been ignorant that ever since the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens, the English press has not ceased to spread through Europe the rage of war, the discredit of peace, and shameless and boundless outrages against every thing which is the object of the love and veneration of the French people?

A few days after the ratification of peace one of his Britannic majesty's ministers declared that the peace establishment must be considerable; and the distrust excited by this declaration made in parliament with as much bitterness as impropriety, furnished a commentary for the exaggeration and alarms which were circulated in despicable pamphlets, and in newspapers as contemtible as those libels. Since that time, these writers have found themselves invariably supported in their insolent observations by particular phrases taken from the speeches of some of the leading members of parliament. These speeches, scarcely to be exceeded by the news writers themselves, have, for these eighteen months, tended to encourage insult against other governments to that degree, that every European must be offended, and every reasonable Englishman must be humiliated, by such unheard of licentiousness.

What if we connect with these sallies, proceedings more offensive and serious: the indulgence granted to French criminals, publishing daily outrages in the French language; the still more inexcusable toleration extended to villains covered with crimes, and plotting assassinations incessantly, such as Georges, who still continues to reside at London protected, and having a considerable establishment; in a word, the little justice which has been shewn to all our representations—How are we to account for the publicity of the complaint which his Britannic majesty has thought proper to make, respecting some indefinite wrongs which he has hitherto thought unnecessary to bring before the first consul.

The first consul has had cause to be convinced that all his representations on all these points were useless, and that his Britannic majesty, regardless of the neighboring powers, was resolved to authorise every thing within his dominions; but he did not on that account entertain a doubt of the continuance of peace, nor alarm Europe with the notification of war. He confined himself to this principle of conduct, to permit or prevent in France with respect to England whatever should be permitted or prevented in England with regard to France.

He has, however, expressed, and again expresses his wish, that means should be adopted to prevent in future any mention being made of what is passing in England, either in the official discussions, or in the polemical writings in France, as in like manner in the French official discussions and polemical writings no mention whatever should be made of what is passing in England.

Lord Hawkesbury mentions an article in a newspaper, containing a report of a French col In serious discussions an answer on this point might be dispensed with; but it is neither a long nor difficult matter.

A colonel in the English army has published a work in England, filled with the most attrocious and disgusting calumnies against the French army and its general. The lies it contains have been contradicted by the reception which colonel Sebastiani experienced. The publicity of his report was at once a refutation and a reparation which the French army had a right to expect. On his arrival in Egypt, this officer, to his great astonishment, found the English army there, although they should have evacuated it, and the Turks prodigiously alarmed at the continuance of the English army, and at its relations with the natives in rebellion and open revolt against the Sublime Porte.

He must have conceived that the treaties which connect us with the Porte and by which we have guaranteed to it the integrity of its possessions, compelled us to unite ourselves with that power. It was natural to think that England meant to declare war from the instant she refused to execute the articles of the treaty. For after all, France is not reduced to such a state of debasement as to suffer treaties made with her to be executed or not, at pleasure.

Hence the researches made by this officer, as to the forces which were in Egypt, and as to the position occupied by the English army.

But Egypt has since been restored to the dominion of its lawful sovereign, and the idea of a rupture between the two nations, on account of the engagement contracted with the Porte, no longer exists.

There remains, therefore, but one object worthy of fixing the attention of the two nations—the execution of the treaty of Amiens, as far as concerns Malta. His majesty has engaged to restore it to the order, and to entrust it to the Neapolitan army till the order should be in a condition to guard it. His majesty will reject all sophistry, every distinction, every mental reservation which might be offered to him, to put in doubt the force and the validity of his engagement. His Britannic majesty's equity, his conscience in this respect, are guarantees for the French republic. Were it otherwise, what means in future would the two nations have for coming to an understanding? Would not all be chaos? This would indeed be adding another calamity to those which have menaced social order.

