

try; and if they had returned, the freedom of the English trade would not have been the greater. It may be said, that Prussia has not only shut the ports of the Elbe and the Weser, as they were by the French, but that the occupation was made in the name of the king, and in the same form as if he was determined to annex this fine province to his vast monarchy. However, there is nothing to prove that this was the intention of Prussia; and it is very possible, that the cession of Cleves, Anspach, and Neufchatel may relate to some other principles of arrangement, since the population of all the three does not equal a fifth of the population of Hanover. Some discussion, therefore, might have taken place between Prussia and England; and the wisest course would have been, not to have begun by declaring war.—Supposing occupation to be equal to final incorporation. England, instead of avoiding that consequence, makes it more certain, for whatever losses the Prussian trade may experience during two or three years war, she will be indemnified by the more considerable loss which the trade of the enemy will sustain; and England submits to these losses for an interest which the English nation has always disowned. It has always considered Hanover as a foreign property, solely belonging to the house of Brunswick. How happens it that it has so suddenly changed its principles in this respect?

"It appears that M. Schimmelpenninck, the grand pensionary of Holland, has entirely lost his sight. Who is to be his successor? What effect will be produced by this change in the magistracy? These questions excite the attention and anxiety of the Dutch, who are sincerely attached to the country. It is well known, that the emperor never gave any positive sanction to the late changes in the constitution of that country, and he said, on that occasion, that the prosperity and liberty of nations could only be assured by two modes of government—either a tempered and constitutional monarchy, or a republic constituted according to the theory of liberty, and which should be the true organ of the public will. All nations cannot, with safety, leave to the people the choice of their representatives; and when a nation has to apprehend the effects of assembling the people; when the advantages which it expects are less than the inconveniences which it foresees; such a nation, which cannot find a protection under a republican form of government, has recourse to the principles of a good and prudent monarch. Under the present constitution of Holland, the grand pensionary has more power than the king has in England—he has even more than the Emperor has in France, or any other sovereign has in any other country; and, what is without example in a republic, their high mightinesses, or the representative and legislative bodies have been nominated by the grand pensionary. The defect of this constitution cannot escape the observation of the sagacious. That cannot be called a republic, where the representative and legislative bodies are not nominated by the electors; and if there be any fear of the electors, it will be best to renounce at once the republican form of government. A government which neither having the advantages of a republic, nor of a monarchy, combines all the inconveniences of both, should not be absolutely prescribed. Such being the situation of Holland, she must be a gainer by any changes that she may make in her constitution. If the land holders, the merchants, the enlightened men, are of opinion that they can have a representation made by the choice of the people without distinction of classes or religion, they will create a system much more proper than the present one.—If that be not their opinion, and they think it necessary to have recourse to a constitutional monarchy, they will do that which will be more advantageous to their country than the preservation of their existing constitution can be.—It is their duty to examine their situation, to judge of the circumstances in which they are placed, and to choose between the two systems that which is best suited to them, and the most likely to establish, on a sound foundation, the public prosperity and liberty.

"Bavaria has taken possession of the margravate of Anspach, and has ceded to France the duchy of Berg, which, united with that of Cleves, is settled upon prince Joachim, the grand admiral of the empire.—Wesel is a strong fortress on our frontiers. The duchy of Cleves, gives us an advantageous point of contract with Holland; and France, for the future, will only find on the right bank of the Rhine, princes who are allied by blood to the imperial family.

"General Oudinot has taken possession of the countries of Neufchatel and Valengin. He found those countries loaded with English merchandise, heaped there by the merchants of Switzerland, and principally by those of Basle. Of these the French army has taken to the amount of many millions: all the banks of the lakes of Neufchatel were covered with French manufactures. This circumstance justifies all the prohibitory measures which may be taken with regard to Switzerland. That country is little more at this moment than a warehouse for English goods. When it shall be cleared of these manufactures, we shall perhaps have the means of giving a new check to our enemy. Is it not the landman who was not a soldier, and who is exposed to the arms of the enemy? Will he protect Basle from the French arms? Does this smuggling carried on by his eyes, suppose that if the French consi-

der these depots of prohibited goods so publicly made, and to such great extent, a real act of hostility—if the French government multiplies prohibitory laws between Switzerland, France, and Italy, will not the landman be the course of it? and will not all the complaints that the Swiss may make be unjust and ill-founded.

