fire of musketry. That officer and Mr. Sterling, distinguished themselves much. The enemy are endeavoring to establish a land carriage there to Naples.

On the 23d, obtaining intelligence that the enemy had two 36 pounders in a small vessel on the beach at Sealia; I sent the Pompee's boats in for them; but the French troops were too well posted in the houses of the town for them to succeed without the cover of the ship. I accordingly stood in with the Pompee; sent a message to the inhabitants to withdraw, which being done, a few of the Pompee's lower deck guns cleared the town and neighboring hills, while the launch, commanded by lieut. Mourayllan, with lieut. Oats, of the marines, and Mr. Williams, drove the French, with their armed adherents, from the guns, and took possession of the castle, and of them. Finding on my landing, that the town was tenable against any force the enemy could bring against me from the nearest garrison in a given time, I took post with the marines; and, under cover of their position, by the extreme exertions of lieut. Carrol, Mr. Ives, master, and the petty officers and boats crew, the guns were conveyed to the Pompee, with 22 barrels of powder.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

On board his majesty's ship, La Pompee, May 11th, 1806.

SIR,

Before I make a regular attack, which must necessarily reduce an insulated and irregular fortress without works, I have thought proper, according to the custom of war, to summon you to evacuate the post which you occupy. If you refuse, I inform you that you will be forced to yield upon terms more or less favorable, according to the degree of force and time which you may oblige me to employ to reduce you to this extremity; thus, sir, you see that the terms of the surrender of the post, depend upon yourself to day.

In the hope of an answer, which will spare blood on both sides.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

To the Commandant of the French troops at Capri.

The Commandant of Capri, to Rear Admiral Sir Sidney Smith

CAPRI, *May 11, 1806.*

I received, sir, your letter, dated this day, and for answer, I have to observe to you, that a true soldier does not surrender till he has tried his force with that which attacks him: You are, sir, too good and brave a soldier to blame me if I do not accept your polite invitation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHERVET, Capt. 101st Reg.

Capt. L'Etang, commanding the French troops, to Sir Sidney Smith, Rear Admiral of the English squadron.

ISLAND of CAPRI, *May 12, 1806.*

Good fortune having favored you, together with the advantages you had in landing, oblige me to make the following proposals:

To give up to you the town of Capri, and all the island, reserving to myself, for my honor, and that of the troops I command, the liberty of returning to Naples, with arms and baggage, at the time which it shall please you to grant me. I expect this generosity from your hands to avoid bloodshed on both sides; in default of which I shall be obliged to continue till extinction.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) L'ETANG.

CAPITULATION.

CAPRI, at midnight, the 11-12th June,

In consequence of the good conduct of the officers and troops of the garrison of Capri, the English commanders have granted the following articles, viz.

Art. 1. The officers, subalterns, and soldiers shall embark as soon as possible, with the arms and baggage belonging to them.

Art. 2. They shall be conveyed to Pozzuoli.

Art. 3. The English officers engage to cause the French troops to be as much respected as possible, during the time they shall be in their power.

Art. 4. The French officers make the same engagement towards the troops and vessels which shall transport them to their destination.

This present treaty was concluded at midnight of the 11-12th of May, 1806, between captain Charles Rowley, Captain of the ship, and M. L'Etang, captain of the 22d Regiment of light infantry, commanding in the island of Capri.

To which have signed

(Signed) L'ETANG, CHARLES ROWLEY.

N. B. The commandant since wishing to disembark with his troops at Massa, invites the English admiral to grant it him.

Approved,

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

List of killed and wounded in taking Capri, May 12, 1806.

EAGLE—Lieut. James Crawley, first lieut. slightly wounded; one seaman and one marine killed; 4 seamen and 6 marines wounded.

List of the killed and wounded in the sortie of Gaeta, May 15, 1806.

Divisions of the boats detached from the Juno—4 seamen killed and 5 seamen wounded.

