STATE OF MARYLAND,
City of Baltimore, ss.
By James Calhoun, Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has this day been repreſented to me by the commiſſioners of health, that they entertain a well founded apprehenſion that the malignant diſeaſe, with which the cities of Philadelphia and New-York are at this time unhappily afflicted, may be introduced amongſt us, unleſs the uſual intercourſe be reſtrained;

I have, therefore, in purſuance of the advice of the ſaid commiſſioners of health, iſſued this proclamation, hereby forbidding the entrance into the city of Baltimore, or within three miles thereof, of all perſons whomſoever, as well as all baggage or other goods, which ſhall come from the ſaid cities of Philadelphia and New-York, until they ſhall have been at leaſt fifteen days abſent therefrom, excepting only the public mail and ſuch perſons or things, as the commiſſioners of health may admit by a ſpecial licence, in conſequence of no circumſtance appearing to them, whereby the health of the city may be endangered.

This proclamation to remain in force until publickly revoked by me, of which all perſons concerned are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly, under the penalty of three hundred dollars for every offence, one half to the informer, and the other half for the uſe of the corporation.

Given under my hand, and the corporate ſeal of the city of
(L. S.) Baltimore, this fourteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and three.

JAMES CALHOUN, *Mayor*
d *of the city of Baltimore.*

STATE OF MARYLAND,
City of Baltimore, ss.
By James Calhoun, Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have this day received a report from the commiſſioners of health that a malignant and mortal fever now prevails in the town of Alexandria, and there is reaſon to apprehend the ſaid diſeaſe may be introduced into this place, unleſs the uſual intercourſe with ſaid town be at this time reſtrained;

I have therefore, by and with the advice of the ſaid commiſſioners of health, iſſued this Proclamation, hereby forbidding the entrance into the city of Baltimore, or within three miles thereof, of all perſons whomſoever, as well as all baggage or other goods, which have come from the ſaid town of Alexandria, until they ſhall have been at leaſt fifteen days abſent therefrom, excepting only the public mail and ſuch perſons or things as the commiſſioners of health may admit by a ſpecial licence, in conſequence of no circumſtance appearing to them, whereby the health of the city may be endangered.

This proclamation to remain in force until publicly revoked by me, of which all perſons concerned are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly, under the penalty of three hundred dollars for every offence, one half to the informer, and the other half for the uſe of the corporation.

Given under my hand and the corporate ſeal of the city of
(L. S.) Baltimore, this thirteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and three.

JAMES CALHOUN, *Mayor*
d *of the city of Baltimore.*

Weſſels & Primaveſi

Have removed their ſtore from No. 13, Calvert-ſtreet, to No. 146, Market-ſtreet,

Where they have for ſale, imported per the Diana and Pamela, from Amſterdam; Ann and Two Siſters, from Liverpool; and via Philadelphia, by other late arrivals from Europe, an extenſive aſſortment of

German and Holland Goods;

CONSISTING OF

Ticklenburgs,
Oſnaburgs, heſſians
White rolls; brown do.
Dowlas, 5-4 and 6-4
Creas a la Morlaix
Ruſſia & Holland ſheeting
Diaper and table linen
Shirting linen
Empty bags
Harlem tapes
Nuns thread
Sail and ſeine twine
Turkey yarn
Coffee-mills
Silk and worſted ſtockings
Letter & writing paper
Holland quills and ſealing wax
Fowling pieces
Double-barrelled guns
Piſtols, gun-locks and flints
Cryſtal, glaſs, wax and gilt beads
Pocket books
An invoice of white & black real *Bruſſels lace*
A variety of neat French *baſkets*
An aſſortment of *hollow glaſs*, conſiſting of tumblers, goblets, decanters & wine glaſſes, plain and cut; ſundry ornamental glaſs ware, colored, and of white bone glaſs, as ink-ſtands, toilet boxes, vaſes and urns, flower pots, &c.
Pearl barley in hogſheads and ſmall bags
Harlem oil
Holland cream cheeſe
White and black Canary ſeed
Bird cages
Handſome liquor caſes
Rheniſh wine } in bot-
Medoc claret } tles.

COLOGNE MILLL-STONES of all dimenſions, from 3 feet 3 inches, to 4 feet 10 inches.

