

since by last we have had several rivals from Europe. They furnish Paris papers to the 11th, and London papers to the 8th of June.

The promulgation of the Intelligence of the surrender of the Electorate of Hanover to the French. The entry of French troops into the German city of Bremen, and the imperial city of Hamburg; and confiscation of the British property found therein; the declaration of War by Great-Britain against Holland; and the capture of a vast number of French and Dutch ships by the English cruisers.

The cause assigned by Buonaparte for the invasion of Hamburg, is, "his firm resolution to shut up the Elbe, and exclude Britain from the only port left her in the north of Germany." The Senate of Hamburg applied to his Prussian Majesty for his protection; but he expressed his surprise that the Senate should presume that he could, to gratify their most humble supplications, involve himself and his subjects in a war with France.

The most active preparations for a vindictive and sanguinary war were making in France, Holland, and Great-Britain; while the presses on both sides groaned under their loads of recrimination. In France nothing appeared to be talked of but an invasion of England; to promote which, the citizens, public bodies, and volunteer associations were coming forward with contributions to build ships of the line, frigates, and flat-bottomed boats; and contracts were said to be entered into to furnish twelve hundred of the latter by the 1st of August, to transport an army of 140,000 men across the English channel, the first calm season after. This expedition Buonaparte has proclaimed; and Chaptal, his Minister of the interior, in a circular to the Prefects, and nation, of the 1st June, calls on the young men "to join the ranks of the army, that they may learn to conquer, and establish the repose and prosperity of France on the ruins of the British Government." Other public officers a similar language; and if any reliance is to be placed on preparatory movements, and appearances, the French will invade some part of the British dominions, the present year.

In England, the Government does not appear to pay the smallest regard to the French threats.—It, however, is augmenting its naval force with the utmost vigour.—The seamen is to be augmented to 120,000 men; and such has been the late unparalleled success of their cruisers, that sailors enter in great numbers.—In one day only, 22 prizes arrived at Plymouth, nine of which were French, and ten Dutch; the other three were neutrals suspected of having French or Dutch property on board.—The Parliament had granted the usual war taxes; and addresses to the King, approbatory of the war, were signing in all parts of the Kingdom.—In these addresses the city of London had taken the lead, the war appeared popular with the British people; and the same widows which sixteen months since beamed with "Peace and Plenty," on the proclamation of peace; blazed, on the late celebration of the King's birth day, with representations of "Bellona's ear," and "Britons strike home."

From a number of circumstances it was apparent the mediation of some of the northern powers to affect a peace, was in advis; but from the temper shown by the belligerent cabinets, there was very little prospect of its success.

It was reported, that France had demanded that Denmark should prevent English vessels passing the Sound.

SALEM, August 4.

By Capt. Hawes, lately arrived here from St. Peters we have obtained the following particulars of the capture of that place by the English.

St. Peters was taken by the frigate Aurora, Capt. Morlean, from St. Johns; a brig, a schooner, and about 75 shallops were all the shipping in the harbour at the time it was taken; eight brigs and three schooners sailed for the Banks 3 days before it was taken on the second day.—There were not more than 200 men on the island, and not one cannon mounted—no resistance was made by the inhabitants. Two schooners came in from the Banks after the place was taken. No guard was kept on the island to prevent the inhabitants from going away—a number went to Newfoundland in small boats—some came toward the United States in shallops, one of which was taken off Liverpool, and its prisoners sent to Halifax. There was not more than 3000 quintals of fish on shore, more of which was cured—and no goods except fish and stores for the above vessels. There were not more than 5 small framed houses on with a num-

ber of tents made with sails. Capt. Hawes was there 8 days after the place was taken—the frigate was still there—and he was informed that when the frigate went to St. Johns, would take all the prisoners with her and burn the town.

A Demerara paper of June 25, contains a proclamation, permitting the persons who import provisions and lumber to take sugar in payment for one half the amount, calculated at the invoice prices (the other half to be received in rum, or other payment) which sugar may be exported, paying to cash, six per cent. duty, at the rate of the colony prices: This regulation is to continue till favorable accounts are received from Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

Extract from a letter to a respectable merchant of this city, dated PORT-PRINCE July 15. The English have taken a number of French national ships—the Creole frigate, with General Mergen & five hundred troops on board; La Mignonnes corvette, the brig Lady, &c."