The undersigned is directed to declare, in short, that the first consul will not take up the defiance of war given by England to France; that as to Malta, he sees no subject for discussion, the treaty having provided for every thing, and settled every thing. The undersigned has the honor, &c.

(Signed) F. ANDREOSSY

Portland Place, 8 Germinal, year 11—(29 March, 1803)

[*To be continued*]

From the Columbian Centinel.

LOUISIANA and NEW ORLEANS.

The much-spoken-of *memoir* presented to the French government by Mr. Livingston, is now before the American people. We are willing to consider it as authentic, though neither signed nor dated; nor conveyed to the public through an official channel. As it is, it appears to embrace two prominent objects:

1st. To demonstrate to France the ill-policy of attempting to colonize Louisiana; and

2dly. To convince her of the benefits she will derive from the cession of New-Orleans to the United States.

In the present state of diplomacy, & when such a statesman as Talleyrand is at the head of the French department of foreign affairs, it is not to be presumed that this memoir, even in its official state, could convey any new information on the subject it treats of; or really have any effect on the councils of France. Nevertheless we believe it to be true that France has abandoned the expedition to Louisiana; and that a cession of territory on the Mississippi has been made to the United States. What the extent of this cession is—whether the boundless region laid down by geographers as Louisiana—or merely the inconsiderable island of New-Orleans—is as yet uncertain.

If the entire province of Louisiana has been ceded to the United States, we must look deeper for the cause than the memorial; for that only prays for the cession of an island which France knows we now have a right, by treaty, to use for all the purposes for which it can be valuable to us. The letters which accompanied the memorial unequivocally assert that all Louisiana has been ceded; and we know them to have been written by a gentleman in the confidence of the American minister and Mr. Talleyrand. Is it probable, that colonel S. could mistake in so essential a particular;—or is it supposable, that Mr. Livingston would stipulate to pay *more* than four millions for the mere cession of the *jurisdiction* of New-Orleans?

The weight of evidence, we find is in favor of the cession of the province; and we must seek for a cause. A cursory glance over the subject renders it not improbable that much stronger inducements than those held out in the memorial, must have operated on the French cabinet. By the cession France rids herself of an awkward and heavy trouble. The honor of Bonaparte was in a manner pledged for the immediate colonization of this province; but in the prosecution of measures to effect it, he found numerous obstacles continually rising. Great-Britain he found viewed the measure as hostile to her interests; and to prevent the sailing of the expedition, had actually blockaded the ports from whence it was to proceed: He found too, his resources inadequate to meet the expence of any powerful effort; and the weakness of those resources was discovered to him in the fate of the expedition to St. Domingo; where the power of France he found to be set at defiance by a horde of naked and *unappointed* negroes. Thus the colonization became, at this time, impracticable; and must continue so, whilst Great-Britain has power to prevent it; and the resources of France remain as they are. In this exigency, a new policy was to be adopted. The United States were accordingly taken into favor at Paris; the shew of justice to their spoliated citizens was held up; means were essayed to secure their neutrality in any new contest; and to make the American government indirectly contribute to the crippling of the only power in Europe which could set bounds to French domination. In the prosecution of this policy, we know that immediately on the receipt, at Paris, of the British king's hostile message, of the 8th March, Mr. Livingston received attentions to which before he had been a stranger; and lord Whitworth in one of his first communications after the rupture, says, "*the renewed misunderstanding between Great-Britain and France, has put a period to all animosity between France and the United States.* When an end is to be accomplished by state policy, the French are fruitful in means. The cession of Louisiana unquestionably presented itself first to view; and there is no doubt, but M. Talleyrand suggested to Mr. Livingston the expediency of memorializing on the subject; and in order that French magnanimity might be displayed in the grant, to ask for much *less* than the French cabinet had predetermined to grant—solely because they could neither *take* nor *hold* it. This being the case, a two-fold policy would dictate the measure of the cession:—If beside getting honorably rid of the pledge of colonize, France would thereby obtain two very important objects, the neutrality (if not the alliance) of the United States in the war against England with the consequent advantages of a favorite nation:—And, the command of the purse strings of the United States, to assist in meeting, or annihilating the power of Great Britain:—Besides ridding herself of the clamors of the holders of four millions dollars of liquidated claims. If these important objects were attainable by the cession of a country she could not avail herself of, think ye not, that France would make every shew of ceding it, to the United States? It would be next to madness to doubt it. She well knows, if she can, with the assistance and money of the United States, cripple the power of Great-Britain, she has only then in order to replace things in their former situation, to play over with the United States, the same game she has played with Holland, Geneva, &c.—hatch a quarrel—find some flaw in the contract—annul the cession—send over her veteran battalions—take possession of the country; and bid the United States to seek their remedy as they may. And when Great-Britain is humbled—where is the power on earth, which shall limit the aggressions of France, or say to her, what dost thou? In this manner will the United States be lured into the most destructive measures, which the most mistaken policy can adopt. The subject is important; and ought to arrest the attention of the patriotic of all sects.

