From the New-York Evening-Post.

NUMBER 6.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

The ſubject of Louiſiana continues every day to become more and more intereſting to all claſſes of American citizens. Since our laſt number, it has been obſerved to us that probably nothing at this time would be more gratifying to our readers than a conciſe hiſtory of the diſcovery and ſettlement of that country. We have therefore made a rapid and conciſe compilation for that purpoſe, chiefly taken from French writers.

In 1512 Juan Ponce de Leon, who had acquired conſiderable reputation by the conqueſt of Porto Rico, fitted out three ſhips for a voyage of diſcovery. The principal motive which prompted him to this undertaking, is ſaid to have been the hope of diſcovering a certain fountain, reported by the natives of Porto Rico to be ſituated in one of the Lucayo Iſlands, poſſeſſed of the wonderful power of *rejuveneſcence*. He touched at the Lucayos and Bahama Iſles, but after taſting of all the fountains within his reach, he met with none that could renew the vigor of youth. He ſoon after diſcovered Florida, but was prevented by the natives from landing to find the object of his romantic ſearch. He returned to Porto Rico, and there died.

In 1539, *Ferdinand de Soto*, who had ſerved under *Pizarro*, and had been inveſted with the government of Cuba, ſailed from the Havanna with a conſiderable force, and landing on the coaſt of Florida, traverſed moſt of the rivers which fall into the Gulf of Mexico. In 1541, he croſſed the Miſſiſippi river, and proceeded weſtward; after various diſcoveries he died in 1542, leaving the command to *Lewis Maſcoſo*. This officer attempted to travel by land, ſouthweſt to Mexico, but meeting many obſtacles relinquiſhed the enterprize. He came at length to one of the great rivers, diſcovered by De Soto, and after numerous hardſhips and difficulties, with his army arrived at the ſea in 1544.

An obſcure and unſatisfactory account of the remarkable adventures and extenſive diſcoveries of Ferdinand de Soto, may be found in a hiſtory of Florida, compiled by William Roberts, or in the Spaniſh of *Garclaſſo de le Vega*. This proved a barren enterprize to the Spaniards, who acquired by it no more than the empty fame of being the firſt diſcoverers of the river Miſſiſippi. Though extending their diſcoveries and conqueſts on the neighboring coaſts, which are waſhed by the Mexican ſea, yet they did not even approach the mouth of that mighty river, or purſue the path opened by the adventrous ſpirit of De Soto.

It was in the reign of Lewis 14th, ſo fertile in great men and magnificent ſchemes of ambition, and under the direction of that able miniſter of the marine, *Colbert*, that a new activity was given to the commerce and naval enterprize of France. Had the plans formed during the reign of that monarch and which were purſued by his ſucceſſors been as fortunate as they were great and ſplendid, France would, at this time, have been in a condition to control the deſtiny of the two hemiſpheres.

No nation has equalled her in the wiſdom of her ſyſtem of colonization. Her miniſters, aided by the powerful and ſagacious ſociety of Jeſuits, found no difficulty in uniting the moſt diſtant and ſavage nations in friendly intercourſe with her traders, and the active zeal of the miſſionary, ſerved to rivet the chains of ſubjection which were prepared to bind all the wandering tribes of North America, to the government of France.

Theſe ſchemes are not forgotten, and a man is now in the place of the *Bourbons*, who, if he had equal reſources, would be capable of executing plans, of equal magnitude and importance.

The ſpirit of colonization, which had been for many years relaxed, began to revive at the cloſe of the 16th century. From 1598 to 1670, various voyages were proſecuted to that part of North-America now called Nova-Scotia, and the ſettlements of Acadia and Quebec were made, which laid the foundation of the ſubſequent power of the French in Canada. The country was called New-France, and a new commercial company was formed, under the direction of the Cardinal de Richlieu and others, for carrying on the trade and managing its internal concerns.

New-France had been increaſing in population and ſtrength for many years, when, in 1670, under the government of the count de Frontenac, and the intendance of M. Talon, ſome Frenchmen undertook to make diſcoveries to the weſtward. Theſe adventurers learned from the natives, that there was a great river to the weſt, called by ſome *Michaſſippi*, and by others *Miſſiſippi*, and which, wherever it might empty itſelf, did not run to the north or to the eaſt. From this information it was concluded that this river either flowed ſouth and emptied itſelf into the Gulf of Mexico, or, taking a weſtern direction, was diſcharged into the South Sea.