(Signed,) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

LONDON, *Aug. 1.*

We received yesterday Paris papers to the 25th and Dutch to the 28th inst. The Argus has published an article upon the subject of the negociation between this country and France, which has been copied by the other Paris papers. The Argus may be considered as at least a *demi official* authority, and we have no doubt but that the article has been inserted by the direction of government—It is as follows:

"We have received the English journals up to the 13th of July. They furnish new particulars concerning the expedition which is to sail for Sicily; but it is well known these succours frequently take more time to reach the place of their destination than to return. As England is incapable of making sacrifices so considerable as to protect officially its continental allies, she will only draw down calamities upon them, by prolonging, for some time, a useless and disastrous resistance. All the benefit that Ferdinand can derive from these succours, will be to behold the effusion of the blood of the people sacrificed in vain.

"In the present situation of Italy, it is necessary that Sicily should be united to the kingdom of Naples; they cannot exist separately from each other. If they were to belong to two sovereigns, whose interests are distinct, their security would be disturbed, their relations would be interrupted by intelligence in the least alarming. If England appears to attach too much importance to the defence of Sicily, it is much more with a view to make it an English colony, than to preserve it for Ferdinand; for, in the state of imbecility to which that prince is reduced, he cannot be any thing but a vassal of England. Those who imagine that this power ought to sacrifice every thing to preserve the island, ground their opinion principally on this circumstance, that Malta is thence supplied with provisions. But it is first necessary to enquire whether England is to keep Malta? And even admitting this supposition, Malta might, in time of peace, continue its relations with Sicily; and in time of war procure provisions from Africa. At any rate, so much is perfectly clear and certain, that it is of great importance to Sicily, to Italy, and to the whole continent of Europe, that Sicily should not be separated from the kingdom, of which it has always constituted a part. Let England be contented with the Empire of India and of the Ocean; if she is desirous of reigning over the Mediterranean, it is less for the purpose of making its commerce flourish, than of closing the Levant against the nations inhabiting its shores or those of the Adriatic. Italy, being under the protection of France, and included in the federative system, ought not to have at her threshold an enemy ever ready to disturb her repose, or to set limits to the course of prosperity which is promised her."

August 1.

The Thalia frigate has arrived at Portsmouth from the E. Indies, with dispatches. She sailed from the Ganges on the 21st March, and from St. Helena on the 9th ult.

The peace in India, we fear, has been but of short duration. Letters, we understand, have been received by the Thalia, which mention, that apprehensions were entertained of the war being renewed, both with Scindia and Holkar. Indeed, a letter received by a gentleman of the first respectability, advises him of the death of his brother, who, it is stated, fell in an assault made on the 21st of February, upon the fort of Gohud, occupied by Scindia and his troops. Scindia, in consequence of the late treaty, was put in possession of Gohud about 6 weeks previous to the time when this attack upon it is stated to have been made.

From a late Irish Print.

The importance of this country in every respect, is seldom duly estimated by any one of the parties in or out of power; but its public opinion is sincere, and is always strong and independent; when silence is not loyalty, and the liberty of speech treason, as they have been during the administration of those luminous *patriots*, who now form the leaders of the Opposition. As far as observation and enquiry can reach, there never has been at any former period an administration in which the affections and the hopes of the Irish have been more concentered than the present. The friends of their civil and religious liberties are in power—the advocates for their disunion, distraction, and civil strife, are powerless, noisy and insignificant. Those who struggled to maintain that organ characteristic of a free country—who spoke, wrote and acted the best and most upright for the preservation of the Irish parliament, and the maintenance of the rights and franchises of the Irish people, are now entrusted with the management of their affairs: those who bribed the great, oppressed the poor, divided all parties—and in the distraction and dismay they had occasioned, by force and fraud despoiled the country of its only boast, *they* are out of power; and long may they remain so!

Sedit, eternumque sedebit infelix Theseus.

