

New-York, May 12.

Mr. Goodwin, who arrived here in the sloop Semiramis, in 6 days from Charleston, politely handed us a paper of the 4th, from which we copy the following interesting article:

The public have already been informed, that the British sloop of war Driver, a vessel interdicted by the president from ever entering our harbours, anchored on Thursday last abreast of fort Johnston. Two U. States officers of that fort waited upon the governor, on Friday, to consult with him on measures necessary to be taken to expel her from the port; his excellency was not at home. On Saturday the commandant of fort Johnston addressed a letter to the commanding officer of the said vessel, of which the following is a copy:

Fort Johnston, harbour of Charleston, 4, P. M. of May 2.

Sir,

The president of the United States of America, having, by proclamation, bearing date 3d May, 1806, forever interdicted his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Driver from entering any port or harbour within the U. States, and the said vessel having entered this port, in contempt of the said proclamation, my duty compels me to demand that the Driver sloop of war do depart from this harbour within twenty-four hours from the date hereof.

Need I add, sir, how repugnant it would be to my feelings, should any blood be spilt, which must inevitably be the case, if this communication be not complied with.

Lieutenant Wyndham, of the artillery, is charged with the delivery of this; he will receive your reply.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,  
MICHAEL KALTEISEN,  
Captain commanding.

To the commanding officer of his  
Britannic majesty's sloop Driver.

We understand by Mr. Parke, who arrived here in the Semiramis, that captain Love, of the Driver, on being told that the proclamation of the president, dated May 3, 1806, forever interdicted that vessel from entering a port of the United States, replied that that proclamation would have disgraced the pen of the most petty tyrant of the states of Barbary; that he was not in absolute want of any supplies, but that his water was rather stale, and he would not leave the harbour till he had provided his ship with fresh water, and such other articles as he supposed he might stand in need of; that when he had done, he should have no objection to proceed to sea as soon as the pilot was ready to take him out.

Thus much we state on the authority of Mr. Parke.

Several other letters passed between fort Johnston and captain Love, the contents of which were not known.

Dispatches on this subject have been forwarded to president Jefferson, by lieutenant Wyndham, who leaves town this morning for Monticello.

There was a great bustle in Charleston, some wished to have the guns mounted, and sink the sloop of war immediately; but others, more considerate, opposed it. Officers were placed at the wharfs of the city, to prevent supplies being sent to the Driver.

Capt. Love was not on board the Driver when she was off New-York; he was sent out from England, and Simpson, the former commander of the Driver, was ordered home to attend the trial of capt. Whitby.

From a Charleston paper of May 9.

The following is a copy of the answer of the commander of the British sloop of war Driver; to the letter of captain Kalteisen, which appeared in the City Gazette of Monday last.

[COPY]

H. M. S. DRIVER,

Rebellion Roads, Charleston, May 3, 1807.

Sir—I have received your letter, and having some doubts as to the authority by which it was written; I thought proper to satisfy myself on that head before I should reply. By the threat it contains, you appear, like your government, to have something to learn. A British subject knows too well how to respect and obey the laws of his own country, to offer, intentionally, an outrage to those of others, when once they are known to be so: but I have to observe, the proclamation you mention to have been issued in May, 1807, I know nothing of: of that which was issued in May, 1806, I have only to say, that so far from being either creditable or becoming in the president of a country, wishing to be ranked amongst the civilized nations of the world; it would, in the opinion of every liberal and enlarged mind, have disgraced even the sanguinary pen of a Robespierre, or the most miserable petty state of Barbary. It appearing that the supposed offence is to be rendered by a repetition of the circumstances complained of, and that on those who, so far from having any thing to do with the supposed aggression, were not even on the American coast, at the time. And as capt. Whitby's trial may, probably at this moment be pending, with the concurrence of the United States, and the proclamation resting on his being brought to justice, it ought to have been thought of.

However, as my proceeding to sea, comes within the limits of my intentions, according to the orders I am under, I shall do so whenever the pilot thinks proper, which orders have for their view, the advantage of the American flag, as well as the protection of the British. But I must observe, that the difficulty I have experienced in obtaining a sufficient quantity of water for the purposes I wish, obliges me to have recourse to such methods as are completely within my power, which I otherwise should not have thought

In the mean-time, it is necessary to inform you, that his majesty's ship under my command, is at all times ready to resist, and punish, any insult that may be offered to the flag she has the honour to bear, to the last drop of blood that shall remain, of the dutiful and loyal subjects of a beloved sovereign, and an exalted country.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir, your humble servant,  
(Signed) WILLIAM LOVE.  
To captain Kalteisen, &c. &c.  
Fort Johnston, S. C.

