We have received a Bordeaux paper of the 30th of December, from which we extract the following state papers, perhaps more correctly translated than they have heretofore appeared. *Nat. Intel.*

FRENCH EMPIRE.

Paris, 26th December, 1810.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, to the Counsellor of State, President of the Council of Prizes.

Paris, 25th December 1810.

MR. PRESIDENT—The Minister of foreign relations, by order of his Majesty the emperor and king, addressed on the 5th August last, to the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, a note containing the following words:

"I am authorized to declare to you that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that after the first of November, their effects will cease, it being well understood, that in consequence of this declaration, the English will revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade, which they wished to establish, or that the United States, in conformity to the act you have just communicated, will cause their rights to be respected by the English."

After the communication of this note, the President of the United States issued, on the 2d of November, a proclamation to announce the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and declares that in consequence thereof all the restrictions imposed by the act of the 1st May will cease with respect to France and her dependencies; on the same day the Treasury Department addressed a circular to all the Collectors of the customs of the U. States which enjoins them to admit into the ports and waters of the U. States armed French vessels, prescribes to them to apply after the 2d of February next, to English vessels of every description and to productions arising from the soil and industry, or commerce of England and her dependencies, the law which prohibits all commercial relation, if at that period the revocation of the English orders in council and of all the acts violating the neutrality of the U. States should not be announced by the Treasury Department.

In consequence of this engagement entered into by the government of the U. States, to cause their rights to be respected, His Majesty orders that all the causes that may be pending in the Council of Prizes of captures of American vessels, made after the first of Nov. and those that may in future be bro't before it, shall not be judged according to the principles of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, but that they shall remain in statu quo; the vessels taken or seized to remain only in a state of sequestration and the rights of the proprietors being reserved for them until the 2d of February next, the period at which the U. States, having fulfilled the engagements to cause their rights to be respected, the said captures shall be declared null by the Council, and the American vessels restored together with their cargoes to their proprietors.

Receive, Mr. President, the new assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF MASSA.

Copy of a letter from the Minister of Finance to the Count of Sussy, Counsellor of State, Director General of the Customs, dated Dec. 25th, 1810.

"On the 5th of last August, the minister of foreign relations wrote to Mr. Armstrong, minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were revoked, and that after the 1st of November, their effects would cease; it being well understood, that in consequence of this declaration the English would revoke their Orders in Council and renounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish; or that the U. States, in conformity to the act communicated, should cause their rights to be respected by the English.

On the communication of this note, the President of the U. States issued on the 2d of November a proclamation, which announces the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and which declares that in consequence thereof all the restrictions imposed by the act of 1st May, 1809, should cease with respect to France and her dependencies.

The same day, the Treasury Department addressed to the Collectors of the customs of the U. S. a circular, which prescribes to them to admit into the ports and waters of the U. States armed French vessels and enjoins them to apply, after the 2d February next, the law of the 1st May 1809, prohibiting all commercial relation to English vessels of every description as well as to productions of the soil, industry, or commerce of England and her dependencies.

His Majesty having seen in these two pieces the enunciation of the measures which the Americans purpose taking on the 2d February next to cause their rights to be respected, has ordered me to inform you that the Berlin and Milan decrees must not be applied to any American vessels that have entered our ports since the 1st November or may enter in future; and that those which have been sequestered as being in contravention of these decrees, must be the object of a special report.

On the 2d of February I shall acquaint you with the intentions of the Emperor with regard to the definitive measures to be taken for distinguishing and favoring the American navigation.

I have the honor to salute you.

The Minister of Finance.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF GAETE.

The following, from a New Orleans paper of January 17, is the most circumstantial account of the movements in suppressing the late insurrection, in that territory, that we have seen. *American.*

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.

"It is very difficult to obtain any thing like a correct statement of the damages done by the banditti on the coast. They commenced their depredations on the night of the 8th instant at Mr. Andry's—killed young Mr. Andry, and wounded the old gentleman. After seizing some public arms that was in one of Mr. Andry's stores, and breaking open sideboards and liquor stores, and getting half drunk, they marched down the coast, from plantation to plantation, plundering and destroying property on their way; the inhabitants generally made their escape, and the banditti continued on their march until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, when they arrived at the plantation of Mr. Cadit Fortier, they halted, (having marched upwards of 5 leagues) and commenced killing poultry, cooking, eating, drinking and rioting.

