## Baltimore Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| Articles. | Per. | Prices | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BREAD, ship, per 100 | lb. | $3 | 3 25 |
| navy, | — | 5 | 5 25 |
| pilot, | — | 6 50 | 7 |
| BEEF, northern mess, | bbl. | 12 50 | 13 |
| cargo, No. 1, | — | 11 50 | |
| ——, No. 2, | — | 9 | dull |
| BACON, | lb. | 14 | do. |
| BUTTER, for exportation, | — | 18 | 20 |
| COFFEE, Batavia, | — | | none |
| Bourbon, | — | | none |
| St. Dom. best gr. | — | 30 | 31 |
| W. India com. | — | 28 | |
| COTTON, W. India island, | — | 25 | 35 |
| Louisiana, | — | 25 | |
| Georgia, upland, | — | 23 | |
| Sea-Island, | — | | none |
| CHOCOLATE | — | 22 | 33 |
| CANDLES, mould, | — | 23 | 24 |
| dipt, | — | 19 | |
| spermaceti, | — | 55 | 60 |
| CHEESE, American, | — | 12 | 14 |
| English, best, | — | 40 | |
| DUCK Russia, | blt. | 18 | 22 |
| Holland, | — | 24 | 27 |
| Ravens, | — | 14 50 | 15 50 |
| British Canvas, No. 1 a 7, | yd. | | |
| Russia Sheeting, | pc. | | none |
| FISH, cod, dry, | qut. | 4 50 | 6 |
| salmon, | bbl. | 10 | 12 |
| herrings, | — | 4 50 | 5 |
| mackerel, | — | 7 50 | 8 |
| shad, | — | 7 | |
| FLAXSEED, rough, | bush. | | no dem'd |
| cleansed, | csk. | | |
| *FLOUR, superfine, new, | bbl. | 8 | |
| fine, | — | 7 50 | |
| middlings, | — | 7 | |
| rye, old, | — | 4 50 | 5 |
| GRAIN, Indian corn, | bush. | 80 | 85 |
| wheat, Virginia, | — | 1 37 | 1 45 |
| do. Maryland, | — | 1 40 | 1 50 |
| Rye, | — | 60 | none |
| Barley, | — | 80 | 1 |
| Clover seed, | — | 8 50 | 9 |
| Oats, | — | 31 | 33 |
| HOPS, | lb. | 4 | 6 |
| HOG'S LARD, | — | 20 | 21 |
| LEATHER, sole, | lb. | 20 | |
| LUMBER, board, oak, 100 | ft | 2 | |
| merch. pine, | M. | 13 | 15 |
| clear boards, | — | 25 | |
| oak timber, | ft. | 16 | 33 |
| shingles, 18 in. | M. | 2 50 | 3 50 |
| juniper, 22 in. | — | 7 25 | 7 50 |
| oak scant. 100 | ft. | 2 | |
| staves, w.o. pipe | M. | 55 | 60 |
| do. hhd. | — | 28 | |
| hhd. heading, | — | 30 | none |
| barrel, | — | 18 | |
| red oak, hhd. | — | 20 | 22 |
| hoops, hhd. | — | 20 | 25 |
| MEAL, corn, kiln-dried, | bbl. | 4 50 | 4 75 |
| PORK, northern mess, | — | 23 | dull |
| cargo, No. 1, | — | 18 | |
| No. 2, | — | 17 50 | |
| Baltimore packed, | — | 18 | |
| southern, 2d, | — | 16 | |
| ——, 3d, | — | 15 | |
| PLAISTER PARIS, Fr. | ton | | none |
| N. Scotia, cargo pr. | — | 8 | 8 50 |
| PORTER, London, | doz. | 3 | |
| American, | — | 1 25 | |
| RICE, per 100 | lb. | 5 | dull |
| SOAP, American, white, | — | 10 | 12 |
| do. brown, | — | 9 | 10 |
| Castile, | — | 16 | 18 |
| SALTPETRE, rough, | — | 20 | 25 |
| refined, | — | 30 | |
| SASSAFRAS, | ton | 18 | 20 |
| SPIRITS, Brandy, F 4th p | gal. | 1 6 | 1 10 |
| Cognac, 4th p. | — | 1 12 | 1 20 |
| Barcelona, 1st p. | — | 75 | 80 |
| do. 4th p. | — | 80 | 85 |
| Gin, Hol'd, 1st p. | — | 90 | 95 |
| do. do. 2d p. | — | 95 | 1 |
| do. American, | — | 67 | 70 |
| Rum, Jam. 4th p. | — | 90 | 95 |
| St. Croix, 3 & 4 | — | 85 | |
| Antigua, 3 & 4 | — | 80 | 85 |
| Windward Island 2d | — | 70 | |
| Windward Island 3d | — | | |
| Windward Island 4th | — | 75 | |
| American, | — | 54 | 55 |
| Whiskey, | — | 50 | |
| SUGARS, Havana white, | cwt. | 15 | |
| do. brown, | — | 11 | |
| clayed, white, | — | 13 | 13 50 |
| do. brown, | — | 11 50 | 12 |
| muscov. 1st qual. | — | 11 50 | 12 50 |
| do. 2d | — | 10 | 10 50 |
| India, 1st qual. | — | | none |
| loaf, | lb. | 22 | 23 |
| lump, | — | 20 | 21 |
| SALT,† St. Ubes, | bush. | | none |
| Lisbon, | — | 65 | 70 |
| Cadiz, | — | 65 | |
| Liverpool, blown, | — | 75 | |
| Turks-Island, | — | | none |
| Isle of May, | — | | none |
| SHOT, of all sizes, | cwt. | 12 | plenty |
| TOBACCO, Maryland, kitefoot, per 100 | lb. | | |
| fine yellow, ‡ 1st | — | 7 50 | 8 |
| fine coloury, 1st | — | 7 | |
| Potomac, 1st, | — | 5 | 5 50 |
| East shore, 1st | — | 4 | 5 |
| Virginia, fat, | — | 6 | 7 |
| middling, | — | 5 | 5 50 |
| Rappahannock, | — | 3 50 | 4 50 |
| Georgia, | — | 6 50 | |
| TALLOW, American, | lb. | 14 | |
| WAX, bees, | — | 35 | 37 |
| WINES, Madeira, L. P. | gal. | 2 70 | 3 |
| do. L. M. | — | 1 50 | 2 |
| do. N. Y. M | — | 1 25 | 1 30 |
| Lisbon, | — | 1 20 | |
| Sherry, | — | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| St. Lucar, | — | | none |
| Teneriffe, | — | 85 | 1 |
| Claret, | doz. | 4 | 6 |
| do. new, | csk. | 35 | |
| Malaga, | gal. | 90 | 95 |
| Port, | — | 1 40 | |

