It is with ple sure we announce that a female subscription is begun at Lloyd's. It is not, however, intended to vie with that which does so much honor to the nation: as its contribution is limited to two guineas: at the same time, we have no doubt, from the very great number of contributors, which this proposition will be obtained for the purpose of patriotic benevolence.

Extract of letter from the master of his majesty's ship Thunder, dated the 9th of August.

DEAR SIR,

I am happy to inform you, that one of our prizes has turned out of immense value, having 240 of the fi ft paintings in Europe on board. They were collected for Bonaparte, in Italy, &c. and intended for the Museum at Paris.—Our agent is to send them to London, for exhibition and sale. I was present at the opening of the cases, and, perhaps, such a collection never was in this country before.

Brussels, August 1.

Lebrun, third consul, is still in this town, where, it is confidently reported, he will continue. It is well known that the third consul has the chief management of the general administration, which induces a belief that some important reform is about to take place.

BRUSSELS, August 4.

(From the Haerlem Courant.)

M. Lombard, privy counsellor of his Prussian majesty, who has again returned to Berlin, appears not to have completely obtained the object of his mission. Besides the free navigation of the Elbe and Weser, it is confidently stated that this mission had in view a very important object. The Hanoverian deputies have again returned home without much hope that their situation will be improved—*Hamburgh Correspondenten.*'

August 5.

The hope of a successful issue to the Russian mediation, notwithstanding its acceptance by the mediating powers, is not great. France insists on the *status quo* from the date of a convention for an armistice to be concluded, and consequently while England retains possession of Malta, will continue to occupy the territory and parts of lower Saxony, of which she has taken possession. To this, however, the cabinet of St. James's has not yet consented. *Ibid.*

COPENHAGEN, August 2.

Mr. Liston has just sent an express to London.

August 6.

The explanation between ours and the Hanoverian government, respecting the duty at Slade, has turned out entirely to the satisfaction of our government.

Within these few days an unauthorised report has been universally spread, that the duchy of Holstein will be for the future entirely independent of the German empire, and that the same money and weight as in Denmark will be introduced into the two duchies.

The Swedish church has just sustained a severe loss by the death of the celebrated Dr. Troil, archbishop of Upsal. His account of his voyage to Iceland, in company with Messrs. Banks and Solander, is well known.

HAMBURGH, 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 measures with the court of Petersburgh to repel by force every farther 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 Mecklenburgh 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 blaze out in northern Germany, as it is reported that our privy counsellor, M. Lombard, whom the king sent to Bonaparte with proposals to quit Retzebuttle, the banks of the Elbe, and certain parts of the 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.'

Advices from Stockholm of the 22d ult. received at Hamburgh on the 2d of August, state that the king of Sweden has given orders to draw immediately a cordon of troops on the frontiers of Pomerania.

On the authority of private letters received at Copenhagen from St. Croix, secret negociations are said to be on foot between Spain and Denmark relative to the cession of Porto Rico by Spain to the latter power. The same rumour was still more prevalent at Porto Rico. Porto Rico is extremely fertile, but almost uncultivated. For Denmark it would be a profitable acquisition; but to Spain, it now costs more than its revenues amount to; and since the loss of Trinidad and Domingo, it is become quite a detached point among the vast Spanish possessions.

Respecting the Conspiracy of the French Chef d'Escadron Donadieu, the Hamburgh Correspondenten of the 3d contains the following article, dated Hague, July 30—'The French Chef d'Escadron Donadieu, who, it will be recollected, was carried from hence to Brussels on a charge of having a design against the life of the first consul, had, previous to his arrest, travelled with general Victor to Flushing, and lodged there at the house of Dr. Schedel. There (states the Hague Courant) he was suddenly ordered to be confined to the house where he lived on the very day the first consul was at Flushing. We have reason to thank God (says the same paper, in a letter from Flushing) that he was, perhaps by this measure, prevented from carrying his design into effect. The first consul, who was full of confidence amidst a nation whose history presents few examples of such nefarious deeds, was wholly unprotected in Flushing.—How dreadful must have been the consequences for Flushing, however, innocent the inhabitants might have been.'