August 4. The United States frigate Philadelphia, Cap. Bainbridge, from this port for the Mediterranean, went to sea on Thursday last.

CHARLESTON August 23.

Extract from the Log Book of the English ship Juno, Captain Affleck, bound from Liverpool to Wilmington, N. C.

Sunday, August 14.—At half past 12, saw a large ship in the S. E. quarter standing for us, under a press of sail, supposed her to be the French corvette La Boyanas, having a few days previous received information that said corvette was lying at Havana, ready for sea, and bound to France.—Made all sail; but the winds being light, at 4 P. M. she gained upon us, and commenced firing her bow chases. To this we paid no attention, but continued to keep every sail set, in hopes to escape during the night.—At 8 she appeared to be about a league and an half astern; and we soon after lost sight of her. We then threw out a cask with a lantern attached to it, in hopes she would steer for the light, and changed our course. Saw nothing further of the ship until 1 o'clock, when we discovered her a short distance astern of us; finding it impossible to get clear, took in all small sails, prepared for action, and at 2 o'clock hove too for him, fired a gun, and hoisted a light at the main peak. It did not appear to be his wish to come near us until day-light; but having every reason to suppose it was the corvette, we were determined to bring him to action immediately, as our ship made a noble appearance at night; and every man on board was anxious to commence the fight—knowing also that we could place reliance upon their activity and bravery.—At 4 o'clock fired several guns at him, but received no return; both ships now hove too, and lay in that situation until day-break, when we hoisted our ensign and pendant, and fired a gun. The frigate soon after run up French colours, and commenced firing, which was returned by a broadside from the Juno—we continued in this situation, firing without a moment's cessation for three quarters of an hour, when he hove before the wind we did the same, and commenced firing on the other side—the action now became warm, his shot constantly flying over us, and cutting up the rigging—the frigate still keeping at a considerable distance, braced our yards forward to approach nearer her, under a constant fire; we now received a number of shot in the hull, and many falling on board which we found to be 32 pounders—at this time we had two men killed, the mate and one man wounded; and finding we could not beat her off, notwithstanding we fired two guns to their one, at 7 o'clock struck our colours—when captain Affleck went on board and found her to be the frigate La Pursivaal, commanded by citizen Willermuis, of 34 guns, 22 long 32 pounders, and 12 long nines, with 350 men, bound to France. The captain gave us credit for the spirited resistance we had made, and treated us in the handsomest manner, allowing every man to take his clothes, and furnishing them the same allowance which his crew.—To captain Affleck he offered part of

his own cabin; and endeavoured to render his situation as comfortable as possible.—He declared he took the Juno for a British loop of war, or small frigate; and was much surprised on hearing that she mounted but 18 guns, with 43 men. Could not learn of any one on board the frigate being hurt by our shot but found a great quantity of round and double-headed shot on board; and many shot through her sails, &c."

From the National Egis.

The deadly and inflexible malignancy of the opposition has never been more apparent, than in the remarks which are already made on thecession of Louisiana. When the intelligence was first received, it was impossible to think of any point of attack at which the enemy could assail this important measure. It was confidently expected that it would meet the wishes of every individual of every party. The free navigation of a river, which is considered as the principal artery in the body of the country, the acquisition of a most fertile and flourishing territory, accompanied with a provision for the settlement of claims which have been considered as desperate, their objects were so important in themselves, & so interlocking in their consequences, that it required more than ordinary ingenuity and invention to conjure up an argument against the negotiation. It was believed, that if in the course of human events, it were possible to reconcile the jarring spirit of opposition, this unexpected coincidence of fortunate circumstances would lead directly to the object.

But how vain and fallacious are all our calculations, when we are combating the perverse and wicked passions of the heart! It is now discovered, forsooth, that a river and a territory for which we ought to have gone to war with the most powerful nations of Europe, are not worth possessing, because we get them by treaty, and not by shedding our blood! It is discovered, too, that the securing of four millions of dollars to our own citizens about which there has hitherto been so much clamor, is a trifling and inconsiderable object, because we get it by treaty and not by going to war with France. It is also found by Mr. Livingston's memorial, that we have committed ourselves to France, and that we can no longer maintain our neutral position with Great-Britain.

