

NORFOLK, July 16.

By three French gentlemen who arrived in town from Martinique, and who have brought dispatches for M. Pichon, the French Minister, we are favoured with the following particulars:

That a short time previous to their sailing from Martinique (which was on the 4th inst.) a French transport ship of 14 guns arrived there after a very short passage, and brought accounts that the French troops in Holland, under the command of General Massena, had been ordered by the French government to take possession of the city of Hamburg, which was effected, the shipping and other British property was seized and confiscated. It was also understood that an army had been ordered to march into Portugal.

There had been several captures of English vessels made by the French which have been sent into Martinique and Guadaloupe; particularly a government schooner of 16 guns, captured off Martinique, by the Curieux Corvette of 18 guns, and sent into St. Pierre's. Martinique is blockaded by two ships of the line, two frigates and a sloop of war. Admiral Joyeuse, Governor of Martinique, had issued 22 letters of marque, previous to their leaving the island. They mention the capture of St. Lucia, and state that the English lost 150 killed and wounded, and the French 125; The garrison of St. Lucia consisted of 400 men, and the English forces employed of 4000 men. Immediately after the capture, the squadron divided into separate divisions and left the island.

The following proclamation has been received through the same source.

In the name of the French Republic. PROCLAMATION.

Augustus Ertauff, General of Division, Inspector general of the French Infantry, Captain General of Guadaloupe, and its dependencies. To the Inhabitants of Guadaloupe and to the army.

Citizens, The English government will have war!

In vain the Father of Frenchmen, the immortal BUONAPARTE, has exhausted before it every proceeding, every means which could insure to France the enjoyment of that tranquility, of which she has hardly tasted the first fruits. Every sacrifice has been made to obtain that end; but that insupportable enemy of Frenchmen, has not been satisfied with the incalculable advantages which it has obtained by a peace, which it alone ought not to have enjoyed. It is not against France alone that it directs its attacks, but against the whole world. Its ambition embraces all, from the Indian shores to the mouth of the Orinoco, from the Nile to the Tangus, it pretends to exercise its tyranny; in the extravagance of its ideas it believes, that on it the empire of the seas is devolved. Among the powers which have supported the destructive war which has rent the continent, which of them has been enriched by the spoils of the other? Is it not England?

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe, who have already victoriously fought her soldiers. You brave warriors who have seen the phalanxes fly before you in the fields of Hondscotte, on the coast of Flanders and Holland; prepare yourselves to encounter that enemy who, forgetful of honor and the rights of nations, cowardly takes your defenceless shipping sailing under the faith of treaties. You are now at war with the subjects of that perfidious government! Remember Quiberon, the Camp of St. John, and the horrible attempt of the 3d of Nivose.

Soon will the hero of France re-establish the liberties of the seas, soon will he prescribe just limits to the insatiable ambition of that government, and the perturbator of his country, and of the world.

The colony of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, is placed in a state of siege.

Done at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, the 5th Messidor, 11th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) ERNOUF.

PETERSBURG, July 17.

The island of New-Orleans is in length about 150 miles; its breadth varies from 10 to 30 miles. Most of it is a marshy swamp, periodically inundated by the river. The town of New-Orleans, situate about 105 miles from the mouth of the river, contains near 1200 houses, and about 8000 inhabitants, chiefly Spanish and French. It is defended from the overflows of the river, by an embankment, on levees, which extends nearly 29 miles.

Of the town of New-Orleans the following description is given in Morse's Gazetteer:

New-Orleans, the metropolis of Louisiana, was regularly laid out by the

French in the year 1720, on the east side of the river Mississippi, in lat. 30 2 N. and long. 89 53 W. 18 miles from Detour des Anglois, or English Turn, and 103 miles from the Balize at the mouth of the river. All the streets are perfectly straight, but too narrow, and cross each other at right angles. There were, in 1788, 1000 houses in this town, generally built with timber frames, raised about 8 feet from the ground, with large galleries round them, and the cellars under the floors level with the ground; any subterraneous buildings would be constantly full of water. Most of the houses have gardens. In March, 1788, this town, by a fire, was reduced in two hours to 200 houses. It has since been rebuilt. The side next the river is open, and is secured from inundations of the river, by a raised bank, generally called the levee, which extends from the English turn, to the upper settlements of the Germans, a distance of more than 50 miles, with a good road all the way.