* *Store prices.*

† *Cargo prices.*

‡ *Second qualities of fine and coloury are two dollars less; Potomac and Eastern-shore one dollar less.*

☞ *Sales of tobacco dull*


## Joseph Duncan,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,

*(Late Foreman and Successor of Wm. Duncan,)*

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just opened a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, on a large and extensive plan, at 222 1-2, Market-street, opposite Hoffman & Baltzell's, and adjoining M. Jambu's apothecary store.—Having engaged good workmen and procured the best of materials, he is enabled to assure those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, that they may depend on having their commands executed with promptitude and dispatch, in the most fashionable style and workmanlike manner, not to be surpassed in Baltimore, which he trusts will insure to him a liberal patronage from the citizens of Baltimore in general.

☞ *Country orders will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.*

*August 2,* 2aw6t


*FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.*

## A View of Austria.

[The following details (translated for this Gazette) from a late number of the Journal de Soir, a Paris paper, must be extremely interesting to the political reader, as exhibiting a view of the territorial extent, the population and resources of one of the "substantive powers" of Europe, a power which seems for a time to have been broken down by the overbearing genius of Bonaparte, but which, from its physical strength, must again rise to its wonted rank in the scale of nations.]

ENVIRONED on every side by the great empires of France, Russia, Prussia and Turkey, Austria cannot remain an unconcerned spectator of the political turmoils which at present agitate Europe. Her singular position adds immensely to the importance which her population, her armies, and her territorial wealth, have conferred upon her.

