Lieut. Neville, and several midshipmen from the different ships.

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July 30.

This morning we received by express Paris papers to the 27th inst. inclusive.

We are concerned to find in them an account of the loss of the Jaffon frigate, of 36 guns, wrecked in the bay of St. Malo. As this statement is announced in a telegraphic dispatch from the principal commissioners of the marine at that place, to the minister of marine, dated the 23th inst. it is probable the event took place on that day. The officers and crew have, no doubt, been saved.

The military preparations along the Flemish coast are continued with undiminished activity. A corps of 1000 light cavalry, for some secret expedition, has been hastily selected from the troops in Brittany; and Carnot, inspector general of engineers, the brother of the ex-director, has inspected Bruges, Ostend, and Newport.

An article extracted from the Journal de Bordeaux, states, that a private letter had been received by a merchant of that city from Cadiz, giving an account of the loss of the British flag ship, which had been so much damaged in the action off Algeziras, as to sink soon after her arrival in Gibraltar Bay.

It appears from the Madrid Gazette of the 10th that the peace with Portugal had been formally announced by an order of our Catholic Majesty, who has in perfect friendship taken possession of the province of Olivenza, and the adjacent territory, ceded to him by the treaty of Badajos. From this circumstance we are inclined to think, that the treaty had been ratified by the French government, as without that sanction it can scarcely be supposed that the court of Madrid would compromise itself by solemnly proclaiming the conclusion of a treaty which, according to the language of the king, constitutes the happiness of his people.

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LONDON, July 29.

The French funds have not of late been subject to any fluctuation worthy of notice. The Tiers Consolidés, was at 44 from the 24th.

The Paris Journals brought over in a flag of truce with dispatches for our government and Mr. Otto, which were immediately forwarded to London.

Yesterday afternoon, a heavy firing was heard at Dover from the opposite coast of France. It appears that a flotilla of gunboats had sailed from Calais, at one o'clock in the morning with a view of gaining the harbor of Boulogne, and that they were attacked on the passage by our cruisers. The result of the engagement was not known when our Dover letters came away.

This flotilla is probably the fame which attempted to escape from Calais on the 17th. As Boulogne is closely blocked up, the present exertions of the enemy will no doubt prove as fruitless as the former—

A letter from an officer belonging to the Medusa frigate, Captain Gore, stationed off Boulogne, and dated 8th Monday, contains the following particulars:

"In the morning at half after three o'clock, all hands were called up as the enemy was in motion. Their gun-boats and a number of small craft formed an extensive line, when the signal of attack was made, and a lugger and cutter under our command went in, and notwithstanding a heavy fire from the batteries, completely succeeded in breaking the one and the other. The batteries along the French coast are numerous and well provided with artillery. We unanimously expect to be soon joined by some of our brigs and bomb-ketches when a vigorous attempt will be made to bombard the town. The damage done by the lugger and cutter has not been yet ascertained. We can see the enemy flying in the enemy's encampment near Boulogne."

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LONDON, July 25.

We yesterday deemed it improper to lay before the public all we had heard respecting the communication of government to the Lord Mayor, as publicity would have defeated the object in view, and injured the service of the country; but since a suspicious point, which pretends to support ministers, has disclosed that the court of aldermen met to grant warrants for impressing men in the city, thereby warning such men as may be the object of this measure to escape, we feel ourselves released from further restraint.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Vansittart, one of the secretaries of the treasury, waited on the Lord Mayor from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to represent, that *his Majesty's Ministers FULLY EXPECTED the French would attempt an IMMEDIATE DESCENT on this island*; that many seafaring men, whose services at this time would be invaluable, had taken refuge in the city to avoid being pressed; and to request that the Lord Mayor would permit a prefaging, under any circumstances of modification, which the city magistrate could suggest.—The Lord Mayor said he could not give an answer till he took the opinion of his brethren aldermen; and for this purpose he summoned a court of aldermen to meet early next forenoon, prior to the court of common council. The court, in consideration of the impending danger, and the handsome manner in which the application had been made, rather as a request with the chief magistrate for aid in the defence of the country, than a mere exercise of influence over an individual, who might bow to power, begged of the Lord Mayor to back the warrants for a month, upon the ground that ministers have pledged themselves to attend every party, and that freemen and householders should not be taken away without the consent of the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor and aldermen pledged themselves to each other not to disclose their proceedings, as publicity would defeat the very object ministers had in view.

So greatly do ministers feel themselves in want of men, that they have ordered one hundred pensioners from the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, to be drafted on board the different ships which are to be fastened to floating batteries along the coast. It is with much satisfaction we perceived, by a letter dated, that a considerable fleet of gun boats has arrived at Ostend, from the Baltic, as they are peculiarly calculated to frustrate the enemy's designs. Very great movements of troops are making towards the coasts, particularly in Kent and Essex.

While an intention is manifested of invading the eastern coast of England, Ministers have given a plausible reason that bears not the least point of attack is Ireland, and that the threats against the Metropolis are made only to divert our attention from the real object.—We are assured that Talleyrand, who writes and speaks good English, while he has been conducting a negotiation with this country, has also been managing the traitorous correspondence with disaffected British subjects. This has been in particular department, and it has proved a fruitful source of considerable activity. He has retired from it, not in disgrace, as it has been reported, but really on account of ill health. Before his retreat, however, Government regards the readiness on the inland coast, which may be threatened by the enemy, to move to any part in the district, which may be threatened by the enemy, that they will be held responsible for that particular circumstance of duty.

