

LONDON, June 28.

The intelligence of the Barbary states having declared war against this country, is reported in the foreign journals. In the city, however, those who have connections at Algiers, discredit the intelligence; at least, so far as regards that regency. The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman settled in that country, dated the 21st of March.

"There is every appearance of war between the Algerines and the French. You may be sure of no apprehensions that Algiers will be in the middle with the *imbroglioni* of the court. On the contrary, I suppose they will be more compliant to the English."

The above letter was received by the *schiff*, *Whim*, Forbes. Captain Forbes states that he was present at a public entertainment given by the dey, at which the French consul did not make his appearance, because the dey had insisted that the British consul should have precedence on the occasion. He adds, that the Algerines and Tunisians were about to turn all the French out of their dominions. Such being the case, it is not likely that the regency of Algiers will pay much respect to the firm of the Porte. In corroboration of the friendly disposition towards this country, considerable remittances have been lately received from the dey, accompanied by orders for goods from this country about the end of March, at which period the capture of Alexandria had been announced there.

The following regiments in South America, are about to receive large reinforcements—the 38th, 40th, 45th, 87th, 88th, 89th and 95th.

Major-gen. C. Hope, it is said, to be the new inspector general on the recruiting service.

The report of a draft from the militia is received—how true we know not.

Several general officers are about to be sent to the West India Islands, with recruits for the regiments there.

We learn with pleasure, that government has received advices of an agreeable nature from India. Surgeon Bha Ghantki, the chief of the insurgents in the hills, has tendered his submission on condition only of receiving a pardon, which has been granted to him through the intercession of Holkar. His followers have, in consequence, for the most part returned to their homes.

A treaty, highly advantageous to the British, has been concluded between the Bombay government and the Rajah of Bate; and such are already the beneficial consequences of the treaty established with the Arabian chiefs, that one of them, Sheik Hassan, lately restored to the English a large quantity of cloth and other articles which had been plundered from different ships by the pirates in the Persian Gulf.

The 2d regiment of cavalry has been withdrawn from Sultapore, in consequence of the restoration of tranquillity in that district.

Medals have been given, by the Madras government, to several subaltern native officers who distinguished themselves in quelling the late mutiny at Vellore.

Several Dutch merchants, and others have been permitted to proceed from Cochin and Travancore to Batavia, on board a vessel appointed for that purpose by the British government in India.

Notwithstanding the reports of the Hamburg and Altona papers, of the king of Sweden having refused to ratify the treaty concluded with general Motier, it appears from a general article annexed to the Swedish *Harmistice*, dated April 29th, that the notice of a *resumption* of hostilities has been extended from ten days to a month. Whether this augurs on the part of Sweden an inclination to prolong the peace, or is intended merely as a mean of gaining time, we are not at present qualified to determine. Before the termination of a month, the king his Swedish majesty expects the arrival of our troops, but notwithstanding all the activity of the new ministers he is likely in this respect to be disappointed. Our expeditions in general are very slow in their movements, and not unfrequently very public, with respect to their destination. It may be a compliment to the enemy, but it is certainly no great mark of gallantry towards our allies. It is not impossible that the king of Sweden, before the arrival of our troops, may have resorted to his former system of neutrality.

As a proof of the pacific disposition of the belligerent powers, the outposts of the respective armies, it is stated in the foreign journals, are separated at Pultusk only by a river, and though within the reach of each others fire, have agreed to abstain from hostilities for some time. The Prussian general Blucher has been invited to the French head quarters at Finkenstein, and received it is said with great politeness by Bonaparte, who spoke in the most flattering terms of the king of Prussia, and professed a sincere desire for the reestablishment of peace with the Prussian nation. The French army in Germany, including the allies, is estimated at not less than 200,000 men.

Private letters from the lower Elbe mention, that advices had been received there of the Austrian court having refused a further passage through Istria to the French troops intended for Dalmatia, in consequence of very pressing remonstrances from Russia. Many reports are spread, which would seem to indicate an approaching rupture between France and Austria. That the army collected in Istria, as was supposed for the purpose of penetrating into Turkey, are coming by forced marches to Germany, is represented as a remarkable circumstance, that gives rise to many conjectures. We have little hope, however, that any immediate rupture will take place.

Dr. JACO DE LA VEGA, (Jam.) Dec. 8. The following is a summary of the important and exports to and from this island, from the 30th September, 1805, to the 30th

September, 1806, agreeably to the naval officer's return, presented to the honorable house of assembly on the 25th ult.