Alſo,

A variety of ENGLISH and GERMAN HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and

An invoice of elegant JEWELRY, (warranted *fine* gold) as rings, bracelets, ear-rings, necklaces, medalions, watches, watch keys and chains, ſeals, &c. and ſome good ſilver watches.

Italian *marble* and *alabaſter* chimney, deſert-table and other *ornaments*; TABLE CLOCKS highly finiſhed, &c.

Likewiſe,

An ASSORTMENT OF NURENBERG WARES, conſiſting of looking glaſſes of the neateſt patterns and of all ſizes, violins and bows, Roman and common violin ſtrings, ſlates and ſlate pencils, ſnuff and ſegar boxes, burning glaſſes and toys of all ſorts.

They expect by the See-Pferd, capt. Mandels, and Œbaum, capt. Gatjen, from Bremen, a further ſupply of *German Goods*.

September 16. 2061

SALEM, September 12.

Arrived, brig Enterprize, capt. Woodbury, 65 days from Amſterdam. Left there, July 7, ſhips Cora, Hutchins, of Baltimore; Waſhington, Little, of New-York; barque Atlantic, Cuſhing, of Newburyport; brigs Mars, Brown, of ditto; Ida, Appleby, of Newport; Sally, Aſhton, of Salem, for St. Peterſburg. Spoke, July 26, 10 leagues eaſt of Fair-Iſle; brig Triton, Burchmore, 26 days from Salem for Copenhagen. Sept. 5, lat. 42, 30, long. 63, ſchooner Harriet and Ann, from Norfolk for Falmouth.

Same day, brig Two Friends, captain William Ruſſell, from Sumatra and the Iſle of France. Sailed from the latter place May 20th. Spoke, June 26, lat. 31, 29, S. long. 12, 41, E. ſhip Samuel Smith, Stiles; ſhip Smallwood, Stanwood; brig Fame, Nickerſon; all of Baltimore, and in company, bound from Batavia and the Iſle of France to the North of Europe; parted from them July 2, in lat. 23, 19, S. long. 6, 59, E. In lat. 23, 31, N. long. 61, 13, W. brig Lydia, Chappell, 21 days from New-London, all well, and received from them a generous ſupply of proviſions. Saturday laſt, brig Mack, Fowler, from Newburyport for Weſt-Indies. In boiſterous weather, in the Gulf Stream, captain R. loſt a ſmart black boy overboard.

BOSTON, September 13.

FROM SPAIN.

On Saturday captain Lombard arrived, in 53 days from Cadiz. The buſtle of preparation for war was very great there. Impreſſments were hourly made. The fleet was getting ready for ſea with all poſſible activity, and ſeveral privateers were fitting out. Captain L. was cautioned, if he intended to go into the Mediterranean, to clear out for Malaga, not for Gibraltar, to avoid the danger of being carried into Algeſiras.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

The committee of health report, that 5 deaths, and 20 new caſes of the prevailing fever occurred during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock laſt evening. The deaths were thoſe of

Carſon Patterſon, eaſt Rutgers-ſtreet
Elias Combs, hotel, 3, South-ſtreet
George Reed, Bellevue
Mary Willard, do.
George Sparkes, do.

By the Committee,
GEO. A. VALENTINE, Sec.
September 16.

The American brig Leopard, Shaw, from Philadelphia for Bremen, with tobacco, arrived at Falmouth on the 30th of July, detained by the Guernſey privateer Endeavor.

The ſhip Neptune, from Sumatra, whoſe arrival we noticed yeſterday, ſailed on the 22d April, and left there (beſides the veſſels mentioned in our laſt) brig St. John, Godſhall, of Salem, condemned as unfit for ſea; and brig Peacock, of Boſton, ſold after the death of captain Gortland. Captain R. Aſcough, died on the 26th of January. The ſhip Eclipſe, captain Philips, of Philadelphia, was captured by the company's ſhip Cortes, and ſent to Fort Marlborough. The ſhip Harmony, of Philadelphia, was ſeized at Fort Marlborough on ſuſpicion of being Engliſh property. Sailed from the Iſle of France on the 4th of June. The brig Pompey had ſailed from thence for France a few days before. Spoke the ſchooner Adventure, from Alexandria, for Barbados; brig Ann, from Norfolk; Ceres, from New-Haven; ſloop Aurora, from New-York, for Tobago; ſchooner Paragon, 4 days from New-York, and the ſhip Alert, from Newburyport, for London.