ANOTHER LETTER—*same date.*

In my last I mentioned that several French agents had embarked at Lubeck, for Russia; I am now glad to let you know, that some of their predecessors are already on their way to Siberia, and that all Bonaparte's plots against the tranquility of Russia are discovered.

The last French mail brings us the news of forty failures at Paris, eighteen at Bourdeaux, fourteen at Marseilles, fifteen at Lyons, seventeen at Nantes, six at St. Malo, nine at Rouen, ten at Havre, six at Dunkirk, two at Ostend, eleven at Flushing, eight at Rotterdam, sixteen at Amsterdam, ten at Genoa, twelve at Leghorn and eight at Naples. From Prussia we hear that ten Silesian manufacturers have failed, and there is an apprehension, should the Elbe continue to be in a state of blockade, that their number will in a short time be doubled. This war of the ambitious Corsican, is certainly more against the trade of England.

In the diplomatic circle here, is a curious report, which proves the indefatigable zeal of Bonaparte to engage the continental powers to unite against England. It is said to be a fact, and is by many believed as such, that France has offered to give up St. Domingo to Russia, and that it has obliged Spain to offer Porto Rico to Denmark, on condition of joining in a league against England; that Prussia is to have St. Eustache and St. Martin, and Sweden, Demarara. It is known that Russia has declined this proposal; it is supposed that Prussia has accepted, and that Sweden and Denmark are yet deliberating or negociating.

Within these last six weeks our population is diminished by upwards of 16000 inhabitants, who from want of employment are forced to leave Altona; and Gluckstadt suffers in proportion, but Cuxhaven is nearly deserted. From Bremen we have the same complaints of emigration, the consequence of the stagnation in trade there as well as here; and indeed it is hardly possible to describe the misery of the inhabitants on the Elbe and on the Weser; and should we, during the winter, continue in the same dreadful situation, we tremble to think what might be the consequence.

Vienna, July 23.

The greatest zeal and activity prevail in the chancery of state. Within four days eight couriers have arrived, and seven have been dispatched to different courts. It is generally believed that affairs of the utmost importance to certain great powers, are now under consideration. On Sunday last a grand council of state was held at the imperial palace. Several geographical maps were consulted.

Yesterday a courier arrived from Naples, who, it is reported, brought intelligence, that lord Nelson, who appeared before that port, with 24 ships of the line and frigates, gave the king the most positive assurances of his friendly disposition; but declared, at the same time, that if the French set foot upon the territory of Naples, he will be compelled to treat their ports in a hostile manner.

Hanover, August 3.

Every thing here is perfectly tranquil; the French continue to live in the best understanding and in the greatest intimacy with our citizens. The news from England informs us more and more to what a degree we have been sacrificed. When M. Lenth, the minister of our regency in England, presented to the king the capitulation of Schullingen, praying that it might be ratified, and representing to him the dangerous consequences which would otherwise ensue to Hanover, his majesty tore the convention into half a dozen pieces, and in a great passion flung them in the face of the minister.

Alexandria, (Egypt) May 8.

In the last insurrection at Cairo, the Albinese attacked the house of the Pacha, and after a contest of ten days massacred the greater part of persons whom it contained. The Pacha saved himself by flight to Charkle, accompanied by about 100 men, the greatest part of whom were Frenchmen left in the hospitals, who now siding with the Pacha, contributed much to his escape.

The Rafnadon, the Kiaja-bey, and several others of distinction, were killed by the Albanese, and the quarters of Gouric and Courousses were pillaged. Father Pacha is now master of Cairo, where he acts with the greatest tyranny. The Chiek Ibrahim, one of the worthiest men in Lower Egypt, has had his head cut off. All the other Chieks have been arrested, and the tyrant proposes either to torture to make them discover their treasures, or put them to death. It is understood that he is on good terms with Djezzai Pacha. The Albanese are in number about 7000 men.

London, Aug. 13.