IMPORTS.

1347 horses; 3082 mules; 230 asses, 799 horned cattle.

Herrings from Great-Britain and Ireland. 47,091 barrels.

Provisions from British Plantations. 148 bbls. flour, 62 bbls. bread; 6275 hds. 22,362 brs. 839 kegs, 1926 boxes, 270 qts. fish; 626 brs. beef, 41 brs. pork, 173 firkins butter, 770,709 feet lumber, 233,956 staves and heading, 173,466 shingles, 928 bushels corn.

Provisions and Lumber from the United States. In American vessels. 220 hds. 45,977 brs. corn meal and flour; 8341 bags, 4331 brs. 3739 kegs bread; 1639 trs. rice; 1741 hds. 23,323 brs. 614 kegs, 5662 boxes, 479 qts. fish, 420 casks, 89,689 bushels corn and peas; 10,096-031 ft. lumber 15,056,466 staves and heading, 16,426,631 shingles.

In British vessels. 5934 brs. corn meal and flour; 75 bags 217 brs. 310 kegs bread 489 trs. rice; 212 brs. 80 quintals fish; 120 brs. corn and peas; 268,629 feet lumber; 345,190 staves and heading; 404,200 shingles.

Grand total:—120 hds. 51,911 barrels corn meal and flour; 8423 brs. 4548 brs. 4019 kegs bread; 2228 trs. rice; 1741 hds. 25,515 bbls 614 kegs 5664 boxes 499 quintals fish; 420 casks 90,109 bushels corn and peas; 10,364,666 feet lumber; 15,401,656 staves and heading; 16,833,831 shingles.

EXPORTS.

From Kingston. To Great-Britain—83 880 hds. 609 trs. 851 bbls. sugar 7522 punchs. 332 hds. rum 483 bags 479 casks ginger 5120 bags 319 casks pimento 21 094 330 lbs. coffee.

To Ireland—42 3 hds. 38 trs. 9904 bbls. sugar; 471 punchs. 249 hds. rum; 118 bags. 108 casks ginger; 31 bags. 16 casks pimento; 79,836 pounds coffee.

To British plantations—107 hds. 29 trs. 458 bbls. sugar; 2258 punchs. 141 hds. rum; 69 casks molasses; 1 bag ginger; 2 casks pimento; 58,323 lbs. coffee.

To the United States—348 hds. 87 trs. 96 brs. sugar; 4669 punchs. 2 hds. rum; 29 casks molasses; 24 casks ginger; 248 bags, 858 casks pimento; 644,171 lbs. coffee.

To the Spanish Main—486 punchs. rum. Total from Kingston 58,523 hds. 6481 trs. 2295 brs sugar; 15,753 punchs 741 hds. rum; 98 casks molasses; 626 bags, 354 casks ginger; 5,505 bags, 695 casks pimento; 21,876,895 lbs. coffee.

FROM THE OUT PORTS. To Great-Britain—75331 hds. 11,305 trs. 994 bbls. sugar; 21,051 punchs. 891 hds. rum; 1 80 bags 101 casks ginger; 18 064 bags, 886 casks pimento; 7,355,903 lbs. coffee.

To British plantations—73 hds. 24 trs. 77 bbls. sugar; 1828 punchs. 34 hds. rum; 24 casks molasses; 12 bags ginger; 8 bags 3 casks pimento; 10,215 lbs. coffee.

To the United States—69 hds. 427 trs. 113 brs. sugar; 19,539 punchs. 6 hds. rum; 377 casks of molasses; 95 bags, 58 casks pimento; 55,020 lbs. coffee.

To the Spanish Main—38 punchs. 3 hds. rum. Total from outports—75,462 hds. 11,756 trs. 1184 brs. sugar; 42,456 punchs. 434 hds. rum; 401 casks molasses; 1192 bags, 101 casks ginger; 14,029 bags, 399 casks pimento; 7,421,141 lbs. coffee.

Grand total—133,996 hds. 18,237 trs. 3579 brs. sugar; 58 191 punchs. 1178 hds. rum; 499 casks molasses; 1818 bags, 485 casks gingers; 19,534 bags 1094 casks pimento; 29,298 036 lbs. coffee.

Account of the tonnage of vessels trading to and with the island of Jamaica, during the same period:

From Great-Britain and Ireland to Kingston, 56,131 tons, to the out ports 61,301.