Is there any thing in the memorial of Mr. Livingston, that looks like a departure from the neutral position, which it is our duty and policy to preserve! Would it have been prudent or proper to have proposed to the French government an important negotiation, in the bustling language of defiance? It breaches a spirit of conciliation, decent respect for the rights of other nations, with a becoming firmness for the protection and defence of our own. This is the language by which the object was to be accomplished, and not by an impudent and frivolous attempt to frighten them into a compliance with our wishes.

Whenever we see our government impetuously rushing into hostilities with any European power whenever they shall unnecessarily take a part in the quarrels with which other nations may be embroiled, whenever they shall enter into an offensive alliance, either with France or England, unless in the last extremity, and for the purpose of repelling aggressions, after every attempt at negotiation shall have failed, whenever they shall be led astray by the mad projects of ambition and conquest, which marked the career of the last administration, we shall then acknowledge that they have forfeited their claim to the confidence of the people, and that nothing but a change of men and measures will save us from impending destruction.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated July 25.

We are closely blockaded by four English seventy-fours and six frigates, which capture all French vessels bound to this or other ports in this island. We have had no arrivals from France these forty days past. Two French seventy-fours and one frigate made their escape out of this port on the 25th instant, with a fine southerly breeze;

but it will be almost impossible for them to evade the English. An attack was made by the brigands on the 22d and 23d. They were repulsed with loss. They have encamped two leagues from town in a large body and a fresh attack is hourly expected. They appear to bend all their forces, on this part of the island. They appear to have a plentiful supply of ammunition, small arms, cannon, &c. All intercourse with them is at an end. The women and children have left Cape Nicola Mole. St. Marks and Jerome are closely besieged by the Brigands.

The Bite is full of brigand barges: American vessels bound up the Bite from America, would do well to call at this port for information.

French privateers are fitting out daily—and all possible preparations are making to defend the town.

American produce low, except rice, 10 dollars by the cargo—leaf tobacco 9 ditto, small stock and poultry in demand—Bordeaux claret 45 dollars by the cargo.—There is no probability of supplies from France."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Vincennes Ind. Territory.

On the 16th ultimo, the governor of the Indiana territory and his suit arrived at this place from Detroit, and Fort Wayne.—At the latter place he concluded a treaty with the Indians, which will prove advantageous to them, to the territory, and to the U. States. Near two millions of acres of land has been by them granted to the United States, unexcelled for fertility and healthiness.—It lies chiefly in the neighborhood of Vincennes.—The Indians in this quarter are well and peaceably disposed to the inhabitants of this country, and to the government of the United States."

From the Charleston City Gazette.

Messrs. FRENCH & WILLIAMS.

As there are many opinions now afloat respecting the extent, &c. of the country called Louisiana, lately ceded to the United States, the following, by a gentleman who has had an opportunity and the means of acquiring important and correct information on this subject, is offered you, and may be no doubt, through well worth a place in your Gazette.

LOUISIANA, as claimed by the French previous to the treaty of 1763, appears to have been bound by Florida, Georgia and Carolina, to the east; by the Gulf of Mexico to the south; by indefinite bounds to the west; and extending from the source of the Mississippi to the sea.

By the map, however, of North America, annexed to Millar's Geography, taken from the most approved maps and charts by Conder, it appears that Louisiana is delineated and distinguished from New-Mexico, by a dotted line extending from a point on the north shore of the gulf of Mexico, called North Cape, about three degrees to the west of the mouth of the Mississippi; and thence in a northwestern direction, bounding New-Mexico, until it intersects some of the water courses which fall into the bay of California, leaving an opening in the northernmost part to the Pacific Ocean, or bounded only by parts unknown, which extend to the Pacific Ocean. The immense country is interested by the rivers Missouri, Arkansas, Red River and many others, which run from the westward, and which empty themselves into the Mississippi, before it discharges itself in the ocean. It is a very pleasant, fruitful country, finely watered, and abounding with extensive meadows, filled with innumerable herds of cattle, horses, buffaloes, &c. and the climate is equal to the luxuriance of the soil which is not surpassed by any in the world.

By the treaty of 1763, France ceded to Great-Britain all that she possessed of Louisiana on the east side of the Mississippi, except the town New-Orleans and the island on which it stands.

