

Late accounts from New-Orleans inform, that the Spanish government has ceded the Louisiana Territory to the French republic.

BALTIMORE, August 13.

Toussaint Louverture, so well known for his military spirit, has assumed the arduous character of a legislator, and obtained to be formed for the people of St. Domingo a constitution, which if it does not render that island absolutely independent, leaves to France scarcely any thing but the name of authority. Whether the measure is achieved with or without the approbation of France, it must be considered as furnishing a most interesting example. For if it be done with her approbation, it announces the birth of a new colonial policy in that country, or the conviction of the necessity of relaxing the old policy; and if it be done without the approbation of France, scarcely a doubt can be entertained of the sufficiency of the power of Toussaint to sustain for a time a struggle with her, whatever may be the ultimate issue.

1. The supreme executive power is confided to a governor elected for five years by the central assembly, the generals of the army, and the commanders in chief of the departments.

Toussaint Louverture is declared by the constitution governor for life, with the right of nominating his successor for five years after his death, when the above mode of election is to take effect.

The governor, in addition to the usual executive powers, has the absolute command of the land and sea forces, and proposes all laws to the central assembly.

2. The legislative power is confided to a central assembly, composed of two deputies from each department, chosen for four years in the following way: each municipality shall name a deputy, and all the municipal deputies in a department shall choose one deputy to the central assembly.

The central assembly confirms all acts presented by the governor before they become laws.

3. All slavery is prohibited. All men are declared free.

4. All men enjoy equal rights, and all are equally eligible to office.

All the information we possess justifies us in considering Toussaint as a truly great man. Without education and the acquisitions of science, he is represented to possess a sound judgment, a penetrating mind, a correct observation, great industry, and unbounded energy. His plans are formed in his own mind, and what he wills he himself executes. Public opinion is all in his favour; and he is no less beloved than respected. By the blacks he is considered as their liberator and protector. Such a man with such a nation, animated by the most ardent enthusiasm and gratitude, can command, especially for defence, a mighty power.

We confess that, notwithstanding the studied respect paid to the French government by the new constitution, in our opinion it is formed as the basis of independence. The establishment of a system, without recognizing any French agent, creating a governor not only for life, but giving him the right of nominating a successor, and investing him with the absolute command of the armed force both by land and sea, cannot easily be viewed in any other light than that of creating a sovereign power with all the attributes of an independent government. It is true that this system is to be submitted to the French government for their sanction. But, as if a dread were entertained of the result, it is put into immediate operation on the plea of the perilous state of the colony.

Whatever may be the issue of these events they undoubtedly present a sublime spectacle to the world, a dear one to humanity. They demonstrate the progress of moral principles among all descriptions of men. They exhibit men, hitherto disgraced by their colour, throwing off their chains, and advancing to the enjoyment of freedom.

Though the system formed is not a republican system, it may fairly be considered as the parent of one. It tends, as far as it goes, to advance the general interests, by protecting the persons, the properties, and consciences of men from wanton invasion. In short, it establishes a system of laws and self-government.

How far the experiment may succeed time only can demonstrate. At any rate it is calculated to engage a large portion of our solicitude and reflection.

[Wash. Intel.]

August 14.

A Dublin paper of the 16th of June says, "A correspondent writes from London, that persons, deemed to be in confidence, are of opinion, that a general peace is not distant; and even go so far as to hint that the great remora, which for a considerable time back has impeded the progress of the negotiation between Great-Britain and the French republic (the fate of Egypt) does no longer exist—but that nothing will be officially announced respecting this great event, if it should suddenly occur, until after the rising of parliament, which takes place at the end of the ensuing week, about the 27th of this month."

The state of New-Jersey contains, according to the late census, 211,149 inhabitants. In 1790 it contained 184,239. That state is now entitled to six representatives in congress.

The Semillante French frigate still lay in Hampton Roads on Monday the 3d inst. and an English frigate in sight.