"Dalmatia is occupied by the French army. It is separated from the mouth of the Cattaro by the republic of Ragusa: the country is mountainous, and the roads are bad. The French troops have arrived at Ragusa, when the fort of Castle Nuovo was delivered to 300 Russians by general Brady, who commanded 2000 Austrians. This general, whose ancestors were English, has been wanting in respect to France, and has betrayed his master. Upon receiving this information, marshal Berthier gave orders that Brannau which defends the frontier of the Inn, and which was to have been given up on the 1st of April, should not be restored, and that it should be again garrisoned. The division of the grand army which was on its way to France, has halted. The prisoners of war that were to have been sent back to Germany have been detained until further orders, in the places at which they were.

"This outrage offered by Russia to the Austrian flag and arms, is the more inconceivable, because the Russians at Corfu draw their provisions from the ports of Trieste and Fiume, a free communication with which has not yet been prohibited. The court of Vienna has ordered, that gen. Brady should be arrested and tried!!! It has expressed its dissatisfaction to Russia. It will cause Castle Nuovo, and the mouths of the Cattaro, to be delivered up to France, without having occasion to reply, by arms, to this act of hostility.

"The Russians have evacuated Hanover, and returned home. The army which the emperor Alexander commanded has also returned to Russia. After all the losses which it sustained it is very natural that it should repair them by recruiting. A part of the troops which were at Corfu have returned to the Bosphorus with general Lacy. A considerable part of those that were in Poland are marching towards Chocim and the Crimea.

The illusion, with respect to the Russian armies, is no more. The French army which, in two months, dissipated the third coalition, was then only on the peace establishment: at the end of the three months, which have since elapsed, it finds itself on the war establishment. It had nothing to fear from all the force of Europe, but no person will be able to form a fourth coalition—England knows full well that it would be money thrown away. She reflects with terror, that the first coalition, which lasted five years, made France mistress of Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, and all the Cisalpine country—that the second coalition, which lasted two years, gave to France Piedmont and Switzerland—that the third, which only lasted three months, gave her Venice, Naples, Genoa—that the least she could expect from a fourth coalition would be Trieste and Fiume, and the eternal exclusion of the English from all the ports of Europe. Russia, recovered from the vain illusion by which she was deceived, well knows what thirty millions of people scattered over an immense territory, and under the necessity of opposing the Prussians, Turks, and Tartars, can do nothing against 40 millions of Frenchmen united on the same platform, brave, active, and intelligent, and more capable of conquering Russia than the Russians are of conquering France.

"English, Russian, and Sardinian envoys, and a knot of malcontents from all the countries in the world, had fixed on Rome as the centre of their machinations. The emperor required that they should be driven from thence—and that a sovereign, placed in his empire, should do nothing contrary to the safety of the armies of Naples and Italy.—The first care of an army should always be, not to allow itself to be surrounded either by spies, or those who encourage desertion. This demand gave rise to many consistories, when the persons, who were the object of it did justice to themselves, and all evacuated Rome.

"The kingdom of Naples is entirely conquered. The French troops are at Reggio, at Otranto, and at Tarentum. Only a small body of the Neapolitan troops could embark and reach Sicily. That island is defended by 4500 English. The presence of such enemies, is an additional inducement for the French to go there. Gaeta, an insignificant fortress, with a garrison of 1600 men, is besieged.

"The victory of Austerlitz has produced as much sensation at Constantinople as at Paris. The exultation there was sincere and universal. The government of the Porte is neither ignorant nor sold. There may at Constantinople, be some traitors, but they are not numerous; whilst, on the contrary, the multiplied measures of Russia, for sapping the foundation of this vast empire, have not escaped the notice of the real Ottomans. They are not ignorant, that the protection of France can alone be sufficient for the Porte, and that France is the only power interested in protecting her. The victory of the French in Dalmatia has inspired them with the liveliest joy. The emperor Napoleon has been acknowledged emperor. The Porte knows very well that its treaty with Russia was extorted, and that it is rather a treaty between a despotic prince and his vassal, than between sovereign and sovereign; that it is not the French who have excited the Greeks and Servians to insurrection; whose ships of war are anchored before Constantinople; and

who are continually creating commotions in the Morea. This new attitude of the Porte has produced much uneasiness at St. Petersburg; and if the Porte shall be roused to acts of energy against Russia, there will not be found between those two powers, the great differences that may be supposed. The mussulman is brave, and were he but directed and assisted, he would triumph over the Muscovite militia. It is not probable that the Porte will wish to go to war; but she has a right to reserve her independence, and to wish for protection from the insults of M. Italski, every proceeding of whom, when he communicates with the divan, is calculated to excite hatred and indignation.

