LONDON, August 16.

Bonaparte returned to St. Cloud on the 11th at night. He is to remain at Paris, say the Paris papers to the 14th, which we received this morning, but a short time. In about three weeks he is to set out for Brest, where preparations are making for his reception. After he has visited Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort, he will repair to Ghent, where he will remain for some time. Ghent is to be the center from whence he will direct the expedition against this country. The army to be assembled to consist of 150,000 men. One hundred and eighty thousand men are employed in building boats, and 4000 will be completed before the end of the year. The Moniteur, for the first time, we believe, mentions the expedition against this country. It announces the subscription of a French general towards the expences of the armament preparing against England. We have no doubt that an invasion will be attempted very shortly.

Before Bonaparte left Brussels, he strongly advised all the Belgic capitalists, who have money in our funds, to sell out, hinting to them that the British funds were insecure. We believe the Belgic capitalists will not be very eager to exchange the security of English for the French stocks.

Cuxhaven is to be occupied by the French troops, and the port of Trevemund, in the Baltic, which belongs to the city of Lubeck, is to have a French garrison. Our envoy remonstrated strongly against this measure, but without effect.

Spain is said to be arming 32 ships of war. All her galleons were expected to arrive by the end of this month.

M. Talleyrand is gone to take the waters of Bourbon.

August 18.

A house of considerable importance in the city failed yesterday for a very large sum.

A letterr received in town yesterday from an officer on board one of his majesty's ships lying off Cadiz, announced the capture of a very rich Spanish West-Indiaman, on her passage from South America. She had 11,000 ounces of gold on board, and was carried into Gibraltar. A French 74, which was in company with the prize, narrowly escaped.

A respectable mercantile house in this city has received information from Italy, that the French are raising an army of 80,000 men in that country, which is very generally understood in the best informed circles there to be intended for the reconquest of Egypt.

August 19.

Dumourier is arrived in this country. We suppose government have suffered him to find an asylum here; Hamburg and Altona not being very secure places of residence for him at present. Besides, the French may have hinted to the magistrates of those cities, a wish for his removal; but it has been reported that he is to have a principal, if not a chief command, in an expedition to be undertaken against some part of the enemy's coast. We do not believe that the rumor is well founded. In a contest so truly British as the present, we hope to be led on to battle by British commanders alone. Would it not gall the pride of Englishmen to be told that they were forced to employ a Frenchman in a war undertaken against Frenchmen? Britain single handed against France—Let us have British arms, British soldiers, British officers, every thing British, and nothing but British.

On the 27th of last month a notice was stuck up at the Hamburg exchange, that in virtue of a declaration made by the English minister, all the vessels which had been laden before the 9th would be permitted to sail for their respective destinations by the English squadron at the mouth of the Elbe.

Mr. Astlett has received notice from the bank solicitor that he will be tried at the next Old-Bailey sessions for embezzlement.

General Dumoncea, the French commander at the Hague, has issued a proclamation, in which he exhorts the Batavian troops to preserve the greatest amity with the French, as they have one common object, and the conquest of England is equally the interest of France and Batavia.

August 22.

Judge Dowbs is positively to succeed the late respected and lamented lord Kilwarden, as lord chief justice of the king's bench.

The accounts from Hanover, of the 5th, state, that great part of the French troops will soon quit Hanover.

The commission for the trial of the rebels is to be opened on Wednesday.

A Spanish messenger arrived this morning with dispatches for the Spanish ambassador, said to be of considerable importance.

Several of the young ladies who had been at school at Rouen, arrived yesterday at Dover. They have been exchanged for Bonaparte's nephew and niece.

August 22.

The accounts from Ireland yesterday and this morning are, we are sorry to say, of a less consolatory nature than they have been for some time past. Rumors of intended rising are circulated, and attempts continue to be made to assassinate the yeomanry centinels. Scarcely a night passes without some of them being fired at. Yet these cowardly assassins are the men who style themselves the friends of freedom, the protectors of their country.

A part of the Cavan militia, in attempting to secure some rebels on Monday last, in the town of Duboyne, were resisted by an assemblage of the town's people; and it became necessary for the troops to fire. Three were killed, and seventeen of the rebels were taken and brought to Dublin.

The north of Ireland continues to be perfectly tranquil and the sovereign of Belfast has published a proclamation for taking off some of the restrictions he had found it expedient to impose. He confirms the opinion we have invariably expressed, that the rebels are connected with French emissaries.

A captain of a vessel which arrived in Dublin a few days ago from a foreign port, has been arrested under a charge of aiding the designs of the foreign enemy.

