

of indignat reproach, not long since, exclaimed, "Millions for defence, but not a Cent for tribute," tell us what they think of this measure of an administration which they depreciate, and endeavour to lower in the estimation of those foreign enemies to whose injustice we should offer a solid column? Let them tell us if the illustrious Washington, advanced, as he thought, the interests of his country by rendering tribute to Barbarians, and obtained the public esteem for peace, even on those terms, what degree of credit the present chief magistrate merits, who, at an expense little short of one fourth of what his predecessor incurred, and without a dollar's tribute, has commanded peace on his own terms?

Late-Foreign News.

GREENOCK, October 21.

The Emperor of Russia, it is still asserted, perseveres in his attempt to restore peace between England and France, but we fear little good is to be expected at present from negotiation. The mediating power, it is said, has proposed an armistice, to which England positively refuses to agree—and properly. We are threatened with annihilation as an independent people, a people incapable of resisting the arms of France!—Stand back then ye paralysed States of the Continent, (we ask not the interference of such as cannot defend themselves) and witness the decision of the great question—Your fate depends upon it!

A report is current that hostilities were immediately to commence against Spain, and that a force was to be sent to take possession of Madeira.

We are happy to announce, that a letter from Lord Keith has been received in Edinburgh, which states that a squadron is ordered for the protection of the coast of Scotland immediately. The Gordon man of war, which sailed on Monday from Leith Roads, is returned with orders to remain.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

An arrival from Hamburg imports, that the proposal for a negotiation, which it states to have been made at the same time by Buonaparte and the Emperor of Russia, has been rejected by our Ministry. We are not amongst those who will give implicit credit, upon such authority, to the assertion that any negotiation has been offered at all to our government, and particularly by the Emperor of Russia; but we can have no hesitation in saying that if such a proposition has been made, it must have been done with a view only to insult and expose the weakness of our ministers. The Emperor of Russia must know, that the restoration of peace between France and this country, at the present moment, is next to an impossibility. Much must be borne by us, and much must be effected before it can be permitted to us to dream of the return of the blessings of tranquility.

We have received letters of the 1st inst. from Frankfort with a very important piece of intelligence, which we sincerely hope will soon be confirmed. They state briefly, that accounts had been received there of the bombardment of Toulon by the British fleet, under the command of Admiral Lord Nelson. The particulars were not fully known when the accounts came away, which only state generally, that it was most tremendous, and did immense damage, not only to the French vessels in that port, but to the works in the harbour.

It has been determined by the English merchants at Lisbon, that all the property belonging to the English shall be immediately embarked. Private letters brought by the Lisbon mail add, that the English Consul has given formal intimation to the merchants, that it would be necessary for them to look after their property, as it was much to be feared that the stay of the English would not be long. It is even said orders have arrived, to send out 2,000 ton of shipping for the removal of British property.

In addition to the intelligence which we some days since stated to have been received by government, respecting the enemy's preparations for the invasion of this country, it is said that they received advice on Saturday, of a part of the artillery destined for the enterprise having been actually shipped, and that the troops assembled on the coast were in perfect readiness to embark. In the neighbourhood of Boulogne there are reported to be no less than 100,000 troops, under the orders of Massena. In Holland the naval and military preparations are also in a very forward state, and the troops in Zealand alone amount to 20,000. The invasion is certainly to be attempted in different directions at the same time, and no time will be lost in carrying the insidious threat into execution. We wait the attack with anxiety,

but not with dread. Should any part of the enemy's force succeed in reaching our shores, we shall in that case be afforded an opportunity of bringing the question fairly to an issue, and proving to the world the vanity of the enemy's boast, that England is not able to contend single handed with France.

PARIS, October 5.

By the last letters from Madrid, we learn that a camp of 30,000 men is shortly to be formed in the environs of Valladolid. According to ulterior advices, this army will enter Portugal whenever the English effect a landing at Lisbon, or at any other point in that kingdom. The Portuguese Cabinet has hitherto refused it is said, to accede to the propositions which have been made to the French government.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

The Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser is indebted to Capt. Richards, of the ship Holland, who arrived at this port last evening in the short passage of 35 days from Liverpool, for a file of London papers to the 26th of Oct. inclusive, and Liverpool papers to the 18th.

Though 18 days later than our former advices from London, our readers will perceive that very few public occurrences of importance had happened, and that, no attempt had been made to carry the projected invasion of England into execution, though [if possible] the whole preparations were continued on both sides with increased activity.

We are informed that an embargo was ordered to be laid at Liverpool, on the 30th Oct. (the day after Capt. Richards sailed) on all vessels in that port. The nation were in arms, expecting hourly a visit from the French; no business was doing, manufactures were at a stand; and every appearance indicated a general apprehension that the situation of the country was drawing to an important crisis.

