BRIDGE-TOWN, (Bar.) July 9.

Surrender of Tobago.

This important event has been just announced to the public by royal salutes from Pilgrim and Charles fort, his excellency lord Seaforth having received official information of the same from lieut. general Grinfield.

Extract of a letter from his excellency lieut. gen. Grinfield, to the right honorable lord Seaforth, dated Centaur, Courland Bay, Tobago, July 3, 1803.

I have again the satisfaction of addressing myself to you, and to announce to you the surrender of this island by capitulation, with no loss on our side, and very little on that of the French.

Immediately on our landing on the 30th of June, the two leading columns pushed into Mount Grace, in sight and within little more than two miles of Fort Scarborough; the summons was then sent to the French general, who returned answer by offer of capitulation. The terms were finally settled about four in the morning of the 1st, and at eleven we took possession of Fort Scarborough, and the French, consisting, sailors and all, of 228, laid down their arms.

(Signed) W. GRINFIELD.

Private Correspondence.

The surrender, by capitulation, took place on the 30th June, and at eleven o'clock on the following day the British flag was hoisted at Fort Scarborough.

The number of French, including 120 sailors, was 228. The island seems to be in a high state of cultivation, and most abundant crops of sugar expected. The inhabitants testify no small joy on the occasion.

The Centaur sails on the 5th instant for Barbados; and the same morning with dispatches for England.

The 2d battalion Royals, and one company of the 7th West-India regiment, remain to garrison Tobago.

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We are now enabled to add the following particulars to this event, contained in an

Extract of a letter dated Head-Quarters, Tobago, July 3, 1803.

"We embarked again the 24th, leaving the 68th and three companies of the West-India in garrison at St. Lucia. On the 25th we got under way, and saw Tobago on the morning of the 30th ultimo. A small fort near the bay of Courland fired a few shots, but was soon silenced by the Venus frigate and a brig of war (the Port Mahon) which had just joined us. Possession was immediately taken of the fort by a party of seamen with cutlasses, who soon substituted the English Jack for the tricolored flag. The French had only a corporal's party and eight men, one of whom was killed and two wounded. A landing was immediately effected without the smallest opposition, and the whole of the troops and stores were on shore by eight in the evening, when we advanced about four miles into the interior towards Port Scarborough, situated about eight miles from Courland, where we landed. A summons was sent as before, with an offer of reasonable conditions, which was accepted by general Berthier, and the articles of capitulation were signed at four o'clock in the morning of the 1st July. At eleven we took quiet possession of the fort and island, the French garrison marching out with the honors of war, &c.

"We have established the head-quarters at Mr. Balfour's, father-in law of colonel Campbell, who is likewise here. We were joyfully received by all the inhabitants, who have suffered much from contributions, &c. Here we are treated in a very hospitable manner, and live like princes. We expected to sail again on the 5th, on our return to Barbados. We have all suffered not a little from heat and fatigue, though continued in good health.

"Among the late arrangements, lieut. Hazen, 2d battalion 60th regiment, is appointed acting quarter and barrack master general here. Brigadier-general Maitland is still at Trinidad. Brigadier-gen. Picton remains here in command.

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In the course of yesterday his excellency lord Seaford, was pleased to issue the following orders to the garrison at St. Ann's:

GOVERNOR's ORDERS.

Pilgrim, 8th July, 1803.

PAROLE—TOBAGO.

The governor has again to congratulate the garrison on the success of the army and squadron under the conduct of lieut. gen. Grinfield and commodore Hood, in the acquisition of the island of Tobago, without the loss of a man on the side of the British.

The commandant will please to order an extra allowance of rum to each man this forenoon, to enable them to drink the health of their gallant commander and their brother soldiers, and their speedy return to head-quarters.

(Signed) SEAFORTH.

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Upon the arrival of the armament at Tobago, the following—

PROCLAMATION

By their excellencies lieut. gen. Wm. Grinfield and commodore Samuel Hood, commanders in chief of the forces by land and sea, of his Britannic majesty, in the leeward and windward islands, and the island of Trinidad.

The forces of his Britannic majesty are come immediately on the breaking out of the war, to relieve the English inhabitants of Tobago from the galling yoke of France; it is impossible they can so soon forget the mild government of the mother country to which only it is the design of this armament to restore them.

It cannot enter into the minds of the British commanders, that the people of Tobago will take arms with the enemies of their mother country, against their friends and perhaps their relations; nor can it be believed but that they will join the British forces, for their future security, happiness and prosperity.

