

them more accessible, more commodious and more secure. Basins are digging at Antwerp; sluices and canals are forming at Antwerp, Dieppe, Ostend, Dunkirk and Havre. At Honfleur, Bordeaux, Nice, Helsinguen, Belleisle, Ajaccio and Bastia, quays are constructed, and jetties or moles lengthened or rebuilt. All these different kinds of work are carrying on at Rochelle. The cleansing of the ports of Cete and Marseilles is continued, and that of Oleren is enlarging. The ports of Dielette and Castret are prepared in such a manner as to be capable of receiving a great number of vessels and gun-boats, which will alarm the inhabitants of the English islands of Jersey and Guernsey, as those at Boulogne menace Dover and London. The soundings taken at Bruc have afforded satisfactory results; the Rhone will have a port. Engineers have examined what improvements it is possible to make in that of Genoa. Six millions eight hundred and fifty thousand francs have been expended on the military ports. This sum has been principally applied in excavations, the jetties of the mole, the construction of the outer port and basin, and the foundation of the new port, Buonaparte, which, destined to complete this beautiful maritime creation, and worthy of his name, will be on the channel, the terror of England; at Boulogne the basin and sluice, the completion of the works which constitute the whole of the port, and the construction of the establishments by which it is surrounded; at Ambleteuse, the works necessary for deepening the port, the elevation of the jetty, which protects it from the sand driven against it by the west winds, the line walls and the buildings; at Brest, the formation of an artificial island, the excavations in the rock, the hospital, the magazines, the arsenal, the barracks, and the completion of the batteries; at Antwerp, the continuation of the rapid works which are to form the arsenal of our marine on the North Sea, the erection of quays and work-shops; in the road of Rochefort, the jetties on which fort Bayard is to be erected, and the operations of every kind required by this difficult construction."

We feel the utmost pleasure, (says a respectable authority, to assure our readers, that the illustrious statesmen, whom we have now at the helm, have taken the most effectual steps to adjust all differences with America; and that the earl of Selkirk, is going out ambassador to the United States, for the purpose of establishing perfect harmony between the two countries, on the solid basis of mutual interest, sound policy and renovated friendship.

Letters from London assure us, that the most friendly intercourse subsists between the American minister in England, and the government of that country; and that no doubts were entertained of an immediate adjustment of our differences, on such fair and equitable principles, as would bind the two nations in still stronger bonds of amity and friendship.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

A letter from Washington says, five frigates will immediately be ordered for New-York—and congress summoned to meet early in June.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

By capt. Glenn, we learn that admiral Gravina died at Cadiz on the 9th of March, of the wounds he received in the battle of Trafalgar. That about two weeks before he sailed, four French frigates and two brigs, with six months provisions on board, sailed on a secret expedition. That there were 14 or 15 French and Spanish ships of the line at Cadiz, 7 or 8 of which were preparing for sea with the utmost expedition.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in the Mississippi territory, Washington county, to his friend in Savannah.

"Our country are in high spirits—all in arms—I have the honour to command a horse company, in which there are about forty of the brave injured citizens of this country, who have suffered every thing from the hands of Spain—we only wait for orders to raise the hand of vengeance against their devoted heads. In Mobile they are making every preparation against our attacks; but they cannot escape our vengeance."

Capt. Warden, of the ship Camilla, arrived at this port from the Ile of France, spoke a cartel ship from the Cape of Good-Hope, the captain of which informed, that the Dutch general Jafen, who, on the reduction of the Cape Town, retreated into the interior of the country, had surrendered with his army to the British.

BALTIMORE, May 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pinckneyville, dated April 3, 1806, to his friend in this city.

"The port of New-Orleans has this season been crowded with shipping. Cotton has kept up, and is brisk, while the produce of the western country, say flour, pork, &c. has been a mere drug, and will at this moment not sell at any price.

"This country has been long on the tiptoe of expectation, believing the government of the United States fraught with resources, would assume a dignified deportment, and not suffer any longer the violations on our commerce and our rights in other places to go unpunished. Perhaps, as I have myself been a great sufferer, I feel the violation too sensibly, and wish what I ought not.

"A few months since, I was compelled by the governor of West-Florida, to abandon an establishment I had in that territory, which I do assure you has in a very sensible manner injured me.

