

elegant dinner, at three o'clock. The utmost good humour and hilarity prevailed. We have been able to obtain but a part of the toasts drank on this occasion of which the following is a copy:

The press—May those who pervert it to the destruction of morals, reap a plentiful harvest of shame and disgrace.

The American youth—May they prefer the lasting pleasures of refined literature to the evanescent enjoyment of fashionable dissipation.

The American fair—May an honest heart and a cultivated mind, be ever the introduction to their favour and affection.

The City of New-York—May its protection of literature keep pace with its commercial advancements.

The Booksellers of the United States—May they never suffer the American literati to feel the chilling influence of parsimony or illiberality.

The American Literary Fair—May it become as useful as the celebrated literary fair of Germany.

"The Pleasures of Memory," and "The Key to Paradise" to the fair and honourable bookfeller—the "Pains of Memory," and "The Scourge of Conscience," to the unfair and dishonourable.

Peace to the world—The best friend to the literature of the world.

The third Monday of June, 1804—May the pleasures and advantages we anticipate in meeting at that time be fully realized.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Samuel Reif, of Philadelphia, attending by invitation.—The Bookfellers and Printers of the United States—May their faces, the title page of their hearts, never be mackled by the tymphan of dissimulation.

By Mr. Webster, of Albany.—The memory of honest patriots.

By Mr. Samuel F. Bradford, of Philadelphia.—"An union of all honest men"—for the promotion of sound literature, and the suppression of party spirit. Three cheers.

By Mr. Andrews, of Boston.—Our silent monitor [pointing to a striking likeness of gen. Washington, which was hanging in the presence of the company.]

By Mr. J. Conrad, of Philadelphia.—"The Young Man's Best Companion,"—And no exchange.

July 7.

By the brig Fame, capt. Graisbury, we have accounts from New-Orleans to the close of May. The effect of the restoration of the deposit had not been so favourable to business as was expected. Considerable languor prevailed. The marquis de Casa Calvo was there, waiting the arrival of general Victor and his troops to whom he was to deliver the province in form.

Our correspondent says, "that it is well understood that the Floridas, as well as a strip of land on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, extending from the river Iberville to the American limits, including Baton Rouge, remain under the dominion of Spain." From this it will be very easy for every individual to ascertain the boundaries ceded to the United States by France, if indeed any cession has been made.

By the same arrival, we have received a file of the "Moniteur de la Louisiane," printed at New-Orleans, from which we have translated a few articles for this day's Gazette. We have also received a translated copy of the royal order for the delivery of the colony to the French, which we subjoin:

TRANSLATION.

His excellency Don Pedro Ceballos, under yesterday's date, informs me what follows:—

Most Excellent Sir,

The French government having requested that in delivering to it the colony of Louisiana, it be put in possession of the artillery, arms, ammunition, stores hospitals, sea craft and other effects belonging to the king, that may be found in the colony, and that the royal order to be expedited to the captain-general of said province, for the delivery of the colony, be forwarded by an express to Paris, that the captain-general Victor, who goes out on that commission, may carry it with him. His majesty, desirous of pleasing without delay, the said government has determined to expedite, through the office of state, under my charge, the royal dispatch, a copy of which I enclose herewith, adding moreover that it is his majesty's will, that conformably thereto, you give the necessary orders for the formation of a rated inventory of all the existencies relating to your department, observing to make a separation of the papers to be delivered to the French, in consequence of the cession, and of those not relating to said affair, which are to be transported to the dominions of his majesty. I acquaint you of this by royal order for your information and government, in what respects your royal dispatch.

DON CARLOS, by the Grace of God, &c.

Having thought it expedient to retrocede to the French republic, the colony and province of Louisiana, I order, that when this is presented to you by gen. Victor, or any other officer duly authorized by said republic, to take charge of said delivery, you put him in possession of the colony of Louisiana and its dependencies—as likewise the city and island of New-Orleans, with the same extent that it now has, that it had when possessed by the French, when ceded to my royal crown, and as it ought to be after the various treaties between my states and those of other powers, in order that in future it may belong to said republic, who is to administer and govern it with its officers and governors, as if it belonged to her, without any exception. I order that as soon as the said troops of the French republic have taken possession of said co-

lony, you withdraw therefrom all the officers, soldiers, and persons in my service; and send them to Spain, or any part of my possession in America, excepting those who prefer remaining in the French service, to whom you will make no objection.