SAVANNAH, June 25.

Arrived since our last, the barque Nixon, captain Shaw, in 45 days from Rotterdam. Captain Shaw, left Rotterdam, about the 3d of May, when the expectation of a recommencement of hostilities was daily increasing. A few days previous to captain Shaw's sailing, the general commanding the French troops embarked at Helvoetsluys for Louisiana, went on shore and demanded of the commandant of that place the keys of the arsenal, which were refused to be given up unless an order to that effect should be received from the government. The general then took a file of soldiers from on board one of the transport ships, (the Providence, captain Taylor, of Philadelphia) marched to the commandant's house, and took the keys by force; and immediately mounted a double guard in the garrisons of Helvoetsluys, Breil and Goree. The report of a general disembarkation of the troops destined for Louisiana, is incorrect; a few only from each ship had been landed; and the evident reason why the expedition did not put to sea, was the fear of being intercepted and taken by the English squadron which constantly cruised off Goree.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

We have advices from Trinidad, stating that orders had been sent to the English cruisers to detain all French transports; and that, in consequence, two had already been sent into St. Vincents.

Intelligence of the renewal of hostilities between Great-Britain and France was received at Antigua on the 17th of June, and at Cape-Francois on the day following.

Tobias Lear, esquire, is appointed by the president, consul general to the Barbary powers; he, with his secretary and family are expected in Boston in a few days, to take passage in the frigate Constitution, commodore Preble.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated June 6.

"The government is at present at Port-au-Prince, where all the pleasure of the island is assembled. Balls, concerts, parties, follow in the train of gen. Rochambeau. He makes his officers fight in the morning, dance in the evening, and then fight again: while general Clossel, who commands here, has repaired the church, causes high mass to be celebrated, accompanied by the military music; distributes to all present, cakes that have been bless'd, and thus courts popularity under the assistance of religion! However different the means they employ, their end is generally the same; to make their fortunes and return with all possible haste to France. Fortunes are here accumulated by every species of extortion: the inhabitants vex'd, their houses in requisition, their persons wantonly exposed on every occasion; a dishonorable commerce publicly carried on between the chiefs and the revolted negroes. The planters see daily enter the town, the produce of their habitations brought to the advanced posts, by the brigands, and there bought by the French commanders, who thus furnish to the slaves the means of continuing the war: and thus, that a few superior officers may enrich themselves, the colony is lost, France impoverished, and the inhabitants who returned with the most sanguine hopes of re-establishing their fortunes, are on the point of seeking an asylum in another country, where they can employ their talents to procure themselves a subsistence.

