

A letter from Paris, dated August 20, states as follows: "Two bankers were last Wednesday sent to the temple, because they had given bills of exchange upon Hamburg and Francfort for three millions of livres, destined for the use of Louis XVIII, and which the police has found out to have been secretly subscribed by some royalists at Paris, since his refusal to resign his right to the throne of France was published here. Remember this refusal was known here on the 1st inst. and that these three millions were subscribed here only."

The conduct of the French government in refusing payment of the bills drawn by their generals in St. Domingo must completely destroy its credit, and deter every merchant of common sense from having any dealings with them. That swindling policy, however, will have the effect to render it impossible for the troops in St. Domingo to avoid surrendering either to the blacks or to the English, because they must now be entirely cut off from neutrals after the fraudulent bankruptcy of the French government in not paying the bills formerly drawn.

Accounts from Dublin of Saturday last state, that another deposition has been given upon oath of Arthur O'Connor having been seen a few days ago in that city. We do not believe it.

*From the Publiciste, a Paris paper, received by the late arrivals from France.*

Is it Pitt or is it Addington who governs the unfortunate George? Is it to effect a change of ministers, that the treaty of Amiens is violated so soon after it was concluded? These are idle questions now that war is declared.

It was the navigation act proposed by Cromwell, consolidated by Charles the Second, and, more especially by the victories of Marlborough, which laid the foundation of English greatness. The eighteenth century was the golden age of Englishmen, and the two oceans were the theatre of their glory.

At the present moment, France and her rival find themselves in nearly the same situation, as were Rome and Carthage after the death of Hannibal, and puny faith has become the maxim of the cabinet of St. James.

Can we suppose that a few millions to be fraudulently taken from the French merchants could have been a temptation to the British ministry to commence a war, which may become so fatal to them? No, let us not be deceived. New Carthage cannot endure the grandeur of Rome, she fears lest the French marine should rise from its ashes, and produce other Jean Barts, and other Dugne Franceins. England has more vessels than all the rest of Europe combined; but she deceives herself in supposing, that she shall always be able to find sufficient numbers of seamen to manœuvre her fleets and a sufficient number of customers to take away her manufactures. She will waste her gold in giving an apparent activity to the press, and in corrupting the cabinets of sovereigns, and in engaging them in a new continental war. She will endeavour to persuade them, that the balance lost its equilibrium when it was taken from her hands; but this talisman has lost its spell. The world knows too well, that new humiliations are the recompence, which she prepares for her dependent allies.

Russia, Prussia and Austria, do not dissimulate, that France alone can rescue them from the yoke, which galls so bitterly, and restore liberty to the sea. The Athenians were of the same opinion.

*Le trident de Neptune est le sceptre du monde.* The desire of Europe is, that the trident should be broken. The maritime ports will be spectators of a contest between two rival nations, one of which will not suffer an equal, the other a master. They, like France, will cease to be tributary to a people of shopkeepers; they will accustom themselves to privations, in order not to perpetuate their slavery, and the unfortunate monarch will learn, when it is too late, that *injustice is the mother of independence.*

What then are the resources of the British ministry? To stir up the divisions which it made in the republic, when in its infancy?—These expedients are the last proof of the degradation of a people who have had Drakes, Bacons, Ansons, Lockes and Newtons.

But, no: the nation is not the accomplice of the perjuries of the minister; it does not partake in his delirium; it enters with regret into a war in which it has every thing to lose, and nothing to gain. It renders homage to the *peace-making hero*, and apprehends every thing from an enterprising enemy, who can arm a million of hands, and which is charged with the vengeance of a people, which has been conquered, but which was never disheartened. This piece is signed,

AUGUSTINE HIMENES.

Should the expedition against England prove disastrous, the first consul may possibly, in the course of a few months, find Italian and German armies in the southern and northern departments of France, ready to exemplify this idea.

BOSTON, October 5.

*Latest from Europe.*

Since our last, the Calisto, captain Atkins, arrived in 34 days from Plymouth, England; and has furnished a file of London papers to the 24th August.

At our last dates, the warlike preparations and menacing movements in England and France continued with increasing interest. In the latter, troops were continually marching towards the sea coast opposite England; and the construction of gun boats, and bat-

*Note by the Translator.*

teaux, was prosecuted with activity and earnestness.