Conceiving the advantages which might reſult from the navigation of this river, M. Talon determined before his return to France, to aſcertain a point of ſo much importance. He accordingly diſpatched Father Marquette, a jeſuit, who had travelled as a miſſionary through Canada, and a citizen of Quebec, named Jolyet, on this enterpriſe.

From the ſouth-weſt bay of lake Michigan they ſailed up the river Des Ranards, almoſt to its ſource, then quitting this river, after ſome days march, they embarked on the river Ouiſconſing, and continuing their courſe weſt, they found themſelves on the 17th June, 1673, entering the Miſſiſippi, in about 42 1-2 degrees north latitude. Yielding to the current, they paſſed down this great river to the thirty-third degree of latitude, the country of the Akanſas, but finding their proviſions fail, and their numbers too few to encounter the perils of unknown regions, they reſolved to return not however, without having been firſt ſatisfied that the river emptied itſelf into the Gulf of Mexico. Father Marquette ſtayed among the Miamis, and Jolyet returned to Quebec.

The death of the former in 1675, and the departure of *M. Talon* for France, prevented any further proſecution of the diſcovery for a time.

Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, educated in the college of the Jeſuits, was a man of bold and enterprizing character. He conceived the project of penetrating to Japan or China by a north or weſterly courſe from Canada, and though deſtitute of all the means requiſite for ſo great an undertaking, his mind was deeply occupied with this deſign, when the return of *Jolyet* to Montreal with the account of the diſcovery of the Miſſiſippi, engaged his attention. He then went to France, where he was received with great favor by the chief perſons of the court, who patronized his ſcheme. On his return to Quebec, he began his voyage, with *Chevalier de Tonti*, to whom he confided the care of erecting a fort at Niagara, which he had marked out.

In 1682, he deſcended the river Illinois, and in February, of the ſame year, entered the Miſſiſippi, and arrived at its mouth on the 9th of April.

Having taken poſſeſſion, in the name of Louis XIV. of this important territory, and the adjacent country, with thoſe cuſtomary formalities, deemed requiſite to ſecure the right of the French monarch, he returned by the Miſſiſippi and Illinois to Canada, and from thence went to France to give an account of his voyage.

A ſmall ſquadron was fitted out at Rochelle in 1684 on board of which *La Salle* embarked, for the purpoſe of finding the mouth of the Miſſiſippi by the way of the Gulf of Mexico. Deceived by the force and direction of the currents, they paſſed the Miſſiſippi, and went about one hundred leagues farther weſt, where they landed and built a fort on the river St. Bernard. After various adventures, and ſuffering numerous misfortunes, aggravated by diſputes among the party, *La Salle* and his nephew, were baſely murdered by three of their treacherous companions.

In 1698 the attention of France was again directed to Louiſiana. *Count de Pontechartrain*, then miniſter of the marine, ſent two veſſels of war under the command of the marquis *de Chateau Morand* and *M. Iberville* to that country. They arrived on the coaſt of Florida in January 1699. *Iberville* landed on the Iſle de Dauphine, in the bay of Biloxi, between the Mobile and Miſſiſippi rivers. He then proceeded to the Miſſiſippi and ſailed up the river a conſiderable diſtance, when he received a letter by the hands of an Indian chief, written by Chevalier *de Tonti* to *La Salle*. The truth of the diſcovery of the river being thus, to his great joy, confirmed, he returned to the bay of Biloxi, where he learned that an Engliſh corvette had been at the mouth of the river, and on being ordered away, threatened to return with a greater force. This information determined him to ſecure the poſſeſſion of *La Salle*. He therefore erected a ſmall fort on the bank of the river, in which he put four pieces of cannon. He was here agreeably ſurpriſed by the arrival of *De Tonti* himſelf with about 20 Canadians, who had before ſettled among the Illinois. After finiſhing the fort, he aſcended the river as far as the Natches, where he deſigned to lay the foundation of a new city by the name of Roſalia, in honor of the counteſs of *Pontchartrain*.

