

were followed again by others for this toast that citizen L'Auffat announced as the last.—*The Eternal Happiness of Louisiana.*

Every one of these toasts were received with acclamations and cries of *vivat* and *huzza*.—The tea was but an uninterrupted continuation of the dinner: It was served at 7 o'clock. English country dances commenced at the same hour, and lasted alternately with French country dances, without any interval of time (but that of the supper served at 2 o'clock in the morning) till nine o'clock.

After the cession of Louisiana, citizen L'Auffat received the same day, during the entertainment, the many marks of regret that he will leave this country, by which he appeared deeply moved.

Here ends the faithful account of all that took place in these two changes of dominion which Louisiana underwent so suddenly and in so short a time. We shall make our best endeavours in order that none of the authentic deeds that have been either public or proclaimed in these circumstances, should be wanting. When in time to come the Louisianians have reaped the benefits of this revolution, and are eager to read over the events which signalized it in its infancy, we think they will peruse with pleasure those details, and the deposit of those fundamental monuments in this collection we have printed. May they find in it always the principle of their prosperity and happiness!

On the day of the taking possession, the commissioners of the United States ordered only to be read in a public sitting of the municipality the address printed in our 374th number, and announced that they would maintain provisionally things in the same state, the mayor and members of the municipal body, as well as the officers of the militia, in the exercise of their authority and duties.

NEW-YORK, January 28. NEW-ORLEANS.

Accounts received by Saturday's mail, mention the great tranquillity prevalent at New-Orleans, and the high satisfaction expressed by the newly acquired citizens. They further state that the government is still enveloped in corruption as heretofore, and urgently requires the interposition of congress.

Upwards of one hundred persons were found in different prisons in the city: some of whom have been confined upwards of ten years—some upon mere suspicion! others for very trivial crimes. It is expected that the whole will be set at large with the consent of the Spanish government.

The great wealth of the merchants and planters of the country has been but little exaggerated; their want of information is very considerable. Our republican principles are matters of which they are entirely ignorant. Neither can they form any idea of a representative government, or trial by jury.

It is expected that the commissioners of the United States will interest themselves to procure some attention on the part of congress, to the furnishing that country with the means of information, by the establishment of schools, &c.

January 30.

Captain Main, from whom we have received French journals to the 23d of November, informs us, that every transaction in France was kept a most profound secret—nothing was known about the real intentions of the first consul. Some predicted that an attempt to invade England would never be made; others were sanguine both in the belief that the attempt would be made, and that it would prove successful. Commerce was, as might be expected, very much at a stand. Brandy and other articles of exportation, however, had taken a considerable rise, in consequence of the numerous arrivals in the ports of France of neutral vessels.

Captain Rowland, who arrived here yesterday from New-Providence, informs, that upwards of 100 French people from St. Domingo, (said to have been passengers in an American vessel) were sometime since landed on one of the Keys.—Only four of them survived ten days, who at the expiration of that time were taken off by an English frigate, and put on shore at New-Providence. The poor wretches informed, that they subsisted on grass during the above time.

February 1.

PARIS, November 16.

Letters from Venice, Trieste, and other ports of the Adriatic sea, inform us that the British fleet which anchored off Alexandria consists of four or five ships of the line, several frigates and sloops of war, and a great number of transports. That fleet arrived there fifteen days after the taking of the city by the Arnauts and Mamelukes, and landed three or four thousand men destined to occupy the principal sea-ports and towns of Egypt. It is the same squadron so long spoken of as making great preparations at Malta, and whose destination it was thought would be to make an attack upon the Isle of Elbe. These letters further say that the English had never ceased to keep up an intercourse with the chiefs of the Mamelukes or beys, who secretly received from them artillery, arms, and ammunition of all kinds. It is certain that a convention had been concluded between them and general Stuart, by which they would be authorized to occupy some of the towns of Egypt, in case the Mamelukes should again render themselves masters of it; and it is in virtue of that treaty, the English have now debarked in Egypt.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

Capt. Thomas, in 24 days from Jacquemel, (arrived at New-York) informs that the negroes have

complete possession of St. Domingo, except the city; and that 20,000 black troops had marched from the west end to attack the city which it was expected would shortly surrender. Markets at Jacquemel very dull, except for salt provisions.