The Texel was blockaded by Sir Sid. Smith. We refer our readers to the intimated extracts for the most material articles of intelligence contained in the papers we have received.

London, October 21.

In the present state both of Spain and Portugal, government have very wisely determined not to suffer British ships to clear out for either of those kingdoms, at present, or at least, until a sufficient convoy is appointed. An order was accordingly sent yesterday to the custom house, to prohibit the clearing out of British vessels for any of the ports of Spain or Portugal, until a convoy should be appointed. A vessel which had cleared out was stopped.

Upon the block exchange this order was modified into an actual embargo, and the goods, which had raised upon the rumor we have mentioned above, declined about half per cent. It is evident that ministers have no long and sanguine expectations, if indeed they had any, that France will permit Spain or Portugal to be neutral. However reluctant those powers may be to enter into the war, and reluctant they must be, for they have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain; they are yoked to the wheels of the Continental car, and must follow his fortune.

We informed our readers a few days ago that orders had been sent to Plymouth to provide stores and provisions for four months, for the use of the fleet. It has been said that they are to bring away the persons and property of the English from Lisbon. They may be detained, however, for another service of no less importance. We decline alluding more particularly to the nature of it.

October 22.

Government has issued orders for increasing the coast of Ireland with light posts, as to England; they have also given directions for the equipment of a great number of small craft, to be employed under the command of Lord Gardner, for the defence of that part of the United Kingdom.

In consequence of the capture of 12 of the Lisbon Packets, orders have been sent down to Falmouth, that the Lisbon Packet which is now there, shall not sail until a brig is appointed to accompany her.

October 25.

We have been informed this morning that General Moresau has accepted the command of the expedition, and that Gen. Macdonald has been appointed second in command. It is said that the former is to command the division destined against England, and Macdonald the force to be sent against Ireland. Perhaps his name has not a little influenced Buonaparte in appointing him to the expedition. The nomination of Moresau will surprise most of our readers. They conceived, that he was swayed to the enterprise, and that a great degree of jealousy existed between him and Buonaparte; they were taught to believe, that he was even hostile to the continental government; and that his principles favored a monarchical constitution. However that may be, we have been informed, in a very positive manner, that he has consented to accept the command of the expedition.

Buonaparte may have been induced to appoint Moresau from a knowledge of the general opinion entertained here that the character of the latter is moderate and merciful. He knows full well the hatred in which the characters of such ruffians as Mollon and Augereau are held, and he may think that the appointment of Moresau may do away or diminish the impressions we have received with respect to the conduct and associates of the French soldiers.

For Moresau, his mother, and his wives, it is with good reason we are fully prepared. Ireland will be the present theatre, a formidable force, which is immediately to be introduced. Stores and ammunition to a considerable extent are forthwith to be sent, and the squadron of ships on the station is to be reinforced. Signal posts are to be erected all along the coast, and every necessary preparation to be made.

Now we are in a state of perfect preparation. Orders have been issued by the government for the immediate creation of five regiments, a regiment ten high, to be composed of various contingents, on the principal emplacements in justice.

A Morning Paper states that orders have been given, which are nearly completed, for the raising of a new Royal Standard of England, with which we are assured our Gracious Sovereign himself has declared his determination to take the field at the head of his armies, should the enemy succeed in making a landing in this country.

An American gentleman from Holland, reports that the French despatch brigades had previously related to us under their services for the invasion of England; and that in consequence of this they had been lost in the Banks of the Rhine as a mark of degradation.

We have already stated that Jersey is expected to be one of the first objects of the enemy's attack. Some frigates from the Downs, and three bomb vessels from Sheerness, have, within these few days, received orders to sail immediately for that island.

An express arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday morning early to the Custom House, and to Admiral Sir J. Colpoys, Bart. K. B. Port Admiral, to lay an embargo on all Spanish and Portuguese vessels bound to any port in Spain and Portugal. The necessary orders were immediately issued to all our cruisers and letters of marque. Of course a Spanish and Portuguese war is inevitable, to the great joy of all our jolly tars and Royal Mariners.

October 26.

On Saturday last it was rumoured in Dublin, upon the authority of letters from Ligo, Mayo, and Galway, that a French fleet had anchored in Mullowman Bay, near Sligo. It was even added that they had landed troops. In order to remove any alarm that might be created by this rumour, Mr. Wickam wrote a letter to the Lord Mayor, informing his Lordship that the supposed fleet was only a small force of three British men of war, which had anchored in the above bay.

Russel was tried on Wednesday at Carrickfergus, and after a trial which lasted the whole day, was found guilty, and ordered to be executed. He was executed on Friday.

Private advices from Holland, of a recent date, repeat the statement of the naval preparations in the ports of that country being in a very forward state, with the addition that a general embargo is hourly expected to take place; and expresses a confident opinion that the attempt to invade this country will very shortly be made.

