

others to remark on the beauties or faults of its style; that it is eloquent and ingenious all will allow; that the views of the writer are comprehensive, and the maxims of policy which he inculcates just and dignified, few American readers will be disposed to deny.

It is with concern we find that those dilatory measures are actually resorted to by our government which the French politicians has predicted from us; whom he has thought proper to regard as a mercenary, timid and irresolute nation. How will this crafty statesman smile to see us fall an easy prey into the artful toils which have been spread to ensnare us?

These embassies to France argue no good. We are no match for that subtle and politic nation in diplomatic affairs. The states of Europe have been more enslaved by her intrigues and negotiations than by her arms. During the former administration we witnessed the evils attending on such a diplomatic warfare, begun at an inauspicious moment and ending in disgrace. Our true policy is to look at home. It belongs of right to the United States to regulate the future destiny of North America. The Country is ours; ours is the right to its rivers and to all the sources of future opulence, power and happiness, which lay scattered at our feet; and we shall be the scorn and derision of the world if we suffer them to be wrested from us by the intrigues of France. If those to whom the people of this country have confided the care of their dearest interests, their future prosperity and union, shall, through supineness or ignorance, permit the precious deposit to be torn from their hands, they will merit, and one day assuredly meet with the execration of their country.

This is a subject on which all party spirit should be forgotten; every little and selfish passion suppressed—while all the generous feelings of our nature, the love of our country, its honor, its glory, the love of our children, the future happiness of unborn millions who are destined to people the banks of the Mississippi, should predominate over our minds, and stimulate our conduct.

From the Cape-Town Gazette of January 8th.

Articles of agreement concluded the 31st day of December, 1802, between Col. Hamilton, deputy quarter-master general, and John Pringle, Esq. commissary general, duly authorized for that purpose by their excellencies lieutenant general Dundas and vice admiral Sir Roger Curtis, baronet, on the part of his Britannic Majesty; and rear admiral S. Decker, commander in chief of the Batavian fleet for the East-Indies, and colonel Henry, commander of the Cape garrison, also duly authorized by his excellency the commissary general De Mist on the part of the Batavian Republic.

ARTICLE I. Every thing shall be considered as remaining on the same footing that was stipulated by mutual assent this morning before the arrival of the orders of his Britannic Majesty.—Ans.—The Lieutenant Governor agrees to this proposition, without any prejudice, however, to the full exercise of his authority in all points whatever, agreeable to the orders he has received.

ART. II. The commissary general De Mist shall be at liberty to encamp or canton the Batavian troops in the neighbourhood of Cape-Town, and to select for that purpose the most convenient position for the health, safety, and accommodation of these troops.—Ans. They shall encamp or canton in the neighbourhood of Wynberg, and it is to be understood they are not to move from hence beyond the usual distance allowed in the camp, without the knowledge and concurrence of the Lieutenant Governor.

ART. III. Their excellencies shall not hinder the free transport of baggage, arms, and every thing else necessary for encamping or cantoning the troops.—Ans. Agreed to, provided that not more than eight field pieces (six pounders) shall be carried to camp.

ART. IV. A free communication shall be allowed with the Batavian ships, whether of war or transport, now in the bay, or which may arrive hereafter; and no impediment shall be made to the disembarkation of any troops that may still arrive, or to their arms, ammunition, and baggage.—Ans. Agreed to in consequence of the orders received from his Britannic Majesty to avoid any possible step which could lead to even the apprehension of an hostile motive, but only in so far as relates to the troops intended for the garrison of the Cape.

ART. V. All Batavian ships, whether of war, transport, or commerce, shall have permission to prosecute their voyages, or to return to Europe, according to the orders they have on this subject, and which the commissary general shall deem necessary to give them.—Ans. Agreed to.

ART. VI. In case his excellency lieutenant general Dundas should receive any orders from Europe relative to the present state of affairs, he shall communicate them to the commissary general; and in the event of these orders leading to acts of hostility, he engages to give the commissary general eight days previous notice, in order that he may take such measures, either for remaining in, or leaving this colony with every person and thing under his orders as may be necessary, engaging him to act reciprocally in this respect towards his excellency.—Ans. Agreed to. It being clearly understood, that the privilege of either staying in, or leaving the colony with every thing belonging to His Majesty or individuals, is equally left to the option of their excellencies.

ART. VII. The only object of the present agreement being the maintenance of good order, the commissary general of the Batavian Republic promises to do every thing that depends on him to prevent disturbances, or any act which might disturb the public peace in the district where the troops may be stationed.—Ans. Their excellencies will most cordially concur in carrying into effect the object of this article.

ART. VIII. To ensure the subsistence of the troops of the two nations, the governor shall in no manner hinder the supply of the Batavian troops, as the commissary general of the Batavian Republic on his part will in no way interfere or prevent supplies from the interior going into Cape-Town.—Ans. Agreed to in the terms of the preceding article.