Late New-Providence papers state, "Letters from Jamaica mention, that general Rochambeau, commander Barney, and part of the French St. Domingo army, have been sent to England."

We understand that, Mr. Harvey, the president's secretary, is to be the bearer of the dispatches, &c. to France, concerning the Louisiana treaty; and that he is to depart in a few days.—*Aurora.*

The foreign articles, which follow, are from Paris papers to the 22d Nov. received at New-York by the Minerva, Main, from Bourdeaux.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

BOULOGNE, November 14.

The day before yesterday the first consul, after having reviewed the army, ordered the execution of several military night evolutions. He spent the whole of the day in the port, notwithstanding visiting two divisions of the flotilla that were arriving from Havre, which made port in two tides. The Boulogne flotilla is therefore reinforced by sixty vessels, carrying each 24 pounders.

It has been remarked as ominous, that in digging here to establish the encampment of the first consul, a military axe has been found, appearing to have belonged to the Roman army that invaded England. There have also been found at Embleteuse, in digging the foundation of the tent for the first consul, medals of William the Conqueror. It must be acknowledged, that these circumstances are at least whimsical, and they will appear still more singular, on recollecting that when general Buonaparte visited the ruins of Peluse in Egypt, he there found a Cameo of Julius Cæsar.

The camps of the army resemble a town.—The soldier, is at least as comfortable in them as in barracks. General Soult has paid particular attention to that part of the military administration, which has so much influence upon the health of the troops.

The north winds which are prevailing with some violence, have driven off the English cruisers to a great distance from Boulogne; the currents are extremely rapid in those parts.—*Moniteur.*

The wind blows fresh from the S. W. the enemy's cruisers have retired into their own ports for safety. The advanced guard of a division from Havre, composed of about twenty vessels of the flotilla, is entering. They performed the passage in twenty-four hours; this makes the seventh we have received here since the arrival of the first consul.

This morning at 11 o'clock the first consul sat off from the head quarters, and embarked on board a superb boat, the *Lioness*, that was waiting for him; and, notwithstanding the extreme violence of the wind, visited several vessels of the flotilla recently arrived at this port; some gun and galley boats performed a few evolutions, which were executed with the greatest promptness and regularity.

To-morrow the first consul will go to Estaples, to give to the several works that are going on in the port, the activity which his presence produces wherever he shows himself.

OSTEND, November 10.

Our camp is nearly finished. Very favourable weather contributes to it, and it has already made a very handsome appearance. The soldiers are lodged in large barracks covered with thatch, and all on ranges; wide streets separate them. Great order and cleanliness prevail through the whole. We are still in hopes that the first consul, whom we expect here in a few days, will be as well pleased with it as the minister of war has been.

The construction of gun boats and pinnaces is nearly finished, and our place has been put in a state to defy the insults of the English: a line of one hundred and forty cannons and mortars of the largest calibre, displays itself all along the sea shore. After all, we see but few cruisers, seldom more than four or five, and those of small force.

PARIS, November 13—23.

Twenty men are alternately taken from each company of the regiments of the line composing the camp at Boulogne, and embarked on board the flat bottomed boats, to learn how to handle the oars and the cannon; which they executed with great alacrity and precision.

An American vessel from Bourdeaux, in ballast, has entered Nantes river.—She was visited off Belle-Isle by an English frigate who forcibly took away three of her crew.

Extract of a letter from Boulogne, dated November 9.

One hundred vessels, each carrying 24 pounders present themselves in the road daily. The number of vessels of all sizes that are to serve in the expedition against England is computed at five thousand. Never has Boulogne exhibited a more lively appearance than at this time. The circulation of cash is greater than in any other part of the republic. A great number of generals are here.

The barrack in which the first consul lodges is placed on a very elevated eminence, commanding an extensive view of the shores and harbour; the barrack of rear-admiral Bruix is at its right. The coasts are lined with cannon and mortars. All these mortars are cast on a new plan; they weigh 8000lbs. and reach to the distance of three kilometres.

