

BOSTON, September 10.

FROM CUBA, JULY 1, 1804.

Fifty American vessels, captured by French privateers, have been sent in here. This port is now shut against all strangers. The governor has just now informed me, that he had received intelligence, that the Spaniards have RE-PURCHASED the whole state of LOUISIANA. This may be "moon shine," but straws shew which the wind blows.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Our files of London papers, by the Packet, captain Trott, are to the 25th of July, 11 days later than those received by previous arrivals. Their contents, are, however, as usual, barren of any other events than those which relate to the internal movements of the several powers of Europe.

In France, the principal employ of the government, and the chief object of the people appears to be solely directed to one point, and that point the full and unqualified consolidation and acquiescence of all power, in the hands of Bonaparte.

In England, we observe nothing particularly interesting. The complete restoration of the King's health, and the increasing popularity of Mr. Pitt's administration, warrant the speedy expectation of some new and efficient measures in the British Cabinet. This opinion may be considered as deriving some strength from the positive denial of Russia and Sweden to acknowledge the new Emperor of France.

ROYALTY.

PARIS, July 8.

His Majesty the Emperor, being prevented by his absence from Paris, from receiving in succession the credentials of the Ambassadors and Ministers who are accredited to his Court, gave to each of them a private audience, on Sunday, the 19th, at the Palace of the Thuilleries. At ten in the morning the Cardinal Caprara, Legate of his Holiness, was presented to his Majesty the Emperor. After divine service he was presented to her Majesty the Empress. After the grand parade, Admiral Gravina, Ambassador from his Catholic Majesty, was presented to the Emperor and Empress; and after him Mr. Schimmelpenninck, Ambassador of the Batavian Republic; and the Representatives of all the other States of Europe which are in amity with France, with the exception of Austria, Russia, Sweden and Portugal. The Ambassadors were conducted to the Palace in the carriages of the Emperor. The Ministers came in their own carriages. Both one and the other were received with the different honors due to their rank. The Emperor being seated upon his Throne, with the Imperial crown and sceptre upon a cushion by the side of the Throne. The Emperor was dressed in full Imperial robes of the most brilliant embroidery. The same etiquette was observed as at the first presentation of diplomatic agents at the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, after the accession of a new Sovereign to the Throne.

Cardinal Fesch, General Duroc, Talleyrand, Berthier, Caulaincourt and Segur, one of the Counsellors of State, have been named principal Officers of the Palace of the Emperor. M. Fleuriot, is appointed Steward of the Emperor's Household; M. Remusat, First Chamberlain; M. M. Salmatoris, and Cramavel, Masters of the Ceremonies, and to introduce the Ambassadors; M. Cotvassart, First Physician; M. Portalis, Counsellor of State, is named Minister to regulate the Public Worship; the Senator Fouché, is named Minister of the Police; M. M. Miot, and Pelet de la Lozère are the two new Counsellors of State attached to the General Office of Police.

The Minister of Police is re-established with the same attributes that he had before his office was united to that of the Administration of Justice.

M. Fontanes, President of the Legislative Body, is appointed Commandant of the Legion of Honor.

July 11.

Saturday next being the 14th of July, the principal Theatres will exhibit their spectacles gratis.

The following day, at six in the morning, the Festival will be announced by a salute of 30 pieces of cannon.

At ten o'clock the troops will file off for the Place du Carrousel, and will line the hedge up to the Invalides.

FRENCH NOBILITY.

At noon his Majesty the Emperor will proceed on horseback to the Hotel des Invalides. He will hear mass there, and while the Gospel is reading, all the Members of the Legion of Honor, who are at Paris, will take the Oath.