"We intend to collect in this way, every month, information of what is passing; and to throw some light into the labyrinth of false reports, by which the lawful speculations of fair and honest merchants may be injured."

NEW-YORK, June 9.

The following authentic information relating to the expedition under Gen. Miranda, we have received from a person of high respectability.—The remarks respecting our government, are rather severe, but we give them at the request of the writer, without answering for their correctness.

"MIRANDA.—The reports concerning Miranda have been so various and contradictory, that truth is scarcely perceptible in the midst of these confused accounts. We will therefore endeavour to state such facts for the public information as may be considered correct.

"It is well known, that Miranda proceeded from Jaquemel, to the little island of Aruba, situated a small distance to leeward of Curacao.—He left it about the 15th April, with the *Leander* and his two schooners, and was attempting a landing towards the province of Coro, where his little squadron fell in with two Spanish privateers, one of 14, the other of 12 guns, fitted out at Laquira by the Government of Carracas.—The *Leander* after attempting to engage the stoutest suddenly withdrew from the contest, crowded sail and escaped. The schooners were left to their own fate, and after a trifling resistance, struck their colours to the smallest of the Spanish privateers. Two young Spaniards, who were on board of one of the schooners, anticipating their inevitable fate, threw themselves overboard and were drowned; the remainder were taken and carried into Porto Cavello, where they are lodged in jail. Some of the leading men, young Smith among them, were immediately ordered up to Carracas.

"The schooners were entirely laden with ammunition of all kinds, and a considerable number of proclamations, in the Spanish Language from Miranda's press, conceived in terms well calculated for their object, to inflame the minds of the Spanish Colonists.

"The fate of the adventurers taken must be lamented indeed; their criminal rashness will carry many of them to the block, as the Spanish government considers it in no other light than piracy! The blood which very likely is already spilt cannot but fall on the heads of the abettors and promoters of this marauding Expedition in this Country.

"It would have been much to be wished for, that no suspicions should have appeared against our government in the scandalous affair, but if the circumstances stated in Mr. Ogden's memorial to Congress, as far as they relate both to the President and Mr. Madison prove correct, the consequences for the Country in general, and many families in particular, will be too serious to be overlooked, and they should answer not only for all the mischief, but also for the stain thrown on our Government and National Character. No great sagacity is requisite to anticipate that Spain and France will call upon us for some millions of dollars by way of compensation, and we shall be indebted for this new blessing to our virtuous and philosophico-economical Administration."

MASSACRE AT CAPE FRANCOIS.

We learn from captain Dodge of the sch'r Mary-Ann, who arrived here yesterday, in sixteen days from Cape Francois, that on the 14th and 15th of May, a general massacre of all the remaining white inhabitants of Cape Francois took place, and it was said, generally, throughout that part of this ill-fated island under the dominion of Dessalines. The particulars of this tragical event are briefly these:

Some time previous to the 14th of May, the greater part of the white French inhabitants of Cape Francois, were ordered under some pretence to a fort about 3 leagues from the town, and there confined. On the night of the 14th the residue of these unfortunate people amounting to about 150, were strangled in their beds, by order of the Emperor; the blood-thirsty villains, not content with this, they plunged their bayonets in their bodies—mangling them in a horrid manner.—They then plundered the houses of those unfortunate people, who had thus fallen victims to the avarice and cruelty of the black Emperor. On the 15th it was reported at the Cape, that those of the inhabitants, who had been sent to the fort, had been put to death in the most cruel manner, and their dead bodies treated with the greatest indignity.

SEA ROBBERS.