Late from Lisbon.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the ship Hare, in 31 days from Lisbon, informs us, that on their sailing it was reported that the French, who were within 15 leagues, were to enter that place on the 11th July, agreeably to treaty. He also adds, that a house had been prepared for the reception of Lucien Buonaparte; that in consequence of an order from the English consul at Lisbon, posted up in the coffee-house, all the English merchants who wished to get off with their property, were requested to be ready to sail with the convoy for England, on the 9th July, the day after the Hare failed—that on the Saturday previous to the Hare's sailing, the princess of Portugal was safely delivered of a daughter, in consequence of which, illuminations for three successive nights took place, though they were not general on account of the confusion occasioned by the approach of the French troops.

Our informant further adds, that just before the Hare failed a number of Brazil merchant ships arrived at Lisbon, all armed with from 30 to 32 guns.

Just before the Hare failed, an Algerine vessel arrived at Lisbon from Gibraltar, bringing a report that the English had been completely defeated in Egypt.

The passengers in the Hercules arrived at the quarantine ground, reported that the French were hourly expected to land in Ireland.

CARLISLE, August 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Meadville, dated July 16th, to his friend in this place.

"The only thing of consequence here is, that there appears to be in the people of this country every disposition to rise in open rebellion against the laws. Some time since anonymous letters were dropt into certain houses, posted up in stables, and found in the streets, containing threats and menaces against a number of people of this place, as well the decent part of the democrats as the federalists, by which some are ordered to leave the country, others are threatened with the guillotine, and others with hanging. They gave notice to a Mr. Gibson of this place if he would not turn off a Mr. Foster, an attorney, that they would destroy his property, and two nights ago they put their threats in execution by burning his stable; the night was very calm and no other damage was done, but had the wind arisen his whole property would certainly have been destroyed; the incendiary escaped undiscovered. They appear to have a particular aversion to Dr. Kennedy, our prothonotary, who is much of a gentleman, because he puts good men on struck juries, which is, what of all other things they most detest, because then truth and justice prevail over wickedness and jacobinism. There is a secret association in this country in which they are bound to each other by an oath to oppose the law by force. I shall be much surprised if there is not an insurrection soon; we have every reason to believe these villains are countenanced by some people below."

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

THE LATEST FROM EGYPT.

We have just been favoured by a gentleman of this city, with the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 29th of May, which contains the following late and interesting particulars from Egypt:

GIBRALTAR, May 29.

Yesterday morning arrived his majesty's cutter Swift, commanded by lieut. Saunders, from Alexandria in 34 days, 16 guns and 46 men. Capt. Provost, commanding his majesty's prison ship Aurora, came passenger in the cutter. From these officers we learn that the British army in Egypt are in high health and spirits; and that 700 men of those who had been wounded in the battle of the 21st of March, had returned to their duty. That affair may be considered as decisive, the French not having engaged in any general action since their defeat. Rosetta and Damietta have been taken by the British forces; 4000 of whom, together with 10,000 Turks under the grand vizier, had proceeded to the attack of Rhamanie which was garrisoned by 4000 French, and was not expected to make any considerable resistance. The loss of Rhamanie will cut off all communication between Alexandria, Cairo, and the country, and complete the investiture of Alexandria.

The Bombay army commanded by lieutenant-general Craig, consisting of 10,000 men, British and Sepoys, (the finest troops in the world for that country,) had landed at Suez, whither they had been conducted by a powerful naval force under admiral Blanket.

The 22d of April, Sir John Borlase Warren had effected his junction with lord Keith, who, being also reinforced by the captain Pacha, with 4 sail of the line, had altogether 17 line of battle ships with him before Alexandria, and one in Aboukir Bay. Sir Sidney Smith had proceeded up the Nile with a number of Albians, and the English gun boats. The French gun boats had retreated before them to Grand Cairo.

The whole French force is supposed to amount to eight thousand men, who are very much dissatisfied.

The British army are most plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions; and the wounded general officers are recovering fast, except general Moore, whose wound in the leg continued so troublesome, that it was apprehended he must go to Malta till he gets well.