The decorations of the Legion of Honor, (the new French Nobility) will consist of a star, with five double rays; the centre surrounded with oak and laurel, will display the head of the Emperor, with this legend—"Napoleon, Emperor of the French." On the other side, the French Eagle holding the thunder, with the legend, "Honneur et Patrie." The

decorations will be ornamented with white; in gold for the grand Officers, and in silver for the Legionaries. It is to be worn at the button hole, tied to a red and white ribbon. It is always to be worn. The Emperor may wear either of the two stars. Arms are to be presented before the grand Officers. The decoration is to be received at the same time with the Diploma. When it is sent to any Military Officer on duty, it is to be presented in the Emperor's name before the corps.

The seal is to represent on one side a spread eagle on an azure field. Above and below the escutcheon is to be the decoration of the Legion of Honor. The escutcheon to be surmounted with an Imperial crown in a drapery; the hand of Justice and the sceptre to be placed under the escutcheon and in the drapery. The other side will represent the Emperor sitting on his throne, clothed with the Imperial robes, with this inscription, "Napoleon, Emperor of the French."

THE CORONATION.

An Imperial Decree has just been issued, of which the following are articles:

ART. 1. The taking of the oath, and the Coronation of the Emperor, shall take place on the 18th Brumaire next, (Nov. 9.)

2. The solemnity will take place in the presence of the Emperor, the Princesses, the Princesses, High Deputies, and all the Public Functionaries, as well as the Senate Consultum, in the Chapter of the Invalides.

3. After the solemnity, his Majesty the Emperor, will proceed to the Chapelle de Mars.

Then follow the articles respecting the deputations which are to assemble from every part of the Empire; and the disposition for their taking the oath of allegiance—the best without of flags &c.

General Angereau is still held in Brest till he repais to his post, the expectation of which he has the command cannot sail; he will, however, very soon go to Brest.

It is remarked that Admiral Truguet, who formerly commanded the fleet at Brest, is the only one of all the Commanding Officers who has not voted for the assumption of the Imperial Dignity.

Moreau, the day before his departure, signed a legal instrument, by which he empowers his wife and his mother-in-law, jointly, or in case of the absence of the former, the latter alone, to sell his estates in France.

INVASION.

LONDON, July 16—25.

A letter from Dublin of the 10th, says, "the situation of this country grows every hour more critical. From various accounts received this day from several adjacent countries, a spirit of insurrection appears to be pretty general among the lower orders. It is confidently reported that they are sworn to rise the moment they receive an accession of the enemy being at sea. Several pieces of gold, bearing the image of Bonaparte, have been distributed in the county of Wexford, by persons who have lately come from the continent.

In France, as well as every where else upon the continent this year's harvest promises to be very abundant. Both bread, meat, and wine, have therefore been lower in price, and are expected to be lower still.

We are assured, that General Angereau had, on the 28th ult. two long conferences with Bonaparte, previous to his departure for Brest. At the last, Talleyrand, Berthier, and a few senators and ministers of state, most in the confidence of the Corsican, were present. Angereau is said to have pledged himself for the success of the landing in this country, provided the plan which he has himself projected for effecting the enterprise, be adopted without any change or alteration, and Bonaparte is stated to have acquiesced in the condition.

We are again threatened with the speedy sailing of the Brest fleet, which is stated to be completely ready for sea. The troops in that quarter, destined to embark, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness; and the commander in chief, Angereau, was shortly expected from Paris.

Some military movements which have been suddenly ordered by government to corroborate the statement we gave yesterday, that a serious attempt is expected to be made immediately by the enemy. Mr. Addington too, in the house of commons last night, seemed to consider the peril as impending.

Government seems fully impressed with the opinion that the moment draws near when the enemy will hazard the experiment of invasion. The greatest activity prevails in all our principal points of defence, and troops are in constant movement. The brigade of guards at Colchester, and in that quarter, was this morning to pass the Thames at Gravesend, and we understand that an encampment of 20,000 men will be immediately formed at Coxheath, in order to be ready to defend the southern coast, or to embark for Ireland, as the exigency of affairs may require.