ART. IX. None of these arrangements shall be interpreted at any time against the Batavian Republic, or against the commissary general, as abandoning in any shape the clear right that the peace of Amiens has given them to the cession of this colony.—Ans. Certainly not.

ART. X. Sending detachments to hinder any disturbances in the neighborhood of the camp, or to constrain the Hotentots, as well as for the escort of provisions, either to the Batavian camp or to Cape-Town, shall not be considered as moving the troops from the position fixed upon. The Batavian troops shall not return to Cape-Town during this agreement, neither shall the English troops take up any position out of the castle or forts, which can molest the Batavian camp in any manner.—Ans. Agreed to, provided such disturbances either threaten or have actually taken place, and that the safeguards for waggons, &c. do not exceed what is usual for such purposes.

ART. XI. In case of any doubts or difficulties arising concerning the true meaning of the present agreement, they shall be explained in the most advantageous manner for carrying into effect the salutary motives which have induced their excellencies and the commissary general of the Batavian Republic to enter into it; and more especially for ensuring to the commissary general, the governor and general in chief, and the officers civil and military, the greatest security, liberty and independence. The whole in order to cement more strongly, the good intelligence so happily established between their excellencies and the commissary general of the Batavian Republic.—Ans. Fully agreed to.

J. DECKEER, Schout by Nagt.

In dienst der Bataafsche Republic.

JOHN PRINGLE, com. gen.

Ratified 31 January, 1803.

FRANCIS DUNDAS, Lieut. Gen.

J. A. DE MIST, Com. Gen.

JOHN HAMILTON, Col. Dep.

Quarter-Master-General.

P. G. HENRY, Col. Com. les treuves

Batavas au Cap.

Ratified.

ROGER CURTIS, Vice Adm. &c.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 21.

Capt. Johnston, of the Brig Paisley, from Cape-Francois; informs, that a 74 gun-ship, a corvette, and 4 transports, having 2000 troops on board, arrived there on the 2d instant from Toulon, making the French troops at the Cape 5600 effective men; and that a considerable reinforcement was expected daily. Capt. J. confirms the accounts, via Baltimore, of the attack on the Cape by the negroes. General Rochambeau arrived at the Cape from Port-Republic on the 2d.

Intelligence was received on the 6th March from Aux-Cayes, stating that the mulattoes there, in the pay of the French, had revolted, and nearly terminated the whites. The General in Chief immediately dispatched a body of troops to restore tranquillity.

At Tortuda, the negroes had succeeded in destroying the Hospital, massacring all the sick, and nearly the whole of the white inhabitants. A 74 gun-ship had been ordered from the Cape, to reinforce the French troops already on that Island.

Business at Cape-Francois very dull. Colonial produce scarce and high. The markets glutted with American produce. Flour 6 dollars per barrel; beef 15; pork 18.—Vegetables high, and in demand.

The Paisley failed in company with a national Brig, having on board a French Governor (or Prefect) for N. Orleans.

Last Evening we received London papers of the 26th of January—No additional article of importance is noticed in them—except the following:—*Boston Centinel*.

"It has long been reported that the two Floridas have been ceded to the crown of Spain to the French Republic. The last mails from Holland brought over the same intelligence in a more authentic form than any in which it had before arrived. A matter of more serious importance scarcely remains to be settled by the powers on the continent, as it will certainly have great influence on the prosperity and peace of the United States of America, at the same time that it will greatly endanger our possessions of the West-Indies, in the event of renewed hostilities. The Mississippi river, and all those which run into it from the western countries of the United States, and by which alone that valuable and delightful country communicates with the ocean, will now pass through French territory, and be liable to all the capricious embargoes and embarrassments that such a government may be expected to bring on so interesting a navigation. If the two Floridas were fully peopled, they could never maintain more than one million five hundred thousand inhabitants; but then those inhabitants would be supported by France, and so involve the country of America in dissensions, out of which the never could in any reasonable time extricate herself. A jealousy between France and America must spring up out of this transaction; and the end will, in all probability be that the country now supposed to be ceded will be yielded up to the United States, though that cannot be expected to happen without a violent contest, which will involve all those states that feel interested in the result.

To be Leased for Twenty-one Years,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the City-Hall of the City of SAINT JOHN, on the FIRST TUESDAY in MAY next, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon—That Valuable situation for a TIDE MILL, on the Western side of the Harbour of the said City, being that part of the Flats or Marsh lying on the Cove in front of CARLETON.—The place and conditions of Sale may be seen at the Common Clerk's Office.

By order of the Common Council,

GEORGE GARDNER,

WILLIAM CLARKE,

JAMES D. SEALY,

Committee.

Saint John, 30th March, 1803.

SAINT JOHN, April 2, 1803.

SHIP WRECK.

