

Commander, who, with two corsairs, committed the last invasion on the Island of St. Antioch under the English flag, notwithstanding the promise that he had made a few days before to the Commander of an English vessel, that he would not attempt any landing.—3d. That they should no more make slaves, and only prisoners of war; and 4th. That they should settle a peace with His Sicilian Majesty, and with His Sardinian Majesty by the mediation of England.

These conditions could not fail of producing surprise and temper in the Bashaw; therefore he instantly answered that he did not fear threats, and that he would endeavour to repel force by force; but after a moment of reflection, he said, that he would refuse nothing to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and that he was disposed to grant to her the Sardinian Slaves, if it should be agreeable to her to accept them. The Admiral insisted, that they should be granted to him and not to the Princess. The Bashaw likewise observed that General Maidland, when he passed through this place, shewed the powers he had of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to treat upon political affairs with the States of Barbary, and that he himself positively declared that the intentions of the English Government were, not to intermeddle in any affairs, but those of its own nation: consequently he presumed that Lord Exmouth could only now be a negotiator as to the States of the King of Naples and of that of Sardinia, and that he must have instructions posterior to those of the French Consul in order to cause him to suspend his negotiations. The Admiral cut short these reasonings, declaring, that if in 24 hours he did not grant him what he demanded, he would pursue another method to obtain his purpose and went away.

Having arrived at Tunis he proceeded to visit Her Royal Highness, who intended to go the following day to an ancient temple, about 12 leagues distant from Tunis, at a place called *Zaguan*. In consequence of the conference that took place, Her Royal Highness ordered immediately that her baggage and attendants should be embarked.

The Bashaw being informed of so sudden a determination, sent word to His Royal Highness, that whatever might be the result of the serious differences that he had the Admiral of her nation, those would in no manner have any influence upon the attentions due to her Royal Person, and that she might without the least fear continue to reside in that country, being assured of ever being treated with the utmost distinction and respect. In the same afternoon, the Princess being with the Admiral, the orders and instructions of the French Consul relative to the affairs of Naples were exhibited to them. It seems that Lord Exmouth regretted much the *dispositions which thwarted his views*.

On the 14th, at the end of the 24 hours, the Bashaw sent his answer to the Admiral, stating, that he would by no means yield by force the Neapolitan slaves, because the Court of Naples itself offered him a ransom through the medium of the French Consul. Measures were immediately taken by the English Consul, to cause all Captains, Merchants, and other persons that resided there to go on board the vessels, and the ships and frigates were placed in a line of battle. On the other side the Tunisian gunboats and the batteries of Goleta were getting ready. In this confusion the soldiery began to give signs that, as soon as the first gun should be discharged, the situation of all the Christians would be very grievous for they would be sacrificed.

However, Lord Exmouth requested another audience of the Bashaw for the following day, (April 15,) at 6, A. M. He had for an answer that, that being an inconvenient hour he could not receive him, and it was deferred till 3, and in the mean time the English continued to prepare in order to depart. The Princess was also the next morning to go on board. Her Royal Highness regretted very much that these events should oblige her to such a precipitate departure, without being able to take leave of, and express her thanks to the Bashaw, who defrayed entirely the daily expense of the Princess from the day that she designed to inhabit his Palace.

On the 16th, the Admiral went to see the Bashaw, having already at this time written a letter to the French Consul, informing him that he wished him not to continue his negotiation for the ransom of the Neapolitan slaves. In short, after the most serious and warm discussions, Lord Exmouth obtained the liberty, *without any ransom*, of the Sardinian captives, and under the promise of a present, the Neapolitan captives were also set at liberty; the Bashaw condescending finally to admit the mediation of England, in order to settle a definitive peace between His Sicilian Majesty and His Sardinian Majesty with that Regency.

No mention is made of the unfortunate *Romans and Tuscans*, who are groaning in the servitude of Tunis.

#### FROM THE SOUTH.

MILLEDGEVILLE, JUNE 12.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman, to the editors of this paper, dated

Fort Steedert, (M. T.) May 16.