There is reason to believe that in a short time New-Orleans may become a great and opulent city; if we consider the advantages of its situation, but a few leagues from the sea, on a noble river, in the most fertile country, under a most delightful and wholesome climate, within two weeks sail of Mexico, and still nearer the French, Spanish and British West-India islands, with a moral certainty of its becoming a general receptacle for the produce of that extensive and valuable country of the Mississippi, Ohio, and its other branches; all which are much more than sufficient to ensure the future wealth, power, and prosperity of this city. The vessels which sail up the Mississippi haul close along side the bank next to New-Orleans, to which they make fast, and take in or discharge their cargoes, with the same ease as at a wharf.

We are sorry to learn that the British frigate Boston, has impressed an American seaman, whose name is William Brown, and having as it is stated, a regular protection. If the British intend to pursue this system, and from their cruizers having commenced so early in the war, we rather fear the practice will be continued, we have no hesitation in giving our opinion, that it will lead to the most unpleasant consequences. We doubt the rights altogether of a foreign nation forcibly seizing hold of her own subjects, on board of a neutral and unoffending ship, while in the actual performance of a contract, for which he is to receive stipulated wages at the end of the voyage. But if we consider that little attention has been paid to the rights of our own seamen; that native Americans have been impressed, and that many of them are yet detained on board British Men of War, we must acknowledge that the evil is of great magnitude, and ought to receive, (as we doubt not it will receive) the prompt notice of the government. A new War having commenced in Europe, Great-Britain and France, will now contend for empire, with struggles that may shake Europe to its centre. But let them not interfere with America. We wish not to engage in their quarrels. We have no concern in their affairs, further than by commercial intercourse, and being neutral. We have a right to a free and unshackled trade with all the world, and our seamen ought not to be seized or detained. These brave men are not the "sweepings of vessels holds," whatever has been said to the contrary notwithstanding. With our militia they form the whole defence of our nation, and seeing as we do, this first attempt to injure and violate their rights as freemen, we feel indignant at such proceedings, and sincerely hope the subject will be properly noticed.

Salem Register.

The Antigua Journal of the 21st ult. says, "A ship with troops has arrived at Barbadoes; and we understand eight sail of the line and some frigates are momentarily expected there. A sloop laden with coffee, it is said, was this day carried into English harbour."

The above paper contains the Proclamation of Lord Livingston, the Governor, announcing the commencement of hostilities, and assuring the owners of all armed ships and vessels, that "his majesty would consider them as having a just claim to the King's share of all French ships and property which they might make prize of."

Two British frigates, the Boston and the Andromache, are said to be cruising along our coast. (N. J. Paper.)

Capt. Irvin, of the sloop Sally, in 16 days from Antigua, has furnished the following information. On the 20th June, the British brig Busy, mounting 16 guns, captured a French ship from the Coast of Guinea, with 37 slaves, 120 boxes of gold dust, and 400 elephants teeth, and carried her into Antigua. On the 22d of the same

month, a French sloop, laden with coffee in bulk, and bound for a port in the United States, was captured by the same brig, and carried into Antigua. On the 28th, the Capt. of the Busy sent his boat, well manned, into St. Pierre (Martinique) and cut out a French merchant ship, coppered to the bends, and carried her safe to Antigua. On the 29th, 5 sail of the line, 2 frigates, 2 sloops of war, 3 transports, with 7000 troops on board, proceeded from Antigua on an expedition against Martinique with the intention of reducing that Island. When the intelligence of war reached Antigua three or four French vessels were lying there, put to sea on the following night, leaving considerable property on shore.

Accounts of the capture of Tobago had been received at Antigua.

A fleet of 7 sail of the line and 4 transports had arrived at Barbadoes, and had captured 10 French transports on their passage.

The Emerald, Centaur, and Bleinheim, of 74 guns each, and the Venus frigate, had cut out of St. Pierre's and Port Royal 32 sail of French merchant vessels.

We have had no rain for forty days, the kitchen gardens are burnt up, and scarcely a vegetable can be procured in Frederick, or many miles round it. The crops of corn, it is feared, will be poor indeed.

We are informed by a gentleman from Genesee, that no rain has been had there for 90 days.

[Fred. Rep. Gaz.]

Extract from a letter received from Capt. Eliphalet Smith, of the brig Fanny, of Boston dated at Sea, Lat. 6, 30, S. Lon. 102 O. E. January 25, 1803.

