LONDON, June 20.

Yesterday was received the following letter from Paris, which will be found important:

"Paris, June 13, 1803.

"Last Saturday, after the arrival of a courier, the Prussian ambassador called upon count de Marcoff, and they both together waited on Talleyrand, who, after some conversation, desired them to accompany him to St. Cloud. On their return, he invited the Swedish and Danish ministers to his office, where they remained until late at night, when several couriers were expedited to the North of Europe. The particulars of these conferences cannot be known, but it is said they referred to a proposal of France to renew the former Northern Coalition, *but which has been declined.*

"The emperor of Russia has refused the offer of the chief consul, to make the duke of Mecklenburg, the emperor's brother-in-law, the elector of Hanover.

"The general opinion, that negociations about a peace with England are continued here through the medium of the Russian ambassador, causes the steadiness of our funds; the daily conferences between him and Talleyrand, and the arrival and departure of several couriers to and from England, rather confirm this supposition."

The court of Vienna has contradicted officially the rumor of a convention having been concluded with France for shutting the ports of the Adriatic against the English, and for giving Wallachia to Austria.

June 21.

The French army which entered Hanover, found there 15,000 new fusils, 5000 pair of pistols, 60 new ammunition waggons with good horses to them, 100 pieces of artillery, magazines filled with powder, materials for a bridge over the Elbe, and a cannon foundery. In the fortress of Hamein upwards of 500 pieces of cannon were delivered to the French. Gen. Mortier, in his dispatches to government, says, that though he found but little money in the treasury, yet that it will furnish the means to pay the French army in Hanover, "which now has to receive orders only from the first consul."

General Frere has been sent against Cuxhaven, to intercept the English ships in the Elbe.

General Renaud occupies Verdun, and is to intercept the English ships on the Weser.

His majesty's ministers having prepared their great plan of arming the country, the following message was delivered on Saturday (18th) to the house of commons:

"G. R. His majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the house of commons, that in order to provide more effectually for the defence and security of the united kingdom against the avowed designs of the enemy, and for the purpose of defence at large, his majesty thinks it necessary that a large additional force should forthwith be raised and assembled. His majesty therefore recommends this object to the serious consideration of his faithful commons; and relies on their adopting such measures as to their wisdom shall seem most advisable for carrying it into effect without delay."

The new plan of defence is to procure an addition of 50,000 men to the land forces of the country. Of this augmentation of the army, the mode to be adopted in its levying is in the proportion of

31,000 for the counties of England,
3000 for London and the tower hamlets,
6000 for Scotland, and
10,000 for Ireland;

who are all to be chosen by ballot. This disposable force is to be liable to serve in any place of Great-Britain and Ireland, or in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. It is to be raised by ballot, on the principle of the militia ballot. Every man from 18 to 45, with certain exceptions, to be liable to the ballot, and substitutes allowed. The army is to be put under the command of officers appointed by his majesty. The officers are to be taken from the half-pay list; and, when that is exhausted, from the marines, from East-India officers, and sensible officers.

Mr. Frere has announced to the cabinet of Madrid that his majesty would gladly respect the neutrality of Spain, provided France would do the same; but no satisfactory reply has yet been received.

June 22.

The French are endeavoring to inflame the Porte against Great-Britain, by asserting that the English general, before he evacuated Egypt, paid several visits to the Mamelukes camp, assured the beys of the protection of the British government, left guns and ammunition with them, and did not fail to set the Mamelukes against the French.

Leghorn is placed in a state of seige; not by desire of the queen regent of Etruria, but by order of general Murat.

June 24.

The bill for raising an additional military force of 50,000 men was read in the house of commons a second time last evening, and produced an interesting discussion. Mr. Pitt gave the plan his full and entire approbation. He considered it as being that which appeared to him to furnish the most prompt and efficacious method of providing for our first want; a large defensive force; and as laying the only sure foundation of giving us, within a reasonable time, a disposable force, to enable us to take advantage of any opening that might occur to permit us to act offensively against the enemy. The chancellor of the exchequer, in answer to Mr. Windham, stated, that notwithstanding the balloting, and the progress made in raising the militia within the last three months, the recruiting service had been nearly as productive as in a similar period at any former time. He stated, too, that we had a greater regular force on foot than at any period of the war; and that, in a few days, the militia would be completed to 90,000 men.

No ship of any description has been able to come out of Brest or go in since admiral Cornwallis's fleet has been on that station. We understand that the French have in that port 23 line of battle ships, completely ready for sea, besides a number of gun and flat bottomed boats. French troops are marching in from every direction to the different towns on the coast opposite to England, to keep up the rumor of an invasion of this country.