Dispatches have been received at the Admiralty, which state the following important particulars respecting the firing heard at Dover off Boulogne.—Six gun-boats came out of Boulogne harbour full of troops. They were attacked by the Sulphur bomb, who drove them back into the harbour with great slaughter. Some of the boats are said to be sunk. In the mean time other boats, full of troops, came out of the harbour, and attacked another of our vessels. They were also forced under the guns of the Battery, with the loss of a great number of men. We consider this as an attempt ordered to be made by the French government to ascertain whether the gun-boats could resist our ships of war of a small size. The specimen we have afforded them will not, we should think, dispose them to make another such trial.

The First-Consul left Brussels on the 31st of July: he proceeded to Liege, Namur, Gevet, Charlemont, Rocroy, & Mezieres, where he was on the 6th. The Third consul is making a tour thro' Antwerp, Ghent, Ostend, and other towns. He is to return to Brussels.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBLIN, August 10.

"I am concerned to inform you that circumstances justify an apprehension, that the snake of rebellion is but scorched, not killed. Important arrests are beginning to take place. It is reported and I fear with some foundation, that disturbances have taken place in the town and neighborhood of Carrickmackros, and while this disagreeable rumour reaches us from that quarter, we have the certainty of another very unpleasant event having occurred in a different direction.

"The Limerick mail coach, on its way to this city, was fired at about nine o'clock this morning, near the town of Kildare, the guard has been severely wounded, and it is doubted whether he will live. The yeomanry are increasing very fast, and all the country corps, as well as those of the capital placed on permanent pay.

"It is thought by some persons, that the disaffected peasantry only wait the gathering of the harvest, (which in some parts of the country is beginning to take place) to attempt a second insurrection. I think this opinion is without foundation."

We have noticed the rumours and speculations in order that the country may not rely too much upon foreign assistance. We must rely upon ourselves alone. If Russia do take an active part in our favor, we shall sincerely rejoice—but we are afraid that no accounts have been received of the dispositions of the Russian cabinet being so favorable towards us. With respect to the Russian mediator, his majesty's ministers, it is known, expressed their willingness to accept of it; but we recollect the declaration in Parliament of a gentleman possessing a high official situation, that no favorable result was to be expected from it. One of the conditions which it is said Russia insists upon, is the execution of the article of the treaty of Amiens relative to Malta. She sent the insignia in the order of the Grand Master, and has complimented him upon his election. The first public convocation of the knights of the Order was at Malta. The Grand Master there took the oaths, and made a speech to the knights.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.

The victory which the Pacha of Damascus gained over the rebel Adu Wechab, was but of short continuance.—The latter soon after his defeat, collected large new forces and took the city of Mecca again. The Porte is now employed in raising two great armies, with the utmost expedition: the one in Asia, for the purpose of defeating the new Caliph, in Apulia; and the other is to be raised in the European provinces, in order to suppress the hordes of robbers, who have cut off all communication with the capital. The Porte, however was never more in want of money than at present.

The war which has again broke out between England and Frances, place the Porte in a situation of great perplexity. We are positively assured that a proposal has already been made to the Porte, to forbid the entrance of any English ships into Turkish harbors, and even to prevent them from sailing through the Dardanelles.

From the Banks of the Mein—Aug. 8.

A kind of coalition or union has just been formed between Russia, Sweden, and Denmark; its object is to oppose every attempt to obstruct and cripple the commerce and navigation of the Baltic, and to shelter their subjects from the vexations to which they must be exposed, if the most imposing measures were not adopted. It is evident that this coalition is at least implicitly directed against England, because England is the only belligererent power that violates neutrality by obstructing the freedom of navigation. We are assured, that in consequence of the new concert between the three powers of the north, Sweden and Denmark are immediately to send out of their ports a proportionate number of ships of war, to that which the emperor of Alexandria will send into the Baltic. As this maritime confederacy can leave no doubt, respecting the dispositions of the Cabinet of Russia, it is to be hoped that the court of St. James' will at length pay some regard to the proposals that have been made to it both on the part of Russia and of Prussia. Some persons pretend that the courier who is the bearer of the assent of his Britannic majesty, ought by this time, to have arrived at Petersburgh. A congress will therefore be held, to which the principal powers of Europe will send ministers. The city of Hamburgh, has been proposed as the most favorable place for holding that Congress, being situated between London and Petersburgh.

TO COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

THE Subscriber offers to make the following machinery, and to set them to work in any part of the United States.

