BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BERMUDA, July 9.

There are a number of capital fast-sailing vessels here now fit for privateers, some of which might be sent out in a few days, and commissions will no doubt be issued immediately for the purpose; it is just the season to catch the homeward bound merchantmen, which pass at no great distance from these islands.

The fortifications here are immediately to be put in a proper state of defence, and the gun-boats are getting ready.

There was a great press for seamen by the boats of admiral Duckworth's fleet at Jamaica lately, which took a number of mariners from the merchantmen; a number of stout Americans voluntarily entered.

Monday arrived the brig Thomas, Thorpe, victualler, in 55 days from the Downs. In her came passengers, James C. Esten, esq. attorney general of these islands, and captain Hervey, of the royal fusiliers.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) July 16.

A letter from captain Jacob Smith to a gentleman in this town, dated at Manilla, November 4, mentions, that the birth-day of John Adams, esq. was celebrated with much festivity by all the Americans there, joined by some select friends. A number of appropriate toasts were drank on the occasion, under discharges of cannon from the ship Resource, captain Megee, and Herald, captain Derby. In the evening the town was enlivened by an excellent band of music, with which the inhabitants appeared highly gratified.

Arrived, ship Palmyra, Sowle, Canton; Resource, Magee, do; brig Superior, Mathewson, Isle of May; Jane, Anthony, Turks-Island; sch'rs Patty, Graves, Nevis; Lucy, Culverson, Antigua; Dispatch, Bird, Petersburg; sloops Polly, Crapon, New-York; Phœbe, Thornton, Edenton; Lydia, Rhodes, Alexandria; Sarah, Moody, Baltimore; Nancy, Eldridge, St. Martins.

Cleared, brig Hermes, Young, Charleston; sch'rs Roger Williams, Allen, St. Thomas; Betsy, Pitchert, Edenton; sloop Sally, Smith, Alexandria; Hancock, Crapon, New-York; Sally, Hunt, Barbados.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

IMPORTANT.

The following letter from an officer of the government, was yesterday received by a gentleman of this city, dated

Washington, July 15. 1803.

"The Louisiana treaty arrived last night. The price is *fifteen millions three hundred thousand dollars*, payable, ten millions and a quarter in negociable paper of the United States, redeemable in 15 years, which sum is to go to the French government; the balance is to cover demands of our citizens for French spoliations, payable at the pleasure of the government.—The cession is absolute to the South sea and the line of Mexico; it conveys a territory of *one thousand miles in length by four hundred in breadth*, and actually includes *all West Florida*, and is in all respects without condition or stipulation of any kind in favor of France or any other nation."

Died yesterday, of an inflammation of the brain, much and deservedly lamented, Mr. Joseph Hopkins, merchant, of this city.

Arrived yesterday, the British brig Hibernia, Stokes, from Ross, in Ireland, via St. Johns, Newfoundland, in 28 days.—Spoke, July 4, in lat. 42, 12, a schooner 4 days from Boston for the banks. 6th, in lat. 41, 21, long. 65, a ship from Boston for Amsterdam.

Came up from quarantine, the brig Diamond, Burke; and the schooner Unity, Lambert, both from New-Orleans.

Cleared, brigs Rambler, Hefferon, Bremen; Success, Baker, Newfoundland; Jelly, Hallyer, ditto; Helena, Arango, Porto Rico; schooner Roebuck, Parsons, Trinidad.

July 21.

Arrived yesterday,

The British schooner Thomas, captain Thomas, in 14 days from St. Johns, N. B. Met, July 19, 18 miles below St. Johns, the schooner Lark, Cronk; Phœbe, Fowler; and Mercury, Beattey, all from New-York. These vessels all sailed from this port the same tide. Spoke, July 16, in lat, 40, 46, long. 71, 30, the sloop Experiment, 10 days from Norfolk, for Boston.

Same day, the British sloop Henry, Robinson, in 10 days from Bermuda. The ship Experiment, Firth; brig Fame, Newbold; schooner ——, Packwood; sloops Cato, Darrell; and Blackbird, Patton, were all to sail for New-York, in a few days. Passengers, John Stewart, esquire, and family.

Same day, the sloop Rebecca, Johnston, in 9 days from Norfolk.

Cleared, ship Cotton Planter, Sherry, Liverpool; brigs Fair American, Thomson, St. Thomas and a market; Charleston Packet, Wasson, Charleston.