"Don't imagine that these are pictures colored by my fancy; they are melancholy and shameful truths. The miserable soldier has no share in this pillage, but is badly cloathed, lodged and fed; victims of the heat and of the injustice of the commissaries, who cheat them of their pay. They die by hundreds daily, like dogs, like flies, they disappear unaccountably, and of more than fifty thousand men who have arrived here within a year, there remain not enough to guard the towns. Many of the garrisons have been evacuated & the women & children left to be slaughtered by the negroes; and it is only owing to the efforts of the inhabitants, that all the seaports are not in their possession. The present state of the colony is more desperate than it has been at any former period of the revolution; the negroes have learned the art of war, and cry, on all occasions, "Liberty or Death." They offer to surrender, but on no other condition but that of freedom. A few days since three of them were caught setting fire to an habitation close by the Cape, and burnt alive. All three of them tied to the same stake; one of them, as the flames began to rise, bent his head over them, and was instantly suffocated; another preserved the utmost calmness and regarded the spectators with a countenance unmoved. Turning coolly to the third, who cried horribly; he said, "*poix bouche a toi—tu pas connois morix.*" "Peace! Do you not know how to die." This was sublime. Greece nor Rome has furnished nothing greater."

Arrived yesterday, ship Howard, Black, in 31 days from New-Orleans. Left at Plaquemine, an American schooner from Havanna, performing quarantine; and at the Belize, on the 11th June, waiting for a fair wind, ship James, Chandler, of Baltimore, for Liverpool.

Same day, ship Cheeseman, Greenfield, in 49 days from Amsterdam. Left, ship Diana, Price, of Baltimore, repairing, to sail in 10 days; Sally, Mull, of do.

Same day, the brig Jefferson, Adams, of Newburyport, in 38 days from Sligo, with 139 passengers, in health. Left, snow Rachel, of Alexandria, to sail for New-York in two days, with passengers.

Same day, the sloop Sally, M'Canahan, in 11 days from Alexandria.

Same day, the schr. Ann Maria, Batchelder, in 10 days from Alexandria.

Came up from quarantine, ship Romulus, from Havanna.

Signal last night for a ship.

Cleared, ships American, Londonderry; Eliza, Patch, Cork.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

Arrived, ships William, Kingston, Liverpool, 43 days; Caroline, Moore, Hamburg, 49; brigs Hannah & Sally, Sulger, Cadiz, 58; Lark, Helams, Jamaica, 30; schrs. Active, Lewis, Boston, 10; Sukey & Peggy, Wallace, Martinique, 18; Minerva, Bird, New-York, 5; Anne, Robinson, Portland, 10; Three Sisters, Cooke, Halifax, 21.

Cleared, brig Neptune, Delano, Oporto; schr. Adventure, Denabre, Cape-Francois.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Brigs Mary, Lattimer, Trinidad; Eliza & Sarah, Whitehead, St. Croix; schooner Jefferson, Morrison, from St. Bartholomews; and three sch'rs not yet boarded.

Captain Sulger, of the brig Hannah & Sally, from Cadiz, spoke in long. 67, W. the ship Belvidere, Michaels, of Philadelphia, 56 days from Barcelona for Alexandria.

Two ships, two brigs and four schooners inward bound, are below, names unknown.

The French brigs William & Frederick-William, arrived at our Lazaretto, were bound to France; but hearing at sea of the renewal of war between England and France, they thought proper to put into an American port.

HAIL STORM.

Extract of a letter from Falsington, Bucks county, dated June 2, 1803.

We have just recovered here from a panic into which the inhabitants, and the country for several miles round, have been thrown by a tremendous hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, such as the oldest persons in the neighborhood have never before seen. The morning was uncommonly warm and sultry, and the sky overcast with light clouds, which however were driven away, as the sun approached towards the zenith, and about 11 o'clock a cloud appeared above the horizon, which approached from a north or north-west direction—wafted by a strong breeze it quickly rose and overspread the heavens, while volleys of lightning, and tremendous claps of thunder issued from it in every direction. The hail stones, which descended in showers, rendered more destructive by the wind, seemed to carry all before them—shattering to pieces the glass windows which were unprotected from its fury—and dealing destruction among the birds and beasts who had no shelter to fly to.

