

ment. After which, his Majesty was pleased to deliver the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I cannot put an end to this session of Parliament without returning you my most sincere and cordial thanks for the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the important objects which have required your attention, and for the wisdom and firmness which you have manifested in the new and difficult emergencies for which you have had to provide.

"I must particularly express the just sense I entertain of the salutary and effectual provisions which you have made for strengthening the means of national defence, and the measures adopted for obviating the inconveniences which were to be apprehended to credit from a temporary suspension of payments in cash by the Bank; as well as of the promptitude, vigour, and effect, with which you afforded me your assistance and support in suppressing the daring and treasonable mutiny which broke out in a part of my fleet, and in counteracting so dangerous and pernicious an example.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that since the conclusion of the late Emperor of Russia, the commercial engagements between the two countries have been renewed in such a manner, as will I doubt not, materially conduce to their mutual interests."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I must return you my particular thanks for the liberal and extensive provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the public service; and, while I lament the necessity which increased them to so large an amount, it is a consolation to me to observe the attention you employed in distributing the heavy burdens which they occasioned, in such a manner as to render their pressure as little severe as possible to my people."

"My Lords and Gentlemen, The issue of the important negotiation in which I am engaged is yet uncertain: but whatever may be the event, nothing will have been wanting, on my part, to bring it to a successful termination, on such conditions as may be consistent with the security, honor, and essential interests of my dominions.

"In the mean time nothing can so much tend to forward the attainment of peace as the continuance of that zeal, exertion and public spirit, of which my subjects have given such conspicuous and honorable proof, and of which the perseverance and firmness of Parliament has afforded them so striking an example."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen, It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 5th day of October next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 5th day of October next."

Sketch of Politics.

It is a curious circumstance, which cannot have escaped the observation of those who have traced the French Revolution with an attentive eye, that many of those momentous events, which have, in a great degree, decided the fate of Europe, have been influenced by a combination of fortunate occurrences; and that the success of many of the principal operations which have contributed to the establishment of the French Republic, has neither resulted from wisdom in combination, depth of judgment, nor extent of political foresight. The elements alone gave the French possession of Holland, and secured their navy from destruction on the coast of Ireland; while the hand of Death, who might justly be termed the tutelary Deity of the Republic, by snatching the Imperial Catharine from the throne of Russia, when on the point actively co-operating with the allies, enabled them to obtain the advantages that marked the last disastrous campaign. But in no one instance has their good fortune served them so essentially and decisively as in the reasonable conclusion of a Peace with the Emperor. Fourteen hours after the preliminary articles had been signed at Leoben, a courier arrived at Vienna with dispatches from the Emperor of Russia, who had just been crowned at Moscow, containing important communication, that an army of 180,000 Russians had received orders to march to the assistance of the Imperial armies in Italy and on the Rhine! These troops were to be paid by the Russian monarch. A reinforcement so decisive must have given an immediate change to the whole face of affairs. The expulsion of the French from Italy would have been certain, and it is highly probable that, were the conclusion of the campaign, they would have been reduced to the necessity of retreating within their ancient limits.—How much then must Europe deplore the superabundant and imprudent caution of the Emperor Paul, in neglecting to give some private intimation of

his intentions to the court of Vienna. It is not to be supposed that he would have answered every purpose, by inducing Joseph to adopt a defensive system, until the arrival of the Russian army, and by averting, at the same time, those dangers which Paul was fearful of incurring by an open avowal of his designs before the ceremony of his coronation had taken place.

The preliminary articles have at length transpired. By these it appears that the integrity of the German Empire is expressly stipulated: that in return for the cession of the Austrian Netherlands, and of Lombardy, the Emperor is to receive the continental possessions of the Venetian Republic, and to retain Mantua. Venice is to be indemnified for the loss of her territory, by the acquisition of those towns and districts, which were taken from the Pope. Each party guarantees to the other the possession of all the countries thus ceded by the treaty; and a Congress was to be holden at Berne, in Switzerland, for the purpose of accelerating the conclusion of a general Peace. No steps however have been taken by either party for

with the late conclusion of the late Emperor of Russia, the commercial engagements between the two countries have been renewed in such a manner, as will I doubt not, materially conduce to their mutual interests."

