

Boston, March 10.

From New-Orleans.

Following articles are copied from N. Orleans papers, with which we were favoured yesterday.

New-Orleans, Feb. 5, 1809.

JUST request the favour of you to make public the following extract from the communication to you, dated Dec. 9, 1808.

All vessels whatever, American, foreign, or Spanish, should, for the present, and you are further instructed, be prevented from proceeding above New-Orleans, except such vessels sent by the Spanish government with supplies for Baton Rouge, as to receive a special permission from government, in the same manner as the Spanish government permits us to proceed to our settlement on the Mobile.

It has been overwhelmed with complaints and remonstrances, and should with the public know where the grievance (if any) originated. I shall, in future, adhere strictly to order.

Have the honour to be, &c. &c. D. PORTER. Wm. Brown, Esq. Collector.

NOTICE.

Commanders of merchant vessels, who are permitted to pass the U. S. armed vessels, without showing their colours, are hereby informed, that if an attempt of that nature is made, it will be attributed to some concealment, which I shall consider it the duty of every officer to endeavour to detect, by a most rigid examination. Therefore they are cautioned to leave to an anchor on the side every U. S. armed vessel they may meet on this station, until an examination is made.

It will be the cause of much regret to me, if merchants should suffer through the obliquity of their captains.

D. PORTER.

PROVIDENCE, March 4.

Extract of a letter from a member of the legislature, dated last evening.

The general assembly were engaged yesterday on the subject of the Farmers Exchange Bank in Gloucester, and it appears that Mr. A. Dexter, of Boston, now owes the Bank between 5 and 600,000 dollars; that it has in circulation paper exceeding 100,000 dollars, and not above 100 dollars in specie; and that a species of fraud has been practised by the President thereof and Mr. Dexter to a great extent. The business will occupy much time, as the assembly are determined to investigate it thoroughly, and save the state from the ignominy that would otherwise attach to it. The President cannot be found."

NEW-HAVEN, March 9.

On Saturday last an armed brig, in the service of the United States, commanded by capt. Lee, captured and conducted into this port, a sloop, laden with provisions, on suspicion of having violated the embargo law, by slipping out of Milford harbour, on a voyage to some foreign port, without permission. On Tuesday, after midnight, the prize sloop was boarded by a number of unexpected visitors, who having removed the sloop at a safe distance from the shipping, destroyed her by fire. The cargo was saved, being secured on shore immediately on the sloop's arrival. This act of feeling and resentment was managed with so much adroitness and secrecy, that the citizens were undisturbed, and the police had no opportunity for the exercise of authority.

NEW-YORK, March 11.

Capture of Martinique.

To the politeness of a merchant of this city we are indebted for a file of St. Croix papers, containing the following particulars of the capture of Martinique.

[N. Y. E. Post.]

From the St. Thomas Gazette, Feb. 8.

We have been politely obliged with the following extract of a letter from Martinique, together with the proclamation issued by the commander in chief:

Casse Novire Bay, Martinique, Feb. 5.

Our operations go on swimmingly. The fortress of Pigeon Island surrendered yesterday morning at sunrise, after sustaining a very heavy bombardment; 5 men of the enemy were killed, and 11 wounded; 4 officers, and 126 men taken prisoners, and our shipping are all this morning come into this anchorage, to land the mortars and artillery for the operation on Fort Dessaix. The enemy's force in the two last actions were one half militia, who have suffered severely. Although we have not correctly ascertained it, they allow that they have in hospital 340 regulars wounded, and upwards of 100 militia. They have only 1500 men in the fort, and

as we have possession of the whole of the redoubts, but one, they cannot stand our fire very long. Gen. Beckwith and his army are on the heights of Mount Surruier. Gen. Maitland we expect here this evening. St. Pierre's will not be summoned until Dessaix surrenders. Villaret has ordered all the militia to their homes, in consequence of the following

PROCLAMATION.

By their excellencies lieut. gen. George Beckwith, and rear admiral the hon. Alex. Cochrane, knight of the order of the Bath, commanders of the land and sea forces of his Britannic majesty, in the Windward Islands, &c. &c.

Colonists and Inhabitants of Martinique,

His majesty yielding to imperious circumstances, returned you to the power which then governed France.

His majesty deceived in the hope, that the happiness which his government had created among you, would have been cultivated by your new masters, groaned at the unfortunate situation in which the events of war, or rather the want of respect due to property, have reduced your colony.

But the term of your misfortunes is arrived—famine will disappear—the sources of your prosperity will be renewed—your ancient laws shall be restored to you, and the government protector of person and property, which ruled you under the British flag, shall be re-established in the colony. It is with these intentions that his majesty has confined to us the command of a formidable land and sea armament, to retake Martinique, and to create again in this suffering colony, abundance and tranquillity—the inseparable companions of a just and protecting government.