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Ship Two Friends, Voſe, 30 days from London. Cabin paſſengers, captain N. J. Viſcher, three Meſſrs. Gourgas, Mrs. Gourgas, and two children, Miſs Gourgas, Mr. John Hincking, Mr. John Sperry, and 30 in the ſteerage. The ſhip Jupiter, Law, for this port, ſailed from the Downs in company with captain Voſe. The ſhip Fair American, Flowers, was to ſail the day after; ſhip Juliana, Brown, to ſail 20th Auguſt. The Iris, Skinner, from this port, arrived at London on the 3d of Auguſt; and the ſhip Young Factor, alſo from this port, on the 5th of Auguſt.—Auguſt 7, off Dungeneſs, ſpoke ſhip Thomas, out 25 days from Baltimore, did not learn whither bound.

Ship Frances and Henrietta, Goodrich, 30 days from Liverpool. Paſſengers, Mr. Abraham Barker, Ann Alexander, Henry Bowman, Theophilus Eaglesfield and Harriot Eaglesfield. The brig Olivia ſailed the preceding day, for New-York. Ship Ontario, Weeks, lay at the Rock, ready for ſea; the Ceres, Moore, to ſail in 2 or 3 days; Brothers, Hall, ready for ſea; and Liberty, Wickham, in 5 or 6 days—all for New-York. Arrived at Liverpool, 11th and 12th, two ſhips; brigs Amiable Creole, of New-York; Olympus, of New-Bedford, 32 days from Philadelphia. Left Liverpool on the 13th ultimo, in company with the Fame, Lewis, of Boſton, for Baltimore; Hero, Pinkham, of New-York, for Wilmington; United States, of Philadelphia, for Alexandria; Independence, of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.

Schooner Martha Waſhington, Buſkirk, 11 days from St. Croix. Left at St. Croix, Auguſt 28, brig Ceres, Young, of New-York, from Savannah; brig Thomas Jefferſon, Van Beuren, Baltimore; ſchooner Roger, Williams, New-London.

At quarantine,

Brig Dyett, Sandford, 31 days from New-Orleans. Sailed in company, brig Sally, Norton, for this port. Left there, brig Harriet, Wood, of Portland, for Liverpool; ſchooner Polly, Larabee, of Portland, for Weſt Indies; Hiram Baum, do. for Weſt Indies; ſchooner Pennock, Pointer, of and for Philadelphia; brig Betſy, Fanning, of Nantucket, for Charleſton, in ballaſt, to ſail in 3 days; brig Thomas, Stephenſon, of and for Philadelphia; Thomas Chalkley, Gibſon, of do. for Liverpool; brig Pallas, Ingerſoll, of and for New-York; ſchooner Richard, Gilbert, of New-London; brig Waſhington, Hazard, New-York; ſhip New-York, Seaward, of Philadelphia, for Europe; ſhip Carliſle, Gibſon, of Baltimore, for Liverpool, in 3 weeks; ſchooner Polly, Wheeler, to ſail in 2 or 3 days for Hiſpaniola; brig Patty, Hall, for New-York; and Venus, Sandford, in the river. September 3d, ſpoke ſhip Columbia, Cheeſeborough, from Amſterdam, for Charleſton, out 61 days. 5th, off Cape-Hatteras, ſaw the wreck of the ſloop Julia, of Eaſt-Haddam, her flag flying, nobody on board. Auguſt 26th, off the Havanna, ſpoke ſhip Pittſburg, of Pittſburg, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia. Six paſſengers came in the Dyett.

Cleared, brig Twins, Clow, Jamaica; Beaver, Jounders, Newfoundland.

Lloyd's Liſt, Auguſt 2.

Sailed from Graveſend, the New-York, Croſs, for Virginia. Arrived off Portland, Two Friends, M'Niel, Charleſton. At Briſtol, Sally, Mattock, New-York. At Liverpool, Sally, Ray, New-York; Two Pollies, ——, Maſſachuſetts; Venus, Oakman, do.; Brothers, Riſing, South-Carolina; Liverpool Packet, Waite, N. York. At Dover, Tippoo Saib, Flagg, Charleſton. At Liſbon, Vengeance, ——, Virginia; —— and Sarah, Street, Baltimore. At Oporto, ——, Conceicoa, Philadelphia; Lageiro, Floyd, Baltimore; Camilla, Lake, Virginia; America, Houſton, Baltimore; Lagiero, Briggs, Philadelphia. At Bencoolen, Eclypſe, ——, Philadelphia.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Two Friends, captain Voſe, brings London dates of the 5th Auguſt. We give ſuch extracts from papers received by her as appear moſt intereſting.