It is not for such men ever to look to Ireland for any countenance—they will not, and they cannot be forgotten. The *Courier*, nor *The Weekly Political Review* will ever panegyrize them into popularity in Ireland. If abler advocates can write them even to be endured, they will have done more than in our estimate of our national character we should have thought practicable.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF THE 5TH OF AUGUST.

The late affray at Tullamore.

"On the 22d ult. four companies of Irish militia light infantry, the Londonderry, Monaghan, Sligo, and county of Limerick, halted in Tullamore, on their march to their different regiments from Birr, where they had been quartered.

"Early in the evening a militia-man was addressed on the bridge by a boy, who cannot be discovered, & who pointing to a German soldier, desired the militia-man to take care of those Germans, calling them at the same time by an offensive appellation. Upon this the militia-man struck the German a violent blow on the head with a stick which brought him to the ground. The German being severely hurt, complained much, and a German officer seized the militia-man, and giving him up to the patrole, ordered him to be taken to the guard house. This produced some little confusion, and unfortunately at that moment the militia bugle sounded to arms—it is not known whether the bugle sounded to assemble the men at their usual hour of parade, or in consequence of the interference of some ill-disposed person; but upon hearing it, the militia-men crouded into the streets with their arms. A party of them formed, fixed their bayonets, and rushed up the street towards the guard-house, to which the prisoner had been conveyed. Captain Jones, of the Sligo, exerted himself without effect to restrain them, and a brigade major (a German officer, but dressed in a scarlet uniform, and probably not known to be such) drew his sword, ran in front of them, succeeded in appeasing them for a moment, and with the assistance of captain Jones, forced them down a lane. There they soon became ungovernable again, rushed into the street in different directions and began to fire upon the German infantry, who by this time, had assembled in considerable numbers. The Germans fought at first only with the bayonet, but having made some prisoners they took their ammunition and fired upon the militia. The battle then became general, and several fell on both sides; but general Linsingen, who had before ineffectually interfered to appease the tumult, ordered out the cavalry, charged through the streets, and put an end to the business. During the remainder of the night nothing occurred, the peace being preserved by patroles, and the militia were marched off the next morning by general Dunn, (who had been absent upon duty at Birr) upon their several routes, with the exception of such as he detained upon the charge of their having been particularly active.

It appears that 25 Germans have been wounded, eight very slightly, one has since died, another (an officer) is not expected to recover. Of the militia thirteen are wounded, five slightly, and one died almost immediately on being removed to the hospital.

It is quite certain that the inhabitants of the town took no part whatever in the affray: one of them, *by mere accident*, was cut down and badly wounded by a dragoon in the charge of cavalry; but there has been no interruption of the harmony and good will which had prevailed antecedently between them and the German troops.

Dublin Evening Post.

HAGUE, *July 20.*

Extract from a Royal Decree, dated July 16.

"We, Louis Napoleon, &c. considering that it is of the utmost importance that the public debt should be respected, and of course that the annual expenditure of the state should be regulated by the yearly income:

"Considering that the income for the present year cannot be estimated beyond the sum total of 50 millions; and that the same, even by the adoption of the means recommended by our message of the 14th, most probably cannot be augmented beyond 55 millions: That in the interim 35 millions will be requisite for the payment of the interest of the public debt, and that of course only the annual sum of 20 millions will remain disposable for the use of the state; consequently the expenditure of the last six months of the present year, if no extraordinary circumstances should prevent it, and the expenditure of the state will be regulated according to its income; it cannot be denied, that, in spite of all the reductions which have already been, and shall yet be made in the departments of war and the marine; and notwithstanding every effort for introducing the strictest economy in every branch of the public expenditure has been adopted, it is, nevertheless, impossible to reduce it during the last six months of the present year to the aforesaid amount of 10 millions. We have, therefore, decreed, and do decree,

"That the expenditure for the last 6 months of the present year shall be regulated as follows:

The Civil List,	750,000
The Government,	600,000
The Ministry of Marine,	1,888,000
The ministry of the Finances,	1,500,000
The minister of the Interior,	175,000
The minister of the Interior, and the director general of Justice and the Police,	3,000,000
The Director General of War,	6,000,000
The Director General of Commerce and the Colonies,	175,000
Total,	14,088,000

"*Given at our Palace in the Wood, July 16, 1806, and of our reign the first.*

"LOUIS."