In 1710, the ſettlement on the Iſle de Dauphine was plundered and burnt by an Engliſh cruiſer. The ſame year, Louis 14th, by letters patent granted the excluſive commerce of Louiſiana to *M. Crozat* for 16 years, and the property of all the mines and minerals he might diſcover.—*Crozat* inſtituted a new government for the colony, but met with ſo many difficulties and diſappointments, that in 1717, he ſurrendered his charter to the king.

At this time the well known Miſſiſippi ſcheme was projected by the celebrated Law, and a company was formed, under his direction, to carry it into execution. towards the end of the ſame year the foundation of the city of New-Orleans was laid. It is remarkable what romantic hopes this charming country, in every ſtage of its hiſtory has enkindled from its *fountain of youth*, ſo eagerly ſought by *De Leon*, to the fairy proſpects of *Law*, and the more recent, but it is hoped more ſubſtantial ſchemes of the Georgia adventurers of our own day.

The country lying eaſt of the river, and now comprehended under the deſcription of the Miſſiſippi territory, is, perhaps, in regard to ſoil, climate and productions, the moſt delightful ſpot in America. And is it not a ſubject of inexpreſſible regret, that theſe natural advantages ſhould be rendered of no value by a jealous and hoſtile nation, who happens to have a ſmall colony ſituated at the mouth of the river?

The country poſſeſſed and claimed by France under the name of Louiſiana, was bounded on the ſouth by the Gulf of Mexico, on the north by Canada, and on the eaſt and weſt "indefinitely," comprehending a greater extent than that of the United States. The activity, wiſdom and addreſs with which that nation has invariably purſued her magnificent ſchemes of colonization in North America, we well know. In 1752, ſhe had nearly completed a chain of forts from New-Orleans to Quebec, by which the Engliſh colonies were hemmed in, and would have been confined to the country on this ſide of the Allegany Mountains.

Theſe wiſe and gigantic projects were defeated by Great-Britain in the war of 1756. The houſe of Bourbon was humbled before the mighty genius of a Pitt, unqueſtionably the ableſt war miniſter, if not the greateſt ſtateſman, that England ever ſaw. His great and comprehenſive mind embraced the whole extent and magnitude of the empire, penetrated the artful ſchemes of the French court, and ſeized every occaſion to cramp a cunning and dangerous enemy. He deſpiſed the feeble counſels and ſhort-ſighted views of ſelfiſh and ſhallow politicians, who ſacrifice the ſolid intereſt and honor of the ſtate, to the ephemeral advantages of a deceitful peace, or to whatever may in the leaſt endanger their darling popularity.

To return: By the treaty of Paris in 1763, between Great-Britain, France and Spain, all the poſſeſſions in Canada, and that part of Louiſiana, lying eaſt of the Miſſiſippi and including the Floridas, were ceded to Great-Britain. France reſerved New-Orleans and the iſland on which it is built, which, with that part of Louiſiana lying weſt of the Miſſiſippi, ſhe gave up to Spain.

By the treaty of 1783, the Floridas came again into the poſſeſſion of Spain.

In 1795, ſhe ſtipulated with us for a participation of the benefits of the Miſſiſippi; how faithful ſhe has been in the obſervance we ſhall examine in our next.

From the Waſhington Federaliſt.

Richmond, December 5th, 1802.

