

equal to one million quarters of wheat, and about one sixth part of the annual consumption of this country.

#### NEW-YORK, June 1.

We have official authority for stating, that the Swedish government, by a commercial edict of the 30th March last past, has prohibited, under severe penalties and punishments, the concluding or carrying into effect any charter parties or freights to British ports, under the late licence of his Britannic majesty's privy council.

The brig St. Clair, commodore Whipple, burthen 100 tons, built at Marietta, anchored off Cincinnati, in the Western Territory, on the 27th April. She is the first vessel that has descended the Ohio, equipped for sea; and excited the astonishment of a great crowd of spectators, who considered her as a "pleasing preface of the future greatness of our country."

A gentleman from Kentucky informs, that soon after the blockade of New-Orleans by the British, four brigs belonging to New-York, laden with flour, sailed from that port with a determination to hazard an escape, but unfortunately three out of the four were taken and ordered for Jamaica. Great quantities of flour were offered at very low prices, on credit, but could not be sold; and should the blockade continue, many thousand barrels, which were at market, would be lost, as it could not in that climate be preserved from damaging.

June 3.

By the Little John, from Guadalupe, we learn, that they were in daily expectation of a visit from the English. They were in preparation to meet them. Twelve thousand troops were under arms to defend the place.

#### COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

The consul of the French republic at Leghorn has officially notified that the English house of Webb, Holmes, and Co. have paid into the treasury military contribution, that in consequence their persons and property, and that of their friends under their charge in Leghorn, shall remain in the same security as other merchants in the place. He has also declared, that American property in the hands of the house, shall be as safe and as much respected as in the possession of those to whom it belongs.—Letters from Leghorn Feb. 11, also mention, that the demand for all kinds of East and West-India produce had increased, and the price much advanced.

June 4.

The growing commerce of this place is beyond all calculation—Our wharves and slips are all crowded with vessels which have recently arrived, and which are preparing for sea with all possible expedition. During the month of April, 38 ships, 47 brigs, 53 schooners, and 13 sloops, and, during the month of May, 43 ships, 50 brigs, 54 schooners and 14 sloops, arrived here from foreign ports—making during two months only 292 vessels, of which 81 were ships.

The bustle of commerce was yesterday enlivened by the parade through the streets of the sailors, with drums beating and colours flying, who turned out for a rise of wages.

The United States frigate Adams, captain Robinson, has arrived at the Quarantine Ground from a cruise.

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

The brig Abigail, capt. Lord, arrived yesterday in 35 days from Bristol—brings Bristol papers to the 26th April, containing London news to the 24th, only one day later than our former accounts.

The following summary comprizes every article of their contents not before published:—

The Danish troops (says a London article of the 24th, April) were to evacuate Hamburg on the 17th, in consequence of the late victory at Copenhagen. Three 74's one 64, and 15 gun-boats, under admiral Totty, had failed to join the British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker, which it is expected, would pay a visit to the ports of his Prussian majesty in the Baltic. At Copenhagen, such of the inhabitants as had left the city, had returned with their effects, and business was going on as usual. By permission of lord Nelson, the intercourse between Denmark and Norway was renewed.

From EGYPT—Dispatches from the British army in Egypt had just arrived at Plymouth, brought by a packet boat in 56 days. Their contents had not been officially promulgated, but they were not later than the last of February. They brought accounts of the landing of gen. Abercrombie, who had made an addition to his army of 3000 Albanians, enlisted in the islands of the Archipelago. Six regiments of infantry, and two regiments dismounted light dragoons were ordered to embark immediately to reinforce gen. Abercrombie.

An express had left London with orders for the secretary of the British legation at Berlin, to proceed immediately to Petersburg.

On the subject of peace, the papers are entirely silent. The funds kept up—provisions falling.

A great number of French privateers, which had been very destructive to the coasting trade, had been captured by British cruisers. Six were sent into Plymouth in one day.

The Brilliant, British frigate, had been cast away on the coast of France. The crew perished.

Two journals have been suppressed at Paris, by order of the usurper. One of them for speaking disrespectfully of his august ally, the deceased emperor Paul; and the other for undervaluing the courage of the Danes in the late action. So much for the liberty of the press in republican France!