Given on board his majesty's ship Centaur, this 30th day of June, 1803.

(Signed) W. GRINFIELD, *Lieut. Gen. &c.*
SAMUEL HOOD, *Commodore, &c.*

By Command, E. DRAPER. *Mil. Sec.*

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A Summons being sent to the French commandant, a capitulation was entered into, of which the following is a copy:

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

Brigadier general Cesar Berthier, captain general of the island of Tobago, stipulates in the name of the French republic:

Article I. To deliver up to the commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's forces, Fort Scarborough in the state in which it now is, with all the artillery and ammunition of war.

Answer. Agreed to.

Art. II. The garrison shall march out with the honors of war, drums beating, and shall carry with them their arms and ammunition and one field piece.

Ans. Agreed to; the British troops being permitted at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning to have possession of the fort Scarborough, and the French garrison at the same time is to march out with the honors of war, drums beating, arms and baggage, and one piece of field artillery, but the arms are to be laid down, and the field piece given up, as soon as they shall have passed the Glacis.

Art. III. The captain general, his brigade major, all the officers, all departments military and civil, also all soldiers, seamen, servants and in short all Frenchmen attached to the service of the republic, and their wives and children, shall be embarked within one month from this date and conveyed to France at the expence of his Britannic majesty.

Ans. Agreed to; and shall be sent within the time, or as soon as possible.

Art. IV. A vessel shall be furnished as soon as possible for the conveyance of the captain general, his family, brigade major and other persons of his suit, and the baggage and effects to them belonging.

Ans. Agreed to.

Art. V. The sick and wounded shall be attended at the military hospital at the expence of his Britannic majesty, and when cured be sent to France.

Ans. Agreed to; and they shall be sent to France as soon as they may be recovered.

VI. All property of the proprietors of this colony, of whatever nature it may be, shall be respected, their laws and customs shall be maintained as they have been to this day by the French government.

Ans. Agreed to; the colony will have the laws existing when under the British government previous to its last cession to the French republic.

Art. VII. The captain general Cesar Berthier, shall dispatch immediately the Republican brig *Le* Souffleur, now in the road of Scarborough, to give advice to his government of the present capitulation. For this purpose, the necessary passports shall be furnished by the commander of his Britannic majesty's naval forces.

Ans. Agreed; an unarmed vessel may be sent to France; and if the Souffleur is disarmed, she may be sent to France.

Art. VIII. It shall be permitted to the French merchant ships now in the road of Scarborough, under the batteries, to sail for any part of Europe or America, which they shall think proper.

Ans. Provided the property does not belong to persons who have come to the island since its cession to the French republic.

Art. IX. No person shall be inconvenienced or examined for the opinion which he has manifested under the French government.

Ans. Agreed to.

The 11th Messidor, and 11th year of the French republic.

(Signed)
CESAR BERTHIER, Captain-general of the island of Tobago.

Agreed to by order of general Berthier, by virtue of his full powers to us conferred.

(Signed)
L'ANNUSS, 1st Aid-de-Camp,
B. GENTIL, Aid-de-Camp.

Providence House, June 30, 1803.

(Signed)
W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen. &c.
SAMUEL HOOD, Commodore, &c.

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Agreeble to these stipulations, the island was then surrendered to his majesty's arms, and the commanders issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

By their excellencies lieut. general W. Grinfield and commodore Samuel Hood, commanders in chief of his majesty's land and sea forces in the leeward and Windward Islands, and island of Trinidad.

The island of Tobago having surrendered to his majesty's arms, by a capitulation dated the 30th day of June, 1803, their excellencies the commanders in chief have great satisfaction in communicating to the inhabitants, &c. that they had received orders for placing this island under the king's government, and that the same is provided for by the sixth article of the capitulation; and also that the property afloat, belonging to such *bona fide* English and French subjects as had been settled in the said island previous to its cession, has been effectually protected by the eighth article of the same capitulation.

Given under our hands and seals at Scarborough, in the island of Tobago, this 2d day of July, 1803, and in the 43d year of his majesty's reign.

(Signed)
W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen. &c.
SAMUEL HOOD, Commodore, &c.

By command, *E. Draper*, Mil. Sec.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BOSTON, July 23.

On Thursday the old state house was leased at auction for 20 years, at 4900 dollars per annum.

The Suffolk Insurance Company have purchased the house, corner of Congress-street, for 27,000 dollars.