An encampment of 15,000 men is to be formed near Limerick.

Preparations for an expedition in the North Seas are now making in several of our ports. Gun boats are equipping at Sheerness which are to assemble in the Downs; and, it is said, they will be commanded by sir Home Popham, who will also have the superintendance of the embarkation of troops. Lord Keith arrived on Friday off Margate in the Monarch, from whence he was to proceed to Yarmouth. There he will be joined by admiral Montague and some ships of the line from the Downs.

Government has ordered lines of defence to be drawn on the eastern side of London. Platforms are immediately to be constructed by a very considerable number of artificers, capable of mounting 108 pieces of cannon of 24 pounders, and 156 of 12 pounders. The lines and platforms will, it is supposed, be completed in the course of one month.

Some of our cruizers on Tuesday looked into Dunkirk. The preparations in that port were confined to the equipment of a few privateers. The troops, it was said, had suddenly been withdrawn from the coast, and were, it was reported, concentrating in the neighborhood of Paris.

It is very confidently reported that generals Pichegru and Dumourier are to command different armies of French royalists, who, supported by British troops, are to land on the coasts of Britanny, where there are thousands that will join them; while a large British army makes a distinct attack on another quarter. Report adds, that some of the royal family of France will be placed at the head of the French expedition, and that the war will be carried on in a manner and on principles very different from the last.

The court of Berlin has drawn a close cordon on her frontiers, in the neighborhood of Hanover, and has completely cut off all intercourse with that unfortunate country. The French general complained that the measure militated against his troops, as numerous articles of which they were in want, could only be drawn from thence; but the Prussian commander replied that his orders were peremptory.

The Russian ambassador, count Markoff, has made pressing representations to the French government against the occupation of Naples, and, it is, said, with success. General St. Cyr, the French ambassador, on his arrival at Naples, promised that the tranquility of the kingdom should not be disturbed, provided that the royal family continued in their capital.

The blockade of the Weser has occasioned more sensation in the Northern parts of Germany than we could have expected. It has created great ferment at Berlin, and in Silesia, the linen-weavers, who are thrown out of employment by it, are in a state of insurrection.

The latest private advices received at Vienna from Constantinople mention, that on the deposition of the Mufti, the grand Vizier was going to resign his office, but was prevailed upon by threats only to remain in administration. The grand Vizier when these accounts came away, had orders to march against the banditti in Rymelia with a formidable force, of which 40,000 men were actually pushing forward to Adrianople. It is also said, that the Sanshack bey had broke up from Constantinople with the bloody standard to encourage the true Mussulmen to join the expedition against the robbers.

The East-Indian company have made a patriotic offer, which has been accepted by government. They are to furnish six ships, completely manned, for the service of the state.

A camp of fifteen thousand men will, it is said, be formed towards the end of this month, about five leagues from Brussels, on the road to Namur.

We learn from Brest that the minister of marine has sent orders to Messrs. Lapon, Moras, Solminihac, Valteir, Rosamet, Lostance, Deshauteurs, Pemeres, Clavin, and Saint-Crique, officers of marine, to set out for Boulogne.

Private letters from Paris communicate some particulars, which, if true, are important, viz, that it is the design of Bonaparte not only to invade Great Britain and Ireland, but to attack Malta and Gibraltar at the same time, and that a force of one hundred and twenty thousand men is now assembled in Languedoc, Provence and Italy, for carrying these schemes into effect. Near Toulan and Marseilles are twenty-eight thousand men, of whom, one thousand five hundred are horse artillery, equipped for a foreign expedition. Bonaparte in his next tour, it is added, is to visit St. Maloes and Bordeaux, as well as Brest.

At the first audience given to the ambassadors after Bonaparte's return, the Bailli de Ferretta presented his credentials as minister plenipotentiary from the order of Malta.

Letters from Vienna, of the 30th ult. mention that the French have expressed an intention to occupy the coasts of Greece, with a view to shut out the British from the ports of the Adriatic. We have a squadron cruising off Ancona, competent to prevent the execution of the plan, should it be entertained.

The report of a triple alliance of the northern powers with France, which we stated early last week, upon the credit of mercantile letters, is again repeated in an article from Frankfort; but without any corresponding circumstance to support it.

It is a circumstance deserving of remark, that the king of Prussia and the emperor of Russia, in the negociations which are now pursued with activity between these two sovereigns, treat without the intervention of their respective ministers, and even write their own dispatches.

The number of the English confined in Holland is said to amount to 1800 persons. Among them are persons who have been settled near 50 years in Holland, particularly at Flushing. The French general has declared to those victims of consular fury, that he will take their wives, children, and property under his own protection. Those who have seen, felt, or heard what French protection means, will easily construe the meaning of this polite assurance.