June 25.

The commercial house of Crelingers, at Hanover, has contracted with the Hanoverian states for the supplying the French troops with provisions.

The assembling of an army at Deventer, under the command of general Desoles, has been suddenly countermanded. This order is imputed to the persuasion entertained by the French government that they have nothing to apprehended either from Russia or Prussia.

On a question put to the chancellor of the exchequer by Mr. Rose, in the house of commons, Mr. Addington replied that neither the funds of benefit societes, nor those of charitable institutions, were to be included in the *Tax on property.*

June 30.

The Henry privateer, of this port, captain Bradley, (in company with the Dolphin, tender to the Salvador del Mundo, of 112 guns,) has captured and carried into Plymouth, the Dutch East-India ship St. Jago, captain G. Van Paulin, from Batavia for Amsterdam, laden with coffee, sugar, and spices.

Four French boats with small arms, and full of men, fitted as for fishing, but intended for boarding coasting vessels, are taken and sent into Dover.

Thirty-four French fishing boats are taken and sent into Portsmouth, by the Africaine and Topaze frigates.

The Swedish brig Ceres, from Lubeck to Marseilles, is sent into Portsmouth, by the Recovery whaler.

The Adder gun-vessel is arrived at Sheernefs, with one Prussian and three Russian galliots, from Riga to Holland, detained.

The Egyptian Welck, from Portsmouth to Waterford has been taken by a French privateer, retaken by the Sterling gun vessel, and arrived at Portsmouth.

Le Marengo French privateer, of 4 guns and 26 men, is taken by the Albion hired cutter, and sent into Portsmouth.

The French brig from Algiers; the Wohlfarth, Meyers, from Hambro to Bordeaux, is sent into Portsmouth.

A convoy is appointed at Falmouth for the Mediterranean, and one at Cork for the West-Indids.

July 1.

By the exclusion of strangers from the house of commons yesterday evening, the public are deprived of the arguments which were used both for and against the bill for raising the army of reserve. The motion of the secretary at war, which led to that exclusion, was, no doubt, dictated by motives of the greatest prudence, as it was perfectly known, that colonel Craufurd, who had then commenced his speech, intended to enter minutely into all the means of effecting the invasion of this country which the enemy could exercise. After the gallery was cleared, the principal speakers were, the secretary at war, lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Windham, and the chancellor of the exchequer. Mr. Windham attacked the measures of government with great asperity, and was, we understand, answered in a very able and spirited manner by Mr. Addington and lord Hawkesbury. The bill was read a third time and passed.

It is with great satisfaction we are enabled to state, in positive terms, that the reports circulated through the medium of the French official Journal, of hundreds being swept away by the plague at Malta, are totally unfounded. Letters have been received in town, from La Valette, dated the 12th of May, at which time the troops and inhabitants were in complete health, nor had any contagion whatever broken out in the island.

The king of Prussia, it seems, is going through different parts of the German empire, upon a journey of *inspection.* As the French are now so near his territories, it is certainly full time that he should *look about him.*

This morning we received Paris papers to the 28th ult. The French troops in Holland are in constant movementt, and a new plan of operations seems to be carrying into effect throughout the whole of the Batavian republic. French five per cents. 49 8 10ths.

Letters were received yesterday from admiral Cornwallis, off Ushant, dated the 28th, at which time the French fleet were still in Brest harbor.

The bounty to recruits entering into the royal marines, has been raised from three guineas to eight.

A letter from a British merchant at Hamburg, dated the 17th ult. received in town this morning, says, "The French returned to Cuxhaven, on Tuesday, to the number of 300, and on Wednesday, the French minister made known officially to our senate, the good dispositions of the first consul, and when asked why they possessed themselves of Cuxhaven, is was answered that it was a *simple military disposition;* that the Prussians had done so in the affair of the northern confederacy; and farther to prevent the British from having recourse to it for a hostile purpose.

"I have no faith in our neutrality until a convention is entered into by the several powers and guaranteed to us; and I would not have my countrymen trust us till it is the case.

"It is just now said that Russia has declared against France; we wish for the confirmation of it."

Consuls shut—reduced 55 3-4—Omnium 4 1-4 discount.

Extract of a letter from a midshipman of the Ranger, sloop of war, dated on board the Commerce, of Philadelphia, 27th June, 1803.