Numerous promotions in the British fleet have been made by the admiralty, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by the crews and officers in the battle of Copenhagen.

A young midshipman, who had greatly signalized himself was promoted to the rank of lieutenant on board the Elephant.

Besides the foregoing, the papers do not contain a single article of any consequence.

#### AN INDIAN ANTIQUITY.

A piece of copper coin has lately been discovered in opening a spring in the village of Chillicothe, in the North-West-Territory. Impressions upon paper of both sides of this coin have been sent by John S. Wills, Esq; to a gentleman in this city. They appear to be Chinese characters. Upon presenting them to Mr. Peale for his museum, he produced four pieces of copper coin procured at different times from China, which are exactly similar to the one found in the spring at Chillicothe, as far as a judgment can be formed from comparing them with the impressions of the latter upon paper. The Chillicothe coin is now in the possession of governor St. Clair.

#### CHARLESTON, May 18.

Captain Hoyt, who arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, on his passage spoke a brig from Leghorn bound to Baltimore, the captain of which informed that the Algerine cruisers capture every American vessel they fell in with.

#### NORFOLK, May 14.

##### VACCINE DISEASE.

We are authorized to say, from medical information, that the cow-pox, as introduced here, has failed in its imputed power of precluding the small-pox. Most of those who have since been inoculated for the latter disease receive it as usual.—It is not intended by this to prejudice the public mind against the supposed improvement in the practice of inoculation; because, from the great respect due to the talents and candour of the original and successful experimenters in the vaccine disease, we are obliged to suspect that the matter here used, was neither genuine, or had lost its virtue. We only mean to guard those who have received the matter from this place, against trusting to the disease produced by it as a security to prevent the small-pox.

#### BALTIMORE, June 5.

In consequence, probably, of the publications in the papers of this city and Philadelphia, on the subject of kidnapping negroes, and conveying them to the southward, the following proclamation has been published by the civil authority of Beaufort district, S. C. in the Savanna paper:

##### PUBLIC NOTICE.

South-Carolina, } WHEREAS I have received Beaufort District, } information, that negroes are still conveyed into this state, in express violation of the law: Now, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of this state, passed on the 20th December, 1800, prohibiting the importation of negroes from any port in the United States, or elsewhere; and by virtue of the authority vested in me by his excellency John Drayton, Esquire, governor of the state aforesaid: I do hereby notify, that if any person or persons shall hereafter bring into this state by land or water, any slave, mestizoe, mulatto, or person of colour, he, she, or they shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, and forfeit the property so brought in, and upon sale thereof, one half of the proceeds shall go to the person or persons informing, the remainder to such person or persons as shall assist in bringing the offenders to punishment; provided, that it shall not extend to affect any person or persons who shall travel into this state, with his, her, or their domestic servant or servants, actually attending on him, her, or them, as such, being bona fide the property of such person or persons and not intended for sale, or to any person or persons who shall be desirous to reside with, or remove any number of slaves, not exceeding ten, and shall first produce a certificate under the hand and seal of a magistrate of such place, from whence the property is intended to be removed, declaring on oath, that the negroes aforesaid have been bona fide his, her, or their property for at least two years previous to such removal, and that they are not intended for sale or hire, or to any captain or master of vessel coming into this district, and who shall have on board in his employ, any mariner of the description aforesaid, and who shall immediately on his arrival appear before me, and give bond and security to reconvey such person out of this state.

As the subscriber has taken the pains to make the interest of this law generally known, and his instructions being strictly repented, it is to be hoped that an arrest for future violations, will not be traversed, or the punishment mitigated by a plea of ignorance of the law.

BARNWELL DEVEAUX, Only acting magistrate for Beaufort district, to prevent the importation by water, &c.

Port of Beaufort, May 20, 1801.

The population of Vermont according to the late census is 153,381. In 1790 it was only 89,589; giving the vast increase of 63,792; and the state will, at the established ratio of one representative for 30,000 inhabitants, be entitled to four representatives in the next congress, whereas it has now but two.

The power of apportioning the representation is in some degree entrusted to congress, as appears by the following amendment to the constitution.