Meſſrs. Editors,

As it may not be unacceptable to many of your readers to ſee a deſcription of the bridge lately completed acroſs James River, from this city to Mancheſter, by the indefatigable, and enterprizing colonel John Mayo, I beg leave to give you as accurate an account of it as I can, from a recent and minute examination. This trouble I the more readily take, from having frequently obſerved pompous accounts in the northern newſpapers of bridges *there*, which are mere cyphers compared to this of ours—I call *it ours*, becauſe I feel a pride in believing that at no time, nor in any country has a piece of work, as extenſive, hazardous and laborious been effected by an *individual*, notwithſtanding the opinion entertained by many foreigners, that the Virginians are incapable of exertion or enterpriſe. The firſt idea of erecting a bridge over ſuch a river as the James, was conceived to be the moſt extravagant that ever entered the head of man, and was treated with all the ridicule generally beſtowed on ſuch purſuits. The undaunted diſpoſition of the bold undertaker, however, ſtem'd the whole torrent of public opinion, and rich in mental reſources, he ſurmounted difficulties which might well have diſcouraged the moſt intrepid adventurer. In the year 1784, as I am told, this work commenced, and after various delays and difficulties a temporary bridge, compoſed in part of pontoons and in part of rafts, ſimilar to thoſe in uſe on the Schuylkill, was completed, but from the width and violence of the river very frequent removals and interruptions took place, to repair which, appeared to engroſs the whole time and reſources of the proprietor, until by a perſeverance the moſt rare, he completed in the courſe of the laſt fall, the preſent noble and permanent bridge, ſupported by thirty-two pillars, or piers. From the abutment on the north, to that on the ſouth bank of the river, is a diſtance of twelve hundred yards, or 3,600 feet, and the bridge paſſing over two iſlands, renders ſix abutments neceſſary, in addition to the 32 piers above mentioned—acroſs theſe iſlands moſt excellent artificial roads are made by raiſing huge ſtone walls, parrallel to each other, at the diſtance of 70 or 80 feet apart, the ſpace between which is filled up with earth, and rounded off, and gravelled on top as the handſomeſt garden walks would be. Theſe two iſlands naturally divide the bridge into three parts, or rather, form three different bridges.

The firſt from Richmond, or that over the northern branch of the river is about 600 feet long, and is ſupported by piers, ſome of which are of ſtone entirely, others of timber and ſtone. The ſecond bridge, which connects the two iſlands is about 700 feet long, and is ſupported by ten piers---The third and largeſt bridge is that which extends from the ſouthernmoſt of the two iſlands to the ſouth bank of the river at Mancheſter, which conſiſts of 14 piers, and is 300 yards long, beſides the two abutments at the ends of it. The piers under the bridges are from 48 to 64 or 65 feet diſtant each from the other *in the clear*, and the width of the piers 14 feet or thereabours. In length they extend about 36 feet, with an eagle at the upper end to reſiſt the ice and current with the greater eaſe. The width of the bridge is about 24 or 26 feet, and rendered ſo ſafe by ſtrong and elegant railing on the ſides, as to remove all apprehenſions of danger from the minds of thoſe who frequent it. From the vaſt pains taken in the building of this ſtupendous work a reaſonable hope may be entertained that many, *many* years will elapſe before it will require additions or repairs, and as it is on the great poſt road of the United States ſtom North to South, the benefits reſulting from it not only to this ſtate, but to the whole union, are not within the reach of calculation. Nor do the beneficial effects of building this bridge erminate in the uſe of *it* alone—but copying after the laudable example here ſet, we have ſince ſeen other bridges erected over the Ocoquan, Rappahannock and Appamattox, and inſtead of being hindmoſt in improvements of this kind, Virginia may now be juſtly conſidered as being among the foremoſt ſtates of the union, in the enterpriſe of her citizens, in building bridges, cutting canals, &c.

If, ſir, you deem the foregoing account worthy attention, you are welcome, to it, and I only regret that ſome more proper hand had not undertaken the taſk.

An Inhabitant of Richmond.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 31.

A confidential meſſage was received from the preſident, incloſing a letter from the governor of the Miſſiſippi territory, with an accompanying letter received by him from the governor of Louiſiana.

The galleries were cleared, and the doors remained ſhut until paſt two o'clock.

Mr. Dennis preſented a petition of ſundry inhabitants of Waſhington and Georgetown, praying that congreſs will paſs an act for incorporating an inſurance company, to be ſtyled, "The Columbia General Inſurance Company."

Referred to Meſſrs. Dennis, Van Neſs, and Taliferro.

Mr. Gray called up his reſolution, laid ſome time ſince on the table as follows:

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of paſſing a law rendering all perſons forever incapable of holding any office under the government of the United States, who ſhall, at any time hereafter, be concerned in any duel, either in ſending, carrying or accepting any written or verbal challenge; and that they report by bill or otherwiſe.