"We have taken an American ship from Rotterdam, bound to Philadelphia, loaded with Swiss emigrants, gun-powder and flints.

"When I last wrote you, I was elated with the hopes of coming to immediate action; but I was greatly disappointed, as we were ordered to look out for some privateers from Boulogne, which diverted our attention from attacking the gun-boats in the harbor.

"The Immortalite frigate, and the Jalouse, chaced some cruizers on shore, which the Frenchmen attempted to scuttle, but being done in a hurry, they had not done it effectually, so they were by the boats of our squadron, although the enemy kept up a heavy fire from the shore.

"On Friday, at three o'clock, P. M. we were ordered to take possession of all the French fishing boats. The wind was unfavorable, so that the Ranger only took three; the squadron, however, captured thirty, every one of which carried ten stout Frenchmen. They told us Bonaparte was at Boulogne on Friday. They had only come out an hour previous to their being captured, consequently could not be mistaken. He is surveying the coast, and I make no doubt but he saw our English cruizers, taking possession of the boats, as we were so close to the land that the battery fired upon us.

"To give you an idea of the emigrations from Switzerland, there are no less than 220 on board this small ship, the Commerce, of 300 tons."

Cockpit, Whitehall, June 30.

Before the most noble and right honorable the lords commissioners of appeals in prize causes.

The Fly, —— Palmer, master. This vessel, laden with a cargo of brandy, oil, hats, threads, silks, jewellery, and other merchandizes, and bound from St. Sebastians, in Spain, to New-York, on the 14th of June, 1800, was captured by the private ship of war the Eagle, Lawrence Nelson, commander, and carried to Halifax in Nova-Scotia, where the usual proceeds were instituted. Their lordships, in this case, after hearing the counsel on both sides, directed further proof to be made of the property of the ship and cargo within nine months.

The Lucky, —— Franklin, master.—This sloop was captured on her return voyage, laden with a cargo of logwood, coffee, &c. from Port-Republicain, in the island of St. Domingo, to New-York, on the 11th of April, 1800, by his majesty's ship of war Retribution, Samuel Peters Forster, esq. commander, and carried to Jamaica, where both ship and cargo were condemned. Their lordships restored the property in this case as claimed.

Bonaparte sent over the capitulation of Hanover for his majesty's ratification, accompanying it with a proposal to restore Hanover for Malta, which was instantly rejected.

BRIGHTON, June 27.

Yesterday morning several French fishing-boats, or boats pretending to be fishers, surrounded an English brig off Brighton, and producing a number of small arms, which they had carried concealed, made prize of the vessel, and were proceeding with her to the French coast; but they were luckily, about eleven o'clock, met by a revenue cutter, who captured the petty captors, and towed them, with their prize, into Shoreham harbor. Most of these boats can carry one hundred men.

PARIS, June 27.

The clerks in the war office have addressed to the minister of that department the following letter:

"*Citizen minister,*

"It is not enough for us to emulate each other in consecrating our nights to forward the preparations which circumstances have rendered necessary. We are also anxious to be associated in that generous impulse which in every part of France multiplies personal sacrifices, to avenge the national honor, and the faith of treaties. We dedicate the produce of a subscription on which we have made, to the building of a gun boat to be called the Bellona. We will ourselves superintend her building at the hospital of invalids; we will equip her, and we shall ever be zealous to prove, that there is no kind of service to which we are not ambitious of devoting ourselves against an enemy, whose temerity dares to insult a people who have to avenge them 300,000 heroes, the sublime accord of 30,000,000 of men and Bonaparte."

The first consul has appointed Citizen Bignon, minister plenipotentiary to the elector of Cassel, citizen Lezay Marnezia, minister plenipotentiary to the minister of Saltzburg, and citizen Porialis, first secretary of the French legation at Berlin.

There are now six gun boats building at Paris. They are to carry 36 and 24 pounders. Several more will be begun, as soon as the carpenters expected from Fertesous-Joccame, St. Dizter, and other places, shall have arrived.

The performers belonging to the theatre des Arts have deposited at the prefecture of Police, 3000 francs to be applied to the building of gun boats. The municipal council of Tirlemout have resolved to present government with a flat bottomed boat of the 3d class.

SALEM, August 13.

Arrived, brig Unicorn, capt. Benjamin Babbidge, 17 days from Havanna.

Same day, sch'r ——, capt. Day, from Wilmington (N. C.) bound for Boston.

Captain Delano, of New-Bedford, on his passage from Ireland to Bonavista, was boarded, off Teneriffe, by an English frigate, who pressed 4 of his men. She had a French frigate in tow.