I moreover order, that after the evacuation of the said ports and town of New-Orleans, you collect all the papers and documents relating to the revenue and administration of the colony of Louisiana, in order to bring them to Spain, to settle the accounts, delivering nevertheless, to the French governor, or officer charged with taking possession, all that may relate to the limits and demarcation of said territory, as likewise those respecting the Indian and other posts, taking necessary receipts for all for your discharge, and that you give to the said governor all the information that may be wanting for him to govern said colony to the satisfaction of the republic. And in order that the said cession may be effected to the satisfaction of both powers, you will form an inventory, signed by you and the respective commissioners of the republic, of all the artillery, army, ammunition, effects, stores, hospital, sea craft, &c. that may belong to me in said colony, and you will proceed jointly with said commissary, to make an exact estimation of all the effects belonging to me in the different parts of the colony, that their value be reimbursed to me by said republic, agreeable to valuation.

We hope at the same time for the interest and tranquillity of the inhabitants of the colony, and we promise ourselves, from the sincere friendship and close alliance which unite us to the government of the republic, that it will give orders to its governor and other officers employed in its service in said colony and city of New-Orleans, that the clergy and religious houses that serve there may continue their functions, and enjoy the privileges, prerogatives and exemptions which have been granted to them by the title of their establishment. That the ordinary judges, as likewise the established tribunals, continue to administer justice according to the received and common laws, that the inhabitants be maintained in quiet possession of their property, that all the grants, of what nature soever, issued by my governors although not confirmed by me, be confirmed to them, and hoping moreover that the government of the republic will shew to her subjects the same proof of protection and friendship which they have experienced under my dominions.

Given at Barcelona, the 25th of Oct. 1802.

I THE KING.

DON PEDRO CEVALLOS.

I transmit to you by order of his majesty, for your information and for the fulfilment of the part that relates to you. God preserve you many years.

SOLEN.

Barcelona, 16th October, 1802.

To the Intendant of Louisiana.

S A V A N N A, June 25.

Arrived since our last, the barque Nixon, captain Shaw, in 45 days from Rotterdam. Capt. Shaw left Rotterdam about the 3d of May, when the expectation of a recommencement of hostilities was daily increasing. A few days previous to capt. Shaw's sailing, the general commanding the French troops embarked at Helvoetsluys for Louisiana, went on shore and demanded of the commandant of that place the keys of the arsenal, which were refused to be given up unless an order to that effect should be received from the government. The general then took a file of soldiers from on board one of the transport ships, (the Providence, capt. Taylor, of Philadelphia,) marched to the commandant's house, and took the keys by force; and immediately mounted a double guard in the garrisons of Helvoetsluys, Breil and Goree. The report of a general disembarkation of the troops destined for Louisiana is incorrect; a few only from each ship had been landed; and the evident reason why the expedition did not put to sea, was the fear of being intercepted and taken by the English squadron which constantly cruised off Goree.

A L E X A N D R I A, July 7.

Arrived, brig Lucy, Humphreys, from Barbadoes. Captain H. informs, that when he sailed an expedition was fitting out at Barbadoes against one of the French islands, supposed to be Martinique.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Bar.) June 11.

The anxious interval between our last publication, in which we had looked for something important and decisive from England, has not passed without some interest, but has been marked by such strong measures as shew the vigilance and activity of the naval department on our station.—On Wednesday night his majesty's ship Cyane, capt. Maxwell, brought into Carlisle bay the French transport L'Adelaide, 29 days from Rochelle, bound to Martinique with troops. The principal officer is lieut. col. Peitavy, chef de 2d battalion de la 107 demi brigade; and there is an adjutant-major, 22 other officers, and 379 men on board. Also a French barque L'Alerte, commanded by M. Le Jeune, a lieut de Vaisseau, with 6000 barrels of powder, 18 24 pounders and shot and shells, from L'Orient, 42 days, bound to Martinique. The above ships are at anchor off Charles Fort, with sails unbet, and rudders unslipped.

Thursday evening intelligence was received from St. Vincent, of a French brig, with 100 troops on board bound to Tobago, having been carried into that port by his majesty's sloop Hornet, captain Hunt.

