

They were received with a satisfaction every where, not agreeable to the conquerors of England in *pelleo*; even the proud warriors on our coast began to express a desire of rather negotiating with, than combating the shopkeepers, because they began to think from the intrigues of their Sovereign for a peace, that his means to destroy modern Carthage did not correspond with his desire. This has caused the paragraph in the *Moniteur*, denying what is very well known here, and which, a month ago, government did not conceal, that Mr. Livingston was sent *pour sonder le terrain*, "to sound the Cabinet," as Talleyrand himself said. But what confirms the particulars of the mission of Mr. Livingston is, that another neutral minister was asked to undertake it, but refused until he could obtain permission from his court; regarding as most politicians here do, these missions merely as intrigues, to lull England into a fatal security when the blow is intended to be struck.

The following are the expressions employed in the extraordinary Protest of the Count de Lille, against all that has been done, and is doing, in France, since the union of the States General:

PROTEST OF THE COUNT DE LILLE.

Warsaw, June 6, 1804.

"In assuming the title of Emperor, and attempting to render it hereditary in his family, Bonaparte has put the seal to his usurpation. This new act of revolution where every thing from its origin has been null and void, cannot weaken my rights; but being accountable for my conduct to all Sovereigns, whose rights are not less injured than mine, and whose thrones are shaken by the dangerous principles which the Senate of Paris has dared to publish—accountable to France; to my family, and to my own honor, I should consider myself as betraying the common cause, were I to keep silent on this occasion. I declare then, after having renewed my protestations against all the illegal acts which, from the opening of the States General of France, have led to the alarming crisis in which France and Europe are now involved—I declare in the presence of all the Sovereigns, that far from acknowledging the imperial title that Bonaparte has received from a Body which has no a legitimate existence, I protest as well against that title as all the subsequent acts to which it may give birth."

LONDON, July 12.

A letter from Paris of the 24th, received in London states that an air of mystery seems to pervade every public undertaking in that city. General Moreau it seems embarked from Perpignan for America, and this only a few days after he had been permitted to furnish his apartments in the Temple according to his own taste. A number of persons arrested in February last, as a measure of public safety, have only recovered their liberty upon condition of fixing their residence at certain places, under the inspection of the Police.

The Senators Le Fevre and St. Suzette, who both have served under Moreau negotiated between him and Bonaparte, and caused the former, who, since his condemnation has shewn more character than he did before, to accept of the offer to go to America, with the value of all his property, and an annuity of 100,000 livres. He declined the place of Governor in the Isle of France, saying he would never acknowledge Bonaparte as an Emperor, or serve under him as such. Madame Moreau on account of the tender age of her child, was desired to remain in France 12 months longer, but she accompanied her husband, and many think she will embark with him. Her mother remains yet at Paris, employed in disposing of their property. It is said that Bonaparte intends to purchase Moreau's country seat, Greshois, for his brother Louis. The Tribune Moreau, and all the other members of Moreau's family, will settle in North America. It is even said that several Generals, as Souham, Macdonald, Lecourbe, and others, intend to join their friend Moreau, in the United States.

Accounts from Admiral Cornwallis, off Beest, were received in town yesterday; they are dated the 14th instant, at which time the enemy had made no fresh preparations to put to sea.

NORFOLK, August 27.

The following has been handed us from a respectable source, and we are authorized to say may be depended on.

EXTRACT

Of a letter from Madrid to an American house in Cadiz, received by the ship Shepherdess, capt. Wills, dated

Madrid, July 6, 1804.

"I take up my pen to inform you that such is the state of things between the two Governments, that there is more than a probability that a war must ensue. In fact such is the situation of things, that one or the other government must recede; and it is on such points that the American government *neither can, and have declared they never will recede from*. Our Minister has called for a final answer on Tuesday, and if not favorable, means to demand his passports and quit the country.

"He is in fact making every preparation for his departure. He intends notifying our Commercial Agents next week of the state of things, if nothing more favorable occurs."