The language of the government was still menacing to England; and it appeared serious in its avowed intentions. In Great-Britain, the whole kingdom had the appearance of a grand parade. No subject but tactics was talked of; no business prosecuted but that of raising, uniforming and disciplining soldiers; of staking out encampments, and of manufacturing the engines and apparatus of war. Scarce a book was published, or a line in prose or verse written, but had for its subject invasion or defence. Every description of people appeared alive to the calls of government; and it was apparent from the movements in some of the ports, and from recent appointments, that the sailors and soldiers of Britain were not all to be employed in defending the nation. Voluntary subscriptions to immense amounts were daily filling; and the "Women of England" had solicited leave to add their mites to the fund of patriotism. Even the Quakers, though the apostles of peace, could not resist the impulses of patriotism, nor the contagion of example; and though they could not contribute to military measures, they had made liberal donations for procuring flannel waistcoats, blankets, and other comforts for the defenders of the country. Amongst the foremost of these were doctor Leitch, and Mr. Hawes. Notwithstanding these measures, many well informed men do not imagine that Buonaparte will ever attempt to tread on British ground: and think his threats and preparations for invasion, a *russe du guerre* to arrest the attention of the English from an expedition, which is said to be fitting out from Toulon, and the coast of Italy; and which has the re-conquest of Egypt for its object; if not, eventually, an attack on the English possessions in India. The French have a very powerful force in Italy. Others conjecture that the campaign will not end without an attempt on Guernsey, Jersey and Ireland; whenever the commander of the fleet at Brest, which is in a state of preparation for sea, shall think he can elude the vigilance of admiral Cornwallis.

The politicians of Europe appeared puzzled to calculate on the conduct and intentions of Russia. She had a fleet in the Baltic, which the French asserted, was destined to restore the free navigation of the Elbe and the Weser; whilst the English were positive that it was to join the British fleet, as a first fruit of the determination of Alexander to check the progress of French domination. A third party was of opinion, that this squadron was merely out on a tactical voyage, which has been yearly made, for the purpose of seamaning the navy; and that Russia will be the advocate of neutrality.

In Ireland—the traits of the late insurrection were wearing out; though many individual atrocities continued to be committed. No severities had been excited on the few miserable who had been imprisoned. The subject of the rebellion was discussed in the Imperial parliament, the 11th August. In the debate it appeared, that the government had been duly apprised of the insurrection; and on the day it broke out had taken the precaution to double the guards; and had 3000 men ready in the barracks to assist them whenever it should be thought necessary to call them out.

Every arrival from, and appearance in Europe, indicated, the times to be big with highly interesting events; which a day may develop.

Captain Atkins has our thanks for the judicious file of papers he was at the pains to procure. Our correspondent at Hamburg has furnished us with a file of "L'Abeille du Nord," published at Altona; but its contents have been anticipated by the British papers.

NEW-YORK, October 5.

The British frigate Cambrian has been for some time cruising off this harbour, and it seems principally with a view of impressing seamen. Our marine list has been for several days filled with accounts of her boarding our vessels, and impressing their hands. It is said, that she left port one third short of her complement, and had come here to complete her crew.

We shall be happy to see a check put to those proceedings: it could never have been contemplated in the arrangement between the nations, that vessels of war should have the privilege of cruising at the mouths of our own harbours annoying our merchantmen, and entrapping such of our seamen as may chance to be without protections.

October 6.

Captain John Brown, of the ship Nonpareil, from St. Petersburg, spoke, in lat. 42, 72, off Montauk point, on the 2d of October, schooner Phoenix, Sloane, in 20 days from Martinique, who informed him of the capture of Demerara, Surinam, and Berbice, by the English forces.

Captain Delano, of the brig Anne, from Cadiz, informs us that two Tripolitan vessels are fitting out to cruise on the Spanish coast against the commerce of the United States.

October 7.

The regular trading ship Maryland, captain Wickham, arrived at this port yesterday in 31 days from London. Through the politeness of capt. Wickham, who favoured the editor with his latest papers we are enabled to lay before the readers of the MERCHANTILE ADVERTISER, this day, European intelligence to the first of September, inclusive.

These papers (though six days later than any hitherto received in America) contain very little news of importance.

Mr. G. W. Ervine, our consul at London, was presented to the king on the 31st August, at the royal levee by Mr. Munroe.