The conduct of the French in Italy since the conclusion of Peace, has, if possible, exceeded in atrocity all their former proceedings. Buonaparte, acting in the capacity of Universal Dictator, exercising powers subversive of the whole Constitutional Code of France, making Peace or War, overturning governments that have subsisted for centuries, and fabricating constitutions at the suggestions of interest, or the inspirations of caprice, seems disposed to establish in the ruins of all existing institutions a supreme and despotic power for himself. The government of Venice, the ally, the friend of France, and the most pacific republic in Europe, has been annihilated under false pretences, by this Prince of Marauders who spreads death and desolation around him, wherever he goes. The philosophic republic of France, founded by French agents, has been established in its stead.

"It is worthy of reflection," says that able politician and accurate observer, Mallet du Pan, "that wherever these philosophic republics are established, founded on reason, issuing from the cannon's mouth, they immediately imbibe the spirit of spoliation and conquest. The blessings of Atheism, of mortal depravity, of civil and political dissolution, are nothing in their eyes, unless they are extended to their neighbours; their communicative generosity displays itself in fratricidations a la Cartouche, and in civic instructions in the style of Herbert and Carra. If their missionaries meet with resistance, submission to their will is enforced by their executioners. They do not even admit of a choice in the mode of regeneration—opinions, interests, wants, and nature itself, are compelled to bend, without examination, delay, or remonstrance, before the sabres of humanity, infamous ignorance are represented as obstructions of knowledge!"

The debates of the councils at Paris begin to assume an interesting aspect: and there can be little doubt but that the contending parties will soon come to a fair trial of strength. We have reason to believe that the new members mean to make a stand on the popular question of a general pacification, which, they are almost unanimously anxious to promote.—They have already displayed their power in the Council of Five hundred, by the election of Pichegru to the office of President, in opposition as it were to his personal enemy, Carnot, who was chosen President of the directory.—If therefore, the Executive Directory should persevere in interpreting of styles to the conclusion of peace, we have not a doubt but that they will be overawed by the Legislative body, and that Europe will no longer be exposed to the horrors of war; for the interest or the pleasure of a desperate faction.

* The name of the notorious Highwayman.

DUBLIN, July 16.

The report of Lord Cornwallis coming to this kingdom as commander in chief, with extensive powers, has been revived—and the author's of the rumour go so far as to assert, that he will take on himself the chief command by the 22d inst.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.

Yesterday the British packet Harlequin, Capt. Gray, arrived at this port from Falmouth and Halifax, with the July mail.

The Harlequin sailed from Falmouth on the 25th July, and brings London accounts to the 23d, one day later than those via Boston and Newport, this day given verbally.

We have not been so fortunate as to get papers by this vessel; but it would seem, that her accounts are of no great importance. The negotiations for peace were going slowly on, but nothing transpired. Hope, meek eyed hope, that fleet anchor of the soul, was still entertained, that the result of the negotiations would be peace; but the French commissioners, in turn, sent couriers at every proposition!

A London paper, however, publishes, as leaking out, that Malmesbury had agreed to give up all his conquests from France, including the Toulon ships. That the French commissioners demanded all the Spanish conquests should also be given up, but this was waved, and to become a future subject of negotiation—that the King of Prussia having seized upon Nuremberg, an imperial city, the Emperors of Russia and Germany had declared war against him!!!

Of all tough stories circulated yesterday (and which will, doubtless, be sent on to the printer, by some busy letter writer) the following are worthy noting;

That new wars had broken out between Austria and France—that Paul I. Emperor of all the Russias, had marched 280,000 troops to the assistance of Austria—that the negotiation for peace had broken off—that the Spanish Court had offered Lord St. Vincent, alias Admiral Jervis, 20 millions of dollars to be off, &c. &c. After which in came a horse to be shaved.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.

Extract of a letter from New York, to the Editors, dated Sept. 11.

"I have London advices to July 19th in the evening—on that day, the cabinet council had determined not to accede to the French terms of peace in account of their unreasonable demands."

"New and violent debates in the French Council of Five Hundred, on account of the popular societies, which threaten tumult."

P. S.—The Factor is coming up from London with probably later advices—She left London from 20th to 25th July, but we are not certain as to which day—Her passage is not known.