"This will inform you that I am on my passage from Port Jackson to Batavia, and am within a few days sail of that place. My route was through Bas's-straights which separates Van Dreman's land from New South Wales or New Holland. I am the first American that ever made this passage and I flatter myself, from the observations which I have made, that this passage, which has hitherto been deemed impracticable by all seamen, owing principally to the Western winds which prevail in that latitude, will be rendered not only safe, but expeditions and of considerable advantage to the mercantile world."

ISLAND OF LAMPEDOSA.

This Island, which has lately attracted the notice of the politician, is situated about 20 leagues from Tunis and 45 from the Island of Malta. There is good anchorage for men of war, where they are out of danger of the N. W. winds; they also water there. Lampedosa is inhabited by a Maltese priest, who there serves a chapel of the Virgin—where crews of Christian ships sometimes bring offerings. A lamp which he keeps over the tomb of a Musselman hermit, also draws to him some presents from the disciples of Mahomet. He takes care to have plenty of provisions, which he sells to the crews—he sows wheat and barley, and feeds oxen, asses, sheep, goats and hogs.

The island is covered with wild olive trees; the peach there is excellent. Lampedosa is the ancient island of Calypso; it was upon these coasts that the fleet of Charles the V. was shipwrecked in 1554.

At the Circuit court lately held at Hudson, in the state of New-York, one of the indictments against Harry Crosswell, editor of "the Wasp," a paper printed at that place, was filed on the President of the United States, was brought to trial. After a very lengthy and impartial hearing, Crosswell was convicted; judgment will be passed against him at the next term of the supreme court, which will be held on the first Monday in August next. The libel charged Mr. Jefferson with having paid Callender for calling Washington a traitor, a robber and a perjurer, for calling Adams a hoary headed incendiary; and for most grossly slandering the private characters of men whom he (Mr. Jefferson) well knew to be virtuous.

We are prepared to hear the propriety of this conviction arraigned in all the anti-republican papers. We expect to hear it said that this has been a deadly attack on the liberty of the Press, and the freedom of discussion; but in our estimation (says a Northern paper) it is one of the most salutary convictions which has at any time taken place. We should be the last to approve of any measures which could have the least tendency to suppress free but decent enquiry into and discussion of the conduct of the constituted authorities; but every intelligent and good citizen must condemn those rancorous ebullitions of slander levelled at the President and all those who approve of his administration. It was time, high time, that a period

should be put to them. Their direct tendency was to interrupt the tranquility of society; to disturb the peace and harmony of the community; to scandalize the Government, and to endanger the public weal, by inculcating a disrespect to magistracy and a spirit of faction. The liberty of the press is a precious invaluable right, its licentiousness is a scourge to any well ordered government; and because the partition line between this liberty and licentiousness cannot be precisely ascertained, does it follow that under the sacred mask of the liberty of the press, printers may publish any thing and every thing of individuals in and out of office? No discreet man, no one who regards the peace and tranquility of the public, no one who is solicitous that our government be respected at home & abroad; in fine, no virtuous and orderly citizen will answer in the affirmative.

We are authorised to inform the public (says the Georgia Republican) the Secretary of War, in answer to a letter from his Excellency Governor Milledge of the 12th of May, on the subject of Indian affairs, has, by a communication dated June 1, 1803, informed the Governor, that a Treaty has been directed to be held with the Creek Indians, for the express purpose of obtaining an additional cession of lands between the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers. The Secretary further mentions, that General Wilkinson, General Anderson of S. Carolina, and Col. Hawkins, are appointed the Commissioners to attend it, and that it is considered highly probable that the Creeks will be induced to make such additional cession as will fix the Ocmulgee as the boundary line. We understand the 6th of August is appointed for holding the Treaty, and that it will be held in the Creek nation, about one hundred and forty miles from Port Wilkinson, at or near one Marshall's.

A. HALL.

Has received by the schooner Lataver, Capt. Bell, from New-York.