From Hanover we learn, under date of the 2d instant, that the French intend to overwhelm that country with 8000 men more of the army of reserve. The troops who arrived there were generally ragged, and only sent to be equipped and fed at the expence of the states. Two columns of French troops, it is stated, are to pass through Munster, in Westphalia, to occupy the district of Gottingen.

Price of stocks this day at 12 o'clock.

3 per cent. consols, 53 7-8.

3 per cent. reduced, 54 5-8.

Do. for account ———.

Omnium 7 1-4 discount.

Comparison between the ladies of Paris and those of Amsterdam.

A woman of fortune in France rarely minds any thing but her toilet and her amusements. In Holland the greater the fortune of any family, so much the more is the mistress distinguished as sedentary, vigilant, attentive, that nothing may be out of its place, nothing destroyed, nothing lost. No person even passes before such a house in the streets, or stops or rings at the door, or comes or goes out, unobserved by the mistress. At Paris a woman of fortune and fashion, would be ashamed to be known to pay attention to her household affairs, or to mind any thing in the world but her music, novels, ball-dresses, jewels, bonnets, laces, and other things belonging to the toilet. At Amsterdam, the higher a woman's family and fortune, so much the more is she studious of history, geography, and foreign languages, so much the better does she sew, knit, spin, mark, and embroider, so much the more skilled is she to pickle and preserve, and take care of her poultry. Would you see an household cleanly, orderly, and magnificent, servants diligent and honest, clerks steady and discreet, fine children handsomely cloathed, and well educated, a husband and wife living happily together, and in the midst of all, a virtuous woman, go drink tea with the family of a merchant of Amsterdam.

DUBLIN, August 11.

We continue perfectly quiet in town and country. In the latter the peasantry are very busy in getting in their harvest. But though quiet as to acts, we are not without alarm; it seems a system which I hope will not at length cause us to illustrate the fable of the Shepherd's Boy. On Wednesday night all the guards were doubled, from an alarm of an insurrection in the city. This morning we heard there were 5,000 rebels in arms, in the county of Down, totally unfounded. Again, we are told in dark whispers, that a rising is to take place to-night; which alarm, I am confident, will be found as false as the rest. Thus we experience no attack but from rumor, and she assails us without intermission.

HAMBURG, August 2.

Advices from Stockholm, of the 22d ultimo state, that the king of Sweden has given orders to draw immediately a cordon of troops on the frontiers of Pomerania. His majesty has likewise sent orders to his ambassadors at the different courts of Europe, to notify to their respective governments, that, for the future no subject of theirs will be permitted to travel in Sweden without being furnished with proper passports from the ministers of his country. His Swedish majesty is far from being pleased at the progress which the French are suffered to make in the North of Germany.

With regard to the blockade of the Elbe, hopes are still entertained of its being taken off, through the powerful mediation of Russia & Prussia. The Prussian privy councillor of legation, Lombard, has every day important conferences with Talleyrand, and negociations of the highest moment are certainly on foot between France and Prussia. The chief consul's sudden departure from Brussels on the 29th ult. has been occasioned, it is said, by certain unforeseen political occurrences. To this may be added, that the king of Prussia has ordered the war degartment at Berlin to mount all the horse artillery by the 5th instant, and their destination is said to be to Westphalia.

The emperor of Russia has written a letter in his own hand to the king of Prussia, the contents are said chiefly to relate to the present state of Northern Germany, and the blockade of the Elbe. To this letter the king has returned an answer, which was dispatched to Berlin by the same courier on the 30th ultimo.

August 5.

The Copenhagen letters of the 2d inst. mention that the Danish court is but too well apprized of the farther ambitious views of the French government, and has taken its measure with the court of Petersburg, to repel by force any further encroachment. The French had promised to the Northern powers, not to transfer the theatre of war to the right bank of the Elbe; yet they did so, by disarming the Hanoverian army and seizing the Duchy of Lauenburg. By this unprincipled conduct they have penetrated to the frontiers of Mecklenburg and Holstein, whose sovereigns enjoy the most special friendship of the emperor of Russia. His majesty the emperor of Russia has, it is said, solemnly guaranteed the German possessions of his Danish majesty, and promised, in case of any attempt made by the French to interrupt the navigation of the Sound or Baltic, to assist him with all his forces by land and sea. Respectable private letters from Berlin, of the 2d inst. state what follows:—Our court despairs at last of preserving its neutrality. The flames of war will most likely break out in Northern Germany, as it is reported that our privy counsellor, M. Lombard, whom the king sent to Bonaparte with proposals to quit Ritzebuttel, the banks of the Elbe, and certain parts of Weser, has not succeeded in his mission. On this account a courier has been sent to France with the ultimatum of the court of Prussia, and on the answer, which is expected here the latter end of this month, the future tranquility of the North entirely depends." All the letters from Hanover contain daily accounts of fresh taxes laid on by the French for the support of their army, which is now nearly new cloathed and armed at the expence of the electorate. There, as in some parts of the country invaded by them last war, the system of plunder is carried on methodically, and without any kind of bustle, to an extent hardly credible.