Abraham's London price current is alſo received at the office of the Morning Chronicle.

Preparations for and againſt the invaſion appear to be going on with the ſame unremitting activity. Reports of attempted aſſaſſinations of Bonaparte are alſo mentioned, but do not appear entitled to credit.

The inſurrection in Ireland is ſtated to be completely quelled. This, however, is a point that ſtill remains queſtionable: At beſt we ſuſpect the flame is only ſmothered for a ſeaſon.

Papers have fallen into the hands of government, from which it appears that the combination has been augmenting for at leaſt eight months, and arranged with the moſt ſyſtematic attention. A provincial government had been projected, which was to reſign its functions as ſoon as a regular ſyſtem of legiſlation ſhould be adopted.

A manifeſto has alſo been diſcovered, written in a very impreſſive ſtyle, ſetting forth the oppreſſions which the people of Ireland had long ſuffered, explaining their equal rights as men and citizens, the injuſtice of their being forced into a union with Great-Britain, by which they ſuſtained nothing but diſadvantage, and the propriety of their riſing up, like one man, throwing off the yoke by which they were galled, ſeparating from the country to which they were chained, and eſtabliſhing themſelves as an independent nation.

It is ſtated that the plans of the inſurgents were ſo well conſtructed, the attack on the caſtle having been arranged by midnight, that had it been concealed till that time, it might have been ſucceſsful. But the diſtribution of arms taking place in the evening, followed by intoxication, occaſioned a premature diſcovery.

Bonaparte (ſays Lloyd's Evening Poſt) is ſtill the declared head of the *Army of England*. Some change, however, has been made in his ſtaff. General Berther is to be chief, and Deſſolles ſecond in command. Petiet, the councillor of ſtate, is named director of the military adminiſtration, and general Donzelot is to command that part of the army which extends from Cherbourg to Dunkirk. The lieutenant-generals are ſaid to be Macdonald, Mortier, Soult, and Belliard.

The firſt conſul has been waited upon at Bruſſels by the Batavian deputies, to whom has been added M. Schimmelpennick, the late Batavian ambaſſador to our court.—By the convention recently concluded between the two republics, it appears, that there are to be ſtationed in Holland 26,000 French troops, and that ſhe is to furniſh France with five ſhips of the line, five frigates, and a vaſt number of gun boats and flat bottomed boats. In execution of the latter part of the convention, the Batavian council of marine have given orders for building 100 gun-boats, crrying three eighteen or twenty-four pounders, and 250 flat bottomed boats.

Bonaparte has granted two hundred thouſand livres for the repair of the ſluices near Oſtend.

Price of the French funds, July 27—51 f. 85 c.

Since preparing the above for preſs, we have been put in poſſeſſion of regular files of London and Liverpool papers to the 11th Auguſt, by the arrival of the Frances and Henrietta. They having been received at a late hour, we are under the neceſſity of ſelecting thoſe articles only which appear moſt intereſting. Copious extracts ſhall be given to-morrow.

The day previous to the departure of the Frances and Henrietta, a report was in circulation, that Bonaparte meditated a deſcent upon Egypt, rather than one upon England. To whatever confidence this may be entitled it is very certain that the people generally, are in the greateſt alarm, and ſuch preparations making throughout the kingdom and particularly on the channel coaſts, as were never before thought neceſſary.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Received at the office of the Morning Chronicle, by the arrival of the Two Friends, from London, and Frances and Henrietta, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Auguſt 2.