"When the alarm reached the city, much confusion was manifested. No regular corps of militia, no order nor discipline; yet withal, a strong disposition was shewn by many to render every service in their power. The most active citizens armed themselves, and in about an hour after the alarm, (although the weather was extremely bad) commenced their march, their force not exceeding 30 men, mounted on tolerable horses, but were continually reinforcing as they progressed up the coast. The road for two or three leagues was crowded with carriages and carts full of people, making their escape from the ravages of the banditti—negroes, half naked, up to their knees in mud, with large packages on their heads driving along towards the city. The accounts we received were various. Fear and panic had seized those that were making their escape, and it was not possible to make any estimate of the force of the brigands.——Some stated them to be 500 strong, and that at least one half of them were armed with muskets and fusils, and the others with sabres and can knives.

"When we had arrived within a league of Mr. Fortier's where the banditti were feasting, our numbers had increased to near one hundred, but badly armed and accoutred. Major Darrington, of the United States Infantry, was named as our commandant—but indeed it was but a name; for he was decidedly of opinion, that we ought not to attack the enemy with the small force we had until day light; in this opinion he was supported by the best informed characters in the detachment, but without avail, for some of those who were for attacking, had advanced. The Major gave orders to prepare for action, (this was about eight o'clock at night) and at the moment when every disposition was making for the attack, General Hampton arrived, and decided against them until the infantry could be brought up; this he was not able to effect although every exertion was made, until 4 o'clock in the morning—the clouds had dispersed, the moon shone clear, and it was excessively cold; the arms of the United States troops glitted in the moon beam, and must have been the cause of the brigands discovering us; for soon after the foot filed off to take them in the rear, they rung the alarm bell, and with a degree of extraordinary silence for such a rabble, commenced and effected their retreat up the river.

"When we took possession of the ground where the brigands had been committing their ravages all night, our troops and horses were so exhausted that they were unable to pursue the fugitives; however by the activity of the militia above and the promptness by Major Milton, and the regular force under his command, that day and the next, the whole of the banditti were routed, killed, wounded and dispersed, and every thing is now tranquil.

"In this melancholy affair, but two citizens have fell by the hands of those brigands, and three dwelling houses burned; not a single sugar house nor sugar works were molested. The poor wretches who were concerned in the depredations, have paid for their crimes—upwards of one hundred, it is generally supposed, have been killed and hung, and more will be executed. This loss alone is immense to the planters, as the most active, prime savages, were concerned, or joined the poor deluded miscreants who first commenced the ravages."

LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the third session of the Eleventh Congress.

1. An act to authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

2. An act to fix the compensation of the additional assistant post-master-general.

3. An act for the relief of George Armroyd & Co.

4. An act provide for the final adjustment of claims to land, and for the sale of the public lands in the territory of Orleans and Louisiana.

5. An act to continue in force for a further time the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. States against the Barbary powers.

6. An act making an additional appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, during the year 1810.

7. An act providing for the removal of the land office established at Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, and Canton, in the state of Ohio and to authorise the register and receiver of public monies to superintend the public sales of land in the district East of Pearl river.

8. An act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state in the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes.

9. An act concerning the Bank of Potomac.

10. An act to change the name of Lewis Grant to that of Lewis Grant Davidson.

11. An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1811.

12. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1811.

13. An act making an appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1811.

14. An act to incorporate the bank of Alexandria.

15. An act to incorporate the bank of Washington.

16. An act to incorporate the subscribers of the Farmers Bank of Alexandria.

17. An act for the relief of the heirs of the late Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne.

18. An act to incorporate the Union bank of Georgetown.

19. An act making compensation to John Eugene Luitsendorfer, for services rendered the United States in the war with Tripoli.

20. An act authorising the discharge of Nathaniel F. Fosdick from his imprisonment.

21. An act for the relief of William Mills.

22. An act to enable the Georgetown Potomac Bridge Company to levy money for the objects of its incorporation.

23. An act making a further distribution of such laws of the U. States as respect the public lands.

24. An act providing for the sale of a tract of land lying in the state of Tennessee and a tract in the Indiana Territory.