From accounts received, since it has abated, it has only extended a mile or two in width and it seems to have almost spent itself in this place. The dimensions of several of the largest stones, near half an hour after they had fallen, and after the warmth of the day had melted off the roughness of their surface, which must have considerably increased their bulk, were from 4 1-2 to 5 1-4 inches in circumference. To heighten this distressing scene the inhabitants of the village, and the country for several miles round, had assembled together to attend the funeral of a deceased neighbor. After the manual part of the ceremony was performed, the attendants assembled in the meeting house adjoining to hear the funeral service. In this situation the storm preceded by blasts of wind which seemed to shake the oken forests to their foundations, gave vent to its fury,—the windows of the venerable mansion were shattered by its violence—the doors burst open, while the shattered fragments of grass, and the tremendous stones of hail which beat in upon the female part of the assembly, occasioned shrieks of terror which were followed by swooning fits, struck a general panic among them, and extended itself, by some sympathetic influence through every part of the assembly.

There is reason to believe that there are none dangerously injured—but the difficulty in recovering some of those who had swooned away on the affright, occasioned much anxiety and alarm.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *July* 9.

We are sorry to learn, that the claim of our state upon Great-Britain, for provincial funds lodged in the bank of England before the revolution, has lately come before the chancellor of the kingdom, and a judgment given against us. Our demand was for about £. 250,000 sterling, or one million one hundred thousand dollars.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Liverpool to another in this city, dated May 19, 1803.

"The effect (of the war) on trade has been a further advance of upland cottons to 14 and 14 1-2d per lb. and holders very stiff; but there is no alteration in sea-islands or other fine cottons, owing to the general opinion that they are already high. Rum has advanced 6d. per gallon; wheat about 4d. per bushel, and sugars from 2s. to 4s. per cwt. on our last quotations, & looking up. In other articles little doing yet, and prices unsettled—but in our next, we hope it will be in our power to give you more particular, as well as comprehensive, information."

The city clerk of New-York, reports that during the week ending on the 2d instant, 28 persons have died, of whom 8 were adults, 14 children, and 6 undistinguished, viz—of consumption 6, whooping-cough 1, fits 5, obstruction of the viscera, 1, purging and vomiting 1, flux 1, convulsions 1, cholera 1, old age 1, hives 2, spruce 1, peripneumony 1, dropsy 2, and 3 of diseases not mentioned.

The following Baltimore vessels were at New-Orleans, on the 28th of May:—

Ship James,	Chandler,	for Liverpool
Fidelity,	Weems,	for France
Madison,	West,	condemned
Schr. Betsy,	——,	for Baltimore

The brig Hiram, from Philadelphia, was in the river, loaded with arms, ammunition, &c. and has two companies of artillery on board bound to Natchez. Ships Mary, Simonton, and Columbus, Burger, have sailed for Liverpool.

From BRYDEN'S *MARINE LIST.*

July 8.

Arrived, ship Ardent, captain Williams, 42 days from Londonderry—with 180 passengers, in good health—James Biays.

Left there,

Ship Serpent,	M'Corkle,	of Baltimore
Mohawk,	Barry,	Philadelphia
Stafford,	Kennedy,	do.
Brig Prude,	——,	Baltimore

In lat. 42, 38, long. 67, spoke a schooner, name unknown, bound to Newfoundland.

July 3, spoke the ship Diana, of New-Bedford, 42 days from Newry, with passengers, for New-York.

Passed a ship off the Potomak.

Arrived, schr. Edith and Polly, captain Newcomb, of Oxford, 20 days from Martinique, via Oxford—molasses—Joseph Tilford, on board.

Schr. Unicorn, 20 days from Passamaquoddy, passed the fort to-day, with plaister of Paris.

July 9.

Arrived, brig Columbia, of Marblehead, captain Trefrey, 47 days from Lisbon—ballast—Payson & Smith.

Left at Lisbon, the brig Potomak, of Baltimore, Nathaniel Tupper, master; and a schooner from Corunna, captain Dagget, to sail in 4 days for Boston.