The taking of the oaths of fidelity to the new government has occasioned considerable disturbance in the Canton of Berne. In the Commune d'Avergus, the greater part refused to take the oath. About 7 hours before the ceremony commenced, the people assembled in a tumultuous manner. A Mr. Egger pronounced the negative to the oath in his own name, and those of his adherents. The malcontents afterwards proceeded to the church, and declared, that till the rights of the Commune were secured, they could not take the oath of fidelity to government. This happened on the 2d September last, on the evening of which day they found means to introduce into the church a bottle of the essence of brimstone near the seat of the president, which filled it with a vapour so pestilential that no one could remain in it.

An order of the government of the Little Canton of Zurich, for the suspension of the criminal code of Helvetia, has occasioned a great sensation in Switzerland, and many members of the inferior council have protested against it.

Letters received from the Island of St. Helena by the country ship the Cambrian, lately arrived, say, that fresh disturbances have broken out at the Cape of Good Hope; and that the Governor, unable to reconcile the soldiery, had dispatched a vessel to the Isle of France, to represent the situation of the garrison to the Captain General of that Island. Numbers of the garrison are stated to have fled into the interior, and to have been engaged by Gaska, the Caffre King, to serve in his army, in a grand expedition which he meditates against the Chiefs residing near the great Fish River. The consequence of these desertions has been such as to induce the Council to issue orders to prevent any European from passing certain prescribed bounds, under pain of death. Provisions are extremely scarce at the Cape; and the cattle are generally driven off. The supply for the town is so scanty, and so unsteady, that the people are put under allowance. It is impossible to trace the origin of the discontents. Some allege it to be in the depravity of the soldiery; others to the imbecility of the government. The inhabitants are under the necessity of keeping guard at the several passes, to prevent further desertion. Several deserters have, however, been taken in the attempt.

The ships of war, upon the southern station of Ireland, none of whom are permitted to go more than six leagues from land, are the Thunderer, Majestic, Magnificent, and Ganget, 74 guns each, La Noire of 46 guns, Topaze 38, Apollo 36, Dryad 26, Euryalus 36, Galatea and Trent 32 guns each, Rosario 18, Argus and La Fleche 14, and two or three others.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, December 27, 1803.

In the House of Representatives of the U. States on the 9th inst. the FINAL QUESTION on agreeing to the AMENDMENT to the CONSTITUTION, as received from the Senate, without alteration, was taken by yeas and nays, which being called, the Speaker rose, and observed,—the yeas are 33, the nays 42, the Speaker votes in the affirmative, the amendment is consequently carried in the AFFIRMATIVE by a constitutional majority.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 12th inst. the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law was under discussion. A motion was made to postpone its further consideration to the next session, on which after much debate, the

question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and carried in the negative. Yeas 12—Nays 17. This we presume may be considered as an evidence of the probable success of the repealing bill in the Senate. [Nat. Intel.]

By a gentleman from Raleigh, we learn that on Tuesday last, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, his Excellency Governor Turner, received by express from the City of Washington, the Amendment to the Constitution respecting the election of a President and Vice-President, which he immediately laid before the Legislature. It passed two readings in the House of Commons and one in the Senate, the same day; and on Wednesday it was finally agreed to by both Houses.

From Raleigh, Dec. 19.

Francis Lock, Esq. of Salisbury, after ten ballottings, was on Friday, elected a Judge of the Superior Courts of this State, in the place of Judge Johnston, who resigned.

The bill before the General Assembly for raising a Revenue for the ensuing year, besides the usual tax on lands, town property, polls, &c. proposes a tax of 10l. on pedlars and 5 dollars on every store in the State.

The following letter, dated October 13, 1803, from Natchitoches, 300 miles up Red River, written by a gentleman who has explored that country and now resides there, was communicated to the Editor by the Hon. James Gilchrist, Esq. member of Congress from this district.