The affairs of Ireland still make a considerable figure, arrests were daily taking place, and on the 25d of August an immense depot of military stores was discovered in Dublin, amongst which were, it is said, 34,000 pikes, 42,000 rounds of musket ball cartridges, tied up in parcels of 20 each, and four flints attached to each parcel, 246 hand grenades, boxes and bottles of powder, and almost every thing necessary for an army. A Hamburg vessel had been seized at Drogheda, and the captain and crew made prisoners, in consequence of 300 stand of arms of foreign manufacture being discovered in the neighbourhood, supposed to have been landed from her. It would appear that the volunteer corps in Britain were too numerous, the services of some of them had been rejected, and great dissatisfaction prevailed in consequence.

The communication with the continent was very uncertain as the French took every precaution to prevent the situation of their country from being known abroad. It appears, however, that their exertions continue increasing in proportion to the difficulties they expect to encounter; a number of ships of war were building in the different ports of France, and every endeavour using to render their marine respectable. Two bankers had been sent to the temple for giving bills of exchange on Hamburg and Francfort for 3,000,000 of livres destined for the use of Louis XVIII, subscribed by some royalists in France since his refusal to resign his right to the throne of France was known.

In the Mediterranean captain Gourdon commanding a division of French frigates, captured on the 15th August, about 12 leagues from Cape-Sicily, an English corvette, a brig, and two pinks. These 4 vessels arrived at Toulon on the 16th.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

The secretary of the navy has ordered that the officers of the navy and marine corps wear crapes on the left arm below the elbow for three weeks, in commemoration of the death of commodore John Barry.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

A letter from Edinburg, of a recent date, received at New-York, says—"Since this war commenced bankruptcies, to a great extent, have occurred, and are still occurring in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Greenock, and Glasgow. In Greenock, about 4 bankruptcies, and in Glasgow near 200, have taken place. Two of the houses have failed for above half a million each. One of the Newcastle banks, the Berwick bank, the Darlington, the Durham, one at Carlisle, and several others in England, have failed. All our Scotch banks stand steady. Indeed, the English banks are not on so good a footing as the Scotch, as they have to give an exclusive privilege to the bank of England. No bank can be erected there to consist of more than five partners. These, of course, are men often engaged in other trades, and their stock in the bank is but small. In Scotland bank consists of as many partners as they please, with a capital which none of the partners can draw out for their own particular use; nor get bills discounted but by having other names than their own on the paper.

October 8.

SAMUEL ADAMS,  
IS DEAD!

We have the painful task to announce to the public that on yesterday morning, about a quarter past five o'clock, at his house in this town, DIED, in the 85th year of his age, SAMUEL ADAMS, late governor of this commonwealth, the consistent and inflexible patriot and republican.

To attempt at this moment, even to sketch an outline of his character equally conspicuous for private virtue and public service, would betray a want of information respecting the deceased, which time and profound reflection alone can justly describe. We shall now only observe, that he has been a prodigy of talents and industry;—of which the lapse of ages will not produce a parallel.

In his useful career, his soul seemed occupied with but one sentiment, and that comprehended every circumstance which had any relation to the interests of independence of his native country, and the rights of liberty of the human race.

The foe of tyrants, in every form—the friend of virtue and her friends, he died beloved, as he had lived respected—Admiring posterity, penetrated by just sense of his transcendent merit, will emphatically hail him as the undeviating friend of civil and religious liberty, and the father of the American revolution!

"Let virtuous, with assiduous dread,  
"Preferve from rust a medal'd Caesar's head;  
"FREEMEN will keep with more industrious aim  
"From slander's vile aspersion; HANCOCK'S fame.  
"While sun and stars revolve with course sublime,  
"Adams shall scorn th' all sweeping rage of time;  
"His glorious toils in life's perennial bloom,  
"Till nature's winter stript his laurel'd tomb."

[Boston Chronicle.]

We learn by captain Muir, from Cape Franco that a plot was discovered there a few days before the departure, which had for its object the seizure and death of the commander in chief (general Rochambeau) and the prefect. The second in command, gen. Clausel, and the chief of the staff, Thouvenot together with upwards of 40 others, have been on board a frigate in the harbour; the two cooks the commander in chief and prefect have been hanged on Fort Dauphin was stormed and taken on the 8th by the brigands. A proclamation has been issued