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Extract of a letter from Major Claiborne, private secretary of Governor Claiborne, dated New Orleans, August 29, 1806.

"It is now within a few minutes of the time when letters must go to the post-office. I have waited to give you some information from Natchitoches, in case any should arrive; but no dispaches are received from governor Claiborne, nor do we hear any thing more of the governor of Taxos and his nine hundred men.

"The city of New Orleans is in perfect tranquility; and the inhabitants thereof, and of the country continue to enjoy entire good health. The summer has been mild, and the rains frequent and refreshing."

Extract of a letter from St. Stephens, Miss. Ter. dated Aug. 30.

"The Spaniards have just passed an order, allowing us to navigate the Mobille river. But we are still, as I understand it, to pay 12 per centum on all our exports and on all our imports, and to go ten miles out of our way to Mobille, in order to do this. It was paid on provisions for the troops, just come up. And yet I know it will be trumpeted over the U. S. by persons residing in the Spanish dominions, that all difficulties are removed by Spain, and that we have now a free trade. We are happy in the belief that the government of the U. S. will make us befriended."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability at Bordeaux, dated July 30, 1806.

"It appears by a letter from the Minister of Marine, to the Commissary of Marine for this port, that a Treaty of Peace between Russia and France, was signed at Paris on the 20th of this month. It is also very currently reported, and generally believed, that Preliminaries of Peace were signed at Paris on the 25th between France and England; and it is asserted by the authorities here, that the reason we have not had this intelligence officially at Bordeaux, is that the preliminary treaty remains yet to be ratified by the British minister, to whom it was sent for that purpose on the night of the 25th. I cannot prevail upon myself to credit this news, but finding so many well informed men, both in and out of place, firmly persuaded of it, I have thought proper to communicate it to you. Several thousand troops are now marching through this city on their way to Bayonne, said to be part of a considerable army destined against *Spain* or Portugal."

"It will be remembered," says the People's Friend," that two years ago, or more, the Congressional House of Representatives came to a resolution that America must get the Floridas either by *purchase* or by *force*."

Such is the *misapprehension* or *misrepresentation* of facts, with which this print, since it has been under the management of its new Editor, has abounded. No such resolution ever passed the House of Representatives. Such an opinion was indeed avowed by a committee of that body, without, however, assigning the time when it would be necessary to acquire the Floridas. The legislature only appropriated two millions to enable the executive to negociate. Such is the miserable trash which flows from the pens of men, totally ignorant of our affairs, and equally incapable of understanding or appreciating our principles; men, many of whom, born in foreign countries, look to the places of their nativity for the infallible standard which is to regulate all our measures. The heads of these men are full of navies, and standing armies, and executive prerogative, and national dignity, and heavy taxes, and bloody wars, and all the other stuff that enters into the definition of monarchies. These are the patriots that generously offer to enlighten us, and the prophets that warn us, unless we follow their advice, with certain ruin.

We extract the following from the Witness of the 17th ult. We need not anticipate either the *feelings* or the *award* of our readers. Let it be never forgot that Landon is the jailor, and that he is the puppet of federalism.

The committee appointed to ascertain and report from time to time, the situation of Mr. Osburn, in prison,

REPORT—

That Mr. Osborne is at present in usual health—but that his treatment is by no means such as it was formerly, under similar circumstances.

Early in the evening of the 5th of August, orders were received from the sheriff that from that time till the morning of the 7th *no person* should be admitted to his room, nor be allowed to have any intercourse with him, except through the small aperture in the wall, heretofore described; the reason given for which by the jailor was that they were afraid the *democrats* would get drunk on the 6th, and, if the door should at any time be opened, would rush in and rescue Mr. Osborn, even against *his* will!