Diſcoveries are hourly effected, and ſome of the leaders who arranged the plan of rebellion have fortunately been apprehended. Among theſe are Holmes, Hynelly, Hope and Ruſſel, who has had the audacity to iſſue ſince the inſurrection of the 23d ult. the following proclamation:

Thomas Ruſſel, member of the proviſional government, general in chief of the northern diſtrict,

Men of Ireland!—Once more in arms to aſſert the rights of mankind and liberate your country: you ſee by the ſecrecy with which this effort has been conducted, and by the multitudes in all parts of Ireland, who are engaged in executing this great object, that your proviſional government has acted with wiſdom. You will ſee that in Dublin, in the Weſt, the North, and the South, the blow has been ſtruck in the ſame moment. Your enemies can no more withſtand than they could foreſee this mighty exertion. The proclamation and regulations will ſhew that your intereſt and honor have been conſidered. Your general appointed by that government to command in this diſtrict, has only to exhort you ſtrongly to comply with theſe regulations. Your valor is well known; be as juſt and humane as you are brave, and then rely with confidence that God, with whom alone is victory, will crown your ſucceſs. The general orders that hoſtages ſhall be ſecured in all quarters, and hereby appriſes the Engliſh commander that any outrage contrary to the acknowledged laws of war, and of morality, ſhall be retaliated in the ſevereſt manner. And he farther makes known that ſuch Iriſh, as in ten days from the date of this are found in arms againſt their country, ſhall be treated as rebels, committed for trial and their properties confiſcated. But all men behaving peaceably ſhall be under the protection of the law.

Head-Quarters, July 24, 1803.

Bonaparte's influence is ſuch that he has lately been able to induce the courts of Madrid and Vienna to puniſh ſome of the exiled French biſhops, for writing againſt the ſyſtem of religion in France; writings which neceſſarily affect the power of the firſt conſul.

Auguſt 3.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an official notification of his majeſty's order for the blockade of the river Weſer, which we ſtated in our laſt paper. It alſo contains his majeſty's permiſſion to major-general Doyle to wear the order of the Creſent, tranſmitted to him by the Grand Seignor.

Teſtimony, on oath, is ſaid to have been given, that Arthur O'Connor and Emmett were on Sunday ſeen in Dublin. It is likewiſe ſtated that Mac Neven is there.

The following information, received at Lloyd's this morning, will for the greater part be read with much regret:

Gibraltar, June 4.

The Juno frigate, of 32 guns, from Malta, with one hundred and fifty troops on board, has been taken by a French ſquadron off Toulon. A number of French prizes have been brought in here, moſtly from the Weſt-Indies: likewiſe ſome Danes, with French property on board. The Reſiſtance frigate was wrecked, a few days ago, off Cape St. Mary. Part of the crew arrived here yeſterday.

Auguſt 4.

GEORGE R.

Additional inſtruction to the commanders of our ſhips of war and privateers, that have, or may have letters of marque and repriſals againſt the French and Batavian republics, &c. Given at our court at St. James's, the 24th day of June, 1803, in the 43d year of our reign.

IN conſideration of the preſent ſtate of commerce, we are pleaſed hereby to direct the commanders of our ſhips of war and privateers not to ſeize any neutral veſſel which ſhall be carrying on trade directly between the colonies of the enemy, and the neutral country to which the veſſel belongs, and laden with the property of inhabitants of ſuch neutral country; provided that ſuch neutral veſſel ſhall not be ſupplying, nor ſhall have on the outward voyage ſupplied the enemy with articles contraband of war, and ſhall not be trading with any blockaded port.

By his majeſty's command.

PELHAM.

Auguſt 5.

Yeſterday the bank announced the holders of the omnium that they will receive it in pledge, and make the next four payments thereon. This intelligence, though very favorable to the money market, did not raiſe the price of the funds, the effect having been previouſly anticipated. Tho' the bank have granted this accommodation to the public, a complaint yeſterday prevailed that it had narrowed its diſcounts and produced a ſcarcity of money. The bank no doubt knows well what it is doing, and that liberality ſhould be tempered with prudence.

Auguſt 6.

Intelligence of importance has been received this morning from Jerſey, by a veſſel which left the iſland on Friday laſt. At St. Maloe and at Granville the French are embarking a large body of troops. Some accounts, which it is probable are exaggerated, ſtate the number to be fifty thouſand. It was ſuppoſed at Jerſey and Guernſey that an attack was intended upon thoſe iſlands, but we cannot believe that *they* are the object of theſe great preparations.

We have accounts from Batavia of the 27th February, at which time ſeveral Dutch and American ſhips were on the eve of ſailing from thence with valuable cargoes; two of the latter, the Samuel Smith, Stiles, and the Fame, Nicholas, were reported to be freighted on account of merchants in Amſterdam.