From America to Kingston 48,651 tons; to the out ports 29,482 tons. From the Spanish Main to Kingston 6618 t; to the out ports, 173 do. Droggers, to Kingston, 3,402 ton; to the out ports 387 tons. Vessls trading under free port act to Kingston 6485 tons; to the out ports, 1118 tons.

Total of tonnage. Great-Britain and Ireland, 117,433 tons. America, 77,133 tons, Spanish Main, 6791 tons. Droggers, 3789 tons. Vessels trading under free port act, 7603 tons.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, July 13.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Boston, and of its vicinity, at the State house in Boston, on Friday, 10th July, 1807, called in consequence of the late attack made by the British ship of war *Leopard*, on the United States frigate *Cheapeake*.

The hon. ELBRIDGE GERRY, was unanimously chosen Moderator—and the hon. PEREZ MORTON secretary of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were chosen a committee to report resolutions, expressive of the sense of the citizens on this momentous occasion, viz.

The hon. Barnabus Bidwell, John Quincy Adams, Dr. Charles Jarvis, Benjamin Austin, Thomson J. Skinner, George Blake and Perez Morton.—Who after retiring to the senate chamber, for half an hour, returned with the following report, unanimously adopted by the committee:—

Whereas it appears by a proclamation issued by the president of the United States, that a most wanton and cruel outrage has been committed upon the United States frigate *Cheapeake*, by the British ship of war

*Leopard*, in which our citizens have been wounded and murdered, and the flag of our nation insulted and violated. And whereas it is the duty, as well the right of the citi-

cens of a free country to express their readiness to support the constituted authorities in the measures they may adopt for national redress, of an injury so barbarous in its nature, and so unprecedented in its execution.—Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That the late aggression committed by a British ship of war on a frigate of the United States, for the avowed purpose of taking from her by force a part of her crew, was a wanton outrage upon the persons and lives of our citizens, and a direct attack on our sovereignty and independence.

Resolved unanimously, That the spirited conduct of our fellow-citizens at Norfolk on this occasion, before the orders of government could be obtained, was highly honorable to themselves and to the nation.

Resolved unanimously, That the firm, dignified and temperate policy adopted by our Executive at this momentous crisis, is entitled to our most cordial approbation and support.

Resolved unanimously, That with our personal influence and exertions we will aid and assist the constituted authorities in carrying the proclamation of the president of the U. States in every particular into full and effectual execution.

Resolved unanimously, That although we unite with our government in wishing most ardently for peace on just and honorable terms, yet we are ready cheerfully to cooperate in any measures, however serious, which they may judge necessary for the safety and honor of our country, and will support them with our lives and fortunes.

The report was read twice and accepted unanimously.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the moderator and secretary, and published in all the Boston newspapers.

Voted, That an attested copy thereof be transmitted to the committee of Norfolk.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, Moderator. PEREZ MORTON, Secretary.

Arrived, *schiff*, Lucy, Simmons, of Plymouth 55 days from Lisbon; *schiff*, Eagle, Wood, ard, of Wiscasset 25 from Antigua, John White of Smithfield, Virginia, was lost overboard on the 1st by the Eagle left Nevis. Left the brig *Celesta*, from Martinico for Boston, brought in by a French privateer, and part of her cargo condemned as French property, had a number passengers; Maria, for New-Haven, in 3 or 4 days. Spoke, June 28, lat. 33, 23, long. 68, 45, *schiff*, Fortitude, 10 days from New-York, for St. Thomas—same day, brig Mary Ann, 16 days from New-York for Martinico.

Brig Apollo, Sawyer, Madeira and Bonavista, 40 days from the latter place.

Ship Dryade, of Wiscasset, capt. Hill-ton, 46 days from Liverpool.

Via quarantine ship *Bonice*, of Saco, capt. Clark, 26 days from St. Kitts.

Brig Little John, capt. Baker, 25 days from Trinity, Martinico. Sailed from Trinity, June 16. Left, brig Emily, Oxnard, for Boston, in 6 days; brig Success, Shipper for Salem; *schiff*, Fame, Smith, for do.

(Via quarantine) *schiff*, Mercury, Foster, 25 days from Guadalupe. Sailed in co. the *Neutrality*, Holmes, for Boston. Left, Henry, McLellan, for Portland, in 10 days; Sampson, Strout, and Superb, Brazier, of ditto; Octavia of Cape Ann, for Boston; *schiff*, —, of Kennebunk. June 23. lat. 24, 45, long. 63, 15, *schiff*, Charlotte, Caldwell, 16 days from N. York for Jamaica.

Quarantine List.