May 13.

Capt. Gray, from Havana, informs, that just before he sailed, the British ship of war Elephant, of 74 guns, while chasing an American pilot boat from La Vera Cruz, got aground about ten miles to the leeward of Havana, where she stuck five hours; but by heaving over most of her guns, was got off, and sailed from the coast next day, as was supposed, for Jamaica to repair. The Spaniards at Havana had made preparations to attack the Elephant, while on shore, on her getting off, they abandoned the enterprise: The pilot boat got safe into Havana.

Capt. Strange, of the brig Fair American, 60 days from Alicante, informs that Buonaparte had demanded of the King of Spain, 30,000 troops, a part of which number actually marched from Alicante for Madrid, while our informant was there—and capt. Strange was informed by the American consul, that the 30,000 men thus demanded had assembled at Madrid, and that they left that place on the 8th of March for France.

NORFOLK, May 13.

The ship Union, captain Remington, arrived this day from Rotterdam, which place he left on the 28th day of March. Capt. R. brings no papers, but he says that it was reported, and very generally believed, that the grand army under Buonaparte, had been defeated with great slaughter, and the passage of the Rhine upon the subject. Capt. R. says that an army of 60,000 men was collecting at the Hague, in order to march and reinforce the grand army; on the day he left Rotterdam he saw the city guards of that place cross the Brielle, on their way to the general rendezvous at the Hague.

On Monday last his B. M. frigates Milan and Cleopatra, and sloops of war Halifax and Bermuda, anchored in the bay.

The United States frigate Chesapeake, captain Gordon, on her way down from Washington. Commodore James Barron goes out in this ship, to take command in the Mediterranean.

The Wasp sloop of war is yet at Crany Island. Mr. Purviance, who it is said is to go out in her with the British treaty, has not arrived from Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 15.

Extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, March 10, 1807.

Yesterday a British hired schooner was captured by four Spanish gun-boats in the Gutt, she was commanded by a lieutenant of the navy, had dispatches from admiral Duckworth for the British government, left admiral Duckworth with 14 sail of the line at anchor by the Dardenals; as the Turkish government had refused permission for the fleet to go up. The Turkish fleet was at Constantinople ready for sea, consisting of 17 ships of the line; this is the report received from said schooner previous to her being taken.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is with pleasure we announce to the public that the life of Washington, by Ramsay, is ready for, and will be put to press in a few days in this city. Several gentlemen, who have seen the manuscript, do not hesitate to pronounce it, what would naturally be expected from the author and the subject, a work of the most classic elegance. It will be comprised in one volume octavo, and printed in an elegant manner.

[American Citizen.]

May 13.

A magnificent statue of peace, to be placed in Napoleon's Hall of Audience, now occupies the time and talents of an eminent Parisian artist. The goddess is represented in a sitting posture, on a base of bronze, richly ornamented with wrought gold, and a variety of embossed figures, emblematical of commerce and agriculture. The height of the figure is almost seven feet, and said to be composed of solid silver. A galloon of gold, fastened with silver studs, adorns the back part of her robe. The laces of her buskins, and the prickly crown of Mars, which invests her temples, are of solid gold. In one hand the goddess holds a caduceus of silver, inlaid with gold, and in the other a cornucopia of the same costly material. This elegant figure was designed by Chaudet and is to be executed by Cheret.

The famous bronze horses, with the statue of Fame, late in the front of Brandenburg gate at Berlin, arrived a few days ago at Hamburg, from whence they are to be transported to Stadt, in Hanover, and from thence conveyed to the Museum Napoleon at Paris. As the Elbe is quite free from ice, they will probably soon arrive at their destination, unless some British cruiser shall charitably intercept their passage.

There are eight ships of 300 tons burthen each now loading at our wharfs with flour for England, five for London and three for Liverpool. A continuation of the war and keeping of the Baltic shut will cause the demand for flour to increase in England and cannot fail to raise the price. [Phil. Pap.]

RICHMOND, May 7.

FAIRFIELD RACES.