May 27, in lat. 42, 30, long. 28, spoke a schooner 26 days out from Alexandria, bound to Bilboa.

June 2, in lat. 44, long. 27, 20, spoke the ship Three Sisters, from Charleston bound to Bordeaux, 21 days out.

June 13, in lat. 43, long. 48, spoke the brig Maria, from New York, 10 days out.

June 23, in lat. 46, 12, long. 62, 30, spoke the schr. Speedwell, captain Ellis, from New-York bound to Cadiz, 8 days out.

The Pamela, Driscoll, from hence, arrived at Amsterdam the 13th May.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship Ardent,	Williams,	Londonderry
Brig Columbia,	Trefrey,	Lisbon
Schr. Edith & Peggy,	Newcome,	Martinique, via Oxford
Unicorn,	Cook,	St. Andrews, N. S.

CLEARED,

Brig Betsy & Peggy,	Durkee,	Savannah
Schr. Virginia,	Edwards,	New-York

Baltimore, June 28, 1803.

IN consequence of a notice in the newspapers relating to the improvement of turnpike roads leading to Baltimore town, a meeting was held this day at Bryden's tavern, where a number of persons attended from the city and county of Baltimore—

EDWARD JOHNSTON, in the chair,
SOLOMON ETTING, secretary.

Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed to report to an adjourned meeting, the proper steps to be pursued, in order to promote the object contemplated. On proceeding to ballot, the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

WILLIAM PATTERSON,
WILLIAM COOK,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton,
DAVID M'MECHEN,
JONATHAN ELLICOTT,
ELIAS ELLICOTT,
EDWARD JOHNSON,
WILLIAM OWINGS.

Adjourned to the first Monday in August next, then to meet at Bryden's tavern, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICE.

☞ *The Grocers, and others who purchase loaf or lump Sugar of the sugar refiners of this city, with a view of selling it again, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Mr. Wyant's tavern, on Monday next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. on business of a very interesting nature.*

July 6. d4t

Sale by Auction.

ON MONDAY,

The 11th instant, at half past 9 o'clock, at our auction room, at the head of Gay street dock, will commence the sale of

A variety of DRY GOODS.

After which, at half past 11 o'clock,

18 hhds. 1st quality St. Croix sugar
20 pipes Bordeaux brandy
7 puncheons of 3d and 4th proof rum
8 pipes Holland and country gin
24 hhds. molasses
8 pipes Lisbon and Madeira wines
8 chests hyson tea, &c. &c.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

N. B. Immediately after the sale of dry goods, will be offered that handsome Country Seat, near general Smith's and Mr. Henry Thompson's, as already advertised.

July 9.

Irish Linens, &c.

Harden and Wilson

Have this day received by the Ardent, from Londonderry,

Several boxes 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens; 6, 8 and 10-quarter Damask Table Cloths; Long Lawns; Nuns' Thread, &c.—which they offer on reasonable terms, at their store No. 76, Market-street.

July 9. d6t-eo

Bank Stock Wanted.

I wish to purchase about Seven Shares in the Bank of Baltimore.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

July 9. d3t

Salt and Crates.

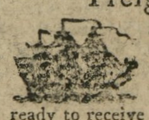
Just imported per the ship Alexandria, Wm. Weston, master, from Liverpool,

3000 bushels best blown salt
50 crates queens' ware.

NATHAN LEVERING.

July 9. d4t

Freight is Wanted



TO THE WEST-INDIES.

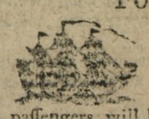
For the schr. HANNAH, Captain Butler.

She carries 700 barrels, and is ready to receive a cargo. Apply to

WILLIAM S. MOORE

July 9. d4t

For Barbados,



The fast-sailing Schooner ETHAN ALLEN, G. Copeland, master;

Will sail in 3 or 4 days—a passengers will be taken if immediate application is made to

SOLOMON COTTON & Co.

July 7. d3t