"I have just heard of the safety of Mr. Lawson one of the surveyors who was supposed to have been cut off by a party of the hostiles. He passed unmolested, though considers himself fortunate; the Indians were frequently near him, and often discharged their rifles,

&c. I doubt not but they will commit some depredation at a period not very distant, notwithstanding every public exertion is made, and will be enforced, to suppress their present opposition to the completion of the survey. The murderers of Johnson and McGaskey have not been discovered, but such steps are ordered to be taken as will doubtless ensure their apprehension. Reconitering parties will be kept out, with instructions to treat as enemies, every party of Indians found on the ceded territory, after allowing those who are not provided for by the treaty of Fort Jackson, but still remain within the United States limits, a reasonable time to remove. For the moment this will create commotion, but there is sufficient force to crush any Indian tribe. Should the murderers of Johnson and McGaskey have taken refuge in Pensacola, they will be formally demanded; and if refused, I hope the government will take such steps as to have them forthcoming.

"The commissioners have as far as practicable, completed the boundary line between the United States and the Creek Nation. The government will have to treat with the Chicklaws, Cherokees, and Chickasaws, before any thing more can be done; those tribes object to the limits as designed by the treaty of Fort Jackson. You have doubtless, ere this, seen the treaty as concluded by the deputation of the Cherokees, subject to the ratification of the Nation—there is no doubt of its being sanctioned. Comparing those limits or boundaries with the treaty of Fort Jackson, we lose an immense valuable tract of country. There will be a strong work erected on the Escambia near the line of demarkation with Spain, which it is to be hoped will prevent the present intercourse with our red-breathons." *Journal.*

#### FROM THE BERKSHIRE STAR. SPOTS ON THE SUN.

On the 1st of June, I resumed my observations upon the sun, using the same magnifying power, as was mentioned in the other communication. I found the sun far more spotted than before. *Nine groups* of spots, besides several single ones, were scattered from the eastern to the western side of the sun. I could distinctly see between *sixty and seventy*, some of which were large and well defined, whilst others were quite small and indistinct. One of these groups, I have very little doubt, is the same that was first seen by the naked eye. It had altered in its appearance considerably, especially at the lower part, which was surrounded with a large and beautiful *umbra*. It still resembled the other, and was very near the place I expected to see it, allowing that the sun revolves on its axis in about twenty-five days and a half. One of the groups, composed of at least seventeen spots, had precisely the form of a *sickle*. The distance from the end of the *handle* to the *point* in a right line, was more than 100,000 miles. On the 3d of June, the spots were still very numerous—but I was now in circumstances to bestow much attention upon them. It has since been so cloudy that I could not examine them.

It is often asked if the extraordinary coldness of the season be not caused by these spots? If they do not prevent the light and heat from coming to the earth? Yesterday snow fell in this place. Suppose it were asked, is not the coldness of the season the cause of the solar spots?—The question would by many be considered quite as reasonable as the others. From the observations which have been made, it has been concluded the seasons were warmer and more fruitful, in which the sun was the more covered with spots. Before we can rely upon this conclusion, or the contrary, a longer series of observations will be necessary, *William's College, June 7, 1816.*

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 9.

*British Letters from Paris, May 2.*

"The journey of M. de Stackelberg, the Russian Minister at the Court of Vienna, an active and experienced diplomatist, who has had a share in all the negotiations which have alternately embroiled and pacified Europe of late years, and who enjoys the entire confidence of his Imperial Master, induces a belief that matters of the highest importance are on the tapis. The expected arrival at Paris of M. de Tolly, nephew of the field-marshal Barclay de Tolly, charged with a mission and despatches from the Russian Court, tends to strengthen that belief; while the orders issued at the war office, (as appears by the papers) to make an augmentation of 50 regiments to the French Army, indicates a hostile disposition in the French Court—without its being possible, however, to determine the part that France will take in these new supposed alliances. According to some, she is to act as the auxiliary of England against Russia to others, she is to be the auxiliary of Russia against England. The only fair conclusion we are warranted in drawing from the very few facts we are in possession of, is, that there exists division between the two leading Powers, Russia and England, and that the fate of France is the object of that division.