The Boston Bank have also purchased a house in State-street, for 18,000 dollars.

A letter from an officer of the United States troops, at Michillimackinac, dated 15th May, says "The Indians in this quarter appear to be quite pacific, though there are reports in circulation which look as if something were brewing among them. We have had the severest winter ever known in this country. The thermometer has stood at 24 below 0. To give you an idea of the commercial importance of our little "sea port," I may inform you that the duties paid at the custom-house, in three months, last summer, amounted to 19,000 dollars."

Of all silly accusations, that is the most contemptible which charges the federalists with being enemies to the federal constitution. Every word and action of the federalists from the moment of the promulgation of the constitution, stamps falsehood on the assertion. The records of the convention—the proceedings of the state conventions—the federal papers from 1787 to the present moment—all give the lie to the charge. But the same proceedings, and the records of the "jacobin clubs," and the democratic papers, will furnish abundant proofs *who were the enemies* of the constitution—who opposed it in convention—who endeavored to strangle it in its infancy, by voting against conventions to take it into consideration—who attacked it step by step, under the cloak of *amendments*; and who have always shewn their most rooted enmity to it, until having the power, they could, as in the case of the prostration of the judiciary, make it say *any thing* or *nothing*, as best pleased them. This subject would furnish ample scope for the talents of some federal writer who has leisure to attend to it.

July 24.

Arrived, Polly, Banks, Newbern; Experiment, Newcomb, Norfolk; Rover, Luce, Richmond; Shepherdess, Swift, Charleston; Eleanor, Hodgkins, Savannah; Betsy and Sally, Luce, Norfolk; Nancy, Crumby, Charleston.

Cleared, Ruth, Hall, Washington, N. C. Shepherdess, Robbins, Baltimore; Suffolk, Ingersoll, Norfolk; Hannah, Lambard, Norfolk; Light-Horse, Collier, Baltimore; Fame, Cruit, Norfolk; ship Diana, Noble, Liverpool; brig Favorite, Salas, St. Jago de Cuba; sch's Jeremiah, Cumber, W. Indies; Eliza, Harding, Demerara.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

LATE FROM CAPE-FRANCOIS.

By the schooner New-York, in 11 days from Cape-Francois, we have received the following information. There were four British line of battle ships and smaller vessels off that harbor. The Cape appears not to be blockaded, as neutral vessels were permitted to pass and repass, after undergoing a strict examination by the British cruisers. They had not yet heard of a declaration of war, but the event was hourly expected. The brigands were encamped within five miles of the town. The French troops, in consequence of the great mortality which prevailed amongst them, were obliged to encamp outside of the town, where they daily died in great numbers. Two French seventy-four gun ships, one of which had on board 300 passengers, were ready to sail for France; but were prevented from putting to sea by the British squadron off that port. The remainder of the French maritime force there consisted of four frigates.

The schooner New-York was boarded by an English 74 off the Cape, and altho' there were a number of French passengers on board, suffered her to proceed. The conclusion was, that the news of war had not reached her.

From Martinique.

The schooner Lion, capt. Rice, in 17 days from Martinique, arrived last night at quarantine. Capt. Rice informs us that Port Royal and St. Pierres, were closely blockaded by British squadrons. The Lion escaped from that port by putting to sea at night. Little or no opposition was expected to be made to the landing of the English troops. The greater part of the principal inhabitants had retired into the interior of the island, to avoid the danger which might arise in case of those places being taken by assault. Great impositions were practised against the Americans, by the officers of the customs; as one-third of the amount of their cargoes were consumed by additional fees and duties; and the only excuse offered for this conduct was, that they daily expected the English, and were determined (to make use of their own language) "to make hay while the sun shone."

The British cruisers had detained a number of American vessels bound to and from Martinique.

A French passenger on board of the Lion, on a British cruiser's chasing the schooner, threw 300 letters overboard.

Arrived yesterday, the schooner Pearl, Thompson, in 10 days from Richmond. The ship Protectress, from New-York, was loading at City Point on the 19th instant, and ready for sea. The ship Holland, Richards, from New-York, had begun to load at Bermuda Hundred. On the 23d instant 5 ships left Hampton Roads for European ports.

Same day, the schr. Commerce, Colley, in 4 days from Petersburg, and 42 hours from the Capes.

Same day, the sloop Hiram, Borden, in 9 days from Richmond.

Same day, the sloop Nancy, Welsh, in 11 days from Alexandria.