August 16.

Entered, brig Hopewell, Very, Cadiz; Leopard, Roundy, Corunna; Betsy, Tucker, Demerara.

Cleared, brig Rajah, Ward, Mediterranean.

Arrived since our last, brig Betsy, Shillaber, and sch'r Minerva, Foster, from Bal-Baltimore; sch'r ——, Symonds, from Richmond; sch'r Paragon, of and from Alexandria.

NEW-YORK, August 19.

Malignant Fever.—The Committee of Health reports, that 16 new cases and 9 deaths of malignant fever have occurred for 24 hours preceding 6 o'clock last evening.

Three of the above were at Bellevue and 6 in the city.

At Bellevue, 4 persons were yesterday discharged cured. Edward Smith, who was taken from No. 218, Water-street, has recovered his health.

Settlement of American claims on the government of France.

The following statement is from a correct source, and may be relied on:—The 3,750,000 dollars, that the United States are to pay France, is to be paid to the citizens of the United States for claims they have upon the French government, embraced by the convention made the 30th September, by Elsworth and Davie. The second article of that convention is to be considered as null and void. The payment to the United States is to be made to the citizens thereof, in sixty days after the final ratification of the late convention by our government, and exchange of the same, which is to be done here; the payment to be made by bills drawn by our minister in Paris, on the treasury of the United States. Claimants are first to have their claims liquidated by the French government, on which claims they are to be allowed 6 per cent. per ann. from the time that the claimants respectively made their demands for payment. After their claims are finally liquidated, a board of three commissioners, appointed by our ministers, are to sit in Paris, who are to examine these liquidated claims, to see if they properly are claims that are embraced under the convention of the 30th September. As soon as this is determined, the claimants will receive their drafts, and they will be paid as they are presented; and should the claims embraced by the convention exceed the sum of 3,750,000 dollars, the remainder is a debt remaining due from France, and to be paid the claimants by that republic. It is understood that claims for supplies to the West-India islands, demurrages on vessels from France, vessels taken and not restored agreeably to the convention of the 30th Sepmember, and supplies under contracts made by officers of the French government in the United States, are the proper claims embraced by that convention.

A merchant in Liverpool writes to his correspondent in this city under date of the 2d ult. that an act was prepared, and about to be submitted to parliament, to permit neutral vessels to carry foreign produce to England for home consumption on similar conditions as during the late war.

In Great-Britain American ships are subject to a duty of 2s. per ton if they go in and come out in ballast; 3s. per ton if they go in with cargoes and come out in ballast, and 4s. per. ton if they go in and come out with cargoes.

Premiums of insurance on American ships	£. s. d.
from England, to America, *per cent.*	2 12 6 *to* 5*l.*
Do. from America,	2 12 6
Do. on British ships from England to America,	6 0 0
Do. on do. from America to England	6 0 0

Captain William Henry, of the ship Oliver Elfworth, who arrived here last evening in 36 days from Rochelle, has favored the editors of this Gazette with regular files of the Moniteur, Clef du Cabinet, and Journal des Debats, as late as the 6th of July. It was too late however to procure a translation for this day's Gazette.

Captain Henry informs, that great preparations were making for the invasion of England. Bonaparte was visiting the coast of France. On the first of July he was at Bologne, where he reviewed the batteries, &c. of that port. Admiral La Crosse, from Guadaloupe, in the frigate La Consolante, had arrived at Rochefort—On her passage, she captured a British 20 gun ship.

Peter A. Jay, esq. Messrs. Aoul, M'Cartney, Merry, Garnier, Marigney, Kendal, Cutrar, Bonavalla, Dural, another M'Cartney, madam Herblay, and several in the steerage, are passengers in the Oliver Elfworth.

Mr. Jay is the bearer of dispatches for government. They contain the official ratification of the convention for the cession of Louisiana, on the part of France.

Arrived yesterday, via quarantine,

The ship Perseverance, Swain, from Liverpool. Charles Wilkens, esq. Wm. Bayard and family, Mr. Constable, and Miss White, who were passengers on board the Perseverance, got into a pilot boat, about five days since, and sailed for Newport, Rhode Island, in consequence of the ship having a head wind.

Same day, at quarantine, the schooner Diana, in 15 days from Cape-Francois.—A letter by her mentions, that an American vessel had been captured by the brigands; they gave the crew the boat, who had arrived at the Cape.