Captain Avery, arrived at Boston in 12 days from St. Thomas, informs that positive accounts had been received there of the blockade of Guadaloupe by an English squadron, and that war was proclaimed at St. Thomas against the Spaniards.—Captain M'Heron arrived in the same vessel informs, that Tortola was full of Danish vessel which had been sent in by British cruizers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

Arrived, ship Commerce, Dyer, Liverpool, 48 days; schrs. John, Pitts, Savannah, 6; Ruby, Macey, Nantucket, 15; Columbia, Dockenduff, St. Andrews, 15.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Brig Eliza, Griffith, Leghorn.

Cleared, snow Concord, Rae, Halifax; brig Argo, White, Bermuda; schrs. Caroline, Lewis, Norfolk; Sukey & Peggy, Wallace, Surinam; Industry, Taggart, Cape Francois; Admiral Harvey, Jewit, Trinidad.

Ship Thomas Wilson, Churnsides, of Philadelphia, from New-Orleans, has arrived at Liverpool.

The Commerce left Liverpool the 3d of June, and informs that the barque Packet, Sawyer, sailed June 2, and that the brig Clarissa, Brewton, was to sail the 4th, both for this port.

Left at Liverpool, June 2.

Ship Almira, Stover, of Portland, for Portland or Boston, to sail July 1
Ruth, Thackara, of and for Portland, June 20.
Jason, Turner, of and for Boston, June 12
Betsy, Fossett, of Bristol, for Boston, June 3
Delaware, Beebe, of and for N. York, July 1
Merchant, Lord, of and for ditto, July 15
Atlantic, Chew, of and for do. uncertain
John, De Cost, of New-Bedford, for do. July 15
Sally, Webber, of Boston, for Charleston, June 10
Ritson, Wakefield, of Petersburg, for City Point, July 10
Ann, Bradford, of Boston, for Alexandria, first week in July
Fair American, Calhoun, of and for Philadelphia, uncertain
Hugh Johnson, Weld, of Boston, for Antwerp, June 3
Sally, Hart, of Portland, for Petersburg, (Russia) June 10
Brig Jane, Duckendoff, of Bristol, for Boston, June 15
Ranger, Hooper, of Boston, for France, June 3
William, Ashton, of and for N. York, June 16
Hannah, Lambert, of Boston, uncertain.

Spoke, June 3, ship Logan, of N. York, off the N. W. bay, bound to Liverpool. July 5, ship Mohawk, Barry, from Londonderry, full of passengers, bound to this port.

Latest from Europe.

Yesterday arrived the ship Commerce, captain Dyer, from Liverpool. Captain D. politely furnished us with his latest London papers, which are to the 31*st May, from which we have only room for the following extracts:*

LONDON, May 25.

A mail arrived this day from Hamburg. Our correspondent in that city, in a letter of the 20th, informs us, that it is currently reported there that in the event of a war the French will take possession of that city and of the whole of the Lower Elbe. A letter from a commercial house in Berlin, to one of the first houses in Hamburg, affirms, that the king of Prussia has promised a free passage through his states to the French army destined for that purpose.

May 28.

Our Port letters of this morning will be found particularly interesting. That from Portsmouth states the arrival yesterday of the squadron under sir Roger Curtis from the Cape of Good Hope, and of that squadron having taken yesterday at noon a French East India ship, estimated at one hundred thousand pounds value. The same letter brings an account of the capture of the Hazard sloop of war, which event sir Roger Curtis learned from La Minerve at sea.

Private letters from the Hague, say—"The French army assembling near Nimeguen has for its ostensible destination the electorate of Hanover, but it is a curious fact, that this army is encamped upon the same ground, where, in 1688, the then prince of Orange, afterwards king William III. under pretence of interfering in the dispute then subsisting between prince Clement of Bavaria and the cardinal of Furstenberg, collected the army with which he in November in the same year invaded England. It is true, that the prince of Orange had a fleet of 50 sail of men of war to escort his transports; but it is equally true that the Corsican disposer of the lives and the liberties of Frenchmen, care less about the loss of whole armies, than the prince did for the safety of one single regiment.

Without any intent to alarm you, I have heard from good authority, that "French emissaries have for some days been busy in taking an account of the numbers, the names, and the tonnage of all vessels, even schuits, in our different harbors; and that they have in the same manner tried to procure the names and the number of our sailors," but in this they have been disappointed, as all our sailors are attached to the Prince of Orange, and detest the French, and have therefore already begun to desert and to conceal themselves. Some official encouragement from England, at this period, might bring you over many of them.