25. An act for the relief of Peter Audrian.

26. An act establishing navy hospitals.

27. An act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

28. An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice consuls," and for the further protection of American seamen.

29. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act concerning commercial intercourse between the U. States and Great Britain and France and for other purposes."

30. An act to authorise the Secretary of War, to ascertain and settle, by the appointment of commissioners, the exterior line of the public land at West Point with the adjoining proprietor.

31. An act to erect a light house on Boon Island, in the state of Massachusetts, to place buoys off Cape Fear river, and to erect a beacon at New-Inlet, in the state of North Carolina, and to place buoys at the entrance of the harbour of Edgartown, and to erect a column of stone on Cape Elizabeth, and to complete the beacons and buoys at the entrance of Beverly harbour in the state of Massachusetts.

32. An act to establish the districts of Mumphreymagog, Oswewgatchie and of the White mountains.

33. An act authorising a loan of money for a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars.

34. An act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Georgia passed the 12th of December, 1804, establishing the fees of the harbor master and health officer of the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's.

35. An act to annex a part of the state of New-Jersey to the collection district of New-York; to remove the office of collector of Niagara to Lewiston; to make Cape Vincent a port of delivery, and out of the districts of Diami and Mississippi to make two new districts, to be called the districts of Saundusky and Teche, and for other purposes.

36. An act for the relief of John Macnamaria.

37. An act to extend the time for completing the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

38. An act concerning invalid pensioners.

39. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage nations of Indians, concluded at Fort Clark, on the tenth day of November, 1808 and for other purposes.

40. An act for allowing a reasonable compensation to the persons who have taken an account of the several manufacturing establishments and manufacturers within the U. States.

41. An act making further appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbors of the U. States.

42. An act for the relief of Richard Tervin, William Coleman, Edwin Lewis, Samuel Mims and Joseph Wilson of the Mississippi Territory.

43. An act to increase the salaries of the judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

44. An act to extend the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory.

45. An act in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the state of Ohio.

46. An act to establish trading houses with the Indian tribes.

47. An act to provide for the final adjustment of claims to lands and for the sale of public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, and to reapeal the act passed for the same purpose and approved Feb. 16, 1810.

From the Louisiana Gazette,—printed at St. Louis.

The editor having been much solicited by private letters, from his friends, in various parts of the United States, for information respecting this Territory, has taken this method of satisfying their queries by a general description. The publication of it will be gratifying to public curiosity, and afford useful information to such as may be desirous of emigrating.—The editor is indebted for those sketches, to the pen of H. M. Brackenridge, Esq. We considered it a tribute due Mr. Brackenridge, to say, that the fullest reliance can be placed upon the accuracy and impartiality of his descriptions.

SKETCHES
OF THE
TERRITORY OF LOUISIANNA.
No. I.

It is truly surprising that the Territory of Louisiana, should have remained to this day a blank on the map of North America. France and Spain possessed it, in turn, for more than a century, and still it lay hid in night; scarcely has it been held seven years by the United States, until the enterprizing spirit of freemen has explored, and made it known. It is now one of the most interesting portions of the American empire. Still, much remains for him who is desirous of enumerating the advantages it possesses, and of displaying to his countrymen, those stores of happiness and wealth which nature has so liberally provided.

The Territory of Louisiana is, what was called under former governments, *Upper Louisiana.* After the cession to the United States. Louisiana was divided into two districts; by a subsequent act of Congress these were erected into the Territory of Orleans and the Territory of Louisiana.

This territory is bounded on the north by the British possessions, or the 50° of latitude, and by the 31° on the south; on the west it affords a margin to the Pacific ocean, and is layed on the east by the Mississippi from its source; a distance of 2000 miles.

The intellectual eye can scarcely grasp so vast a section of the globe. It is capable of supporting a hundred millions of souls, without pressing on the means of subsistence. It comprehends an extent of country, even without crossing the Rocky Ridge, as great as all the rest of the territory of the United States, east of the Mississppi river, and of the Allegany mountains. To give an adequate idea of this extensive region, it is to be known, that it is watered by three hundred navigable rivers, the least of which is equal to the Schuylkill: and there are at least ten, which for size and excellence of navigation, might rank amongst the capital rivers of Europe.