July 11, arrived, brig Levant, Nash, St. Pierres, (Mart.) 20 days; brig John, Davis, 21 days; sloop Warden, Mitchell, 26 days from New-Providence, via Rhode Island; brig Mary, Williams, St. Kitts, 18 days.

Capt. Nash left at St. Pierres, (Mart.) brig Exchange, Smith, of Washington, N. C. for Baltimore, in 21 days; Farmer, Bangs Baltimore; Betsy, Greene, Savannah; Two Friends, Curtis d.

Cleared, ship Bacchus, Davi, Teneriffe; brig Alice, Lovett, Marseilles; Eagle, Myrick, Madeira; Montezuma, Smith, Madeira and a market; *schiff*, Argo, Gowen, St. Johns; Mayflower, Newfoundland; Minerva, Windsor.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

Captain Weymouth of the *schiff*, Weymouth, arrived here yesterday from Richmond informs, that on Friday morning he was boarded in Hampton Roads by a boat from his Britannic majesty's ship *Bellona*, and treated politely. The officer of the boat inquired for news, and informed capt. W. that the president's proclamation had been received the day before, and was in hopes that in a few days all disputes would be settled. The same evening capt. W. was boarded off cape Henry by a boat from the *Melampus* (which frigate and the *Triumph* 74 dropped down two days before)—they asked for some poultry which captain W. was obliged to refuse giving them. They stated that they were in much want of fresh provisions—that they had plenty of water and salt provisions—and that the ships crews were getting the scurvy. On captain Weymouth's inquiring what they had done with the semen taken out of the *Cheapeake*, and if they were Englishmen; the officer answered that they were distributed among the fleet, and that they were Americans, but they had received the king's bounty, and signed the ships papers in England—that they had run off with the captain's pinnace, but had no officer in the boat as has been reported.

By the politeness of a gentleman, lately arrived from London, which place he left on the morning of the 27th of May, we have been favored with the following important intelligence.—The source from which it is derived entitles it to the highest credit.

Official intelligence was received in London on the evening of the 26th may, that a sortie had been made from Dantzic by the combined Russian and Prussian armies,

while 5,000 men from Koningsburg had effected a landing on the *Haaf*, which led to a very bloody and long contested conflict which, by the French bulletin, is said to have cost the Allies 16,000 men—the whole 5000 from Koningsburg were either killed or taken prisoners. The loss on the side of the French is not mentioned. The names of several of the officers were given, and the allies demanded a suspension of hostilities for three days to bury their dead—a part of which was only granted. The same account, with the exception of 2 or 3,000 fewer killed, was also received from Denmark.

The next arrival from England will probably bring us the official details of this event.

Arrived, ship Indian Hunter Newman, 52 days from Londonderry, and 42 from the land. Left ship Joseph and Phebe, to sail the first wind for Baltimore; barque Mars, of Newburyport, waiting for passengers; and *schiff*, Abigail, of Sandwich, for New-York. June 7, lat. 46, 33, long. 33, 45, spoke the ship *Devotion*, 20 days from N. York for Liverpool. 23d lat. 42, 40, long. 65, 32, spoke brig Sally Ann, of Newburyport, 9 days from Boston, for Amster-dam.

The brig George, Anner, 17 days from St. Croix.

The Swedish brig Kron Prinsen, Williams, 12 days from Cape Francois. Left brig Maria, Gardner, of New York, to sail in 2 weeks for Gottenburg; brig Nami, Wilson, of Baltimore, for London, in 0 days; Swedish ship Magdalena, Johnson, for Boston, in 4 days. The *schiff*, Experiment, Shakes, sailed in co. for Baltimore. The ship Robert and Mary, Ayres, sailed 12 days before for New-York. The French privateer schooner (formerly the *Fair Play*, of New York) was cast away about the 10th of June on one of the Brothers her crew, and the crews of an English ship and schooner, which she had captured, were saved and arrived at the Cape. Christophe had taken Gonaves, abolished the duty on cotton, &c. and allowed the planters to sell to whom they pleased. [By this vessel we have received Christophe's proclamation relating to the conduct of captain Lewis, and Messrs. Kane and Windsor—a decree taking off the duty on sugar, cotton and cocoa—and a report of the expedition to Gonaves.]

The *schiff*, Enterprise, Barr, 30 days from Kingston, Jamaica. July 3, off Cape Florida, spoke the pilot-boat Brothers, of N. York, out 14 days, bound to La Vera Cruz, having the night before knocked her rudder off on one of the keys, but had repaired the damage. Passengers, Mr. Medcalf, and Mr. Barnes and family.