Same day, the Spanish schooner Concession, (pilot-boat built) captain Sebastian Holivier, in 9 days from St. Augustine. All the news there was the cession of Louisiana and the capture of gen. Bowles.

Same day, at quarantine, the schooner Dolphin, Bunce, in 18 days from St. Martins. A schooner from Fredericksburg, Virg. arrived there the day before. Spoke, July 22, in lat. 34, 30, long. 70, the schr. Volunteer, 6 days from New-York for St. Thomas. Flour was 12, beef 20, and pork 25 dollars a barrel.

Same day, the schooner Democrat, Etheridge, in 10 days from Edenton, N. C.

Same day, the sloop Sally, Ethridge, in 10 days from Edenton, N. C.

Same day, the schooner Jolly Sailor, Burras, in 8 days from Washington, N. C.

Same day, the schooner Happy Couple, Pugh, from Windsor, N. C.

Same day, the sloop Nancy, Combs, in 10 days from Edenton, N. C.

Same day, the sloop Prosperity, Clark, in 4 days from Duck Creek.

Same day, the British sloop Blackbird, Patton, in 8 days from Bermuda.

Same day, the schr. David, Newell, in 21 days from Montego Bay, Jam. Spoke, July 11, Cape Antonio bearing S. E. 5 miles, the schooner Maries, Thomas, in 10 days from Kingston, Jam. for New-York. The ship Alknomac, Gore, was at Montego Bay, to sail in a day or two for this port.

Same day, at quarantine, the sloop Lion, Rice, in 17 days from Martinique. Spoke, July 18, in lat 28, 20, long. 70, brig Hiram, Cullum, 20 days from New-York, for Jamaica—same time, the brig Thomas Pinckney, 18 days from New-York for Port-au-Prince—also, ship Ann, Cunningham, 20 days from New-York for Jamaica. On the 19th instant captain Rice took from on board the brig Hiram, captain Higgins, the mate and 5 of the crew of the brig ——, from Philadelphia, bound to St. Thomas, belonging to Louis Clapier, of Philadelphia, which vessel upset on the 4th July, in a gale—5 of the crew remained on board the brig Hiram.

Same day, at quarantine, the schooner New-York, Crowel, in 11 days from C. Francois. There are on board, 32 French passengers; 4 of whom, with the captain, are sick.

Same day, the schooner Eagle, from N. Carolina.

By arrivals yesterday, we learn that five ships, more brigs, and many more schooners, left Hampton Roads on the 23d instant, and got safe to sea.

Cleared, ship Enterprize, Harding, Guadaloupe and a market; brigs Moses Gill, Green, Greenock; Adventure, Speck, Cowes and a market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Yesterday arrived the ship Maria, capt. Calvert, 32 days from Lisbon, and informs, that the ship Cleopatra, Blackiston, for this port, sailed on the 9th June; that the Tace, Thomas, also for this port, was to sail on the 26th of June; that the ship Maria, for New-York sailed in company with him on the 25th June; and that the schooner ——, Hayward, for Baltimore, sailed the day before.

The ship Delaware, Smith, for this port was to sail in ten days after captain Calvert.

Captain C. informs that a day or two before he sailed, a British Packet arrived, the captain of which mentioned the loss of two British frigates, one by capture, the other being driven ashore in a gale. He also mentioned the capture of a French frigate by the British, but the names of either is not remembered.

It was currently reported at Lisbon, THAT THE FRENCH HAD TAKEN AND HELD POSSESSION OF BREMEN.

Charles Mifflin, son of Benjamin, twelve years old, on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by his brother and other playmates, went into Schuylkill to bath; when suddenly stepping into a gut where the water was more than his depth, and not being able to swim, immediately sunk. The heart-rending cries of his little friends brought assistance, but in vain; and his brother was obliged to return to his parents with the afflicting intelligence. Friends and physicians immediately hastened to the place, and every exertion used to discover the child, but nearly three hours had elapsed when one of his young friends after repeated diving, brought him up and bore him on shore to his frantic father. Every exertion by the ablest of the faculty was used for his recovery, but in vain!—Four hours had not elapsed since he had left his parents' table uncommonly cheerful, and elate with their commendation (for he had always acted well). In this short period, what a transition!!!

Arrived, ship Maria, Calvert, Lisbon, 30 days; Pennsylvania, Bray, Londonderry; sloop Independence, Anderson, St. Thomas, 14.

Cleared, brigs Assistance, Sweetser, Charleston; Sally, Thompson, St. Thomas; Resolution, Ramsdell, Bordeaux.