Every day increases the mass of the forces, by successive arrival of the flotillas. The first consul is pressing all the works with an inconceivable activity.

November 13.

Madame Le Clerc is married to prince Borghese. The nuptials have been celebrated at Montfontaine.

November 15.

On the 11th inst. was launched at Havre, in the presence of the minister of marine, the pinnace for the first consul. The minister afterwards reviewed the conscript workmen, visited minutely the workshops, magazines, timber-yards, the vessels in armament, and the flotillas ready to put to sea.

A convoy of 4 gun boats, 12 flat-bottomed boats, two pinnaces and 11 transports, which sailed from Havre on the 7th November, arrived safe at Boulogne, the next day.

Orders have been issued at Brussels to prepare a great quantity of ship bread for the service of the army of England. The construction of oars in a forest of Soignes, goes on with redoubled activity. It is asserted that not less than thirty thousand are to be made.

November 17.

The armament of the doggers and fishing boats that are in the docks at Dunkirk, goes on with the greatest activity. Each of these vessels will carry one 24 pounder and four 4 pounders. They will be manned, independently of the land troops, with 1000 men; they will have besides a stable for the transportation of a few horses. Some pinnaces of construction are also fitting out, and several flat bottomed boats are daily looked for from Holland.

On the 12th November, several merchant vessels that had been detained in the channel for the service of the republic, have sailed from Brussels. Those which remain will soon follow.

November 18.

The English continue cruising off Cherbourg, but at two gun-shot distance, which places them in a situation from whence it is impossible to observe what passes into the port. The service of the signal is performed with an astonishing celerity.—In the space of three hours intelligence is communicated from Cherbourg to Fleetingue. All the ports, villages, and cottages on the shores are full of companies of chasseurs. Every thing is in readiness for their departure.

The first consul has just returned from visiting the coast. He arrived this day at St. Cloud, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He left Boulogne on the 17th inst. His return was announced by the discharge of cannon.

November 19.

Three divisions of the flotilla of St. Malo consisting of 18 flat bottomed boats, three gun boats, 10 sloops, 40 fishing boats of Newfoundland, and a pinnace, sailed from that port in the night of the 11th to the 12th November, steering for Cherbourg.

We learn from Flushing, that a considerable fleet is to rendezvous in that port; and that 6 ships of war were launched there on the 12th inst. The *chasseurs* are in a state of the greatest activity; and the troops under the command of gen. Monnet, are making preparations for some important movement.

November 21.

On the 14th November a division of the flotilla arrived at Granville from St. Malo, set sail from there and put into Regneville. It consisted of 22 gun boats and transports. A second division of a similar force was ready to put to sea from the same port. For several days past the English have not appeared in sight.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.

A letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, of the date, gives the following intelligence:—"Several British men of war are said to have put into Ferrol in a gale of wind, and have been detained by the Spaniards; others say, they went in for the purpose of cutting out some French ships, the crews of which abandoned their vessels, manned the forts, and detained the British. I do not give you this as fact; it is the report of the day bearing some marks of truth." [N. T. Daily Adv.]

February 2.

A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated December 6th, says, "We have just learnt by the Revolutionary frigate, arrived this morning from Portsmouth, England, that admiral Linois and his whole squadron have been captured by the English in the East-Indies on their passage to take possession of Pondicherry."

WASHINGTON, January 30.

The senate have, for some days past, been engaged on the bill for the government of Louisiana. After a debate of considerable length, it has been decided Yeas 22—Nays 7—to prohibit the importation of Louisiana slaves from all foreign countries. We flatter ourselves that this important principle will be confirmed by the ultimate vote of the two houses, and that congress will thereby evince an unabated spirit to exert every legitimate power, with which they are invested, to rescue the national character from its greatest degradation, and save the people they represent from the deepest evils which futurity would otherwise have in store for them.

February 1.

Last evening a very brilliant ball, numerously attended, was given by the members of congress, at Mr. McLaughlin's tavern, George-town, in celebration of the acquisition of Louisiana.