"The subject of the western limits of Louisiana excites here among the French and Spaniards considerable anxiety. Many suppose to begin at Cape Nord, which is near the mouth of Sabine River, and runs so as to include all the waters of Red River; but whether it is a straight or a curved line is another question: a straight line from Cape Nord to the head of Red River will include, I believe, the most beautiful country in America, now part of the Spanish province of Tachus, (spelled Taxes); for Red River, near the Lodd's nation (a friendly tribe of Indians,) about 100 miles above this post forks; the main branch of it, which is a very large river, runs in a direction near due E. and W. and is navigable 1000 miles; it rises in the mountains of Saint a Ta, the head branches nearly or quite interlock with the river Jeremino de Taos or Zana river, a large branch of river Grand or Bravo. At a little below its confluence with the river Grand, is situated the city of Saint a Ta, the capital of New-Mexico. This main branch of Red River crosses the heads at nearly right angles of the Sabine, Angelina or Snow River, Trinity, the Brous (or the Arms of God), the Colerado St. Antone, and Godelope rivers, which are generally from 3 to 500 miles long, and empty separately into the Gulph of Mexico, between Red River and river Grand; so that a right line from Cape Nord will extend nearly W. N. W. and cut across several of those rivers towards their heads, and include some of the finest countries in the world, abounding with rich prairies stocked with buffaloes, wild horses, moles, hogs, antelopes, &c. and no hostile Indians to contend with. But should the line be a curve, pursuing some water course until it arrives at the dividing ridge that divides the waters of Red River from the heads of those other before mentioned rivers, it will make an immense difference both in quantity and quality of land it will include. There does not appear (so far as I can learn) ever to have been any agreement between the governments of France and Spain before Louisiana was ceded to Spain, about the boundaries. Since it has all become Spanish the neighboring commandants came to some arrangement about their limits of jurisdiction between Tachus and Louisiana, but that can have no influence in settling the line. I suppose it must be an object of negotiation. The United States are in a condition to claim all that ever was considered Louisiana without relinquishing an inch. Some say, (among whom is Col. Hutchins) that Louisiana goes to River Grand, including St. Bernardo bay; and I hope the United States will lose nothing for want of claiming it. But Louisiana, at any rate, cannot be governed in one nor two states; it will be found in a triangular form, reaching as far north as 45, where it may be settled—beyond that is an unknown country. Between 29 and 45 we may call its length including 16 degrees of latitude, and from 45 north latitude on Mississippi along that latitudinal line to the western branches of Red River will be about as far. Reckoning 69 geographical miles to a degree, will make 1104 miles the length of two sides of that part of Louisiana that can be settled. The west side will be much longer, and from the river Aploch to Cape Nord, is nearly 400 miles on the Gulf of Mexico on a straight line which will comprehend nearly one

million of square miles, or 640 millions of acres, and a very large portion of it fit for cultivation.

"I believe the account here given is as nearly correct as the present state of the country will afford. The inhabitants, a few governmental tools excepted, are pleased with the change."

PRICES CURRENT the same as last week.

DIED, on Saturday last, Mr. ANDREW COOPER, of this town.

Port of Wilmington.

Entered since our last. Sloop Henry, Robinson, Bermuda. Sch'r Julia-Ann, Randlet, Guadeloupe. Ship Charlotte, Pearce, Providence, &c. Cleared.

Sch'r Favourite, Snow, Boston. Brig Sally, Jones, Bermuda. Sloop Blue Bird, Hawkins, N. York. Sloop Delight, Boone, do.

Will be Hired To the highest bidders, on Wednesday the 4th of January next, at the Big Bridge,

The Negroes belonging to the Estate of Thomas Moore, deceased. Notes With approved Security will be required. THOMAS HOWE, } Ex'rs. ROBERT HOWE, } December 27, 1803.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator to the estate of JAMES CAMOCK, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate of said James, to present them for payment within the time required by an act of Assembly, entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act concerning proving of Wills and granting Letters of Administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of Intestate's estates," otherwise they will be barred from recovering the same by the operation of said act.

All persons indebted by note, bond, or open account, to said estate, are required to make immediate payment. ROBERT CAMOCK, Admr. Wilmington, Dec. 27, 1803.

Will be Sold, ON Wednesday the 11th of January next, ALL the perishable Property of James Camock, deceased, consisting of a quantity of DRY GOODS,

Household Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—six months credit for all sums above forty shillings; purchasers giving bonds with approved security. ROBERT CAMOCK, Admr. Dec. 27, 1803.

FOR SALE, On the 5th of next month, on a Credit of Six Months,

13 Likely SLAVES, BELONGING to the late HENRY Hailey, dec.—And as soon thereafter as the administrator can attain it, all the other personal property of the deceased, consisting of Cattle, Hogs, Household Furniture, Farming Implements, &c. &c. By order of the administrator, C. WALKER, I. M. LEVY, Wilmington, Dec. 26, 1803.

NOTICE. THE subscriber has qualified as administrator upon the estate of HENRY HALSEY, late of New-Hanover County, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are required to exhibit the same within the time limited by act of Assembly, otherwise they will be barred of a recovery. C. WALKER. Wilmington, Dec. 24, 1803.

FOR SALE, A PARCEL of Land containing about seventeen hundred acres, in Bladen county, known by the name of the INDIAN WELLS, lying on both sides of the Northwest River, & adjoining the land of Mr. John Waddle. It abounds with Cypress and Oak timber, and there are three hundred acres of Low Lands well adapted to the culture of Corn. For terms apply to GEORGE LUCAS, October 18.