An additional Supply of Books and Stationary,

- AS FOLLOWS: Washington on Agriculture, Exercises for Cavalry, Briggs's Cookery, Franklin's Works, Adam's Flowers of Travels, Belknap's Biography, Seneca's Morals, Pursuit of Literature, Watt's Logic, Johnson's Lives of the Poets, Damberger's Travels, Etale of Kozehue, Biographical Dictionary, Zimmerman on National Pride, Zimmerman on Solitude, Junius's Letters, Brydon's Tong, Butler's Hudibras, Burck on the Sublime, Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature, Ruffin's Modern Europe, Bolingbroke's Works, Reid's Essays, Rollin's Belles Letters, Elegant Extracts, Spectator, American Spectator, Farmer's Letters, Botanical Harmony, Fo Joyce on Education, Barr's Lectures, Reply to Wiberforce, Complete Letter Writer, Fordyce's Addresses, Rambler, Looker-On, Thompson's Seasons, Hoyle's Games, Taylor's Reports, Evan's Essays, Pether on Obligations, Beauties of Addison, Do. of Harvey, Family Bible, Butterworth's Concordance, Necker's Religious opinions, Butler's Analogy, Edwards's Affections, Afflicted Man's Companion, Bolton's Fourfold Sure, Hallyburton's Memoirs, Doddridge's Sermons, Young's Letters, Brown's Concordance, Hervey's Meditations, Elegant Prayer Books, Common do, Bibles, Waitt's Palms and Hymns, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Hunter on the Blood, Inns on the Muscles, Plague and Yellow Fever, Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia, Aristotle's Works, Asson Burr's political Defections, &c. Ward's Mathematic, Hamilton Moore's Navigation, Cook's Voyage, Millet's Ancient History, Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, American Lex Mercatoria, Nicholson's Navigation, Blunt's American Navigator,

- American Coast Pilot, Morse's Universal Geography, Universal Gazetteer, Johnson's, Jones's, Bailey's and Entick's Dictionaries, Mair's Introduction to Latin, French Grammar, Murray's Grammar, Do. do. Abridged, Webster's Grammar, Ashes Grammar, Pike's Arithmetic, Fisher's Companion, Schoolmaster's Assistant, American Atlas, Horace, Virgill Dalphine, Clark's Ovid, Sallust, American Preceptor, Columbian Oration, Chapon's Letters, Blossoms of Morality, Looking Glass for the mind, Gay's Fables, Moore's Monitor, Sandford and Merton, Scott's Lessons, American Selections, Hawney's Measurer, Davillon's Virgil with the English translation, Caesar's Commentaries, Cornelin Nepos, Young's Latin and English Dictionary, Ainsworth's do. do. Lee's American Accountant, Frazer's Assistant, Tullamens, P'salters and Spelling Books, Children's Books and Pamphlets, Robison's Eloisa, Rofleau's Crusoe, Vicar of Wakefield, Man of Feeling, Charlotte Temple, Bellarmin, Jenny or the Distresses of Love, Marib, Tom Jones, Roderick Random, Invisible Rambler, Monk, Arabian Tales, Girl of the Mountain, Children of the Abbey, Zolico, History of Women, A collection of the most eminent modern songs, The Patriotic Songster, Mason's do. Velins, Don Quixotte, Milletes of Udolpho, Mordaunt, Adelaide de Sancerre, Constant Lover, Vicar of Loudown, Lord Rivers, King of the Beggars, Orrenburg Family, Foot of Quality, Perplexities, Novels, Charts of different kinds, Cape-Fear Pilot, Dutch Quills, of a superior quality, Blank Books, of various kinds, Small wrapping Paper, Shining Sand, Seamen's Journals, Gilt and plain letter paper, Writing paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Copy Sticks, Almanacs for the year 1803. Wilmington, August 2.

TO LET.

And may be entered on immediately. A CONVENIENT Dwelling House at Smithville, containing a large Hall, Parlour, (which might be used for a Store) four Chambers, front and back Piazas—of said Rooms four are lathed, plastered and glazed—the others tight and comfortable.

ALSO,

A Store 16 by 24, well furnished and well situated for trade of any in the town, being near the Market-House and on the River. For terms apply to the Printer August 2—f.

FOR SALE,

1040 Acres of well timber'd LAND

ON Ashe's Creek, known by the name of Bear-Garden, on which there is a good mill seat sufficient for two saws, on a falling stream. A part of said land is well adapted to the culture of corn and cotton, and the range is excellent.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser.

I will also rent the upper apartments of my House, Kitchen, &c. in Market-street, until the first of January next.

For terms apply to

D. Mallett.

Wilmington, May 19.

FOR SALE

By the subscriber, on reasonable terms,

Liverpool Crockery Ware of various descriptions, assorted in crates. ALSO,

Two excellent 8 day Clocks July 12. 4t Wm. GILES