The convention which it is said the court of Madrid have refused to ratify, was made on the 11th of August, 1802. It was intended to make arrangements for settling and

paying the debts due by the Spaniards for captures of our vessels, made during their war with France. By an act of the last congress passed on the 16th of March, 1804, an appropriation is made for carrying this convention into effect. After providing for the compensation of the American commissioners and of an agent authorised to support the claims of our citizens before the board, this act concludes by saying that "it shall take effect and be in force from and after the day when the exchange of ratifications of the said convention shall be made." It now appears that Spain has refused to ratify it on her part. Whether this be the only source of contention between the two countries, it is difficult to determine. There probably exists a new difficulty and a greater difference in adjusting the eastern boundary of Louisiana. It is well known that Spain wishes to limit this new acquisition by the Mississippi; asserting that the whole tract of country to the east of the river belongs to them under the name of the Floridas. We again contend that the eastern boundary of Louisiana is formed by the Perdido river.

We, therefore, have a right to demand that this convention should be complied with, and that this boundary should be thus adjusted. Spain is probably willing to do neither the one nor the other. At all events she will be willing to give up the one, if we will give up the other. Perhaps, therefore, she has withdrawn her ratification of the convention until she can make us acquiesce in her assumption of the western boundary of Florida. May not this be the real spring of her refusal and of mutual contention.

[Enquire.]

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

DISCONTENT IN LOUISIANA.

We some days ago laid before our readers an extract of a letter from New-Orleans representing certain subjects which were to become the grounds of a remonstrance to congress. Letters and papers to a subsequent date to the extract, confirm it in all its particulars, and furnish us with the proceedings of the subject. A second meeting of the inhabitants was held on the 11th July, at which J. Etienne Bourc acted as President, and Mr. Robelot as secretary. The President a chairman of the committee previously appointed to draft the remonstrance, addressed the meeting in a speech of some length, inciting his hearers to unanimity, and perseverance in the measures they were pursuing. Several resolutions were then adopted; one, authorising a committee to distribute the remonstrance throughout the country, and to obtain to it the names of all the inhabitants friendly to its object; another calling on the subscribers for a voluntary contribution to defray the expenses of the deputies who were to bear the representation to Congress.

A ballot also took place for the most suitable characters for the mission; upon which it appeared that M. Derbigny had 111 votes, M. Desrehar 108, and M. Saure 57, & were accordingly declared elected.

The committee of remonstrance again addressed the meeting.

This address consisted principally of a sketch of the duties expected to be performed by the deputies. It begins by saying, "on the issue of their embassy depends principally the future destiny of our country;" and then observes "not that we expect that our committee will be admitted into the august presence of congress to plead the cause of their fellow-citizens; for this we cannot pretend to hope. But in the particular circles where they will find members of the legislature, they will have to answer questions, to discuss their rights, and to prove that they are legitimate." Hence they infer the necessity of the deputies being men of talents, and possessing extensive political information. They should also, it is observed, be men without affectation or presumption. "for" says the committee, "remember that they are to appear in the presence of the First Magistrate of America, an illustrious sage, a philosopher, a legislator, a distinguished statesman, who will judge agreeably to strict policy, and whose modesty would be wounded, and not flattered, by the appearance of show or arrogance."

Such is the nature of the proceedings of Mr. Jefferson's newly adopted brethren. It does not appear that many of the Americans of New-Orleans either join in or approve them. As far as the publications go, the measure has originated, and is supported exclusively by Frenchmen. What will be the issue of the remonstrance, cannot now be conjectured. This, however, must be evident to every man's senses, that unless Mr. Jefferson acts on this occasion, with more than his ordinary prudence and firmness, he will be precipitated into a labyrinth of difficulties, ruinous to himself, and highly injurious to the country.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1804.

The Mails, due on Sunday evening, had not arrived when this paper was put to press.

It is reported that the Yellow-Fever is prevalent on board a fleet of British ships at New-Provident.

It is remarkable (says a New-Jersey paper of the 21st of August) that while we have been drenched with copious and almost incessant rains, mostly accompanied by easterly and north easterly winds, which are generally thought to be extensive, the state of

Virginia appears to be suffering from a severe drought.

This paragraph might have included N. Carolina, for the Crops of this state, it is supposed never suffered more for want of rain than they have done this season. In many parts, they will scarcely be worth gathering; and in all greatly deficient.