"I repeat again, that my intention is not to create alarm; but vigilance, vigor, activity, and unanimity, are absolutely necessary to counteract the designs of a man, who believes in no other providence but fortune, and who, hitherto, even in his most desperate enterprizes, has never ceased to be its favorite. Remember, that if one army should really attack Hanover, there are already in this country, in Brabant and on the Rhine, upwards of one hundred and ten thousand men, which are augmenting every day by fresh troops."

May 29.

The recent overtures of France for the renewal of peace, obviously result from the unprepared state of the government to engage in war; after two years of insult and aggression it were folly to doubt its hostility; yet without foregoing the advantage of the moment our ministers have determined not simply to leave open the door to negociation, but to promote by all consistent facility, every intercourse which may tend to accommodation.

Reports founded on this fact, combined with some communications which the Spanish, Dutch and Russian ambassadors have recently made to our government, yesterday occasioned a rise of more than three per cent. on our funds—Consols for opening were in the morning at 59 3-4, being 2 1-2 above the prices at which they closed on Friday; they then rose to 61, from which they declined to 59 3-4, and left off at 60 1-4. This rise, although ascribed to reports of peace, we believe to have been occasioned by speculations, as to the means to be adopted by the minister for raising supplies for the year, conceiving as we do, that there does not at the present moment exist the slightest probability of an immediate peace.

We have seen letters from Hamburg, stating, that the senate had made an application to the court of Berlin for its protection of property in that city, in the event of a French invasion. These letters add, that no answer had been returned. Bonaparte, in one of his gusts of passion, declared his determination to exclude the British from all intercourse with the continent, and, in order to do so, to occupy Hamburg, &c. Consistent with this plan, Portugal is to be seized, and annexed to the Spanish monarchy, if she refuses to shut her ports against us; and Naples is to form another Italian republic, should she disobey the consular mandate for our exclusion. The recent march of numerous French corps into Italy, is supposed to have been combined with this project, the avowal of which has induced the emperor to strengthen his cordon on the Venetian frontiers.

Accounts reached us yesterday from Jersey, of the 25th instant, which state, that two French transports, full of troops, have been captured by our cruizers in la Baye D'Augneme. Their destination is not mentioned. These accounts add, that great bustle prevailed at St. Malo, fitting out privateers.

An expedition to Holland has been for some days talked of; but whatever may be the wishes of government on the subject, we question their present means for such as enterprize.

Bonaparte has intimated to the petty powers dependant on him, that France will not admit of their neutrality in the war; they must either be allies or foes. Holland, Portugal, Spain, Liguira, Cisalpina, and Etruria, will be involved in a contest with a power which is nobly struggling for their liberties. We trust it is not possible that Russia, Austria, and Prussia will submit to the exercise of a power, which would not only be unjust and oppressive in its immediate operation, but which, if suffered to prevail, must shortly prove fatal to the general independence of Europe.

Bonaparte has twice of late publicly spoken on the subject of his menaced invasion of this kingdom. England, and not Ireland, he has declared to be his object of attack, as success in the former would ensure the fall of the latter, while, although victorious in the latter, the former might still resist and baffle his enterprize. He talks of sending his army hither in row boats during a calm, when our ships cannot act, a measure for which England is better situated than Ireland. That the chief consul is sufficiently enthusiastic to ascertain such a project, is very credible; that he will be beaten should he attempt it, is very certain. Our fleets, active, enterprizing, and vigilant, ensure us protection from the insult of invasion; but should it by any accident reach our shores, can any man be so lost to the proud and generous feelings of a Briton, or so ignorant of our internal power, as to dread the issue?

The Regency of Algiers is stated to have demanded 180,000 dollars from our court, as equivalent for eighteen slaves, who made their escape from Oran in an English vessel. The Spanish court has paid all arrears due to the dey, and has further made a present of 50,000 dollars; these sums were immediately applied to the equipment of three fresh cruizers. The dey threatens the Americans with war, for not sending their tribute in stores, as he required, instead of specie.

Many captures have been made by our cruizers, &c. during the week, amongst the most important are, a rich ship from Surinam, by lord Nelson; a valuable merchantman by sir S. Smith; another Surinam ship, by the Diamond; and a French East-Indiaman by the Pigmy.

The port of Brest is so closely blockaded, that no vessels can enter it. On Tuesday 5 brigs, making for the harbor, were captured, when three of them proved to be laden with naval stores. Eighteen sail of the line are ordered to be prepared at Brest for service. One of the Deal pilots has been seized at Calais, and five men, her crew, sent to prison.