In consequence of these benevolent dispositions, we invite you, in the name of humanity, to submit yourselves immediately to the forces of his majesty, who will not fail to punish the temerity of a fruitless resistance.

We order all civil and military commissioners to immediately divest themselves of their functions.

To every inhabitant of whatsoever class or condition he may be, to retire peaceably to his dwelling, and there to maintain order.

We declare that every colonist or inhabitant, who shall be taken in arms, shall be treated as prisoners of war.

That every free coloured man taken in arms shall be transported, and that every slave taken in like manner, shall be subject to be tried by a military tribunal.

Ministers of Divine worship!—Your religion shall be protected, and the properties and rights of the church will be respected.

Given at head quarters, this 30th day of January, 1809.

GEORGE BECKWITH, ALEX. COCHRANE.

By order of their excellencies,

William H. Wiley, } Secretaries. John S. Tracey, }

Christianstead, (St. Croix,) Feb 14.

We have been politely favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated

MARTINIQUE, Feb. 5.

The army landed in three divisions on the morning of the 30th Jan. without the smallest opposition. Gen. Beckwith with the first division under Sir George Prevost, principally composed of the Halifax troops, disembarked at Cul de Sac Robert, to the northward of the island; the York Rangers with gen. Shipley at Ance d'Arlet to the southward, for the attack of Pigeon Island; and general Maitland's division at Sainte Luce bay to the S. E.

Our division luckily has hitherto surmounted no other obstacles than those of the very deep and difficult roads we have passed thro' in a fatiguing march. The first division has been so fortunate as to have had two opportunities of distinguishing themselves, which they have not failed to make the most of, and though their loss has been considerable they have gained much credit, and taught the enemy what kind of troops they have to deal with. On Wednesday the first of Feb. a part of gen. Hoghton's brigade, (the 7th reg.) and a flank battalion under major Campbell, carried the heights of Surruier, in a very gallant style; the enemy contested the ground well but could not stand the near approach of our troops, who drove them over the most difficult ground, and made tremendous havoc amongst them. On the 2d the same brigade made a further attack on some redoubts at the extremity of the ridge, covering the outworks of the fort, but though they marched with the most unparalleled coolness even to the very muzzles of the enemies guns, and under a tremendous fire of grape and musketry, (without even the assistance of a field piece) made good their way to the ditch; it was found impracticable to get into the redoubts, and our troops were obliged to be withdrawn, I am sorry to say with loss. The officers killed are captains Taylor of the 7th, and Sinclair of the 25th, with major Maxwell of the 8th. Amongst the wounded are colonel Pakedham, who is again shot through the neck, and maj. Campbell in the arm, neither of them however are in danger. The enemy

have suffered still more than we, their hospitals are quite full, and they have been obliged to put the rest of their wounded into a convent. The place near our head quarters is still strewn with their dead. The courage of our troops has never been more conspicuous, and it seems to have struck a damp into the enemy, for all the militia have disbanded themselves, and the troops of the line (not more than 1500 at most) are shut up in the fort, which alone now remains to them, for Pigeon island surrendered yesterday, and fort Bourbon is invested on every side, and the bombardment will open as soon as the batteries can be constructed, to which, however, the continued rains we have, and the almost impracticable roads, will render a task of length and labour.

CHAMBERSBURG, (Pa.) March 7.

On Tuesday last, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, a small house situated near to Mr. Hugh's iron works, in this county, occupied by a family of free people of colour, was consumed by fire, together with three small children, the oldest aged 3 years! The mother of these unfortunate children went to a neighbour's house that morning and fastened the door of her cabin on the outside. It is supposed, the children in their play, fat fire to some tow which lay in a corner of the room, and thus, like the unconscious insect coursed the flame by which they died.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.

A Paris paper, which has been politely handed to us by a friend, contains the following article:—La Lanterne Magique

"The province of Louisiana, though separated for the present from the Great Empire, by a certain concurrence of events, continues to evince the highest veneration for all our political institutions. To avoid the harsh yoke of a Gothic system of jurisprudence, called the common law of England, the principles of the civil law have been expressly and exclusively adopted as the basis of a new code which is shortly to be promulgated in that Province. M. Louis Moreau Litlet, a French juriscult, has the honour of digesting this code, which in fact is a paraphrase of the Napoleon code.

"We regret to miss, in this digest, that admirable combination of principles, and perspicuity and elegance of style, which distinguish this grand work of the most eminent geniuses of our nation. We presume that Mr. Moreau thought it necessary to disguise the glorious plagiarism, lest he might excite the national jealousies of his new fellow-citizens. And he has disguised it effectually. So flattering a compliment to his native country, however, deserves our highest commendation, particularly as his labours will tend to preserve in that colony, for sometime longer, the practice of those laws which it is our interest to find there."—La Levant, Sept. 28, 1808.

BALTIMORE, March 16.