[Rel. Reg.]

Our minister at France, Mr. Livingston, has forwarded letters to the President of the American Academy of Arts, by which it appears that the Emperor Bonaparte, Denon (whose travels in Egypt are well known) and Barbe Marbois, formerly minister from France to this country, have become honorary members of this Institution.

A gentleman lately from Spain informs, that throughout the interior of that country the greatest scarcity of provisions prevailed. So extreme was it at Madrid, in the month of June, that a royal order was issued ordering all the inhabitants who had not resided there for ten years to leave the city immediately. This distressing circumstance was occasioned by the failure of the last crops.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated June 6, 1804.

Our prints will inform you that the report of the committee respecting the *Corra Laws* has not yet been taken fully into consideration; and it is doubted by many whether any thing will be done this session. We suppose that those who are interested for Ireland in particular, will contend for some better encouragement to the Agriculture of that Kingdom, and the importation of Grain from the west to Great-Britain at a lower averaged price than that proposed. The price of grain seems to be looking upwards; yet the demand is large. It has just come to our knowledge that the orders in Council, which were heretofore granted immediately on application, for the admission to entry, for home consumption, in this country of certain goods imported in American and other foreign vessels have been refused; and in which refusal, our government may persist. We think it may be useful to you to be apprised of this."

Kentucky Elections.

Colonel Christopher Greenup is elected Governor without opposition.

Colonel Sanford, General Walton, and John Boyle, Esq. were re-elected to Congress without opposition. Capt. Fowler and Major Redinger, in the 5th and 6th districts, are certainly re-elected by large majorities.

[Rel. Reg.]

The repeal of the law for opening the ports for the admission of negroes, is now talked of, not upon surmise, but something approaching to certainty. The mischiefs which that ill-advised measure has already done to the commercial part of the community is incalculable, and is so far from being balanced by any advantage on the part of the agriculturist, that its repeal cannot be too soon. In fact, the benefit the planter may be supposed to derive from the increased quantity of produce, will be greatly diminished by the reduction in the price, which must necessarily follow a glut at market, and will not in all probability balance the interest of the purchase money, and the maintenance and clothing of the additional hands. On the other hand it has so entirely absorbed—we should rather say *engulphed*, the cash of the country; that it is to say, taken it out of its fair course of circulation, that the sinews of commerce are palsied, and, if the cause were to continue, must perish. The planter buys slaves with the cash which would otherwise go to the merchant for his supply of European, India, and other foreign productions; the merchant, of course, is disabled from making punctual payments; paper currency stagnates for want of money to keep the head of the fountain running; and thus credit the life and soul of commercial prosperity, is destroyed. From this injury to particulars, the general credit and reputation of the whole country is so much suspended, that nothing but time, and great prosperity can restore it again to its place, or put it back into its customary course. These evils begin to be seen, and being backed by many other circumstances and opinions derived from other states, will, it is said, certainly lead to the desired repeal as soon as the legislature of the state shall meet.

[Charleston Courier.]

The United States Gun Boat, No. 1, commanded by Lieutenant Lovatt, arrived in this port yesterday, from Hampton Roads. This is one of the vessels announced some time ago, as intended for the protection of our Southern Coast. She is rigged like a cutter, and mounts a 32 pounder on a side on her bow, and two six pounders as stern chasers. She draws only three and a half feet water, and is said to sail remarkably fast. She has now on board 45 men exclusive of officers, which is her full complement.

[Charleston Times.]

While the extent of the Globe, and the knowledge of its Inhabitants engage the enquiries, and the pursuits of many adventurers, the knowledge of its Laws is not forgotten by those who have less opportunity to visit its distant parts or to discover unknown regions. The Great Kirwan has favored the world by a valuable communication of 238 pages upon the Variation of the Atmosphere, in the transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. We can only notice his prognostics as they result from the experience of one of the