On Friday arrived at Portsmouth the Diomede, admiral sir R. Curtis; Jupiter, Braave and Hindostan, from the Cape of Good Hope, together with the Suffolk, and Favorite, laden with stores from the same place. This squadron had the good fortune to capture the Re-Union, a homeward bound French East-Indiaman, burthen 800 tons, and valued at 100,000l.—Several more might have been taken had they sooner known of the commencement of hostilities.

A report has been circulated of the capture of the Duke of Kent, on his way from Gibraltar.

The Hamburg mail has brought intelligence of the adjustment of the differences between Russia and Sweden, by a convention.

The dispatches sent off to the Hague, on Saturday, contained definitive orders to our ambassador to demand an explicit declaration of the intentions of the Batavian government.

Numerous arrests are said to have taken place at Paris—within these few days several emigrants have been sent to the temple.

Private intelligence from France states, that the cordon of 20,000 Austrians on the frontiers of Italy, is complete, but orders have been sent for 15,000 more troops to join it. This has offended Murat, who has demanded new reinforcements from France. Not only the Italian troops, but the French conscripts desert, in bands of 20 or 30 over to the Austrians. Generals Verdier, Pully, and Florella, agree only in their hatred to Murat. The demand of occupying Sicily with French troops has been refused for the third time.

A letter from Algiers, dated April 25, says, Mr. Falcon, the British consul, has been exposed to the most imminent danger. An officer of the regency and a party of guards summoned him to open his house, the domestics fled, the house was broke open, and two Turkish women found in it, were condemned each to receive 500 blows with a stick. One of the slaves having made a confession which criminated the consul and his secretary, they were both seized, sent on board a vessel, and compelled immediately to put to sea.

Our government, it is said, have received advice that the Dutch will not be suffered to remain neutral.

The French have resolved to send no more mails to England; but the English mails to France are sent to Dover in their regular course.

Letters by the Dutch mail state, that an army of 13,000 men, under the appellation of the "Army of Hanover," had been collected at Coverden, in order to be immediately marched against that electorate.

A private letter from Paris says, "On the 12th instant orders were sent for the French troops in Italy to occupy Ancona, Civita Vecchia, Tarentum, and other ports in the Mediterranean and Adriatic. On the same day, instructions were forwarded to all French agents in Italy, to insist upon the sequestration of all English property."

Another attempt has been made by the French government to renew the negociation. A new proposition was on Wednesday presented by the Dutch ambassador to lord Hawkesbury; but it was of so inadmissible a description, as to be instantly rejected.

May 31.

The Auckland packet sailed yesterday morning from Dover for Calais, as a flag of truce, with dispatches in answer to those which were received from Mr. Talbot on Saturday. The packet returned in the afternoon, brought intelligence that the two packets which were detained, the Prince of Wales and the Nancy, are to be liberated, and were expected to sail to-day. We have not heard whether Mr. Talbot is to be suffered to return home; we rather think that he is not, for as his return is much wished by his majesty's ministers, he would of course avail himself of the opportunity of coming home in the Auckland packet.

Mr. Lifton, our ambassador at the Hague, has not, as was generally reported, been thrown into prison; but the consular decree has certainly extended to all the English in Holland. Mr. East, the messenger, has been arrested, and general Victor has ordered the crews of three English packets, and the agent for the packets at Helvoetsluys, to be thrown into prison. Dispatches, we understand, have been sent to Holland, to recall Mr. Lifton. M. Schimmelpennick will of course depart immediately. His present situation must be extremely irksome. It is supposed that a message will to-morrow be delivered to both houses of parliament from his majesty, announcing, that his majesty has ordered letter of marque and reprisal to be issued against the Dutch.

Spain may be expected to obey the commands of France; but Bonaparte will attempt to delay our hostilities against her for the purpose of enabling her to bring home her treasures and galleons. His majesty's ministers, however, will see thro' this artifice, and we have no doubt will order all Spanish ships to be detained and sent into British ports. The rich Manilla squadron put into Table Bay, as sir Roger Curtis was leaving the Cape. It consists of a ship of the line and four frigates, all laden with bullion, to the amount, it is said, of *four million sterling*. What riches in store four our gallant tars!

Bonaparte, it seems, attemps to justify himself by the law of nations, which he asserts gives him a right to seize the persons of British subjects in his territories, because we have taken ships, and made French subjects prisoners without a previous declaration of war. Where did the consul learn the law of nations? In some of his new-fangled classes of the national institute?

A formal declaration of war is not necessary. The recal of ambassadors is a sufficient declaration of war, and proves that the two countries are from that moment to be considered as in a state of war. In future, foreigners will be unwilling to visit France; for they will have no guarantee, that the customs and usages of civilized nations will be extended to them, or that their persons will be respected. The arbitrary power of the first magistrate may in a moment consign them to perish in the dark recesses of the temple, or to rot in the damp dungeons of the Conciergerie.