"An officer at Fort Adams, yesterday received a letter from another at Natchitoches, stating, that capt. Johnson, with sixty-five men, had gone towards the Sabine river, to meet a party of four hundred Spanish cavalry, who were coming to take possession of and re-occupy a post near the Natchitoches, from which they have been recently driven by an officer and party of American troops, on the principle of its being within the American limits. It is confidently believed a fight will ensue, and be assured that no one wishes it more than I do."

Captain Rois, arrived at Charleston, from Marseilles, was informed, while at Gibraltar, that the British Squadron under Lord Collingwood had gone up the Straits.

Arrived, ship Ann, Rutter, 57 days from Cape of Good Hope. Sailed 12th March, after being embargoed 50 d-ys, in co. with 20 sail of Americans, for different ports in the U. States, names not recollected. During the embargo, a French frigate, with a prize, came into the harbour, not knowing of the capture, and was seized by the British.

Mr. Pitt born in France.—The Journal d'Angers states, in a paragraph upon Mr. Pitt's death, that he was born at Angers, and was nursed there for some months, during the stay which his father, the earl of Chatham made in that town. [Paris Argus.]

Captain Sayer, from Havanna, informs, that two days previous to his leaving that port, the captain of a vessel, which had arrived there from Jamaica, stated that just before he sailed a British packet had arrived with accounts of the DEATH of GEORGE III. King of Great-Britain. A number of letters, from respectable houses at Havanna, received in this city, communicate the same intelligence.—Charleston pap. May 12

By the fast sailing brig Eliza, capt. Toby, from New-Orleans, we have received letters and papers to 17th ult. They do not announce any event of consequence. The territorial legislature were in session; and principally occupied in a bill defining the qualifications for eligibility to a seat in that body.—The French interest in New-Orleans are jealous of the extension of the American jurisdiction among other provisions, decrees no person shall be eligible to the legislative body who at the same time holds an office of profit under either the general government or the territorial; and disqualifies any person from the rites of marriage in that country, who has not previously resided in it ten years!

[Phil. True American].

CHARLESTON, April 25.

Capt. Edes, arrived this morning from Barbadoes, informs us, that an express boat from Trinidad, brought accounts two days before he sailed, that gen. Miranda had effected a landing at Barcelona, on the Spanish Maine. It was further stated, that he had been joined by two British frigates.—This intelligence had excited considerable interest at Barbadoes. Reports fixed Miranda's force from three to five hundred men.—Times.

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jam.) April 12.

La Pique frigate, of 36 guns, capt. Rois, and the Drake sloop of war, of 22 guns, capt. Wife, arrived at Port Royal, from a cruise. La Pique brought in with her the Spanish privateer schooner Saint-Clara, of 1 gun and 27 men, in ballast from St. Jago de Cuba bound to Porto Rico, taken on the 16th ult. and the French imperial brigs La Phæton and Le Voltigeur, each of 16 guns and 105 men, commanded by lieutenants de Vasseau Friencit and St. Crieg, from Martinique bound to St. Domingo, captured within a mile of the island of Saona, on the 26th ult. after a running fight of one hour and 20 minutes. The loss on board La Pique, 9 men killed, among whom we regret to number Mr. Thompson, the master, and 17 wounded, including the 1st and 2d lieutenants, Messrs. Ward and Baker. That of the enemy is stated to have been about 60 killed and wounded.

From the information obtained by the report of the prisoners, we understand that these vessels sailed originally from Helvoetsluys on the 16th of October, and called at Cayenne with dispatches; and that after remaining there some time, they proceeded to Martinique, from which island they were on their way to St. Domingo, to cruise, under the orders of gen. Ferrand, against all American vessels trading to the ports occupied by the rebels, when they fell in, on the 25th ult. with a king's brig (supposed to belong to the windward island station) which they engaged and beat off, and on the following day were captured by La Pique. Another brig of the same force, La Phæton, which also had the same destination, was captured in October last by La Egyptienne frigate, of 40 guns, the hon. capt. Fleming, immediately on her leaving Rochefort.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have received from a friend at Washington, a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a statement of the militia of the United States according to the returns received from the several states and territories." "April 11, read and ordered to lie on the table." This statement is distributed into too many tables and spun into too many details, to be either interesting or instructive in its present form. We have therefore, deemed it sufficient to throw these different details into one general view.

