

on very uneasy cars, and driving them smartly about. It is a very singular occurrence, and has astonished the people in that part of the country.

A letter from Bombay says, "The mines of Ava, which have for sometime supplied the eastern markets with lead, tin, quicksilver, &c. are almost worked out. The commerce of the kingdom, which was upheld by these sources of wealth, is decaying very fast, and the population and political strength of the country have each been essentially affected. From the present friendly disposition of the king towards the English, it is to be hoped that the company will be suffered to form a settlement on his coast, for the express purpose of building ships."

FRANKFORT, October 13.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated St. Vincennes, September 17, 1802.

"I have now to communicate the pleasing result of our council with the Indians. Every object for which it was holden, so far as it relates to us, is completely obtained. They listened with attention and apparent pleasure, to the plans proposed for their advancement in civilization. They all promised their firmest support in carrying the measures of the president into effect. To governor Harrison's perseverance and unremitting attention, its successful issue is justly to be ascribed.

"The Indians have relinquished to the United States a beautiful fertile country, twenty-four leagues square. It extends north and south, from Point Coupee to the mouth of White river, and from a line drawn parallel to the general course of the Wabash, twelve miles to the west of this town, across towards the Ohio. It is expected it will extend to, or near the Illinois grant. They have also granted the privilege of working the great salt spring, on the Saline river, near the Ohio, with four miles square of land, including the spring, which will afford a plentiful supply of fuel for the salt works that will there be erected. It is unquestionably the best salt spring that is possessed by the western country. Arrangements will shortly be made by government for the disposal of this tract of country; and we may justly felicitate ourselves with the pleasing hope, that at no distant period, our wildernesses that are now traversed only by savages and wild beasts, will give way to wealthy populous settlements.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

By captain Rougge, of schooner Maria, arrived yesterday in 12 days from St. Augustine, we are informed that the Spaniards have concluded a peace with Bowles, which it was expected would be permanent, as in consequence of it the Indians had returned with their families.

November 1.

[The following article is translated from the Mercantile Advertiser, from the official gazette of St. Domingo. It contains some regulations recently adopted for the government of the colony; and we presume, will be interesting to many of our readers.]

The general in chief, considering that the citizens who possess landed property, commercial or mechanical, being more particularly interested in the observance of order, owe to their country and to themselves to bear arms for the maintenance of public tranquillity and the protection of property; that in the colonies where every one is attached to occupations or to a profession which absorbs all his time, the citizens cannot be called to a permanent military service, but only to a temporary concurrence with the troops of the line, orders as follows:

There shall be formed at the Cape a national guard composed of a company of grenadiers, a company of chasseurs, eight companies of fusiliers forming a battalion, and two companies of dragoons.

The commandant of the place shall cause a list to be made out of all the citizens who are to bear arms. In that list shall be comprised the following denominations of citizens of all colours from the age of 16 years to 50:

1. Owner or tenant of an habitation of 50 carreaux at least, or a house at the Cape bringing an income equivalent to 700 francs.
2. A merchant.
3. A retailer, paying house-rent of at least 500 francs a year.
4. The principal of a work-shop. Journeymen who are necessitated to work for their living, they and their family are not to make a part of the national guard.

The above-mentioned list is to be closed on the 24th of September, and immediately laid before the general in chief.

The chief of battalion, Touzard, is named commandant of the national guard at the Cape.

After the formation of the national guard and of the review made of it by the general in chief, every individual not belonging thereto, and at whose house there shall be found arms or ammunition, shall suffer death.

The national guard shall not furnish for the ordinary service more than a fifteenth part of its force. In extraordinary cases it shall be entirely at the disposal of the commandant of the place. In such cases the cavalry may be employed out of the city. The infantry can in no case be employed but within the city or its precincts.

This article is common to all the towns and parishes wherever the generals of divisions commandants shall judge it expedient to apply the same.

At the Cape and at Port-au-Prince only, the commandants, adjutant-majors, and adjutants of the national guard, shall have a right to receive pay or rations. The general in chief will grant honourable rewards to the citizens of the national guard who shall have distinguished themselves by good service or brilliant actions.

The national guard being armed for the defence of property, they cannot be displaced from the territory of their communes. In case of invasion by the enemy they shall unite with the nearest armed force. When tranquillity prevails, they shall only be subjected to the service of inspection.

November 5.

One of the most alarming fires that has ever happened in this city, within our recollection, broke out last evening between eight and nine o'clock, in a stable in Bridge-street, between Whitehall and Broad-streets, almost surrounded with wooden buildings. The wind blowing fresh from the south west, the devouring element made its way through Bridge-street into Stone-street, with uncontrollable fury; and in less than an hour and an half the whole block, consisting of about 50 buildings, mostly dwelling-houses, were either burnt, pulled down or gutted. Pieces of shingles, in a light blaze, were carried in every direction by the wind, frequently lodging on the roofs of houses at the distance of half a mile from the scene of conflagration, and threatened destruction to a great part of the city.

We are unable at present to state either the origin of the fire, or the extent of the injury, or how far it was dually or collectively sustained, and not entirely got under when this press.