The possessions of the house of Austria do not constitute, like those of France and Spain, one of those immutable divisions of the globe, where the aim of the politician is, simply to maintain the unity previously settled by the decrees of nature. We may consider the Austrian empire as naturally divided into five grand sections. The Circle of Austria, with the Country of Indemnity, occupies a space of 6000 square leagues (of 25 to the degree) inhabited by 4,600,000 souls. The kingdom of Bohemia, including Moravia and Austrian Silesia, composes the second section of the great empire. Its superficies has been estimated at 3900 square leagues, and the number of inhabitants which to these provinces is continually multiplying, exceeds 4,700,000. Gallicia (more properly Gallitia) comprehends the Austrian division of Poland, together with the Bukowine, heretofore a part of Moldavia: by the nearest conjecture, this immense territory covers a space of at least 8,000 square leagues; while the best received accounts hardly give a population of 4,500,000 though it has been increased one-fifth since the division. The fourth great section of the states of Austria takes in the kingdom of Hungary, Transylvania, Sclavonia, and some other provinces: this single division is equal to the whole Prussian Monarchy; for over a surface of 15,400 square leagues, is spread a population of 9,200,000 inhabitants. Lastly, the Austro-Venetian states, which, though the least extensive, are by far the fairest portion of the empire, embrace an extent of 1,900 square leagues, and a population of 2,000,000 of souls. Thus, after the most scrutinous review of authorities,* and the nicest computations, we think it probable that the Austrian Empire, at this period, covers a portion of the globe of 36,000 square leagues, and is inhabited by 25,000,000 of souls. By this it will be seen, that Austria is by one sixth more extensive than France, but that space, which in France; contains 100 inhabitants, in Austria contains only 66, in Prussia but 60, and in Russia not more than 14.

The great diversity of origin, language and interests, among the people of these states, is a still further check upon their political importance. We can scarcely count 7,000,000 of native Germans, whilst those nations of Sclavonic origin, as the Bohemians, the Polanders, and the Slavonians of Hungary, form a total of more than 12,000,000. The native Hungarians, to the number of 3,000,000, have not the slightest resemblance to their neighbors. They are descended, not from the Huns, but from a race of Finlanders, the same people who formely occupied the north and north-eastern extremities of Russia. The Wallachians too, the Venetians and other nations, less numerous, preserve each their peculiar idioms, their manners, their annals of national glory and local interests: add to this, no two provinces are under the same political regulations. In the province of Transylvania alone there are three different forms of government. The nobles of Hungary have from time immemorial affected republican aristocracy. The Tyrolese (and this they owe in part to their position, as well as to their courage) still preserve some semblance of a democracy. Neither the Venetians nor the Bohemians have forgotten their ancient prerogatives, though diminished by the jealous policy of Austria—that very policy which has left with the Polander a faint image of his Diet. Thus, the empire of Austria is, strictly speaking, a federative monarchy. Joseph the Second felt very sensibly, the inconveniences arising from such a dispersion of force and interest; but his impetuosity hurried him into measures at once violent and ill-conducted; he struck at the very root of all old prejudices; he galled the consciences of his subjects. From the old and venerable forms of divine worship down to the paltry dialect of a province, every thing was in one day to bear a character of the most rigorious uniformity. This princely reformer thought a decree was all that was necessary, to transform the Hungarian and the Belgian into philosophic Germans, and to give to an immense majority the language, mannners and ideas of the minority. The consequences of so violent a system, threatened the empire with total dissolution the Tirolese murmured—Belgia was in arms—Poland stood collected and indignant—and the fate of Austria was committed to the Hungarians: and those same Hungarians, whose generous fidelity had once saved Maria-Theresa, now boldly told Joseph, that, as he had not deigned to be crowned in Hungary he was not their king, but a foreign usurper.—The unhappy monarch heard on his death bed the shrieks of rebellion, and the alarm of civil war, which on every side menaced his throne.—the first step of his successor Leopold the II, was to replace every thing on its ancient footing to yield even to prejudices, and restore to each portion of the empire what its various inhabitants looked upon as the basis of their happiness, and the palladium of their liberty.

The slow and imperceptable action of ages can alone wear away those prominent traits of character, which at present distinguish the spirited Hungarian from the cautious and phlegmatic German, or the superstitious and savage Wallachian from the industrious and ingenious inhabitant of Bohemia: time alone can accustom the brave Polander and the haughty Venetian to a foreign domination, however mild and politic it may be.

Venice, the seat of elegance and refinement, as well as Prague, the protectress of literature and the arts, beholds with regret the lustre which the presence of the government shews over Vienna—over that Vienna which the people of Berlin and even of Hamburg, have loaded with so many epigrams. The inhabitants of Vienna enjoy the same reputation throughout Germany, which the Boetians formerly did in Greece, and the people of Champagne in France. Prejudices like these, which stigmatize a whole nation, are certainly unjust: but such is the fact, nevertheless, that Vienna has never acquired that empire of opinion, temper and habits, which Paris and London exercise over the provinces; a circumstance, which to an enlightened mind, cannot appear of trivial importance to the state.