Undoubted intelligence is said to have reached our government, that upon receiving the note respecting the duke D'Engbien, from the Russian minister,

Bonaparte, in a climax of rage, wrote a note with his own hand to the emperor of Russia in the most virulent style. This was instantly dispatched; but after several hours remonstrance from Talleyrand, another courier was dispatched to stop the delivery of this philippic. The messengers reached Petersburg on the same day, but the flaming note arriving first, had been delivered. The emperor of Russia has ordered copies of it to be sent to every court in Europe, and it is said to be of a most unique description.

The most likely circumstance to accelerate a rupture between Russia and France is the formal protection which we understand by accounts from Warsaw, of the 5th inst. the emperor Alexander has recently given to Louis XVIII. A Russian nobleman is stated to have arrived in that city with a letter written by the emperor himself, addressed to Louis XVIII. king of France and Navarre, and inviting that prince to fix his residence at Metz, or in any other place in the Russian empire, where all the honors due to his rank, virtues, and misfortune, shall be paid to him. At the desire of the emperor of Russia, Louis XVIII. has made known to all his faithful subjects, dispersed and persecuted in different continental states, that they have a point to rally round in the Russian empire, where they will be protected, employed, and succoured. According to the same accounts, two new corps of emigrants are to be established, and taken into the Russian service, called "the royal legion of honor," and "legion of D'Engbien." The former report says, is to be under the immediate command of Louis XVIII. his royal brother, and nephews. The command of the latter will be fitted to the prince de Condé and Duke of Bourbon. Should a rupture take place between Russia and France, these legions are to form the advanced guard of the Russian army, where the royal standard of France, which the royal standard of France, which all loyal Frenchmen, who can escape the degrading tyranny of the Corsican adventurer, are ordered to join.

A report was generally circulated yesterday evening in the city, that a courier had arrived from St. Petersburg with dispatches for our government announcing that the emperor of Russia had declared war against France. In addition to the insistent expressions made use of by Bonaparte, in his answer to the Russian remonstrance, it is reported he said, "it was strange that the emperor of Russia, who was surrounded by the unpunished murderers of his father, should dare charge him with the murder of the duke D'Engbien."—All this, however, we give merely as report.

We are assured that our government has received from the Swedish minister here, a formal notification on the part of his sovereign, expressing in the most energetic language, the determination not to recognize the new title of emperor of the French, assumed by Bonaparte. A similar communication is also said to have been made known to all foreign courts at which his Swedish majesty has ambassadors. It is highly probable that the cabinet of Stockholm would not have pursued a line of conduct so very bold, unless fully sanctioned by the approbation of the emperor Alexander.

Ship Wreck.—A letter from Margate, dated July 11, gives the following particulars:—We have had the most tempestuous night, and a more awful or distressing sight than the one the beach presented this morning I never saw; fragments of a wreck floating in all directions; the greatest part of the deck of a large trading vessel, supposed to have been lost on the Goodwin Sands, is now lying on the beach; some kegs of liquor, bags of cotton-wool, and a medicine chest, have been secured, but nothing can lead to any certainty as to what country the ship belonged, or whether the unfortunate crew have been saved; a small boat has come on shore, supposed to belong to the wreck, with the name Peter Tripp on her stern; but this is the only boat, and as the ship must have been a large one, I hope the crew have saved themselves in the larger boat she must have had on board. God grant it may be so! Some suppose the ship to be Dutch, others Swedish; but from the cotton-seed, I should suppose it to be an American.

On Wednesday a number of very respectable American Gentlemen met at the Grove House, Camberwell, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the independence of the United States. A grand discharge of cannon took place on the occasion, and there was previous to the breaking up of the company a brilliant display of fireworks. A number of appropriate toasts were given in the course of the evening, and among the rest, the health of our illustrious Sovereign was drank with great enthusiasm.

Among the company present were Mr. Monroe, the American Minister, and Mr. Irving, Consul General for the United States. The whole business was conducted with the utmost cordiality, and the company parted in perfect friendship at a late hour.