On Wednesday morning Capt. McKerdy, and part of the crew of the Ship *Golden Grove* came over from Carleton, and gave the following account of the loss of that unfortunate Vessel.—

The *Golden Grove* sailed from this port on Friday the 25th ult. bound to the West-Indies.—The same night at 11 P. M. when going at the rate of seven-knots, she struck on a sunken Rock near the S. E. end of Grand Manan, which went through her bottom, and the Ship began to fill. Having in a few minutes swung clear of the Rock—She would have instantly gone down, but for the buoyant nature of the cargo, (chiefly lumber) which alone kept her from sinking. In this distressed situation, completely water logged, and the sea making an easy passage over her, it was determined to endeavour getting her into the nearest port or place of safety, and the wind shifting round to S. W. on Saturday morning, they stood away before it, in hopes of regaining St. John, but the heavy storm on Saturday evening coming on, and a high sea rolling over the Ship, it became impossible for men to keep the deck, and they resolved to quit her and take to the long boat, which had been towed a stern since the time that the vessel struck. At 4 P. M. they got all hands into the boat, 14 in number, including Mr. Grant a passenger, leaving the Ship laid too, with her head to the Westward, at the distance they supposed of 8 or 9 leagues from the shore. About 11 o'clock, the night exceeding dark, and blowing a gale from the Southward with fleet and rain, the boat struck the shore in the midst of high and tremendous breakers; but fortunately the sea forced her into a little opening between the Rocks where she stuck fast, and all hands, with the utmost difficulty got a shore in life—some where between Dipper Harbour and Musquash. They were all strangers in the country, and wandered in the Woods and Swamps, without fire, without provisions and without a guide, till Tuesday morning when they happily fell in with Major Mebizies on Musquash, who kindly and humanely furnished them with that refreshment of which they stood in much need. The disaster is rendered more melancholy by the loss of one of the men, named Taylor, who perished from fatigue and the severity of the weather, they day after they got on shore. The second mate was missing, and it was feared had shared the same fate, but we are happy in being informed he has made his appearance, after being five days alone scrambling a long shore, without sight of an habitation or a human being. The whole of the crew are more or less injured by the frost, which was severe on the nights of Sunday and Monday.

Information was also obtained on Wednesday that the Ship was on shore between Point Lapreau and Dipper Harbour.—Mr. RIED, the Pilot, and a party were immediately dispatched for the purpose of looking after the Wreck.—We are not informed of the particular situation she is in, but it is said some of the cargo, and part of the Ship's bottom have been seen drifting on the shore.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

A most extraordinary Race was decided a few days ago between two Officers of the Garrison on the Flats near this City—One of them was mounted on a SPIRITED GREY, ROSINANTE and was to gallop an hundred yards; whilst the other carrying a Gentleman on his back ran fifty.—Surprising to be told, that contrary to the opinion of all the Sporting Gentlemen in Town—the Christian Horse won the Race. The grace and agility exhibited by both JOCKIES, amazed the beholders and certainly deserves a place in the Sporting Magazine.

MARRIED] At Fredericton, by the Rev. Mr. PIDGEON, on the 4th ult. Capt. WILLIAM STEWART, to Miss MARY THOMPSON, daughter of Mr. LEWIS THOMPSON of Queenbury, a young Lady justly esteemed by all her acquaintance.—And on the 17th, Lieutenant WILLIAM CHEW, of the late New-Brunswick Regiment, aged 61, to Miss MARY ANN RYAN, aged 23, possessed of virtue and accomplishments sufficient to make the Gentleman completely happy.

Mr. MOTT;

IN your Paper of the 19th of February, I observed a paragraph under the signature of *Israel Perley*, charging with falshood the remarks, published some time before by the *Independent Elector*, on Mr. Glenie's memorable Letter of thanks for unsolicited votes given in his favor at the late Sunbury Election.

Mr. Perley has not specified any particular in his charge of falshood: The Independent Elector therefore can only in general terms, aver, of such a general imputation, that it is false; and that he has, in the publication, referred to, asserted nothing, but what is well known to be strictly true. It was imprudent for Mr. Glenie to provoke the remarks in question, and it is a matter of surprise that a person of *Israel's* acknowledged cunning should, so very indirectly, have given the public occasion to recollect and remind him of two several Indictments heretofore found against him in the same County, and of which no account has ever been given in any way consistent with his present pretensions to veracity.—*Israel* introduces his calumny against the Independent Elector, with a quotation from the Gospel—And happy might it be for him, if he had always made that sacred Book the rule of his conduct—Then the Independent Elector would not have the occasion to say "*Israel* first pull out the Beam out of your Eye, and then you may see clearly to pull out the Mote out of your Brother's Eye."

N. B. The Independent Elector begs leave to inform the public that he declines entering any farther into a scrutiny with a man whose veracity already stands impeached; but whenever any person of a fair character thinks proper to contradict what the Independent Elector has asserted to be true, he will lay such vouchers before them as not to leave a doubt remaining in their minds that Mr. Glenie's Letter was a deception.

THE OLD INDEPENDENT ELECTOR.

Sunbury County, February 24, 1803.