At quarantine, the brig Henry, Denniston, of New-Haven, in 15 days from St. Croix. Left, the schooner Lion, Clark, of New-York, in 10 days; brig Ranger, Small, of New-Haven, for Philadelphia, in two days; ship St. Domingo Packet, Da Costa, for Philadelphia.

Arrived last evening,

The ship Oliver Ellsworth, captain Henry, in 36 days from Rochelle. On the passage was boarded by a number of British vessels of war, and politely treated. July 15, in lat. 46, 10, long. 20, 59, was boarded by the English cutter privateer Vigilant, who treated us very unreasonably, and fired several shots at us, after we were hove to. July 18, in lat. 45, 34, long. 26, 40, was boarded by the English frigate Lapwing, having fifteen sail under convoy for Halifax, out thirty five days. The Lapwing, took out our passengers, and examined them strictly: took out all our letters, about 400, and kept them, examined likewise our bills of lading.—They detained captain Henry a long time on board the frigate, and threatened to send him into Halifax. Spoke, July 30, in lat. 44, 45, long. 40, 22, the ship London Packet, 54 days from Bordeaux, for Baltimore. Same day, the schooner Columbia, Aberdeen, 10 days from Boston, for Malaga. August 3, in lat. 42, 43, long. 55, the ship Amsterdam Packet, 28 days from Bordeaux, for Philadelphia.

Cleared, brigs Penelope, Rea, New-Orleans; Penelope, Tozar, Newfoundland; schr. Phœbe, Fowler, St. Johns.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

Arrived brig Tace, Thomas, from Lisbon—Left there a number of American vessels, and among them, the ship Delaware, Smith, of Philadelphia.

July 13, latitude 30, longitude 56, between eleven and twelve o'clock, P. M. saw a Comet bearing nearly due east, and about 4 degrees above the horizon. In size it appeared about half as large as the moon at full, and produced a brilliant light; the horizon being cloudy, its rising was obscured from us. It was in view about a quarter of an hour, and was then again obscured by clouds. From its direction, supposed it to be the same which appeared in 1661 and was expected to appear again in 1789.—From the beginning of July to the time of the comet's appearance, there was a constant succession of thick and rainy weather, with heavy winds, more like to November weather than midsummer. On the day succeeding the comet's appearance, an entire change took place with a clear atmosphere and mild weather.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated July 2.

"By a late decree of the French government, all merchandize shipped in this country, is prohibited from being landed in France, and accounts are just received that the mouth of the Elbe is blockaded by the British, and no vessels of whatever country, permitted to enter or go out of that river; the demand in consequence, for sugar, coffee, and other export produce is nearly suspended; and unless a vent is soon opened in some ports on the continent to carry off the produce, which is now accumulating, we fear, that the stagnation which will be put to this branch of our trade, added to the consequent scarcity of money, will operate unfavorably on the prices; but if we find other convenient ports for the sale of export produce, it is likely the present quotations will be maintained.

"Immediately after the commencement of hostilities, grain and flour advanced in price; but as it is generally believed, that there is a larger stock of grain in the country than has been for some years at the same season, and the growing corn being considerable in quantity, and thus far promising in appearance, most articles have declined in price. Good American wheat may be quoted at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per 70lb. but as several of our mills cannot at present work, owing to the light winds and scarcity of water, there is no demand for it. Flour, however, in consequence of this, is in demand at 33s. per barrel; this is a very low price, but we do not expect any advance, unless the light winds and drought should continue for a length of time, or that we should have unfavorable weather for the growing corn.

"The permission to import grain and flour free of duty, which has been from time to time renewed, has now ceased; and the old corn laws again took effect on the 1st instant. The permission however, is extended with respect to beef and pork, which may be imported free of duty till the 30th September next.

"Pot and Pearl ashes, in consequence of some speculations, experienced an advance during last month; but the demand has now ceased, and prices seem rather on the decline.

"The suspension of our export trade to the continent of Europe, materially affects cotton, and the sales for some time past have been very limited; Upland Georgias may be quoted at 12 a 13 1-2d per lb. fine qualities may be considered rather more valuable, but there are few fine Uplands in the market, the late importations being generally inferior.

An act has just been passed for consolidating the import duties. which occasions some alteration, and these shall be noticed in our next prices current, which we intend to send you in a few days. We may also mention that a bill is now before parliament for imposing additional duties upon several articles of importation, and likewise an export duty of 3 per cent.—Probably the bill may undergo some alteration, and it is not therefore necessary for us to mention the particulars of it, but when it