Mr. Davis oppoſed the reſolution. He ſaid if the houſe could be made ſenſible that the reſolution embraced a ſubject on which it could not conſtitutionally act, they would reject it. To him it was plain that if the houſe purſued the object of the reſolution, it led them on forbidden ground. In the firſt place it took from the citizens a right which, by their conſtitution, they had ſecured to themſelves, to wit: the right of free elections; do what the reſolution contemplates, and no man can hold a ſeat here who ever fought a duel, or gave or carried a challenge, although he may be the choice of the people. No ſuch thing is ſaid in the conſtitution. The people in that inſtrument has already defined the diſqualification to that office; that charter of their rights declares that no perſon who has been impeached and found guilty, "ſhall hold an office," and I contend that congreſs cannot impeach a perſon for any offence done by him as an individual; two things are requiſite to ground an impeachment. Firſt, the perſon muſt be an officer of the United States. Secondly, he muſt have been guilty of ſome malfeaſance in the diſcharge of the duties impoſed on him by that office. If an individual who does not hold an office under the United States commits murder, I deny the right of congreſs to impeach him; he is made amenable to the ſtate laws; while we were buſy in impeaching him, he might be executed by the ſtatute law of the ſtate. Let it not be underſtood that I advocate this practice. My obſervations diſclaim the right we have to act on it.

The reſolution was negatived.

Monday, January 3.

Mr. Leib preſented a petition from John Miles, and others, gun makers of the city of Philadelphia, praying that additional duties may be impoſed on muſkets, piſtols and other fire or ſmall arms, imported from foreign countries.

Mr. Van Neſs preſented a memorial from the Waſhington building company, praying for an act of incorporation.

Referred to a ſelect committee of three.

Mr. Leib obſerved that during the laſt ſeſſion, a propoſition had been made, and had paſſed this houſe, to amead the conſtitution reſpecting the election of preſideut and vice preſident, but which had been rejected in the ſenate. Mr. Leib ſaid that the citizens he repreſented were extremely anxious on this ſubject. He, therefore, conſidered it his duty to ſubmit a ſimilar propſition, in order to determine whether it would not ſhare a better fate. He then propoſed an amendment, ſubſtantially, that in all future elections of preſident and vice-preſident, the perſons voted for ſhall be particularly deſignated by declaring which are voted for as preſident, and which as vice-preſident.

Referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

Mr. Randolph, chairman of the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making partial appropriations for the naval ſervice during the year 1803.

The bill appropriates 100,000 dollars.

Referred to a committee of the whole houſe to-morrow.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Charles Hyde, Mr. Varnum in the chair.

After making a few amendments, not affecting the principal of the report, the committee roſe, and the houſe immediately took up their report and concurred therein.

The report directs the proper accounting officer to liquidate and ſettle the claims of the petitioner, allowing him, as Judge Advocate from December 2, 1792, to July 15, 1794, ſuch pay and emoluments for his ſervices, as were allowed at that time to officers acting in a like capacity.

Mr. John Cotton Smith, chairman of the committee of claims, ſoon after reported a bill to this effect, which was referred to a committee of the whole, into which the houſe immediately reſolved itſelf, reported without amendment, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to morrow.

Mr. Randolph, chairman of the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the military eſtabliſhment of the United States for the year 1803.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Euſtis preſented a petition from Samuel Blodget, praying relief, in the caſe of a judgment recovered againſt him in the ſupreme court of Pennſylvania, for property in the city of Waſhington, at the ſuit of the poſſeſſors of a prize ticket in a lottery authorized to be drawn for the improvement of the ſaid city in the year 1793, and of which the petitioner was appointed an acting manager and ſuperintendant.

The ſpeaker preſented to the houſe a report of the ſecretary of ſtate on the petition of C. L'Enfant.

Referred to a committee of the whole houſe.

[*To be continued.*]

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Dec. 28.

FIRE!

About four o'clock laſt Sunday morning we were alarmed by the diſtreſſing cry of fire, which broke out in the building appropriated to the New-Hampſhire bank—one half the building occupied by Mrs. Hart, as a dwelling houſe. The fire was diſcovered by a gentleman who lodged there, who gave the alarm immediately; but before the people could collect, the fire had burſt through the walls of the houſe, and it was ſoon enwrapped in flames, the family having ſcarcely time to eſcape. The fire communicated to the adjacent buildings, and ſpread with ſuch amazing rapidity, that every effort to ſtop it was in vain, until it had deſtroyed the new market; and every building on Daniel-ſtreet, as far as captain Hall's, on the north, and Mr. Hart's, on the ſouth—whoſe houſes were preſerved. To the northward, the deſtruction was far more extenſive. Every building on the parade, except the meeting-houſe and court-houſe—every one on Market and Fore-ſtreets, as high as Mrs. Whipple's houſe—every one on Bow-ſtreet, as far as captain Cutts' ſtore on Church-hill—every one on Croſs-ſtreet, to the top of Dwyer's hill—every one on Ladd-ſtreet, excepting one, fell victims to the devouring flames.