The brig Esperza, Golden, is arrived at Lazaretto from Turk's-Island.

ALEXANDRIA, July 28.

Arrived, snow Rachel, Haile, Sligo, (Ireland); schrs. Eleanor, Barry, Barbados; Anne Maria, ——, New-York; Nancy, ——, Norfolk.

Cleared, schrs. Friendship, Burne, Jamaica; Rebecca, Westcott, R. Island.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *July* 29.

Exported from the port of Philadelphia, from the 1st of April to the 30th June, 1803, both inclusive; taken from the export entries in the custom-house.

91,294 barrels flour
8,851 half do. do.
122 barrels middlings
1,210 barrels rye flour
1,616 hhds. Indian corn meal
3,433 barrels do.
40 half do. do.

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Governor Claiborne, of the Mississippi territory, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of *Five Hundred Dollars* for apprehending Samson Mason and his associates, who have for some time infested that territory, and have committed unparalleled outrages upon the property and persons of the citizens of the U. States.

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From the BOSTON PALLADIUM.

Spanish Navy.—As Spain will probably soon be involved in the war which has commenced in Europe, we conceive the publication of the list of her navy will, at this time, be agreeable to our readers, as there may be frequent occasions to refer thereto. This list is from one published by authority in Spain, in 1801, with which we have been favored by a respected friend.

AGGREGATE.

	Cadiz.	*Ferrol.*	*Carthagena.*	*Tot.*
Navois	14	28	19	61
Fragates	22	11	9	42
Corbetas	6	2	1	9
Xabeques			7	7
Urcas	2	8	5	15
Bergantines	11	20	10	41
Paquebotes	5	3		8
Balandras	9	3		12
Goletas	8	6	7	21
Lugres	1		1	2
Galeras			2	2
			Total	220

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Interesting decision.—In the case of David Denniston, vs. Dennis Cole, both of the county of Orange, the defendant having been arrested and held to bail in the sum of 480 dollars, cited the plaintiff before his honor judge Gardener, to shew cause of action. The plaintiff, in the usual manner, made out his affidavit; but *Fisk*, counsel for defendant, objected to Mr. Denniston's oath, on the score of his principles, having understood that he neither believed in a Supreme Being, nor in a future state of rewards and punishments. The plaintiff was then asked by the court on these two points; to the first he said he did believe in a Supreme Being; the second question he declined answering. By the court, the oath cannot be taken; let the defendant be discharged from the arrest on filing common bail. Ross for plaintiff; Fisk for defendant.

We understand that the Theistical societies of this city have had an extra meeting on the above, and have voted to resist the decision to their utmost, as *an attack upon their religious principles!*

[*N. Y. Ev. Post.*]

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Melancholy Accident.

On Thursday last, Mr. John Wise a reputable miller on Wissahickon creek, eight miles from this city, in examining the spindel of the trunnel wheel in the mill, when in motion, his head was caught between the great cogwheel and wollowers, which after closing upon it, lifted the gudgeon of the latter, and gave sufficient space for his body to pass below. His son, who was near the mill, observed the water works to be deranged, immediately closed the water-gate, and on searching for the cause, found his father's body!—which, when brought to light, exhibited (as must naturally be concluded from the circumstances) a most horrid spectacle.—The Coroner's inquest sat on it, and returned a verdict agreeable to the above statement—Accidental death.

[*Relf's Gazette.*]

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A man of Cambridge, distinguished as much for his wit as for his learning, being once asked the difference between orthodoxy and heterodoxy, replied—"orthodoxy is my doxy—heterodoxy is your doxy." It would be difficult to give a more accurate definition—The man who examines well his own doxy before he believes, and who treats other peoples doxies with candor, if not with respect, afterwards understands the theory and practice of liberty. Credulity makes bigots, and bigotry is the mother of intolerance.

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Foreign Intelligence.—By the two last arrivals from Europe, we have it in our power to afford a very copious supply of interesting *foreign intelligence*. The unanimity which is said to prevail in the house of commons will be grateful to those who wish well to British politics, though we confess we hardly perceive either the cause of the dispute between the ministry and the opposition, or the cause of the reconciliation. To talk of the mediation of Russia in the present state of things, appears at this distance to be very idle; and indeed seems rather to be a thing gladly resorted to by the ministry and Mr. Fox as a pretext for that union which both seem to have been desirous of effecting. A war without an opposition in the house of commons, will indeed be such a war as