"These facts are, the late and present military movements—the active negotiations on foot—the immense and sudden increase of the French army—the late vote of credit, the purpose of which is wrapped up in mystery—to which may be added, the sudden and spirited resolution taken by Louis in proroguing his Legislature.

"This decisive step his majesty took without consulting the princes of his family, who became acquainted with it, as the public did, by the official announcement of its being carried into effect. As it may be supposed, this event spread consternation among the Angouleme party, and has thrown the palace into combustion. That high court party, heedless of the storm gathering around them on all sides, would have proceeded headlong in their ruinous system of policy, while the king, more prudent, has unfolded the neglected charter, or constitutional umbrella, as M. Bozzo has more happily termed it, deferring the completion of his country revolutionary work to a more propitious period. It is hardly possible not to see, that this measure has been dictated by a sense of danger arising from the menacing spirit of his subjects, and precarious support of his divided allies."—*Star.*

From Paris—May 4.

"Triangular cards, replete with mysterious symbols, understood alone by the seditious, are in circulation. The trial of Cambone has excited a high interest.—The disaffected wish to associate men like this warrior and Drouot in their mad enterprises. This latter quitted Paris the other day for Nancy, in the *Diligence*; all the places being taken, he was obliged to enter in that part of the carriage called the *cabriolet*; but his name was no sooner mentioned by the conductor, than the whole six inside passengers alighted & insisted on his placing himself in the most commodious seat.

"I have already informed you that several persons had been arrested in consequence of some conspiracy against the government, which had been discovered by the vigilant and active police of the royalists. These arrestations have multiplied very considerably within the last 48 hours; and among those arrested are to be numbered one or two generals of distinction, with several officers of an inferior rank. It is supposed by the intention of the conspirators was to remove all the royal family, and afterwards to send a courier to Vienna with propositions to the Emperor of Austria to place Napoleon II. on the throne of France; and in case his Austrian Majesty did not accede to these propositions, to proclaim the Republic of 1798. Among the papers seized have been found proclamations equaling in horror any thing ever issued from the press in that bloody epoch."—*Star.*

Another letter—same date.

"Numberless arrests daily and nightly take place; they include many persons of distinction, less, however, among the old Imperial, than the Patriotic party."

"Rumours have prevailed for these two last days, of a conspiracy against the government having been detected at the very moment of execution, and in which the individuals above alluded to are said to be the principal actors. The fact is, there exists a general and tacit conspiracy in the public mind, and government cannot but be conscious of its existence. But this would not appear the fittest moment for its execution; its result would be incomplete.

"Rallying signals have been distributed, such as cards of a triangular form, bearing on them the words *Union, Liberty, Country*.—A Proclamation to the French people couched in energetic, and yet moderate terms, is also in circulation. Badges of union are worn. These cards and proclamations have been addressed anonymously to different individuals—among others to the Minister of Police, it being conceived that he himself would not be disinclined to favour the accomplishment of the great end." *ib.*

We have now to communicate, from highly respectable authority at Lisbon, that serious disturbances have broken out in the north of Spain, and that the Spanish soldiers had evinced a strong disposition to take part against the government. *Times.*

A bill is before the British Parliament, providing for the resumption of specie payments by the Bank of England, within two years but not compelling them to resume if political or other events should make it improper.

There was a great fire in Constantinople about the latter end of February, in which the Grand Vistier and the Captain Pacha nearly perished. They got upon the top of the house to direct measures for extinguishing the flames; the roof of the house fell in with them, but they escaped with their lives.

#### Twelve Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 15th June, a Negro Slave, called LIDGE, under five feet high, broad face and very large lips; brought him from Maryland with my family;—he took with him a large CANOE with a Lathe across her; tared on the outside of the head with raw Tar, which looks red—he was seen going down the River. Any person that will apprehend him and get the Canoe, shall receive the above reward. *CALEB JONES,*

9th July, 1816.

#### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN COULDEN, yeoman, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber properly attested within Six months from the date hereof for payment, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to THOMAS PURDIE, Administrator. *Miramichi, 9th July, 1816.*