A few days since we stated, that Whitty, the murderer of JOHN PIRACE, had again made his appearance off Sandy Hook, and that he had recommenced his piratical depredations on our commerce by the seizure of two valuable ships belonging to this port. We have since been informed that the ship *Hope*, also of this port, was seized last Thursday afternoon, by the same blood-thirsty ruffian, whose hands are yet stained with the blood of

Pierce & sent to Halifax. Not a single vessel is permitted to pass without molestation—even coasters are interrupted and treated with every species of indignity and violence; but his insolence to capt. Wheeler, of the brig *Canton*, from Savannah, is without a parallel; not satisfied with detaining capt. W. upwards of two hours and a half, Whitty had the audacity to DEMAND MONEY for the twenty-six shot he had fired to bring the *Canton* to. This insolent demand of the authorised PIRATE was however firmly resisted by capt. Wheeler, who after undergoing many indignities, was at length permitted to proceed.

[N. York D. Adv.]

The New-York Gazette of the 7th instant, says, "the ship *Hope*, Dyer, of Baltimore, from the city of St. Domingo, was captured on Thursday evening last by the ship *Leander* and sent to Halifax. The *Herkimer*, bound into New-York, from the coast of Peru, and the *Eliza Ann*, from Bourdeaux, was also captured."

Capt. Pratt, arrived at New-York on the 3d inst. from St. Thomas, informs, that two days before he sailed, information was received of four French frigates having taken possession of Porto Rico.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1806.

COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting of one of the Subscribers to the State Bank of North-Carolina held at Rouly Poyly on the 20th inst. the said subscriber in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, nemine contra dicente, (that is to say unanimously), That the Subscribers to said Bank residents of the State of Virginia, do meet at the State-House at the City of Richmond in said State, on the 34th day of July next, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors of said Bank for that State.

Resolved almost unanimously, That the subscribers to said Bank residents of the State of South-Carolina, do meet at the City of Columbia, in said State, on the 38th day of August next, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors of said Bank for the State of South-Carolina.

Resolved unanimously, That the Subscribers to said Bank residents of the State of North-Carolina, do meet when, and where they please and for any purpose they may think proper and beneficial to themselves.

Resolved by the Chairman, That it is absolutely necessary that the entire Stock of the Banks of Cape-Fear and Newbern be bought up for the use of said Bank of N. Carolina.

Resolved, ten votes only dissentient, That it would be proper and expedient to have one Branch of said Bank established at or near Tombigby and one other Branch of said Bank established at the City of New-Orleans.

Resolved unanimously, That it is a dam'd hard matter to procure the shares of said Bank to be filled up.

By order of said Chairman,
Ibid, Sec'y.

The following observations are copied from a London paper of the 11th of April, and indicate the distress which the commercial world is exposed to from the measures which have lately been adopted in Europe.

CONTINENTAL TRADE.

A large number of ships, loaded with British property for Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, have for some time past been detained by contrary winds; the embargo now puts a further stop to their sailing.

In goods shipped for British account, the loss and inconvenience arising from this detention, of course falls solely on the British merchant. Of that proportion shipped for foreign account, we may reckon that not above one-fourth, or at most one third, is paid for by the merchants abroad; the difference consequently again falls upon the British merchant; and under the present circumstances no house abroad will naturally either remit or accept one shilling more for goods not arrived. It is even more than probable that a law may be passed by the Prussian government to prevent the payment of bills drawn from Great-Britain.

As we must look to France for the cause of our differences with Prussia, it is to be feared they will not be very speedily settled; and the immediate adoption of a plan to preserve the merchandise shipped, and assist the merchant whose property is thus suddenly taken out of his reach, claims the serious attention of those who are now at the helm of affairs, to prevent those dreadful calamities which threaten the mercantile interest at large, if no measure for relief is taken.

It is suggested, as the most advisable plan, to warehouse under the king's lock, all the cargoes detained here; the custom-house to allow the same drawbacks and bounties as if the goods were actually exported, and government to grant a loan in Exchequer Bills, of one-half to two-thirds of the value upon all such goods as can be proved to be bona fide British property, viz—against which the shipper has received no value whatever.

The management and investigation of this concern it would be necessary to leave to a committee of respectable merchants; and though the task of ascertaining the property might be difficult, it is of the first importance for the welfare of the country that some plan should be speedily adopted to prevent stoppages and failures, which must otherwise be the consequence of the detention of British property here as well as abroad.