For some years past, the Poles and Hungarians have redoubled their efforts and zeal to enrich, and preserve, and bring their languages to the nearest possible degree of perfection. It is only in Bohemia and Moravia that the German language has hitherto spread. But we have dwelt long enough upon the imbecility of the Austrians; let us now turn our eyes to the brilliant tablet of her territorial wealth.

Bohemia is encompassed by mountains abounding in precious stones, copper, iron and particularly tin. The Pine and the Fir, crown the lofty summits of these mountains; while the sturdy oak and the linden overhang their bold acclivities. The surface of the wide spread hills, wave with "vegitable gold" and purple; and their grape distills a rich and palitable liquor, though not admitting of transportation. Their wheat, corn, flax, hemp, are all excellent; and their hops are superior to any in Europe. Great pains are taken to perfect their breed of sheep and to render the texture of their fleeces more delicate. The skins of the Bohemian hares are much esteemed in the manufacture of hats. The productions of Moravia are similar to those of Bohemia: but the cattle of Austrian Silesia are finer because they receive much more attention. These beautiful provinces, at first inhabited by indolent hordes of Sclavonians, are indebted to the colonies of Germans settled among their mountains, for their linens, cloths, muslins, hats, glass and crystals; a circumstance which will always leave the balance of commerce in their favor.

The soil of Austria Proper, is much more favorable to the cultivation of the vine than of corn. It yields many kinds of salts, but not of the finest crystallization. From a false principle of political economy, every species of manufacture, is concentrated in the capital. Those of silk, cotton, callicoes, jems and jewels are in the most flourishing state: clock making is likewise carried on to a great extent. But the imperial manufactory of wool near Lintz, surpasses them all in real utility.

Syria furnished the Romans in ancient times with iron; and yet its mines seem inexhaustible. The lead of Carinthia is of an excellent quality, and the quick silver mine in Idria is unrivalled. In the Tyrol and in Saltsburg there are enormous masses of sal-gemma stretching along the line of the northern half of these majestic Alps, which here rise to a height little below that of Mount Blanc.* Mountains and islands seem throughout the world to be the native seats of courage, strength and activity.—The minds of men in such situations are much more bold and daring, and their bodies of a robuster make. With the assistance of a rope ladder the Tyrolese will often scale the most tremendous precipes—he breaks up the little patches of land on the cragged cliffs, and covers them with luxuriant herbage, though it be envelped in eternal snows. But the labors of the hardy Tyrolese will never vanquish a soil inimical to culture. Yet he is never discouraged. He knows how to extract aromatic waters from some alpine plants, and with a few marmots which he has accustomed to a state of captivity, (such are his simple treasures) he travels all Germany, vending little Italian gew-gaws, and returns to his humble shed considerably enriched.

* My authorities are—the works of M. de Lucca, professor at the University of Vienna, the Statistical Annals, of M. de Litchtenstein, the Archives of Schœzer, Travels of Hacquet, Ferber, Hermanne, Hungarian Statistics of Novoint, Larabinsky, &c. in fine, a hundred German and other works, of which I avail myself in making the description of the Austrian empire, which occupies the first 200 pages of the 4th volume of the Mathematical, Physical and Political Geography of all parts of the world published by Tardieu and Laporte. In that may be found under each province all the details of Statistics or Political Geography of which I have here given an extract.

* The Arch Duke Charles, who is well versed in mineralogy and geology, with the lord bishop of Gruck and other distinguished personages, recently made a tour to the Alps: the interesting result has been published in the "*Journal des Mines Allemand*," by the Baron de Mole.

The inhabitant of the Austro-Venetian States is not reduced to so painful a subsistence: The Alps for him ascend the skies, and save him from the northern blast: for him the fields of Padua nourish flocks, whose fleeces vie with those of Spain: for him the orange, the citron and the fig, carefully sheltered at the approach of winter, display the live long summer their richest verdure and their luscious fruit: the flexible vine encircles with its tendrils the purple mulberry; and, safe beneath their natural vine props, his corn-fields never dread a burning sky. The cragged and romantic shores of Istra and Dalmatia, afford many excellent havens: and if ever a canal should be cut between the Danube and the Adriatic, they will be places of great traffic.—They are even now endeavoring to render the river Kulpa navigable—this stream falls into the Save, and has its source only six leagues distant from the gulph of Quarnero.