ALEXANDRIA, (Egypt) May 28.

Private Letter.

We profit of a boat sent by the Pacha to Rhodes, to communicate to you the advice received late last night, from the British resident at Cairo, that Tahar Pacha, the rebel chief, has been beheaded by the Janissaries. Mahemet Ally commands in the town, until the return of the Viceroy, to whom the head of Taher Pacha has been sent. Thus will good order be re-established without the evils of a civil war, and we may expect to see trade take its usual course again. A new reformer, Abdel Washet, has collected an immense number of followers; report says, from 3 to 400,000; their numbers are daily increasing. He is completely master of the country all round Gedda, has stopped the Haga Caravans from Damascus and Cairo, and it is even said that he destroyed the tomb of the prophet at Madina. His doctrines are in direct opposition to the Mahomedan faith, and are, I am told, moderate. He is marching towards Syria. The Mamelukes have advanced to Giza, where they are now encumped; their views are not known. The Albanese had taken possession of Rosette, but have been driven out. Here we are without fear. So far from Egypt. My next will give you a full account of the said Abdel Washet, which I have extracted from a communication respecting him from our resident at Bagdat, to the Ottoman Porte.

A letter from on board the Superb, of 74 guns, dated off Toulon, July 4, mentions, that the blockade of that port is very strict, and that the enemy's fleet consists of ten sail of the line and five large frigates, all ready for sea. Lord Nelson's force blocking that port, is nine sail of the line, including the Victory, of 100 guns, and three frigates. The greatest spirit prevailed in our squadron, and all ranks evinced the utmost impatience to meet the enemy.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEWBURYPORT, Sept. 27.

Arrived, brig John, Titcomb, 25 days from Trinity, (Mar.)—28th July, going into Martinique, was boarded by the British frigate Emerald, who pressed three men, two Americans, viz Joseph Hunt and John Whiting, and one Englishman, in consequence of their not having protections.—Left at Trinity, Aug. 15, brig Eliza, Haff, to sail in 10 days for St. Thomas and New-York; sch'r Boreas, Lombard, of Salem, arrived the 27th Aug. sch'r Resolution, M'Lain, of Portsmouth, anchored on the 29th, sailed the 30th for St. Pierres; sch'r Phœnix, Snow, of Boston, arrived from Vauclain, on the windward part of the island on the 31st. Spoke, Sept. 2, lat. 29, long. 66, a schooner from New-York bound to Jamaica, 17 days out; 20th, Nantucket shoals bering N. 20 leagues distance, ship Flora, Stephen Lee, master, 83 days from Amsterdam, out of provisions, gave them part of what we had. Markets at Trinity very fluctuating.

Capt. Titcomb has obligingly handed the following minutes: "The day previous to my sailing I was informed that 8 American vessels had arrived at St. Pierres with American produce, which had reduced the price very much; could not learn who any of them were, except one I was informed was the brig Joseph, of New-York. It was reported at Trinity that commodore Hood had sent a flag of truce to Fort Royal or Fort de France, to inform the commander of Martinque that he should attack the 2d of September.

BOSTON, September 28.

Arrived, brig Bellisarius, captain Tibbets, 50 days from Greenock. Left, the Fanny, Bain, and Draper, Taylor, of New-York; Mary Ann, Ingals, for Charleston; Betsy, Grant, of Wiscasset, for Malaga. Spoke, August 15, lat. 59, long. 18, ship William and Mary, from Russia, for Rhode-Island. August 20, lat. 59, long. 32, ship Neptune, 12 days from Greenock, for St. Johns. Sept. 2, lat. 53, long. 28, ship Elizabeth, 48 days from Cronstadt, for New-Bedford. Sept. 3, lat. 50, long. 44, ship Olive Branch, from Petersburg for Salem. In lat. 39, long. 44, schooner Betsy, from Liverpool for New-Castle, 26 days out. September 12, lat. 44, long. 51, ship Union, 19 days from New-York for Hull. In lat. 42, 30, long. 66, a schooner from Wiscasset for Barbados. Passengers in the Bellisarius. Mr. Daniel Awing; Mr. Robert Watston; and Mr. Andrew Ranken, in the cabin; and twenty-four in the steerage.