Two principles are clear, that few governments can preserve peace, who are not always prepared for

war; and that for a republican government to preserve its liberty, it must prepare itself for war by a disciplined militia, and not by standing armies. But at the present moment, we have the most delicate relations to adjust with the powers of Europe. An amicable accommodation of our differences, is perhaps, beyond our reach. We have even heard some vague but alarming rumours, of a "threat of hostility from France." We know not how far the intemperate passion of Buonaparte may hurry him, how soon he may patch up a peace in Europe, and unite his troops with those of Spain, to invade our southern or western frontier. Under such circumstances it may not be uninteresting to examine this general view of our numbers and our means.

The following message introduces the report of the Secretary of war:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I now lay before congress a statement of the militia of the United States, according to the returns last received from the several states and territories. It will be perceived that some of these are not of recent dates; and that from the states of Maryland and Delaware, no returns are stated. As far as appears from our records none were ever rendered from either of these states. From the territories of Orleans, Louisiana and Michigan, complete returns have not yet been received.

TH: JEFFERSON.

April 11, 1806.

The general and field staff includes the following ranks and numbers of officers: 70 major-generals; 183 brigadier-generals; 8 quarter-master-generals; 15 adjutant-generals; 114 aid-de-camps; 1 state engineer; 1 commissary-general of purchase; 1 commissary-general of issues; 160 brigade-majors; 1 pay-master general; 1 physician-general; 1 apothecary-general; 1 deputy-adjutant-general; 1 deputy-quarter-master-general; 1 wagon-master-general; 1 forage-master-general; 22 brigade-quarter-masters. The second list, viz. of field-officers and regimental staff comprehends the following ranks and numbers of officers: 700 lieutenants-colonels; 269 major-generals; 432 pay-masters; 557 surgeons; 369 surgeon's-mates; 618 quarter-masters; 732 adjutants.

The return of the artillery includes, 14 lieut. cols. 45 majors; 195 captains; 251 first lieuts. 159 second lieuts. 17 adjutants; 16 quarter-masters; 733 sergeants; 91 corporals; 559 musicians; 148 gunners; 62 alarm-men; 6358 matrosses.

The list of cavalry embraces 36 lieutenant-colonels; 70 majors; 431 captains; 778 lieutenants; 399 colonels; 28 adjutants; 8 pay-masters; 25 quarter-masters; 1366 sergeants; 432 musicians; 27 farriers; 30 saddlers; 17,675 dragoons.

A distinct list is given of the grenadiers; but they are very few in number. It contains 3 captains; 5 lieutenants; 2 ensigns; 10 sergeants; 3 corporals; 2 drums and fifes; 127 rank and file.—The number of the light infantry also is very limited; being no more than 7 captains; 8 lieutenants; 6 ensigns; 24 corporals; 5 sergeants; 6 musicians; 281 rank and file. The list of Riflemen includes 82 captains; 8 lieutenants; 72 ensigns; 227 sergeants; 96 corporals; 96 musicians; 4,124 rank and file, of which Pennsylvania alone furnishes 3,352. The list of infantry, which is placed last on these returns of the militia of the United States, comprehends 7,263 captains; 7,093 lieutenants; 6,951 ensigns; 499 sergeant-majors; 275 quarter-master-sergeants; 453 drum-majors; 442 file-majors; 24,569 sergeants; 2,222 corporals; 10,595 musicians; 245 pioneers; 471,568 privates; besides 60 Catawba warriors, in S. Carolina.

The following is a table of the whole number of privates in the artillery, cavalry, and foot, belonging to the different states and territories. Under the term "foot" we mean to include, grenadiers, light infantry, riflemen and infantry:

	Art.	Cavalry.	Foot.
New-Hampshire,	462	1,619	19,160
Massachusetts,	2,109	2,126	53,316
Rhode-Island,	86	57	4,411
Connecticut,	487	1,290	13,965
Vermont,	324	1,008	18,704
New-York,	1,148	1,784	61,744
New-Jersey,	136	993	21,744
Pennsylvania,	310	2,382	83,411
Delaware,			
Maryland,			
Virginia,	1,050	3,096	61,965
North-Carolina,		238	37,871
South-Carolina,	778	1,743	29,185
Georgia,	71	590	16,620
Kentucky,			29,385
Tennessee,		636	14,283
Ohio,	46	50	6,075
District of Columbia,	81	43	1,895
Mississippi Territory,			1,625
Indiana Territory,		16	1,710
Michigan Territory,			
Orleans Territory,			
Louisiana Territory,			
In the U. States,	7,088	17,675	476,095
			17,675
			7,088

* Number liable to do military duty 30th January last,

Number of militia, exclusive of officers in those states and territories from which returns were received at different years,

903,071