A letter from Boulogne, dated July 28, ſtates:—"We have heard of your preparations in England to receive us—get on as faſt as you can, or you will be too late.—The alertneſs of our people employed in the ſeveral yards along the coaſt, never had a parallel. I reckon 11,000 ſhip carpenters, and their neceſſary aſſiſtants, labourers, &c. employed here, and at Calais, Dunkirk, and Oſtend, beſides thoſe at work on the boats preparing at Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp.

"At Boulogne, we have 36 gun-boats ready, each carrying three heavy ordnance, two fore and one aft; beſides 152 of what we called flat-bottomed boats, but they are now generally rounded below and keeled. In three weeks time we expect to have many more in a ſtate of perfect readineſs.

"At Calais, ſeveral of the floating batteries that oppoſed lord Nelſon, when he attacked Boulogne, are now fitting up, and about 70 boats, that will carry 150 men each.

"At Dunkirk and the adjacent canals, there are 74 gun-boats ready, with remarkably heavy ordnance, and not leſs than 220 boats, for carrying men. They count upon being able to ſend 400 of theſe veſſels (great and ſmall) to ſea in leſs than three weeks.

"Oſtend—The gun-boats, floating batteries, and veſſels for carrying ſoldiers, that are now and will be completed during the preſent month, amount to 487.

N. B. They work here during the whole of the moonlight nights.

"I cannot, at preſent, exactly aſcertain what number of men are employed at Bruges and Ghent; but they are extremely numerous. Perhaps in a few days I ſhall be able to inform you with preciſion as to the number and quality of the veſſels already completed, and now building at theſe places.

"In Holland, I underſtand, they curſe us (the French) in ſecret, from their very ſouls; but that is of no conſequence.—They muſt ſupply us with veſſels ſufficient to tranſport 30,000 men to England, or they know the conſequences.

"You will be invaded in four quarters. I have heard in five. Have you a fleet to meet the whole at ſea? If not you muſt fight hard on ſhore, or it will ſhortly be all up with Old England. Look to your dollars, (our correſpondent, we ſuppoſe, meant guineas.) Certainly this is one of the moſt important æras in the hiſtory of man. How it will terminate Heaven alone can tell.

"Adieu, my worthy friend, for I ſhall always call you ſo, although you are unfortunately an Engliſhman."

Auguſt 8.

From Havre de Grace, ſay letters, 70,000 men, on board a fleet conſiſting of gun-boats and other veſſels of various denominations, ſail in a direction as nearly as poſſible, for the Suſſex coaſt. They are to land, if poſſible near Brighton.

From Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Oſtend, and Holland, the ſeveral flotillas are to proceed to the oppoſite ſhores, without making any junction during the paſſage; nor are they to make any attempt to aſſiſt each other, in caſe of an attack by the Britiſh fleet, but to proceed directly for the Engliſh coaſt.

We therefore learn, by theſe diſpatches the ſeveral points where it is propoſed a landing ſhall take place, and which ſeem to be confined to Suſſex, Kent, and Eſſex. Such of the armies as are fortunate enough to get footing on the Engliſh ſhores are to make a junction with every poſſible diſpatch, and afterwards fight their way to the Britiſh metropolis.

It is likewiſe poſitively aſſerted, that Bonaparte will command the invading armies in perſon, and that he hath not yet arranged his ſtaff, nor appointed the generals who are to act under him. It is, however, believed, that general Vandame will have a diſtinguiſhed command in the enterprize, and ſail in the ſame diviſion with the Premier conſul.

"P. S. You may be aſſured the whole of theſe diviſions will ſail when the evenings increaſe in length, and the nights are dark.

Auguſt 10.

The laſt accounts from Spain are leſs pacific towards this country than any of the preceding advices ſince the commencement of the war. Every one we ſhould think, muſt have been prepared for ſuch accounts. This country has been placed in an awkward predicament with reſect to Spain. Not having given us any cauſe of offence, we could not commence hoſtilities againſt her—yet we could not be ignorant of the motives that induced France not to preſs the court of Madrid immediately into the war: She wiſhed her to get home all the money which during the laſt war had been accumulating in South-America. The greater part, if not the whole, has reached Spain, and now we are informed that things begin to aſſume a warlike aſpect towards this country; that the merchants, who owe a conſiderable ſum to England, have received orders to ſuſpend the payments they were about to make. The Spaniards are likewiſe augmenting their land forces, and the pretext is ſaid to be to prevent the French entering their territories—Such a pretext will not impoſe upon the credulous—not, perhaps, that Spain is really hoſtile to this country.