Same day, via quarantine, the schooner Lydia, captain Smith, 26 days from Antigua; and schooner Raven, captain Ratcliff, 35 days from Jamaica. capt. Ratcliff left, at St. Anns, August 22, Polly, Storer, for New-York; schooner ——, Smith, of Charleston, S. C. to sail in two days—no other Americans in port. September 15, lat. 34, 13, long. 77, 20, was boarded by the ship Boyne, Safford, 61 days from Liverpool, for Charleston, short of provisions, supplied him. September 20, lat. 36, 26, long. 74, 20, a brig from Cape Francois, for New-York. September 21, a schooner from Boston, on a whaling voyage, 10 weeks out. September 22, near Nantucket shoals, a schooner from Rode-Island, for St. Barts. We were favored by captain R. with a file of papers printed at Montego-Bay, to the 20th of August. Their contents have been anticipated.

Signals at the fort for a ship.

Arrived, Eliza, Allen, Baltimore.

Cleared, Elizabeth, Nickerson, Alexandria.

September 29.

Embargo at Barbados.

Captain Oxnard, arrived at Portland from St. Lucie, left that place on the 27th August, and informs, that in consequence of a contemplated attack on Martinique, an embargo was laid on all vessels in the harbor of Barbados. The time of its commencement, or its probable duration, is not mentioned.

From Jamaica.

Captain Ratcliff, arrived at this place from Jamaica, informs, that the present situation of that island is truly alarming, not on account of their external but *internal* enemies; that the great collection of negroes in the interior parts, threatens the inhabitants with the worst of dangers; and martial law was expected to take place immediately. Captain B. further informs, that the markets were extremely low for all kinds of merchandize; that the press for seamen was very great; and none escaped who were not provided with a legal and regularly executed protections.

By a proclamation issued at St. Lucie on the 2d August, permission has been given to American vessels to export, from that place, SUGARS, to the amount of half their outward-bound cargoes: in addition to rum and molasses, formerly granted.—This privilege is to be continued until the 20th November next.

PHILADELPHIA, October

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

October 1, 1803.

Admitted yesday this morning at 8 o'clock—

Rafel Chapel, from Harmony Court.

John H. Sockey, Penn, below South-street.

Jane Connelly, No. 31, Union street.

Eleanor Dougherty, taken up in the street.

Alexander Ray, ditto, delirious and pulseless.

Died since last report—None.

Discharged cured—None.

Remaining in the Hospital—thirty—eight of whom are convalescent.

JOHN SYNG DORSEY,
Resident Physician.

Interred in the public ground.

A man from the Northern Liberties.

A child from the Alms House.

SAMUEL GOODMAN, Steward.

HEALTH OFFICE,
Philadelphia, October 1.

Thirty-one physicians of the city and liberties report 6 cases of the malignant fever, 1 in Southwark, 1 in the city, and 4 in the Northern Liberties, during the last twenty-four hours ending this forenoon.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES CALDWELL,
President pro tem.

FELIX PASCALIS, Sec'ry.

Arrived, ship Wilmington, Woodward, via New Castle.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Ships Sally, Hunt, Liverpool; left it August 14th; Columbus, Dixon, Rotterdam, left it August 15; brigs Urania, Gear, Bremen, left it on the 28th July; Adolphus, Popp, Oporto, on the 13th August.

JAMAICA, (W. I.) August 29.

Port of Kingston, August 27, arrived schooners Ann and Mary, Coulter, from Philadelphia, in 30 days; Nancy, Carrae, Baltimore, 22. Sailed, schooner Mary, Chester, for New-York; schooner Hannah, Bartle, do. Cleared at Montego-bay, brig Superb, Brazier, Portland; schooners Jane, Willis, Newbern; Delaware, Montgomery, Wilmington. At Falmouth, arrived brig Charlotte, Penryn, Wilmington.

The American schooner Hannah, Bartley, from Charleston, arrived at Port Maria, on Wednesday last. She was bound to Cape-Francois, but was prevented by our squadron from entering that port. The owner of the Hannah, Mr. Joseph Gorteaur, of New-York, obtained permission from commodore Bligh, to enter Cape-Francois, for the purpose of embarking his wife and three children, and went ashore in a boat, but on his landing was, with two seamen, who accompanied him, immediately sent to prison by general R.-