Extract of another letter, Sept. 7.

"The Factor, Kemp, arrived at the Hook last evening. Her passage said to be 33 days."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.

On Wednesday last was arrested and brought before George Bachman, esq. for coming of counterfeit dollars, a person who calls himself Richard Harper, and said he was from Philadelphia. On his examination he confessed a certain Dorsey of this city was concerned with him. He was instantly committed to prison. A warrant was issued against Dorsey, and yesterday he was also taken and committed.

September 7.

This morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, at the navy-yard of major Stodder, the builder, was launched the United States Frigate CONSTELLATION. The novelty of the scene (the being the first frigate ever built at this port) drew forth an immense concourse of citizens, of both sexes, and of all ages;—and notwithstanding the earliness of the hour appointed for the launch, the number, we are warranted in saying, was never equaled on any occasion in this city. The surface of the Patapiscus was covered with innumerable boats, and the adjacent hills east of Harris's creek swarmed with spectators; and to admirable too were the situations around, that every one had the pleasure of gratifying his curiosity, without risking the least accident.

"A number of volunteers, in uniform, were admitted on board, while others were set to guard the yard and permit no one to enter, unless engaged in the business of the day.—The workmen, amounting to 200 being thus kept unobtruded, carried on their work with such regularity and dispatch, as reflected the greatest credit both on themselves and their able conductor.—Every order was communicated by a rattle from the drum, and the operations of the men in wedging up the vessel, &c. were apparently performed with as much exactness and precision, as the manual exercise by a regiment of veterans.

"The anxious moment now arrived; and now description is beggared.—Every thing in the most complete preparation—all the blocks taken away every man from under the vessel, and the hull standing on almost nothing but the slippery tallow, orders were given for knocking away the last staunchion: This being done, she moved grace-

fully and majestically down her ways, amidst the silent amazement of thousands of spectators, to her destined element, into which she plunged with such ease and safety, as to make the hills resound with reiterated bursts of joyful acclamations.

"Her plunge into the water was attended with so little velocity, that she came to anchor within 100 yards of the shore, and we can pronounce, from the authority of able and experienced judges, that no vessel was ever taken from the stocks in a more safe and judicious manner than the CONSTELLATION;—and that no man on a similar occasion, acquitted himself with more honor and ability, than did major BENJAMIN STODDER."

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 14.

At a late hour last evening, we received a communication from a gentleman who left the Natchez in the middle of July; at which time there was no prospect of a speedy settlement of the differences with the Spaniards, things remaining in the same state to the date of our last authentic accounts from that quarter. This communication is lengthy and interesting—it will be given in our next.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 19.

By the last accounts from Philadelphia, the Yellow-Fever prevailing there, was spreading; from Friday the 8th to Saturday the 9th inst. 32 persons had died of it; which was considerably more than died at the same time of the memorable year '93.

We also learn, that the same disease is prevailing in Norfolk to an alarming degree, and that many persons have fallen victims to it.

Sept. 22. The accounts from Philadelphia are still melancholy; the Yellow-Fever has made its appearance on board the United States frigate, and one marine and the sailing master have died of it; others are sick. The same disease has also made its appearance at Fell's-Point, Baltimore, where the deaths have been considerable. At Norfolk, we hear, the disease has considerably abated.

The ship Factor, capt. Kemp, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, has brought London papers to the 2d of August. No cessation of hostilities had at that time been proclaimed. The negotiation at Lisle was still going on, but nothing transpired of what is passing that can be depended on; some papers state that the negotiations will terminate favorably, others that they will not; the secrecy with which the important business is conducted, render it difficult to ascertain any thing correctly respecting the negotiation. The bombardment of Cadiz is confirmed; two bombardments had taken place, one on the night of the 3d of July, and the other on that of the 5th; the British threw near 2000 bombs into the city, which did considerable damage, and had taken several Spanish ships of war, had laid Cadiz under contribution, and had demanded the sum of twelve hundred thousand pounds as a ransom for sparing the town. It is reported that the Spanish court has offered Lord St. Vincent twenty millions of dollars, to spare Cadiz, &c. It is also reported that the King of Prussia having seized on Nuremberg