Carding engines, either single or double, with flat cards or top rollers, as may be required, and the cylinders of any length from 20 to 32 inches.

Drawing frames, with as many systems as shall be required—each system having three or four heads, (according as they are ordered) will draw from 20 to 25lb. of cotton per day

Roving frames, with any number of heads, each having two roving cans, will rove from 20 to 25lb. per day.

Water spinning frames, of 84 spindles; (42 on each side) which will spin from two to two and a half hanks on each spindle per day, the hank being 840 yards in length.

Mules, of from 60 to 216 spindles each, which will spin by an experienced hand, from one to one and a half hanks per spindle, daily.

Twisting frames, to double and twist the yarn into two or three threads, for stockings fringes netting, tambouring, &c.

Looms, for weaving any width with the fly shuttle, either single or double boxes.

Warping mills, either woollen, cotton or linen yarn.

The above machinery will be made and set to work in any part of the United States, by the subscriber, who has served an apprenticeship to the above business, in Manchester, and followed it for twenty two years.

Any person who may want any of the above machinery, may see the same kind at work, at his manufactory, Upper Derby, Delaware county, seven and a half miles from Philadelphia, where they will receive any satisfaction as to the price, when the size and quality of the machinery wanted shall be described; and letters from the country directed to the care of the Editor of the Aurora will be duly attended to.

PETER ELTONHEAD.

Philadelphia July 13.†

WASHINGTON CITY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

The committe of health of New York report 30 deaths and 44 new cases for the 48 hours preceding Oct: 3.

The committee of health of Alexandria report 6 deaths for the 48 hours preceding Oct. 5.

The board of health of Philadelphia report 26 new cases for the 48 hours preceding Oct. 3.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Baltimore City and County.

FOR CONGRESS.

	City.	County.	Total.
N. R. Moore,	2,335	2.741	5,076
W. M'Creery,	2,048	1,564	3,612
Geo. Buchanan,	208	523	731

Messrs. Moore and M'Creery, both republican, are elected.

ASSEMBLY.—*For City.*

Thomas Dixon,	2077
Cumberland Dugan,	1525
James Purviance,	630
Edward Aisquith,	329

The two first, republican, are elected.

FOR COUNTY.

Tobias E. Stansbury,	2367
Alexis Lemmon,	1635
Moses Brown,	1543
Chas. Ridgely, of Wm.	1413
Thomas Love,	1338

The four first are elected. The three first are republican; Mr. Ridgely is said to be federal; and obtained a majoity owing to a division of the republican votes among five other candidates.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.

Republican Ticket.

	R. Bowie,	*Van Horne,*	*Wood,*	*Lyle,*
Bladensburg,	137	139	136	136
Vanville,	239	235	239	235
Piscataway,	81	80	80	83
Marlboro',	151	150	147	148
Nottingham,	255	234	247	228
TOTAL	863	838	849	831

Federal Ticket.

	T. Bowie,	*Addison,*	*Calvert,*	*Magruder,*
Bladensburg,	111	108	109	110
Vanville,	83	80	80	80
Piscataway,	356	358	357	356
Marlboro',	163	159	159	159
Nottingham,	108	115	132	115
TOTAL	821	820	837	820

The three first, therefore, on the republican ticket, and Mr. Calvert, on the federal ticket, are elected.

For Member of Congress.

Piscataway—Walter Bowie, 81.

We have not the entire votes given for member of Congress. But Mr. Bowie is undoubtedly elected, there being no opposition to him.

Montgomery County.

Congress.

	C House,	*Thomas's*	*Medley's*	*Total.*
Macgruder,	200	38	73	311
Plater,	173	132	159	464
Wooton,	71	7	97	176
ASSEMBLY.—federal.				
Swearingen,	286	149	264	699
Davis,	267	148	276	691
Linthecum,	210	140	211	561
Veatch,	201	138	289	528
Republican.				
Griffith,	218	37	110	365
Offutt,	211	34	44	289

The district of Goshen remains to be heard from. The federal assembly ticket will undoubtedly be elected.

Mr. Magruder is the republican candidate for Congress. Montgomery county is united in the choice with a part of Frederick, from which information is not yet received.