Every attention has been paid to the comfort and convenience of the French officers and soldiers of the two ships brought in here. The chef de battalion, Peitavy, and the adjutant-major, have quarters al-

lotted to them in Bridge-town; the other officers, in certain proportions, are permitted to come on shore on parole, subject to proper restrictions.

The sick have been conducted to the general hospital at St. Anne's, and they gratefully acknowledge the humane kindness and attention which has been shewn to them by Dr. Burke, and the other gentlemen of the medical staff.

The chief of battalion and major dined with the commander of the forces on Thursday, and with lord Seforth the following day.

The private ship Triton, hired for the purpose, has been dispatched to England, by the commander in chief, in consequence of the detention of these vessels, and lieut. colonel Murray and a naval officer, sailed in her.

BALTIMORE, July 7.
From a Savanna paper of June 23.
IMPORTANT.

The following letters from col. Hawkins to the governor of this state, announcing the capture of W. A. Bowles, the celebrated son of mischief, together with the disposition and "talk" of the chiefs, will be found of the utmost interest and importance to the people of this state; and not unimportant to any part of the union. We presume Bowles has finally terminated his career.

O-che-upo-sau, on Coosau river, 30th May, 1803.

In my last communication to your excellency, I apprised you of the state of affairs in this agency. I have now the pleasure to add, that the chiefs of the Creek nation convened on the 20th at this place, and were joined by a deputation from the Cherokee, Chickasaws and Choctaws; that on the 24th, the Seminoles and other chiefs in opposition, with their leader, W. A. Bowles, at their head, arrived, and that on the 28th he was apprehended, confined in irons and sent under a strong guard of Indians, by order of the chiefs, to governor Tolch of Pensacola, to answer for his crimes against the subjects of his Catholic majesty in East and West-Florida.

We are so crowded with Indians and visitors that I must defer going into detail till the national council adjourns.

I have the honour to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your excellency's
Most obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HAWKINS,

His excellency governor
Milledge, Georgia.

Creek Agency, 8th June, 1803.

I wrote your excellency on the 30th ult. by Mr. Robertson, a gentleman of Greenborough, to inform you that Mr. Bowles was apprehended, confined in irons, by order of the chiefs, and sent under a strong guard of Indians to governor Tolch of Pensacola, to answer for his crimes against the subjects of his Catholic majesty in East and West-Florida. As soon as the event took place a general murmur, for the day only, ran through the chiefs in opposition. With the evening, by the prudent conduct of the council of the nation, the whole subsided, and they were brought to take the United States and Spain by the hands in friendship, and to join in a solemn declaration of the national council, "that they were resolved on eternal peace with all the world; that they were dead and gone, their children might grow up in peace, repeat and remember this talk, and take it to the end of the world."

I heard a few days past that my having some property near Fort Wilkinson, has been a subject of misadversion on the part of some members of your legislature. The place there [Hawkins's Springs] was assigned me by the chiefs of this agency for my accommodation as agent six years past, has been occupied generally by the military or myself, for public purposes. As soon as the lines are run, and the military are removed, my property will accompany them, and whether they remove or not, as soon as you take possession of that country, I intend my claim to cease, and my property to leave it. The Indians will be ready to run the line as soon as orders can be given for that purpose and communicated to the speaker of the nation.

With assurances of my continued exertions for the prosperity of the state over which you have the honour to preside, and of sincere wishes for your personal welfare,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your excellency's most obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HAWKINS,

His excellency John Milledge,
Governor of Georgia.

July 8.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Hannay and Leggett of Liverpool, to a commercial house at Portland dated May 19, 1803.

"An embargo is also laid on all ships and goods belonging to the Batavian republic, and we have no doubt that they will very soon be made parties in the contest. All suspense being now removed regarding our political situation, we hope to see our market become a little more lively in a short time, and we have no doubt that the prices of many articles will advance. Upland Georgia cotton, has already advanced from 13d. to 14 and 14 1/2, and few people willing to sell at these prices. Naval stores, particularly tar, will of course advance. We also think wheat and flour will become more valuable in short, as the price of freight and insurance will be much higher, we may reasonably expect the prices of most articles to advance."