On Monday last, 68 prisoners of war, belonging to various English privateers, which had been captured and carried into Spanish ports, arrived in the

garrison. They bring us the following information, the truth of which has since been confirmed: "On the 17th instant his majesty's brig of war Speedy, commanded by lord Cochrane, fell in with some Spanish vessels, under convoy of his Catholic majesty's xebec El Gamo, of 250 men, and 36 guns. The Speedy captured 9 ships of the convoy; and after having sent men on board each of the prizes, there remained only 25 men out of 70, her original complement—she carries 14 four pounders. In this situation she was chased by the xebec, which gained upon her rapidly, until at last the Speedy found it impossible to escape; but her brave commander was resolved she should not be a cheap conquest. Accordingly, a warm action commenced, which, however, did not last long, as the xebec after having lost some of her hands, surrendered to the Speedy, and was taken by her, along with the other prizes, and prisoners, into Mahon harbour."

August 12.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a respectable merchant in this city, dated June 6, 1807.

"You will have seen by the English papers, that this country has actually been invaded by the Spaniards, who have penetrated to a certain distance beyond the frontiers, and taken three or four of our fortified towns. An armistice has since been agreed upon and preliminaries of peace have been signed. The ratifications, however, have not been exchanged, and it yet appears very doubtful in what manner the business will end. The English merchants of this place have received repeated intimations from their consul to be upon their guard; and it is generally understood that one of the conditions to which Portugal has been obliged to submit is, the exclusion of British trade from the ports; supposing even that it should not be worse, for many people have been afraid of confiscation. Some families have already retired, and many more hold themselves in readiness."

A letter from Lisbon, dated July 9, received by a respectable merchant in this city, states, that the terms of an armistice between Portugal and Spain and France had been agreed upon, it was believed with the concurrence of Great-Britain, and had been transmitted from Lisbon to Spain for ratification: Before the ratifications could be exchanged, advices were received at Lisbon (on the 9th July) of some alarming commotions in Madrid, fomented during the absence of the Spanish king, who had been obliged, as a measure of safety, to retire from his palace to Arragon: That Lucien Buonaparte had been desired to hasten with his army to Madrid, to suppress the disturbances.

The writer of this letter is of opinion, that France, on this occasion, will accomplish two important purposes, viz. the subjugation of Portugal, and the disorganization of the Spanish government. Although it was not known at Lisbon what were to be the terms with which a pacification was to be purchased, it was generally believed that the French, either by treaty or force, would finally take possession of that city; and in consequence of this belief, merchants, &c. were removing in crowds.

The above letter was brought by the ship Hare, and is dated the very day on which she failed. It states no news from Egypt.

August 13.

Captain McGregor, of the schooner Andrew, arrived at the Lazaretto, informs, that the British commandant at St. Bartholomews, had ordered the Swedish vessels seized in that harbour to be sold at public auction on the 23d ult.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 11, to a respectable house in this city.

"Arrived yesterday captain Jercovich, of the polacre Beneven, chartered by the American consul at Tunis to carry dispatches for government. The consul told the captain that the bey of Tripoli asks from the American government 500,000 dollars for the present, and 400,000 dollars for every ensuing year.

Yesterday arrived the fast sailing ship Phoebe Anne, captain Gardiner, from St. Petersburg, which he left the 5th of June, he passed the British fleet about the 20th of June, lying in Kioge bay, near Copenhagen; captain G. mentions, that admiral Pole had taken the command of the British fleet on the 19th of June. Admiral Nelson left the fleet in a cutter brig for England, probably arrived there about the 3d or 4th of July.

From yesterday's New-York Gazette.

The schooner Two Sisters, in 14 days from Halifax, arrived at New-York on Monday. About 12 o'clock, of the morning on which she failed, she met a British packet and an English 74 going into Halifax. Just after these ships arrived, which was about 3 P. M. a firing of cannon commenced, and continued until night, in consequence, it was supposed, of some agreeable news brought by the packet.

[On reading the foregoing, expectation is on tip-toe.—We think that the firing of cannon will turn out to be the rejoicings on the arrival of a new admiral.—The following may also be classed with other humbings on the same fruitful topic:]

From yesterday's Daily Advertiser.

"By the sloop Semiramis from Charleston we have papers from thence to the second inst.—the paper of the third contains an account of the French, under Menou, having made a sortie from Alexandria, killed a great number of the English army, and forced them to raise the siege."

[A passenger in the Semiramis arrived here this morning, and informs that the news above alluded to was brought to Charleston on the first inst. by a vessel in fifty days from Vigo.]