That about that time peremptory orders were given that no person whatever should be admitted in Mr. Cook's absence; which amounted almost to a total exclusion, as the nature of Mr. Cook's duty as a deputy sheriff called him from home most of the time; that from this removal of the felons, as last reported, he has received no other attention than the conveyance of necessaries through the hole in the door. Tho' *formerly*, while Mr. Osborne was *under the same circumstances*, persons were admitted at all seasonable hours, whether Mr. Cook was at home or not; and the doors opened, his room swept, and his bed made daily.

That on the 28th of August last, the mother and sister of Mr. Osborn, who had come from a considerable distance, and had not seen him, since his imprisonment, applied for admission to his room, but were refused on account of Mr. Cook's absence: that after some time Mr. Cook fortunately returned, when they were finally admitted. That had the goaler been absent for a day or two, as he often is, it must have amounted to their entire exclusion. That while they remained in town they were refused admittance, except in Mr. Cook's presence, which was but a small part of the time.

That after the 30th of August the outer door of his cell was kept constantly shut; and on the 12th instant the gaoler peremptorily declared that from that day no person should be admitted, whether he was at home or not; stating as the reason, that Mr. Osborn did not buy liquor from his (Cook's) bar. That since then persons bringing fruit &c. have been refused access, both in stormy and fair weather even to the middle (the strongest) door, in which is a small hole; that consequently the above mentioned aperture in the wall, outside the building, is the only channel of communication with Mr. Osborn's friends, in all weathers.

That on suggesting to the Jailor the inexpediency of this regulation, he replied, "the outer door must and shall be kept shut—*I have had* CURSES *enough* FOR KEEPING IT OPEN."

That this regulation will be severely distressing to Mr. Osborn during the winter; for the only remaining channel of communication cannot be opened a moment, in windy weather, without filling the room with smoke, as well as cold air.

That there is an ovious and increasing relaxation of attention in almost every respect, to his comfort and accommodation.

The committee, before closing this report, think proper to state, that during the LATTER part of the residence of the felons with Mr. Osborn, his friends were admitted to him, in the gaoler's presence, and the outer door generally kept open.

MOSES SEYMOUR, Jun.
REUBEN WEBSTER,
OZIAS LEWIS, Jun.

New-Orleans, Aug. 28.

We have delayed the Gazette to this late hour, in hopes of receiving something new by the mail. The rider arrived at one o'clock. He brought no northern mail. Nothing further has transpired with regard to the Spaniards in the neighborhood of Natchitoches.

Knoxville, Sept. 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in this town, dated, N. Orleans, 23d Aug. 1806.

I have received the following information yesterday from Fort Adams; "Lieut. Thomas Smith arrived from Natchitoches, up the Red River, as express—governor Toxes with NINE HUNDRED Spaniards had crossed the Sabine and called a halt within 12 miles of Natchitoches. Major Porter was sent with a flag to demand their intention; He received in answer, that they intended to occupy their former possessions, but would not act on the offensive. The American troops immediately commenced practising and getting things ready for action. Lieutenant Smith says that it was the opinion of the officers that they would go to action on the 15th inst.

Extract of another letter, dated Fort Adams, August 25, 1806, to a gentleman in this place, which confirms the above.

"Nine hundred Spanish troops have crossed the Sabine river, and encamped within 10 or 12 miles of Natchitoches. Col. Cushing sent maj. Porter to demand of them their intentions, on doing which he was answered, that they intended to erect a fort on that spot, & that they intended to have possession of Natchitoches and the Red River. Col. Cushing has ordered Col. Kingsbury to march with three companies from this place to Natchitoches with all possible speed. Gov. Claiborne has ordered the militia of the territory of Orleans to join the regular troops at Natchitoches immediately. About three hundred Spaniards has intercepted, some distance up Red River, the party appointed by government to explore it, and obliged them to turn back."