NEW-YORK, September 12:

Captain White, of the schooner George and Lovely Lass, from New-Providence, informs that a few days since when off the Capes of Delaware, an armed sch'r hove in sight to windward, and after manœuvring a short time bore down upon him. Captain White, soon recognizing them to be French, carrying 10 guns, and perceiving she gained upon him fast while endeavouring to get to windward, he immediately hoisted all sail and bore away before the wind, and had the pleasure to perceive he distanced the French, who after some time gave up the chase.

Captain Remington, of the brig Greenwich, (arrived at this port yesterday,) on the 30th of July, off Madeira, saw four American ships of war. This must have been the squadron bound up the Mediterranean.

Justice was never more happily exemplified than in the case of the ship Henry of this port, which was boarded on her outward passage a short time since by two French privateers, who, after robbing her of a very considerable quantity of provisions, obliged the captain to pay them for ten shots they had fired at her!

An intelligent gentleman of Plattekill, has communicated the following method to preserve Wheat from the ravages of the Hessian Fly, or what is often termed the Insect. The little expence and trouble which is required to make the experiment, we hope will induce our farmers to give it a fair trial.

"I take the salt and pickle," says our informant, "which can be spared from my meat tubs, and adding water sufficient to soak my seed wheat, put in salt as long as the water will dissolve it. In this I soak the seed 8 hours,—then turn off the water and add as much ground plaster as will adhere to the kernels of the grain. For clayey land substitute lime for plaster. The grain should be harrowed in before it is dry. When my seed is thus prepared continues our correspondent, I have never failed of a crop, although the adjoining field which was sown in the common way has been so far destroyed as to induce me to plough it up for buckwheat. Buttermilk and water have been tried in the room of brine but they do not produce any good effect. I do not sow my seed thus prepared until after the equinoctial storm, from the 21st to the 28th September, and have found it answers well." [Plebian.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.

A letter from Liverpool, dated July 26, says—"The ships John and Alice, and South Carolina, for your port, will sail from this in 4 or 5 days; the Pigou from London in a few days."

MELANCHOLY.

We hear that on Sunday last, Henry McCausland was killed, at the house of William Tweed, in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, by a son of Philip McGuire, of the same Neighborhood; in a drunken frolic.

For Sale,

A valuable PLANTATION, situate about 6 miles from Baltimore, on the old Fredericktown road, adjoining the seat of G. P. Keppeler, esq. and containing 128 acres of Land; 70 of which are heavily timbered, producing both black and white oak, hickory, ash, poplar, walnut, mulberry, wild cherry, &c. the residue under good fence, the greater part of which is a good soil—13 acres in mowable timor, —ten in clover, and as much more may be made with ease and little expence. This land has as level as could be wished for farming, and is extremely well calculated for the production of small grain and non-better for grass—in fact there is no situation within the distance (above mentioned) more suitable for the gentleman and farmer. The improvements are a two story frame dwelling house, with two rooms on each floor, a convenient hall, good cellar and garret, a piazza in front, running the length of the house; two wings, one consisting of a kitchen with an apartment over it for servants; the other of a wash house, over which is an apartment suited to any purpose—a neat yard and garden; a good well of water equal to any in the county; a six roomed smoke house and a good spring house, hen house, &c. a barn, stable, coach house and cow house, 60 feet by 24, all in one building, new and in complete order; an apple orchard, containing 30 trees, 200 bearing; of the best quality—a peach orchard and young pear trees of the best kinds; a quince, and cherry trees.—There are 10 miles within from 2 to 5 miles of the place. Any person desirous of purchasing the property may view it at any time, and which will be shown by the subscriber and proprietor, living on the premises.

JOHN STEIGER—The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known either by him, or JAMES MEVOY, No. 14, Water-street, 1804.