Hungary would feel the importance of such an opening more than any other portion of the Austrian dominions: and most assuredly this extensive and beautiful country deserves the most favorable regard of its government. How various, how rich, how abundant are the productions of this territory. Light are the toils of its husbandmen. So rich a soil, assisted by the genial influence of a mild & humid atmosphere, yields an almost spontaneous vegetation. Here vast herds of oxen with horns of enormous size, range majestically over plains, bounded only by the horizon: there thousands of horses bound upon the distant hills, and snuff the invgorating breeze. Thro' luxurious fields of corn and maize, are interspersed orchards of figs, of almonds, of plumbs, and of chesnuts. The vine of Tokay imbibes its luscious juice from a soil of decomposed basaltes; previous to their being expressed the grapes are culled and dried in the sun. The red wine of Smyrna resembles that of Montepulciana; and for the most part, the vineyards of Sclavonia and Croatia appear not unworthy of their Greek and Italian extraction. It is true some parts of Hungary present a rougher aspect—mountains where rocky summits rise in terrific grandeur above the dark and interminable forests, producing nothing but here & there a scanty blade of oats; but much treasure is concealed in their bowels—gold pure and fine, copper in the greatest abundance and of the best quality, the only true copal, and immense quantities of sal-ammoniac.

There is not a single province under the dominion of Austria that is destitute of natural riches. Even the cold and ruggid Gallicia may boast of her noble herds, her luxuriant fields of wheat and rye, but especially of her salt mines, situated near Bothnia and Wielitzka; they are too well known to require any thing but a bare mention. The opening of several mines of iron, and felling of wood, as well as the breeding of sheep, may hereafter prove sources of wealth to this province. But the principal natural outlets of this country are under a foreign government. Hungary is similarly circumstanced with regard to the Danube, as is Bohemia to the Elbe. So that after all her acquisitions and extention of territory, Austria is still cramped and fettered in every direction, because she has no invulnerable side.

Let any one take a view of the military frontiers of the Austrian empire, and he will be made sensible of the inefficacy of her system of aggrandizement. Gallicia, within her present limits, has not one natural barrier. If the Austrian armies should be called out to defend this country, every thing must be committed to their courage; in case of a defeat, their only safe retreat would be the Carpathian mountains. Bohemia is secure at present from a sudden invasion. Prague is covered by the fortress of Egra, of Theresienstdat, of Plessy and of Olmutz. The Tyrol is another rampart for Austria. That and Bohemia form two bastions, which the nature of things require to be connected by the famous line of the Inn, of which Austria has yet not obtained the cession. These fortifications are already erected in the territory formerly belonging to Venice; but considering the partition of Dalmatia, and drawing a line from mouth of the Cattaro towards Orsova and Belgrade, we may easily conceive how infinitely important it must be to Austria to have her views accomplished.

It is supposed that Austria maintains in time of peace an army of 280,000 fighting men; of which 240,000 are regular infantry, 50,000 are cavalry, 12,000 artillery, and 70,000 militia stationed along the frontiers with other irregular troops. The Hungarian and Polish cavalry are the finest in the world. The Tyrolese are formidable marksmen, and the Austrians, after a seven years terrible apprenticeship to the art of war, are ranked among the finest soldiers of Europe. The disasters of their armies are to be attributed entirely to the baleful influence of the Aulic military council, which the wisdom of the archduke Charles has of late confined within a narrow compass, but not entirely destroyed. Without permission from Vienna, their generals could not strike a blow. The want of information among the subalterns has been a subject of public reprehension with the great man above named—a prince who has obtained the glorious title of the restorer of the military discipline of his country.

The Austrian marine is yet to be created. M. de Lichtenstein asserts that in 1802 there were 24000 national vessels in the ports of Austria, but he must have enumerated every little fishing boat. In the same manner the number of vessels arriving at Trieste in one year, has been swelled to 6000 or 7000. I believe there are about 500 vessels above 10 tons, the property of Austrian subjects. The establishment of a marine, without a coast many times more extended, would be a very difficult undertaking for Austria as well as Prussia, and after all of very doubtful utility.