We informed our readers, that Mr. Tierney was to join the present ministers. He has been appointed treasurer of the navy in the room of Mr. Bragge. The appointment will, we believe, be gazetted this evening. Mr. Tierney will certainly be a most valuable acquisition.

The Hazard sloop of war, which was erroneously reported to have been taken, has brought an account of the capture of a French frigate. She was watching the motions of our channel fleet, when admiral Cornwallis, willing no doubt that she should have a nearer view of it, sent a frigate after her. She fired a few guns and struck.

Our Dover letter mentions the capture of a fine French West-Indiaman, and that a heavy firing was heard yesterday evening from the Westward.

When Mr. Lifton, our ambassador in Holland, discovered the measures, taken there against the English, it was suspected that no British messenger would be allowed to leave the country, and particularly it was supposed no one would be able to sail from Helvoetsluys, the usual place of embarkation. To guard against this, Mr. East, the messenger, was sent by the way of Helvoet, and Mr. Wagstaff privately took a boat at Scheveling. The former was arrested. The latter made his way to England.

Our readers will recollect what surprise the Parisian journals affected to express, at the haste with which many of the English departed from Paris, while the late negociations were going on, "as if the good faith of the French government were not a sufficient security for their safety, even if hostilities should be renewed." With what indignation must they now hear, that that same upright government, in contempt of the usages of all civilized nations, has issued a decree, ordering that all the English who are now in France shall be made prisoners of war.

A considerable number of troops have been recently marched into Calais, or quartered along the adjacent coast. The report was generally accredited at Calais, that the chief command of all the forces in that part of the republic had been given to general Massena, whose arrival from Paris was daily expected. Massena has, during the last two years, been boasting in Paris of the facility with which he could invade England, and many curious conversations; some warm debates on the subject have occurred between him and English gentlemen into whose company he has occasionally fallen. He is one of the most dashing, and at the same time avaricious generals in the French service. He would, no doubt, be very happy to levy contributions on London.

Paris, May 21.

Telegraphic dispatch.—The maritime prefect of Brest announces, under date this day, that two English frigates have taken two French ships in the bay of Audierne.

May 23.

An arrete was this day communicated to the three assemblies.

After inserting our orders of council for laying an embargo on French and Dutch ships, and for issuing letters of marque and reprisal, and the maritime prefect's dispatch given above, it orders all French commanders to commence hostilities against English ships. It also orders as follows:

3. All English enrolled in the militia, and not less than eighteen, nor more than sixty, or bearing his Britannic majesty's commission, who are now in France, shall be immediately made prisoners of war, to answer for the citizens of the republic made prisoners by British ships or subjects before the declaration of war.

The arrete is followed by a reflection that we have committed hostilities without any declaration of war, and without any of the forms required by nations following the odious principle of a public right set up for ourselves alone.

The Moniteur of the 24th attempts to prove that we have mutilated or suppressed some important documents relative to the negociation.

The legislative assemblies have, as was to be expected, echoed the sentiments of the government—they have thanked the first consul for his moderation.

The English at Paris, have been commanded to appear within 24 hours before the commandant of that place. They were then to be sent to Fontainbleau.—French funds have fallen to 47 1-2.

CORN-EXCHANGE, May 30.

Our supplies of grain to-day are but moderate, yet wheat (except for some few very prime samples which obtain top-prices) has felt a depression of full 2s. per quarter. Barley and malt go off readily, there being but a short supply of the former. Oats of the best sort are rather dearer, and those of middling quality sell freely at last quoted prices. Peas and beans are sometling higher. Flour rather inclines downward, having a better supply than of late.

Return price of grain.

Wheat, 50s. to 65s.
Fine, 66s. to 67s. 6d.
Rye, 33s. to 36s.
Barley, 25s. to 30s.
Malt, 44s. to 50s. 6d.
Oats, 19s. to 26s.
Fine flour, 50s. to 55s. per sack.

FALMOUTH, May 25.

Arrived this day, the American ship Governor Strong, capt. Choat, 34 days from the Cape of Virginia, with tobacco, called here for orders. In long. 40, spoke the American ship Hannah, from Hayre, belonging to and bound to Philadelphia. On the 20th instant, off Cape Clear, spoke the brig Sally, of Portland, capt. Wait, from Charleston for Liverpool, all well. Yesterday she was boarded by his majesty's ship Revolutionaire, which pressed three of her crew.