Amongst the sufferers, a list of able to procure last evening, we col. Boyd, Mr. Peter Meier, Mr. Mr. Rinier Suydam, and Mr. C. whose situation is peculiarly dull wife and ten small children, on breakfast, and having lost all his savings of his whole life. The to which himself and his family we trust, awaken the benevolence of the citizens.

Letters received in town yesterday from a Spanish agent at the Havana, respecting the exclusive privilege of Spain to the count Jaruco, for 140,000 barrels of flour. It is to be imported from the United States Spanish colours. The house of Jaruco, of the Havana, are the count's agents, and had advanced him a loan of 1000 dollars and 100 negroes, in anticipatory profits. Flour was at fourteen dollars a barrel, and is expected to be lower, although there are 200,000 barrels in port.

Some that had been introduced had cost there 21 dollars.

The supreme council of the island has refused the introduction of lumber from the States; but the governor, and intend their final consent; it was, however, expected to take place in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, this city, dated October 21.

"It is now well ascertained without a governor! The business, after a long and fruitless meeting, was equally divided—viz. 26 for Mr. E. and 26 for R. Stockton, and it is decidedly understood that neither party will consent to an election.

We have conversed with a gentleman of intelligence, recently from Paris. He states Buonaparte's particular guards as consisting of about 3000 men, the best dressed and finest looking soldiers in Europe. They are in admirable discipline, adore the first consul, and there is scarcely a man of them who has not character in his countenance. Buonaparte has enlarged the ground for reviewing these troops considerably, and has augmented their number to near 10,000. He used to review them regularly every decade; but he is now more choice of his appearance, and appears among them about once a month.

Our informant states that Buonaparte's manners are cheerful and pleasant; but he has sometimes a horrid look, that did not formerly accompany him, and does not entirely accord with the promptness and decision of his character.

The custom of presenting petitions, has for some time been abolished: it is presumed from an apprehension of assassination. On a late occasion a woman, who was ignorant of this interdiction, or the extent of whose grievance made her regardless of all regulations, pressed through the crowd, and threw herself, with a petition in her hand, at the feet of the first consul. The suddenness of the manœuvre, or the apprehension of some evil design, shook, for an instant, the equanimity of his countenance, and diffused over his features a momentary expression of alarm.

Moreau is the man next in popularity. He is represented as a man of pure and amiable character, who would never be influenced by ambitious wishes to hazard the tranquillity of his country. His habits are rather retired, and his manners unobtrusive. He is greatly beloved, and appears to merit that sentiment.

Mallena is a more dashing character. His military skill is second to none in France, and many give to him the superiority. But Mallena is extremely rich, and fond of enjoyment. Whatever ambitious

desires he may have, they will not tempt him to risk his wealth and his pleasures in pursuing their attainment.

Buonaparte therefore has not much to apprehend from rivalship. He seems rather an object of admiration, than of envy. Yet he does not neglect the measures necessary to insure his security. The people are now nothing in France: The army is every thing. He, therefore, pays the utmost attention to those forces which were under his own particular direction. The army of Moreau is employed in foreign expeditions. On them he cannot place the same implicit reliance; it is therefore more politic to consume them abroad, than to retain them in situations, where accident might make them formidable.

Buonaparte affects show, and appears attached to magnificence; his processions, and other opportunities for parade, are conducted with an extraordinary degree of splendour. Perhaps in these things he consults as much the disposition of the people as his own taste. Amusement seems at Paris the order of the day; and one continued whirl of pleasurable enjoyment appears to occupy and absorb the attention of all classes.

[N. Y. Morning Chronicle.]

BALTIMORE, November 8.

CONSTELLATION FRIGATE.

The following is contained in a letter from an officer on board the Constellation to his friend in Philadelphia.

The United States frigate Constellation, captain

CONT

RIDGELY and WEEMS,

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the house formerly occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where they have just received, and now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for cash, country produce, or to their punctual customers on the usual credit, an ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are, superfine and coarse clothes, best London cambrics, coatings, moleskins, swanstown, striped and plain silk florentines and satins, hunting cord, velvet and velveteens, fancy cord, thickest and corduroy mens, womens and childrens stockings, gloves and hats, a neat assortment of fashionable ribbons, womens stuff and leather shoes, camel's hair, muslin and cotton shawls, Bandannoo, silk, linen and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, calicoes, muslins and dimities, 5-4 Irish sheetings, white and brown flannels, Flanders ditto, bed ticking, well assorted, 4-4 and 7-4 Irish linen, cambricks, cambrick muslins and cotton cambricks, kenting, edging, gentlemen's and ladies' pocket-books, calimancoes, bombazets, wildbores, moreens, Jones and durants, striped and rose blankets, flannels, a good assortment of cutlery, nails, hammers, saws, gimblets, &c. locks, hinges, screws and springs, paper, ink-powder, quills and wafers, spelling books, slates and pencils, tea boards and wafers, bellows, silk umbrellas, ladies smelling bottles, and plain, with or without essence of lemon and bergamot, China, glass, earthen and stone ware, large double and treble F-gunpowder and shot, best English battle power in pound papers, slints of all sorts, and float blue, starch, soap, candles, butter, tallow, figs, raisins, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, ginger, alum, saltpetre, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a fresh assortment of best hyson, young hyson, hyson-skin and spunging teas, coffee, loaf sugar and brown sugar, &c. &c.