By the treaty between Great-Britain and Spain, the latter ceded in exchange for the Havana, the town and fortress of St. Augustine with Pensacola, and southeast of the Mississippi. By virtue of these two treaties, Great-Britain became possessed of the whole country, from the bank of the Mississippi (except the island of New-Orleans) across to the Atlantic ocean.

After the peace of 1763, Great-Britain divided these newly acquired territories into two provinces, and called them East and West Florida, making the River Appalachicola the division line between them. Thus, a part of the ancient Louisiana, extending from

the Mississippi to the Rio Perdido, small river between Mobile and Pensacola, (the division between France and Spain) about 15 or 20 miles to the west of Pensacola and a part of the ancient Spanish Florida, extending from the Rio Perdido to Appalachicola, constituted, what the English for the first time, called West Florida; while the remainder of the ancient Spanish Florida, to the east, constituted East Florida; and thus these countries remained, known by the names of East and West Florida, till the treaty of 1763 between Spain and England.

After this period we have no regular distinct account of any fixed or ascertained boundaries by Spain, as all the acts of that government are involved in great mystery; but it is a pretty well known fact, that the government or jurisdiction of the governor general of Louisiana extended to Pensacola and Mobile inclusive, and that East Florida is a separate government, dependant in a great measure on the governor general of the island of Cuba.

If that is the case, then the limits of Louisiana as possessed by Spain, must, of necessity extend to the limits of its jurisdiction and government, which will include Pensacola, and such appears to be the extent of the country lately ceded by Spain to France, and by France to their United States, unless there should be some reservation in the treaties to the contrary, which the world is not yet in possession of.

Mr. Livingston's memorial seems, however, to raise a doubt; he seems to think that no part of Florida is included in the cession; whether he means the ancient Florida to the east of Louisiana, or that part of West Florida, which made a part of the British province, on the Mississippi, we are at a loss to determine; and must remain until we see the treaties. If, however, the latter should be the case, then all the east bank of the Mississippi from the Ibberville, which divides the island of New-Orleans from the Main land, up to the line, which is near one hundred miles, will still remain to Spain. It then becomes a matter of importance to the United States, to obtain from Spain this slip of country. It is too insignificant for Spain to erect into a separate province, and too remote from Pensacola or St. Augustine, ever to be governed at such a distance, and besides, it is principally settled by native Americans. But what makes it the more important is, that it is the only portion of any part of the east or west bank of that river, which is now possessed by any foreign nation. It is through this space of country, also, that the great leading roads and grand communication by land, to all the upper countries, must run from New-Orleans. Roads must be cut and opened, canals made, bridges erected and other accommodations established, for the convenience of travellers, up to the Natchez, Tennessee, Kentucky, &c. Without this slip or space is acquired, there will be constant obstacles thrown in the way, by the jealousy of the Spaniards, and their commanders and aides. This extent of country will be blocked up. There is at this day a very fine road from the city of New-Orleans up to the Ibberville or Natchez, along the east bank of the Mississippi one hundred miles, and general Wilkinson has opened a good road from the line up past the Natchez to the Walnut Hills, upwards of one hundred miles more; which is to be continued up to Nashville in the state of Tennessee, six hundred miles. So that if it was not for this little interruption of Spanish territory, there would be a noble road from New-Orleans in a few years from this day, to the city of Washington, and in all probability, mail coaches would be established to run from one city to the other. It is however hoped, that Mr. Monroe, who it is said is now at Madrid on this business, may be able to secure the Floridas to the United States, when the utmost wish of every American heart will be fully gratified as to boundaries, extent and jurisdiction of the United States of America; when there will be no interruption from New-Orleans, the grand emporium of the western world, to the City of Washington, the centre of the union, and from thence to the province of Maine on its eastern extremity, an extent of near two thousand miles.

But to return to Louisiana. The greatest objection to this fine country is, the difficulty of access to it. There is no river of any consequence or port of harbor for ships of vessels, to the west, from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Cape, where the west boundary of Louisiana commences; consequently, the only way to and from the ocean, must be through the channel of the Mississippi, up as far as the river Rouge, or Red river, and thence, up along that river to the high land in the Appalachian country, or Catawba, where the first high land fit for extensive settlements is to be found. From the Balise or middle mouth of the