The *schiff*, Pandora, Lovett, 13 days from St. John.

The *schiff*, Eliza, Boyd, of Philadelphia, 46 days from Cadiz. Left, ship Jane, Bragdon, of N. York, to sail in 10 days; Washington, Crocker, of Boston, for Charleston; Adventure, Ropes, of Salem, for Tonningen in 24 hours; Liberty, Riley, of Philadelphia, for Vera Cruz; brig Joseph, Stanley, of Portsmouth; *schiff*, Franklin, Smith, of Philadelphia, in 10 or 15 days; brig Peggy, Wood, for Tonningen in 3 days. The *schiff*, Hamilton, Pierce, of Charleston, had arrived at St. Lucar; and the brig *Causto* at Algeiras; *schiff*, Trial, Harding, at do. from Philadelphia, bound to Gibraltar, carried in and condemned. The brig *Seaman*, Lasher, of N. York, detained still at Algeiras, expected to be condemned. June 17, lat. 35, long. 62, spoke a Portuguese ship from Rio Janeiro, for Lisbon—informed that the English had retaken Buenos Ayres. There were 5 French and 7 Spanish ships of war at Cadiz, ready for sea, but prevented from going out by the British blockading squadron.

The *schiff*, Weymouth, Weymouth, 10 days from Richmond.

The *schiff*, Sally, Pemberton, 19 days from the City of St. Domingo. Left, *schiff*, Sisters, Taggart, for Philadelphia in ten days. The *schiff*, Mira, Tyler, sailed from Samana, for N. York, 14th June—the brig *Polly*, Wynnkoop, for do. June 11.

The schooner *Triak*, Lindsey, 9 days from Charleston.

The sloop *Sincerity*, Cook, 9 days from Newbern.

The ship American Packet, Morris, 40 days from Bordeaux. The ships Exchange and Phillipsburg, for N. York, and Lorenzo for Philadelphia, sailed in co. June 26, lat. 42, long. 49, spoke ship Lydia, Rosseter, 30 days from Belfast to Philadelphia—(Paris dates to May 29—There had been no battle between the armies in Poland—but they were in sight of each other, and a general engagement was momentarily expected.)

The brig *Huntress*, Breeze, 7 days from Charleston.

Below last night, the ship *Projector*, Carpenter, from Canton.

The brig *Kitty*, from Nantz.

And 1 ship, and 1 brig.

Cleared, ship *Minerva*, Burdick, Charleston; *Magistrate*, Folger, Liverpool; brig *Perseverance*, Clark, New Haven; *schiff*, Betsy, Baxter, Boston; John, Hewitt, Richmond; Rising States, Newcomb, Norfolk; sloop Sally, Mattock, New Providence; Ontario, Wills, Edenton.

Capt. Galpin, spoke, June 24, off Cape Antonio, ship Favorite, Mackie, 9 days from Jamaica from New-York.

PALMDELPHIA, July 16.

Arrived, ship Gen. Green, Crabtree, Coik 45 days; ship *Helvetius*, Howen, Canton, 121; brig *Eliza* Baker, Savannah, 3.

Arrived, at the Lazaretto, ship *Fanny*, Smith, Canton; brig *Sally*, Ansley, St. Croix; Junius, Roberts, St. Croix, 13; Union, Johnson, Havana; brig *Elizabeth*, Cambell, St. Croix; *schiff*, Concord, Turner, St. Augustine, 14.

Cleared, *schiff*, Resolution, Bartlett, Boston; sloop *President*, Swain, Richmond.

Capt. Ellis, 15 days from Curacao, left there *schiff*, *Adventure*, of and for Baltimore in 8 days; brigs *Polly* and *Vigilant*, of and for New-York, uncertain. Two days before capt. F. sailed, 6 British transports,

with about 7,000 troops, arrived from England, which were landed at Curacao.

Extract of a letter from capt. Smith, of the ship *Fanny*, arrived at the Lazaretto, from Canton, dated yesterday noon.

"As the *Helvetius* is arrived, and sailed after me from Canton, there is nothing from that quarter which I can communicate worth attention. I sailed from Moco Feb. 14th, the day following had a hard gale from the eastward, carried away the foremast. In passing the Straits of Sunda, was informed by the government boat, that the British had totally destroyed the fortifications and other buildings on Oorust, and there were 4 English ships of war then there.