most correct observers of the atmosphere, when the barometer falls, and the hygrometer rises, rain is announced. When the barometer rises and the hygrometer falls, we may expect fair weather, if further changes do not appear in these instruments, as sometimes they suddenly do. If the barometer falls & the hygrometer also, windy weather will probably follow—particularly if the barometer falls much below its natural height. Again, in the morning the hygrometer is generally higher than at noon, by reason of the difference of the temperature; but if it stands lower at noon in a greater proportion than the difference of temperature demands, it prognosticates fair weather. On the contrary, if at noon it be higher than it stood in the morning, rain may be expected. To foresee the rise or fall of the barometer in the day time, observe it at seven o'clock in the morning, & afterwards at nine and at ten. If it remains steady, its next motion will probably be downwards. So also if it falls within that interval of time, the probability is, that it will sink still lower. But if it rises within that interval the changes of a greater rise or of a greater fall are equal. Again observe the barometer at one in the afternoon, and again at three; if it remains unmoved, it is probable that it will rise, but if it has fallen, the changes of a further rise or fall are equal.

[Salem Reg.]

As civilization has always been assisted by religious institutions, it is a pleasure to reflect on their success, especially with such a portion of the human race, as from various causes have profited little from the civilization of mankind. A late history of the African Church in Georgia assures us that a Preacher of the African race formed a Church in 1788. That a second Church sprung from the first in 1802, having 200 members, baptised by immersion. That a third was formed in 1803 with 250 members, leaving still in Savannah with the first Church 400 members introduced by adult baptism. They have three services every Sunday, and have the communion administered quarterly, and on all such occasions, for the three last years, have admitted from 10 to 64 new members. Some of them are advancing their secular interest, and do preserve a great worthiness of character in the business of life. We are rich in the hopes of mankind.

The use of the Olive Oil upon the surface of the skin to prevent the Yellow-Fever, and to check its violence, has been mentioned. Perhaps we may discover some reason to justify the prevailing use of it among the eastern nations, even in remote antiquity.—*It*.

The importance of Louisiana interests the public mind in every discovery which relates to the country itself, or the parts of North-America adjacent to it. We have seen only the first part of Mr. Dinbar's communications on the subject of the Mississippi but we find it contains original and useful information. The Mississippi is supposed by its branches to extend upon 20 degrees of latitude, by 30 of longitude, and therefore must have higher claims to notice than any river of North-America. Supplied with streams from such extensive regions, it may reasonably be expected that its waters must remain swollen for a long time, and it is found that its foundations continue for nearly half the year, from January to June. At Natchez, or nearly 400 miles from its mouth, the known rise of the waters is calculated at 30 feet, though this does not happen in the same degree every year. At 200 miles from its mouth, the same rise has been observed, and at 100 miles, near New-Orleans, the rise is about 12 feet, from the many discharges which the river has into the Bay of Mexico. The observations have satisfied the settlers that no exact calculations can be made for every year, and only upon a more perfect knowledge of the sources of these waters can more accurate calculations be made. The inhabitants on the banks find it necessary to elevate their embankments against the river, though they do not find any continued over-flowings, which make the same cautions necessary every year. During the swell of the river, the waters appear turbid. Much of this appearance is attributed to the falling of the banks. A disruption at Point Coupee has cut, it is said, ten leagues, and another at the Homochito has formed an island of seven leagues in circuit, and a similar effect has been produced at Yazoo. The observations of this enquirer, who is now engaged in these researches, have been for 27 years, and from these we may expect great assistance in future discoveries. A letter from Natchez in May, exhibits a route to the Chickasaw Bluffs and thence between St. Francis and the Mississippi, as far as New-Madrid and Cape Girardeau. By this traveller we are assured that some good bottom lands are on the Yazoo. That in going to New-Madrid in winter he avoided an easterly course on account of the hills, and a westerly course on account of the swamps, and passed by Cumberland river. That 80 miles below New-Madrid, at the settlement and bridge 12 miles from little Prarie, on the Mississippi, he found a large tract of rich soil, of which he took particular notice, from the disappointment he felt, having expected no lands fit for settlements near the Mississippi. He expects that the district of New-Madrid will soon be in a very flourishing situation. From the town towards St. Louis he found the country beautiful, and a rich champaign for 40 miles. Near Cape Girardeau he found the district hilly, but the lands valuable being supplied with springs fit for wheat, tobacco, corn and grass. A few families had settled near the mouth of St. Francis, and the country near was hilly, but