At the ſeveral places above-mentioned, the progreſs of the fire was arreſted by the moſt violent exertions; and by three o'clock in the afternoon, it was ſo far ſubdued as to give ſome hopes that the whole town would not be buried in one general heap of aſhes. By this diſtreſſing calamity, a great number of perſons are deprived of a home for themſelves and families, and many of their means of ſupport. Several widows and orphans are left deſtitute of every neceſſary of life, and are entirely dependent upon the charity of the benevolent. About one hundred buildings have been deſtroyed, and that part of the town which moſt materially affected the gentlemen in trade. Nearly three-quarters of the European and India goods in the town had been depoſited in the ſtores and ſhops which were conſumed. But by the kind aſſiſtance of their friends, the merchants and traders have preſerved the greateſt part of their ſtock, and hope ſoon to be ſo accommodated as to ſupply their cuſtomers again. Great credit is due to the gentlemen of the neighboring towns, who came to aſſiſt the diſtreſſed. In what manner the fire began, remains yet to be developed; that part of the building where it was firſt diſcovered, had not had any fire put there by the occupant for ſeveral days prior to the time of the calamity.

The following is a haſty liſt of the Sufferers.

John Pearſe, George Cutts, Enoch Thompſon, Nathaniel White, Mrs. Hart, Abel Harris, Stephen Pearſe, George Cate, W. and D. Treadwell, William Rice, Peter Pearſe, Mrs. Cutts, Samuel Sprague, Neil M'Intire, Mrs. D. Pearce, Rowe and Sleeper, Mrs. H. Bowles, James L. Giles, Charles Pierce, captain M'Clittock, Samuel Pearſe, Samuel Larkin, Cazneau Bayley, Benjamin Brierly, Jacob Walden, N. B. Folſom, George Danie, Wm. Simes, John Frothingham, R. and H. Simes, John Badger, N. S. and W. Peirce, Mrs. Seavy, Mrs. Furniſs, Newhall's eſtate, Joſiah Dwight, Daniel R. Rogers, Edward Parry, Richard Evans, Joſhua Blake, James Rundlet, Jonathan Goddard, Samuel Haven, Samuel Thompſon, Oliver Briard, James Foſter, Nathaniel Dean, Mr. Gordon, Henry Haven, Richard Perry, judge Pickering, Nathaniel Weare, John Penhallow, Mrs. Nelſon, James Henderſon, Iſaac Smith, John B. Sewall, Jacob Sheafe, Nathan B. Folſom, Peter Pearſe, jun. Daniel Auſtin, William Boyd, Daniel Eaton, John Langdon, Mrs. Nutter, Keyton Walſh, —— Coltman, William Hart, Mr. Ball, Mrs. Greenwood, Mary Hardy, H. and B. Penhallow, Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. Haſty, Mr. Beck, Henry Ladd, Mr. Seavy, Eliphalet Ladd, Stephen Little, Jeremiah Libbey, Mr. Rymes, Iſaac Stanwood, Ebenezer Chadwick, John Gains, Mr. Noble, Robert M'Cleary, Clement Jackſon, William Garland, Benjamin Leveret, Job Harris, Joſeph Gavet, John Nelſon, Samuel Jones, Benjamin Sweet, William Jones, Mrs. Warner, Theodore Furber, tenant of Mrs. Warner, Peter Coffin, J. and J. Haven, cuſtom-houſe, N. A. and J. Haven, John Melcher, Alexander Ewen, Mrs. Winkley, Samuel Hill, Henry Burleigh, Jonathan Clark, Mrs. Simes, J. Shapley, Mr. Nutter, Long and Hamilton, Folſom and Spring.

SALEM, December 28.

From Demerara.

Captain Grant, who left Demerara the