"The ships mentioned here passed Angor as follows: Orion, of Philadelphia, March 5th, 115 days passage; ship Bayard, Wood, of Providence, R. I. Feb. 13, 188 days passage; ship Francis Henrietta, New York, March 6, 142 days. On the 19th April, in lat. 29, 32, S. long. 38, 24, E. was boarded by his imperial majesty Napoleon's frigate *Le Piedmontise*; after two hours detention, permitted to proceed. On the line, spoke the *Ruby*, of Charleston from the river Congo, with slaves; when she left the river the *Hindostan*, —, of Philadelphia, was lying there; she had been there five weeks outside of the river's mouth; could not get in or out, on account of the strong freshets in the river."

"Last night arrived, *schiff*, Concord, Turner from St. Augustine.

"The brig *Sally*, Ansdale, 14 days from St. Croix. Left there, the brig *St. Croix* Packet, just arrived; brig *Julia*, Roberts, to sail in three day. He also left at Bass End, the ship *Richard*, and brigs *George*, and *Resort*, all for New-York, in ten days.

"The brig *Elizabeth*, Cambell, 14 days from St. Croix; and the *schiff*, *Betsy*, Baker, 7 days from Boston.

"This morning arrived, the brig *Union*, Johnson, 20 days from Havana; the *Fanny*, Smith, 140 days from Canton; and the ship *Cicero*, Smith, from Bermuda, 15 days—in the *Cicero* came captain Donaldson."

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Communicated for the Register.

"CANTON, March 4, 1807.

"The English company are involved in considerable trouble in consequence of some one of the crew of their ship *Neptune* having killed a Chinese, for whose life this government have required one of the crew to be delivered up, which has been positively refused—the refusal has produced the stoppage of all the ships for that ship, and *Monona* (3d of the Hong) by which she is secondly has been, with the linguist for the ship, carried in chains inside the city. I have conversed with Cheongqua and Consequa, who have assured me no inconvenience will attend the Americans; but assert positively a man must be given up.

"The sailors have behaved most infamously—they hauled down and danced on the Spanish flag, and then destroyed it. Their captains apologized, and the next day compelled the sailors to hoist a new one. Some few of the scoundrels shew a disposition to pull down the American, and a part of them were in the act of lowering the Swedish, but were prevented. They have burnt one of the Mandarin's houses in front of the factories. This shameful conduct has induced the Chinese to determine no more sailors shall be permitted to come up on liberty. It is generally thought the English business, except the country, will all be stopped in a day or two. The English, including the *Lion* man of war, at the *Bocca Tigris*, amount to 1600 men. A few days will decide this unfortunate business."

"CANTON, March 6, 1807.

"We are every hour afraid of a rupture between the English and Chinese, in consequence of the death of a Chinese, from the accidental stroke of a club, by an English sailor.

"The Chinese demanded an Englishman to die, conformable to the laws of their country, and the English have refused, being unable to find out the person who gave the blow. In consequence, the vice-roy of this province gave orders yesterday to stop their trade, and, in all probability, the next step will be to intercept their supplies, and seize on some person of the factory; a circumstance which must produce the most serious consequences.

"I understand the English have no objection to giving up a man, provided they could find the guilty person; and surely they cannot be blamed for sparing at the idea of making an innocent man suffer. God only knows how it will end! They are allowed three days more to decide, and if then they do not comply, it is thought the Chinese will endeavor to compel them; should they be foolish enough to attempt the latter plan, I think they will get a sound drubbing, as the English now have a force at Whampoo and *Bocca Tigris*, of near 2000 able bodied men, and all eager for the attack."

Without adverting to the consequences which may result to the persons and property of the British subjects in China, or to the intercourse of the two nations, from this occurrence—we may be permitted to exult in the superior justice of those institutions, by which, punishment is limited to the guilty, and the innocent are exempted from the rigor of retaliation. And, we may be allowed to hope, that the contracts of moderation on the part of the American government and people, under national and individual wrongs, of the most aggravated nature, will not be lost on the British nation, but, that a reparation proportioned to the outrage and indignity, according to the most correct construction of criminal law, and the practice of civilized nations, will be instantly accorded to expiate offences, which, a less enlightened or more vengeful policy, than that of our country, would have atoned by the blood of thousands.

The accounts of these occurrences in the eastern and western hemispheres, will be received in England about the same time—and will furnish ample ground for public reflection, on the necessity of checking excesses—which, if persisted in, must place her in enmity with the whole world, and eventuate in the overthrow of her empire."