

the continent—leave them in peace, and they shall soon be despised, neglected, and unpitied.

“Leave them in peace, and they will soon return to their amusement of elections, races, party, and factions—Leave them in peace, and their ministers must be directed by popular clamour, which we can always excite and encourage. Leave them in peace, and their navy will once more be laid up to rot, and their seamen and artificers once more turned over to us, to Spain, and to Holland!—Leave them in peace, and the greatest part of their army will soon be reduced, and the small remains will soon become a mere militia in pay. Leave them in peace, and we shall not fear the defection of Russia or Prussia, or any of our present allies, which otherwise would much hurt, and perhaps ruin our present system. Leave them in peace, and they will never think of schemes for increasing their population, or for making every part of their dominions of real use to every other. Leave them in peace, and most of their nobility and gentry will continue to squander away amongst us their great riches, and augment our resources, to enslave their country. Leave them in peace, and before the year 25, France shall command the departments of the Thames, and of the Tweed, as it already does the departments of the Rhine and of the Po.

Pursue, citizen consul, this plan steadily, for ten or fifteen years, constantly directing the riches of the country to the raising a navy, equal or superior to England, and then, and not till then, shall we be able to strike the blow we have for above one hundred and fifty years been meditating, the conquest of the British Islands.

(Signed)

C. M. TALLEYRAND.

FRIDGE-TOWN, (Bar.) July 9.

Surrender of Tobago.

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

Extract of a letter from his excellency lieutenant-general Grinfield, to the right honourable 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 Barbadoes; 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.

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 tricoloured flag. The French had only a corporal's party and eight men, one of whom was killed and two wounded. Landing was immediately effected without the smallest opposition, and the whole of the troops and stores were on the 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 honours 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 Barbadoes. We have

all suffered not a little from heat and fatigue, though continued in good health.

“Among the late arrangements, lieutenant Hazen, 2d battalion 60th regiment, is appointed acting quarter and barrack master-general here. Brigadier-general Maitland is still at Trinidad. Brigadier-gen. Piston remained here in command.

In the course of yesterday his excellency lord Seaforth, was pleased to issue the following orders to the garrison at St Anne'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 lieutenant-general 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.

Upon the arrival of the armament at Tobago, the following

PROCLAMATION

By their excellencies lieutenant-general 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.

E. DRAPER.

Mil. Secs.

By Command,

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 Caesar 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 honours of war, drums beating, and shall carry with them their arms and ammunition and one field piece.

Answer. 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 honours 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.

Answer. 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 suite, and the baggage and effects to them belonging.

Answer. 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.

Answer. 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.

Answer. 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 Caesar 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.

Answer. 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.

Answer. 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.

Answer. Agreed to.

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

(Signed)

CAESAR 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'AKNUSS, 1st Aid-de-camp, B. GENTIL, Aid-de-camp.

Providence House, June 30, 1803.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen. &c. SAMUEL HOOD, Commodore, &c.

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

PROCLAMATION.

By their excellencies lieutenant-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 kings government, and that the same is provided for by the sixth article of the capitulation; and also that the property, 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 8th 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 42d year of his majesty's reign.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD,

Lieut. Gen. &c.

SAMUEL HOOD,

Commodore, &c.

By Command, E. Draper, Mil. Sec.

BOSTON, July 25.

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.”

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 harbour. 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 although 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. Pierre were closely blockaded by British squadrons. The Lion, escaped from that port by putting to sea.