The financial system of Austria has undergone and is every day undergoing so many new changes, that it would be impossible to say any thing of it with precision.—It is said that the revenues of the state, which have been very much increased for the last four years, amount to 193,000,000 of florins of Vienna, (free of expences of collection) a sum equivalent to 507,000,000 of Francs, reckoning the florin at its current value in Austria. But the course of exchange with other countries being very unfavorable to Austria, this sum would hardly represent 400,000,000. However the revenues of this empire are undoubtedly double those of Prussia, and a little less than those of France in 1789, according to the statement of Mr. Neckar.

MALTHERBURN.

## BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

SALEM, August 20.

Arrived, ship Cincinnatus, Haskel, 112 days from Sumatra Left at Soosoo, Isle of Sumatra, April 30, ship Eliza of Beverly, just arrived. Spoke June 15, lat. 36, 13, S. long. 22, 48, E. an English brig from Kerguling's-land, bound to London, who informed that a week before he spoke the ship Susana, from Boston, for the isle of France. August 7, lat. 32, 10 N. long. 69, 19, W. the brig Nancy of Portland, Nash master, for St. Croix. August 12, lat. 36, 18, N. long. 63, 33, W. the brig Elizabeth Courtney, Elliot from Newburyport, for Martinico. Same day, lat. 40. 36, N. long. 65, W. brig Rising Sun, Harrol, from Portsmouth for Jamaica.

Captain Prince, arrived here on Monday last from Gibraltar, spoke in sight of that place, brig Eliza, of Charleston, S. C. from Gibraltar bound to Malaga, and brig Ann & Elizabeth, of Norfolk, bound to the same place—she had been carried into Algesiras, detained 5 days, and treated very badly.

August 23.

Entered, Ship Cincinnatus, Haskell, Sumatra; brig Vengeance, Chipman, Isle-of-May; Sukey, Prince, Naples; Edwin, Rice, Bordeaux; schooner Eliza, Whittredge, Alexandria.

Cleared, Barque Harper, Mugford, Amsterdam; brig Trial, Picket, West-Indies; Hope, Tate, do.; Schooner Good-Intent, Henderson, do.

BOSTON, August 20.

Arrived, the Swedish schr. Sally, capt. Taliff, St. Croix, 36 days.

August 21.

Arrived, ship Argo, Davis, Havana, 25 days.

August 22.

Arrived, sch'r Ocean, Dunlap, of Portland, St. Croix, 25 days.

Same day, brig Betsy, Gorham, Guadaloupe, 25 days. Spoke, July 26, to leeward of Antigua, brig Patty, from Point-Petre for New-York. August 7, lat. 31, long. 68, 30, *schooner Enterprize, Jones, from Baltimore* for the Spanish Maine, 7 days out, all well.

Same day, schr. Betsy, Stacy, Berbice, 30 days.

August 23.

Arrived, ship Juno, Coffin, 95 days from Isle of France. Left at the Isle of France May 13, Indus, Myrick, for Boston in 2 days; James, New-York, 2; Columbia, Dixon, Philadelphia; Charles, Percival, Boston; Brutus, Haley, New-London; Alknomack, Henry, of Boston, for Batavia in 5 or 6 days; captain Stanwood, of the Astrea, which was condemned at Isle of France, sailed 2 days before the Juno, for Boston; Hebe, Pearsall, sailed a few days before for Mocha; John, Fairfield, Salem, 6 days before for Muscat; Montezuma, Isaacs, Boston, 6 days before for Canton; George Washington, Terris, of Philadelphia for Batavia, 7 days. The La Peseche French frigate of 32 guns, commanded by captain Buguet, has been taken in the Bay of Bengal, by the British frigate St. Fiorenzo, of 44 guns, after a very desperate battle of 4 hours, in which the La Peseche was dismasted, and the British frigate very much damaged. Captain Buguet lost, as we heard, all his officers, and 40 men killed, and 60 wounded. About 24 prizes, large English ships, had been sent into Isle of France in the course of 6 months. Off the Cape of Good Hope, 9th June, saw a fleet of 11 large ships, which was supposed to be the English China fleet, bound home. Spoke, August 7, lat. 30, 12, long. 61, 40, brig George Washington, Parrot, from Bonavista for Portsmouth. August 11, lat. 32, 50, long. 63, 54, ship Hibernia, Fosset, 16 days from Bristol for Jamaica. August 14, ship Minerva, of Sag Harbor, 3 days from New-York, on a whaling voyage.

PARIS PAPERS

To June 27, have been received by captain Rice, at Salem, from Bordeaux. Their contents are not very interesting. They continue the reports respecting pacific ar-