A new world has been opened, to the researchers of the scientific and new proofs advanced, to overturn the idle theories of adventurous philosophy. The journals of Lewis and Clark, and of Major Pike, which will shortly be given to the public, I am convinced will open the most extensive field of enquiry, since the two voyages of Cook.

It is not my intention to give a description of this vast country, or of the two great rivers, Missouri and Mississippi; this would far exceed the limits I have assigned myself, they will be reserved for the subject of merely some future general observations. I confine myself to that portion but an inconsiderable part, which includes the settlements and which excites a more immediate interest.

The settlements of the territory will be included, in a line from Port Osage, due south to strike the Arkansa; and north of the Missouri, from a point opposite the Fort, just mentioned, to strike the Missisiippi at Prairie du Chien. The last of these will be considerably west of that agreed on, by gov. Harrison, and the Saukees, &c. the other is the line of the Osage purchase.

Yet, even this is sufficient to constitute an empire, greater in extent than any two states in the union. It possesses a number of fine navigable rivers, and is intersected by innumerable creeks and rivulets. No part of the U. States is better adapted to the establishment of every kind of manufacture; and its situation enables it to realize many important branches of commerce. In minerals, unquestionably the richest portion of the American territory, and yet well suited to every species of agriculture.

The writer's object is to state facts, unadorned; he does not wish to amuse merely, but to give information. After the disadvantages, which may form a drawback on this country, will have been fairly considered, the character just given will not be found exaggerated.

Our late accounts from Mexico discover that the country was in the greatest convulsions.—The parties had entered into open hostilities, and though victory had been declared in favor of the friends of the former establishment, no evidence has been given that the spirit of the inhabitants was disposed to acquiesce in their antient government. The Spaniards in Mexico are represented in all the variety of character which their employments and situations can produce. The Indians have all the habits which make them fond of their independence and of a milder government, and the Indians appear to have been favourable to Spaniards most disposed to revolt from their ancient government. Our history of this country is imperfect, as its true state has been concealed by the jealousies of the parent country. But we learn that various causes have repeatedly discovered the discontents of the natives. The different apprehensions they have suffered have induced the most dangerous conspiracies & open seditions. Even the artifice which was employed to secure them in the Spanish service, the employment of the order of Jesuits among them was accompanied with the greater danger to Spanish power upon the expulsion of those men who had obtained their warmest affections. But the Indians need not oppression, or the loss of their friends to provoke them to revolt, their love of their native freedom has discovered itself with great danger to the Spaniards who in some parts of Mexico are not as one to twenty of the Indians. While the Spaniards could keep them well lodged and clothed, simple and hospitable, sober and temperate, and without any temptation to neglect their labors, they could succeed. But by the visits of the resentful, by the absence of their former ghostly fathers, and by the increased evils of oppression they have provided that the Indians should unite in vengeance, though they must become the victims of their own zeal and credulity.

Salem Reg.

Arrived at Alexandria from Lisbon, the brig Martha, of Alexandria, after a passage of 55 days. Left at Lisbon the first of January, ship Rose in Bloom of and for Philadelphia, in five days; brig Ann Speake of and for Georgetown, in five days; brig Amelia, of Boston, uncertain; the brig Happy Couple, Craig, of and for Baltimore, in five days; ship Sciotio, Franklin, of and for Baltimore, in seven days; the ship Pocahuntas, of and for New York, in four days. On the 28th of December, information reached Lisbon, that Massena was reinforced by twenty thousand troops; but it was generally believed that his reinforcements were thirty thousand. The arrival of this news caused considerable alarm, so much so, that the British were landing all the assistance they could to defend these garrisons. January 23 spoke the brig Melburn, of Philadelphia, bound to Montevido, bore up for the West Indies, in distress—Losing her sheathing and leaking badly, then in lattitude 21, 40, north, long. 49 west. Feb. 1, spoke the brig Mentor, of New York, from Cadiz, bound to New York, out 35 days, in latitude 23, or long. 63 west, *Nat. Intel.*