipman and six men, took command of the vessel; and mistrusting he intended making a push, hove about for the ship. The captains of the schooners went on board the ship to find out where they intended going; but could obtain no intelligence; only they wanted to keep the ship's head to the west. They had about sixty fathoms cable stuck out of the ward-room, astern, but nobody tended it, to steer the ship; they had got up a main and fore spar mast, but two-thirds of the men were lying between decks. One of the crew who could speak English, told captain T. they were going to make sail, and take him in tow, hand his sails and steer by him; and that if they could not do anything with the ship they were coming all on board the two vessels, which could not hold them with sweep holds. Capt. T. then returned to his vessel, amused the lieutenant, and made preparations for retaking his vessel & pursuing his voyage. Four of the Frenchmen were put down the hold, and captain T. taking command of the quarter deck drove the officer below. In the contest captain T's mate was pulled nearly half way down the hold by the Frenchmen; but his men hauled him back, fastened the hatches down, hoisted out the long boat, drove them into it singly, let them go for the ship, and then made sail to get out of gunshot."

The above ship was Adm. Willaumez flag ship, Le Foudroyant.

September 18.

VERY STRANGE.

The Marquis Yrujo, who came as far as this city on Sunday last, and who intended to proceed to the seat of government the next morning, continued here till yesterday morning, when he returned to Philadelphia in the French Town Packet.

COMMERCIAL.

From Gibraltar, July 17, 1706.

The Governor of Gibraltar has refused the landing at that port, of Tobacco from America, and passed an order, that no tobacco shall be landed except from England, and that to be accompanied with a certificate of clearance from one of the custom-houses.

RICHMOND, September 12.

Yesterday Mr. Wirt in an eloquent and ingenious speech, addressed the Judges of the District Court on arrest of judgment, in the case of Swinney, who has been convicted during this term on two indictments for Forgery on the Virginia Bank.—The Judges, Prentiss and Tyler, admitted the exceptions, by referring them to the next General Court.

NORFOLK, September 12.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads, his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Moselle, Captain Gordon, in 15 days from Barbadoes. The day before the sloop of war sailed, a vessel arrived from Liverpool, bringing London advices to the Twenty-fourth of July.—At that date there was no peace. Mr. Fox was very ill, he had been tapped, without producing any good effect; indeed very faint hopes were entertained of his recovery. The

gentleman from whom I received this information says, that none of importance had occurred since the close of our last advices.

September 18.

In a part of the last edit. of our paper, we gave a hasty account of the destruction of the French line of battle ship L'Impetueux of 74 guns, commanded by Mons. Levever Belaix, member of the legion of honor. Since then we have conversed with some of the officers of the French ship, who say that in a violent gale on the 19th August, in lat. 26, she was totally dismantled, her rudder broke, water casks stove, and all the powder wet and destroyed; they were obliged to throw all their guns overboard except the lower tier, to keep her afloat.—After being in this deplorable state for 23 days, short of provisions and not a drop of fresh water, early on Sunday morning last they descried two British men-of-war, a frigate and an armed brig, being then about 12 miles off shore to the southward of Cape-Henry; that sooner than be taken at sea they immediately made for the shore, on which they ran the ship before the British got within shot, having with their colors a signal of distress also hoisted.—They state that the frigate commenced firing upon them when they were aground and within a mile of the land, and continued the fire until the colors & sails were lowered—during this time the two line of battle ships were at anchor within long-shot—that the crew of the first boat which came on board from the frigate behaved with much civility, but when the marines came they conducted themselves with rudeness.—That the captain of the French ship expostulated with them, stating that they were on neutral ground, but to no effect, for after taking out what of the crew that did not jump overboard, they set fire to her and effectually destroyed her. The L'Impetueux had near 700 men; those taken on board the frigate have been sent up from Hampton-Roads, and are now comfortably lodged in the hospital at Ferry Point.

The Impetueux was one of Willaumez's squadron, and of which Jerome was second in command in the Veteran, which ship parted from the squadron in the latitude of N. York, 20 or 30 days before the gale, and has never since been heard of—strongly suspected she has foundered. They fell in with the Foudroyant (the admiral's ship) three days after the gale, totally dismantled, rudder gone, and nearly a wreck—suppose she has got into the Havana. The Casard and Velerouse frigates belonging to this squadron, are also missing. Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, in the Casard of 84 guns, arrived off the coast we understand, on Monday last, having lost his mainmast.

Latest Foreign News.

From a paper received at the office of the Public Ledger, by the ship Rolla, from London.

LONDON, August 24.

We are enabled to assure our readers, from the most respectable authority, that Lord Lauderdale will set off in the course of this day for Paris. His lordship was expected to leave town soon after one o'clock. Mr. Goddard who arrived yesterday from Paris, was the bearer of dispatches from Lord Yarmouth, which in consequence of Mr. Fox's illness, were taken to Lord Grenville's. Mr. G. arrived about 7 and at 9 a cabinet council was held. Lord Lauderdale is to be accompanied by Mr. Goddard, who will act as his lordship's private secretary during the negotiation. Our readers will do us the justice to recollect that we stated a few days ago, that the negotiation would speedily take a decisive turn. Subsequent events have justified that opinion; & we can now venture to state, that in a few days the question of Peace or War will be decided; for his majesty's ministers are, we believe, unanimously resolved not to suffer a protracted negotiation.

We received last night Paris papers to the 25th and Dutch to the 30th ult. They confirm what we exclusively stated Wednesday, viz. that a Treaty of Peace between France and Russia was signed on the 20th ult. which some of our competitors doubted, and others confidently denied. M. D'Oubril was of course the plenipotentiary for Russia, and General Clarke acted in the same capacity for France. A circular letter to the different ports, from the minister of the French marine, announced this important fact to the public. This event seemed to have raised the spirits of the people in Paris, and has proportionably operated upon the French funds. Bank stock had on the 24th risen to 1137. 50, and at the same period the 5 per cents were at 67. 50. Hence, no doubt is inferred in the French capital that this separate treaty between France and Russia is the harbinger of a general pacification with this country and the several powers of Europe. In consequence too, of this auspicious event, the Minister has announced that the grand triumphal Fetes are to take place in September, the last 15 days of which will be wholly devoted to national festivities.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25.

WE understand that a letter has been received in this city, from the Mississippi Territory, by Saturday's Mail, stating, that the Spaniards have sent about 400 men up the Red River in Louisiana, in order to intercept the party which was sent up that River by order of our government. The American party was detached by Colonel Freeman, and does not consist of more than 50 men.—These advices further state, that so rapid was the march of the Spaniards, that at the last accounts, they were within three days march of the American detachment; and at the Caddo village, (where they halted) they cut down the American flag, observing they