The commanding officers of regiments will frequently turn them out, and parade them according to the order for the field equipment, and see that the officers, as well as men, are properly appointed in every respect, in conformity to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's orders.

The general concludes, it is on this occasion unnecessary to repeat what he expects from the zeal, ardour, bravery, and patriotism of the troops, in the cause of the honour and satisfaction to command; but he relies on the unremitted exertions of commanding officers, on whom he again calls upon to be in the strictest attention of the service they may expect in case of invasion from the enemy, to point out to them difficulty, how much, at this crisis, depends upon them for the safety, preservation and defence against a barbarous, implacable, and a desperate enemy.

Every thing will of course be expected from the high state of discipline in which the troops in this district are; and should the occasion offer, there is no doubt, it is to be hoped, that every advantage will be improved to the best.

The portion of the companies already ordered, must continue to be practised constantly in the mode of service adopted by them, as these will be found effentially useful.

Commanding officers will take care that their battalion guns, with every thing belonging to them, horses, harnesses, drivers, and the men appointed for them are expert in their exercises. Ammunition for their guns must be filled without delay, and half carriages ready to be instantly delivered out to the men when ordered.

The women, sick, and heavy baggage, will be disposed of according to the orders already given, and be sent to Amesbury; if the army moves forward to the south, all superfluous baggage found on the march, will be immediately burned, and as the general is resolved on this point, officers are again cautioned accordingly.

A most rigid observance of his Royal Highness's the commander in chief's orders will be expected, and the commanding officers of corps will, upon all occasions, be looked upon as responsible for a strict obedience to them in every respect whatever.

If any officers be absent on any other leave, except his Royal Highness's the commander in Chief, they are to be recalled without delay; and on no account is any officer to be absent from his regiment.

The officers of the Royal Navy who command the Sea Fencibles along the fourth well district, will immediately distribute the men, and report accordingly to the Admiralty and the general; they will fix the batteries put in the best order they can without delay, and point out separately and distinctly what they require for the defence and service of them.

(Signed) T. BRIBLEY, A. A. Gen.

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PARIS, July 22.

[FROM THE MONITEUR.]

It is reported at Vienna, that the French are forming considerable magazines at Peschiera and Mantua; that numbers of recruits are rolling the Alps to complete the corps in Italy, and that that France appears disposed to war.

Rumours are circulated by the fame agents at Berlin, that the court of Vienna are raising new corps; that it prefers on the war establishment its artillery, accelerates the recruiting service, and is collecting its troops in Bohemia. It is therefore thought that the Court of Vienna is not disposed to war.

It is said in Germany, that the French troops have entered Rome, and that possession of the territory of the Holy Father.

It is said at Paris, that the Austrian troops have invaded the Upper Palatinate, and that Austria has made a treaty therewith.—The officers killed and wounded are named; and thus the bonds of Austria has already commenced war and violated the treaty of Luneville.

It is announced at Vienna that 25,000 French troops have passed the Rhine at Basle; and are advancing by forced marches into Wirtemberg.

It is stated at Paris, that a considerable corps of Austrians are embarking at Trieste, on board of English vessels, in order to reinforce the English army in Egypt.

At Vienna, it is mentioned, that the Republic will not send an ambassador to his imperial majesty.

At Paris, it is said that the count de Cobentzel sets off in a few days.

All these rumours, originating from the same fource, and tending to the same end, are equally false.

Never has the continent been less exposed to war. It exists only in the heads and imaginations of the agents of England, who impudence and falsehood are inexhaustible. Bulletins drawn up to suit the occasion, and secretly sent to all the different journals, diffuse at once all thefe alarming rumours; and the Journalists present a possessing at first hand such important articles, arranges them in his own way, in order that they may be accredited.

Have these detailers taken a system of politics which can only find repose and tranquility in the disorder and confusion of the world!

Were all the mothers who have loft their husbands—were all the wives who have loft their husbands—were all the children who have loft their fathers in Germany and France, in this long and horrible war, to band during the day and meet themselves in a crowd in Windsor Park, they would fay to the English cabinet—" It was in your pallions, that we loft all that was moft dear to us!

" The chancellor of the exchequer might then procure from the Treasury an account of all the money expended by England during the war; and if he should find no fenfible, that the three or four hundred millions granted in fubsidies to the princes of the continent are trifling, who compare the fum with the fum of the fubsidies produced by his politics; and all this crowd of people would exclaim—" Why did you not keep your money, and leave our fathers and husbands and our children in the enjoyment of life?" Instructed by experience, all the people of the Continent now vie with each other in faying—" England, keep your money; we will no longer cut each others throats on your account."

BOTTLED PORTER.

THE fubfcriber wishing to eftablifh himfelf in the bottling of Porter informs the public in general that he at prefent has by him for fale a hogshead of the celebrated Porter from the celebrated brewery of Bridge ftreet, opposite the Pump.

Fine Philadelphia Porter, in excellent order—also,

TAUNTON ALE of the firft quality, and CIDER in bottles.

The public may depend upon always finding a certain fupply at the cellar as above—and he is thankful for favours received.

R. C. STANLEY.

George-Town, August 6, 1801. 4 tm

N. B. Families in the City may be fupplied on fhort notice, at J. Gardiner's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue near the War-Office.