Art. 1. After the first enumeration required by the first article of the constitution, there shall be one re-

presentative for every 30,000, until the number shall amount to 100, after which the proportion shall be regulated by congress, that there should be no less than 100 representatives, nor less than one representative for every 40,000 persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to 200; after which the proportion shall be regulated by congress, that there shall be not less than 200 representatives, nor more than one representative for every 50,000 persons.

June 6.

The first consul having learnt, from our public papers, that Mr. Fox proposes to write and publish a history of England, has written him a very flattering letter, in which, after having loaded him with encomiums on his talents and patriotism, he makes him an offer of all the papers which France can furnish towards the execution of his plan.

[Lon. pap.]

A vessel is building at Marietta of 120 tons. And one at Louisville, falls of Ohio, of 240 tons. The spirit of enterprize which exists now, is really worthy of a free and industrious people. Traders need not be confined to one market, but may carry the produce of the Western country, to any port, in their own vessels.

We are told that a Mr. Gates was shockingly wounded in Dummerston, last Wednesday, while preparing to blow the state rocks. He was in a deep pit, had drilled, placed the powder, made it fast in the hole, and was working the priming wire through to the powder, and it is supposed the friction of the wire against the stones fired the powder, which exploded, and blew him into the air about ten feet above the surface of the earth—he fell on the roughest cliff of the rocks, and was taken up apparently lifeless; one eye was torn out, one leg broken in several places, and his whole body otherwise horribly mangled. His leg was amputated above the knee the same day, and it is said there are hopes of his recovery.

[Vermont pap.]

#### SQUIRREL HUNT.

On the 8th ult. the citizens of the counties of Mercer and Lincoln, had a hunting match, for a barbacue. The match was to have been 25 hunters on each side, but only 20 on a side met; in the course of the day, they killed 5442 squirrels, and bets were offered that the same company could kill double that number the day following. We have the above information from one of the party.

[Lexington paper.]

#### A REMARKABLE EEL.

Was caught, the first of May, on the south side of the Vineyard, by Mr. Jonathan Fisher, that measured forty-nine inches and an half in length, and nine inches round, and weighed nine pounds.

Upwards of 1000 passengers arrived at New-York in different vessels from Great-Britain in the course of eight or ten days.

It is said the late increase of emigration from Great-Britain, has attracted the attention of the British government.

To the printer of the New-Providence Register.

SIR,

Having lately arrived from the Muskogee nation, and finding the accounts from that country, in circulation here, vague and untrue, I therefore take the liberty of enclosing, for the information of your readers, the copy of a talk, delivered to the heads of the Muskogee nation, by the director-general, W. A. Bowles, after his return from St. Mary's, where he was near falling into a snare that was laid for him by a set of treacherous men, inhabitants of that country, who knew the woods and promised to join him, but changed their minds, and engaged to betray him to the Spaniards, for the sake of 5000 dollars, that were offered them by the governor of St. Augustine. But had the director-general fortunately fell in with the detachment that was in the rear, but which did not get up in time, they would have paid dearly for their treachery. The detachment on finding the general, returned just as he was ready to start after them, when he deferred the expedition, and delivered the following talk.

Your's &c.

C. M. REDINGTON.

Dear beloved brethren,

You see the difficulties I have to encounter in order to open a port, and get supplies into this country for all our beloved people. The Spaniards, with intention to make themselves masters of part of this land and the people in it, have made war, and endeavoured all they could, both by force, and lying deceiving talks, to divide us, that they may gain their ends.

I have seen the talks of the great king of Spain—he orders his governors to draw this nation and its confederates into its interest; and set us at war with the United States. This is a bad policy, to which we must not submit; to make war on one people to please another. We must not make war on the Americans, unless they attack us, then, and then only we shall be justifiable. The United States is a free government, governed by reason and justice, who understood: therefore they will not attack this country, or make war on us, to take by force what they have no right to: it is only the conduct of land speculators that has created disturbance between us: but when these people and their practices are pointed out to the government, they will themselves put a stop to all innovation. They, I know, were drawn by the Spaniards into the plan of usurping this country, not aware of what they were doing—but I am persuaded they will now drop it, and proceed no farther.