To the Voters

Of the City and County of Baltimore. ENCOURAGED by many of my fellow citizens, I am induced to declare myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election for that purpose.—And should I be successful, I pledge myself that my best endeavor shall be used to discharge the duties attached to the office, with propriety, humanity and integrity. I am the public's obedient, and humble servant ROBERT R. RICHARDSON. 24th november 28.

The author of "Equality," whose malice enriched the columns of last evening's Gazette, is assured that we have not only recognized his signature, as he calculated; but we have also recognized himself! Never did Marplot more completely betray a secret. Even his own note hath proved the trap in which we caught him! Yes, Equality, we know thee; and more, we also know (thou wouldst be) cunning old-fox, to whom thou art the mean, unprincipled and mercenary tool—and perhaps, unless thou movest on softly with the conjunct plan of "occult" deception, which ye are about executing, both thee, and thy employer, may have reason to repent the excess of such crafty and scheming policy!

"Put a beggar on horse-back, and he'll ride to the d—!" quotes "Equality"—and pray, who knows more of the appropriate force and beauty of this adage, than the real author of Equality, himself, who is, in this line, a perfect experimentalist:—for in virtue of that author's EXPLANATORY note, we are enabled to say, that he mounted on charity, and rapidly progressed as far on his road (to the d—) as the retreat on "JONES'S FALLS;" and if we credit report, and if he is the author of "Equality," now on our file, he is now moving to a pillory whipping post, under suspicion of *****!—while he will, it is probable, leave some little parts of his bloated carcass. And yet this poor, dejected, ***** animal is testing our post calling its true aristocratic rim. As to his question—"Are they men?" We would answer yes—and honest men too; and defy him to prove to the contrary. In this way, we have reason to believe, he could not, with truth, answer the same question, for the number he has ***** could protest against it! On the score of real and visible property, if he were not already sold! we think we could, at least, try we could buy him—a d—d industry from the proceeds of that honest industry which he so little regards.

The attempts at criticism, on the part of Equality, are unworthy of notice; his inability to construe the language he quotes, proves him a mere musgrabe in literature, and declares his stupidity is equal to his malice. The strenuous artifice he evinces, to bring our proposition of yesterday, relative to ward meetings, into contempt, is too superficial to merit a word in reply. So conscious are we, of the unassuming nature of that disposition, and the rectitude of the views, which influenced us in intimating to our friends the propriety of the measure, that we are sensible, that those who have read the language which we adopted on the subject, will properly appreciate that conspicuous malguity in what Equality has advanced.

But even to admit that we are not in possession of real property (though "Equality" knew we were, when he said to the contrary) still, would we not possess political rights, which would justify us in all we have said on the subject of the Election? Or does the genuine feelings of "Equality" so far quadrate with his old principles, on which the "Orrery" was founded, as to induce him to believe, that none but Nabobs and the well born have a right to vote? If our all is little, it is dear to us, and as free men and Americans, we will exercise those privileges which our free constitution gives us, and which as republicans and patriots we will honestly endeavor to defend.

We would just whisper in the ear of one of the other made gentlemen, who countenanced the introduction of this subject about "beggars," that our poverty was never at so low an ebb as to oblige us to borrow a shirt!

Important Commercial Article.—We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following interesting article relative to the exportation of Lisens, of the manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It permits any person to export Lisens from that country free from all duty. [N. Y. Com. Ad.]

An act exempt from duties on exports, all Lisens of the manufacture of the United Kingdom, passed June 20, 1804.

WHEREAS the interests of the empire require that every practicable encouragement should be given to the LINEN MANUFACTURE thereof:—May it therefore please your majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament, assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after passing of this act, no duty whatever shall be payable on the export of any linen of the manufacture of any part of the United Kingdom; but that all Lisens of the manufacture of the United Kingdom shall and may be exported free to any place whatsoever, and without payment of any custom, subsidy, or duty whatsoever; any thing contained in any act or acts to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.