Col. Burr, gen. Miranda and Mr. Swartwout, were in London, (when the Union left England,) living in much obscurity, and not associated with by persons of distinction. The British government do not countenance nor support col. Burr. [Monitor.]

PORTUGAL.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Dec. 3.

"Affairs, according to appearances, are less favourable than we could wish; notwithstanding the disasters which have befallen the Spaniards, their patriotism and enthusiasm appear here to be unabated, and while this is the case we ought not to despair of their cause. Ten thousand men are going from hence to Spain, under the command of gen. MIRANDA, but so slow are the movements of the Portuguese, that it would be hazarding much to say when they will set off.

"The inhabitants of Lisbon, (those who have property,) seem to be unanimous in their determination to leave the country if the French return here; it is not likely they will contribute much to its defence with their minds thus disposed, and to this is to be attributed the great indifference we witness. The regency is disliked, nor is it so active as it ought to be.

"An edict has been published here, calling on every person who has horses to deliver them up for the service of the country, either gratuitously or at a valuation, at the option of the owners, under pain of imprisonment; whether these tardy measures of co-operation and assistance will be productive of good or not, time only can shew.—The voluntary contributions are not great, and if the spirit of patriotism of this country, of which so much has been said, ever did exist to the extent described, be assured it has lost of its force. The general hatred to the French is perhaps undiminished, but an indifference, which may perhaps prove destructive to the best interests of the country, has succeeded in the capital; in the provinces we hear things have a more favourable appearance, and we are willing to hope it is the case.

"The differences between the English and Portuguese troops at Oporto, it appears have been settled without bloodshed."

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, March 21.

ANNAPOLIS, March, 1809.

ANXIOUSLY wishing to settle his personal affairs, the Subscriber, most earnestly and respectfully, requests all persons indebted to him to pay off their respective balances which, though trifling to each individual, in the aggregate, of considerable importance to him. He hopes proper attention will be paid to this, his last request, and assures those who refuse or neglect to comply with it, that he must, though with reluctance, resort to legal measures, which are both disagreeable and expensive. He, in a particular manner, calls on all those in this city and county, who are in arrears to him, for settlements.

FREDERICK GREEN

The Farmers and Mechanics Bank established at Philadelphia, is to pay the 75,000 dollars in stock for its charter.

Bank of the United States.

Outline of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the memorial of the holders of the Bank of the United States praying for an extension of their charter. Of the capital stock of 10 millions 7 persons two hundred thousand dollars are persons residing within the United States. The value of a charter for 20 years calculates at 2 890,000 dollars—this he not suppose the bank would give for a charter, and limits the maximum price which government could expect, at 1,252,000 dollars. This gross sum he proposes, however, to be divided into two different classes.

- 1. The capital to be increased to thirty millions—5 millions to be limited to the descriptions of citizens of the United States—15 millions to be apportioned on equitable principles for subscription among state governments if they think proper to subscribe, and to be unalienable. 2. The bank to pay the United States interest upon deposits, when exceeding three millions. 3. To be bound to lend the United States a sum not exceeding 3-5ths of its capital or 18 millions, payable in a regular manner. 4. A branch of the bank to be established in each subscribing state, if required, and to be allowed to appoint a certain number of directors in the respective branches—the United States are to appoint a certain number of directors in each state to pay their subscriptions in annual instalments.

[Washington.]

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Leonard-town, March 10.

On Saturday the Grand Jury of St. Mary's county handed to judges Key and Gantt (judge Gantt being absent during the term by indisposition,) the enclosed presentment. The court, after a few moments' consultation, returned the paper to the grand jury and judge Key observed, "that the presentment of the executive of Maryland, exercising of a power constitutionally vested in the legislature, is a violation of the constitution; that he did not mean to question the authority of the motives of the grand jury, but the executive had abused the discretion entrusted to them, this court possessed the authority to investigate the matter, and the court returned to the jury the paper."

PRESENTMENT.

We the Grand Jury for St. Mary's county, do present as an alarming violation of order and good government, the presentment of the governor of the state of Maryland, which shielded from just and condign punishment the ringleaders of the mob in the city of Baltimore, after having been found guilty by an impartial tribunal of the same.

We are satisfied that the framers of the constitution never meant that this power, intrusted to the governor, should be exercised for the oppression of the people, or for the disturbance of their peace and tranquillity; but on the contrary, to secure innocence from the gripe of persecution. And we are unequivocally of opinion, that the reasons assigned in the presentment, for the exercise of this power, are hostile to the true spirit of the constitution, and a flagrant abuse of the authority directly invite a repetition of similar outrage upon all those, who venture to present a sentiment upon the present state of our political affairs. And we are equally satisfied that this is the most effectual mode to check a repetition of a similar abuse of power in the executive of the state, and by grand juries frowning upon a contentious disposition, it may have a tendency to deter a future officer from indulging in political rancour at the expense of public and natural rights.

(Signed)

BENNET WALKER, Esq.