FIRST DAY—Jockey Club Cup—Valued 30 Guineas.  
Mr. R. Wormley's S. F. Nettleton, by Spread Eagle, 1  
Mr. Wade Mosby's B. F. Hummingbird, by Alderman, 2  
Mr. Wm. Johnston's B. G. by Alderman, 3  
Col. H. Burnly's S. F. Casket, by Devil, 4  
Mrs. E. Smock's B. F. Nofegay, by Knowlley, 5  
Mr. Temple's D. C. by Americanus, 6  
SECOND DAY—Jockey Club Purse—300 Dollars.  
Mr. Wormley's B. H. Top Gallant, 1  
Col. Seldon's B. F. by Knowlley, 2  
Mr. Ball's S. Horse Sweet Lips, 3  
Mr. Mosby's S. Horse Rattay, 4  
Mr. Lynch's G. G. 5  
THIRD DAY—Proprietors Purse—250 Dollars.  
Mr. William Ball's B. F. 1  
Mr. R. Wormley's S. H. Stump the Dealer, 2  
Mr. Wade Mosby's B. H. Monticello, 3  
FOURTH DAY—Handy-Cup—100 Dollars.  
Mr. Ball's S. Horse, Sir Harry, by Diomedes, 1  
Mr. R. Wormley's Black C. by Whip, 2  
Mr. W. Johnston's B. H. by Alderman, 3  
Col. Burnly's S. F. Casket by D. Devil, 4  
Mr. E. Smock's D. F. by Knowlley, 5

\* Stump the Dealer and Monticello, came nearly together, the former winning the first heat and neither being allowed to start again, in consequence of foul riding were both deemed distanced.

Arrived, at Baltimore, ship Oriental, West, 136 tons from Mo-cha, and 63 from cape of Good Hope. The British brig Harriet, Findley, arrived at Baltimore from the Cape of Good Hope, on the 1st inst. her sails in the gale off Bourbon, in which the party company with the Bleuheim, of 74 guns, and the via frigate, and it is supposed they were either masted or lost.

Three ships of the line, a sloop of war, an armed brig, and an American ship, were going into the Cape, as the Oriental came out. [Fed. Gaz.]

General Wilkinson, says the Philadelphia American, has been summoned by the government to attend the trial of col. Burr. It is not believed, however, that he will be able to repair to Richmond, time. Commodore Truxton leaves town on Friday, for Richmond, col. Burr started on Friday.

Amidst the details of the battle we are informed the future destiny of the Louvre. The emperor is declared to consecrate it entirely to the service of literature. The French say that in the tower of the edifice Charles V. established the first public library in France; it has not in all Europe.—That upon the death of Charles it contained about 900 volumes, which Henry VI. of England, violated. That Henry IV. again appropriated it for valuable collections of the arts; but, say the French, other times of cafes. It is now to be the place of the imperial library, which already contains 300,000 printed volumes, 70,000 manuscripts, 20,000 engravings, 40,000 bronze medals, and 30,000 medals in gold. Napoleon has assigned this library for the Louvre, which first received its gift from Charles V. the viceregent, eloquent, five hundred years from the present time. Filled with the great designs which employ the eyes, and within the enclosures of his own palace, the monuments of the sciences and of the arts, obtained by his arms; perfected and arranged under government. The museum of paintings will fill the great gallery, and a new structure will be added to the palace or the statues. The other collections will be accommodated, so that those immense treasures of the Louvre, secured by gun might never be endangered in the night by being the palaces inhabited by men. [Salem Register.]

Mr. Sullivan is elected governor of the state of Massachusetts by a majority of 3294.

Dr. TISSOT'S

Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.  
Sold at Mr. NATHAN'S Store—Price 2 dollars.  
A CERTAIN cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, weakness of the joints, and all kinds of sprains.—For gleet, be they ever so long standing and for the stone and gravel, it is perhaps the most active, penetrating and effectual remedy in the world. In the cramp and all pains in the head, face and body, it is without an equal.

This medicine, which justly claims a preference over all others, as being decidedly adapted for speedy removal of those complaints above mentioned, owes its discovery to the celebrated TISSOT, a physician of most exalted eminence in his profession, is chiefly the extract of an herb peculiar to England, to whose powerfully healing, restorative and balsamic qualities, this great man by the administering much of his fame. J. H. Childs  
May 20, 1807.

For Sale,

MY HOUSE and LOT, in the city of New-York, on a credit, or will be exchanged for wet goods. SAMUEL MACGURGAN  
December 29, 1806.