WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, June 8, 1801.

COMMUNICATION.

The squadron under Commodore DALE sailed on the 1st inst. from Hampton Roads, bound to the Mediterranean. Its object *Instruction* to our young officers, and the *Protection* of our commerce against the Barbary powers, in case of a declaration of war against the United States, by all or any of them.

The squadron consists of the President, Philadelphia, Essex and Enterprize, completely manned and well officered, and provided in the fullest manner with every thing necessary. It is hoped that no aggression will have taken place on the part of the Barbary powers; but if any of them should have declared war against the United States, Commodore DALE has orders to defend the honor of his country, and to protect its commerce by affording convoy, when required, to American vessels trading within the Mediterranean. The force of the squadron is thought to be fully able to meet the naval force of all the Barbary powers united. The largest ship of Algiers carries but 34 guns, 6 and 9 pounders, called the Crescent, and built in New-Hampshire.

It is not true that the brig Viper of Baltimore, from Leghorn, engaged two Tripolines off Gorgona. Capt. Story's account on enquiry is, that six hours sail from Leghorn, two boats came from under Gorgona under British colors, which they lowered and hoisted a white flag with a cross. That they fired on the Viper, who returned the fire; on which the castle of Gorgona immediately commenced firing on the brig. From this circumstance it must be concluded that the boats belonged to Gorgona. The Viper is the brig from Leghorn spoken by the vessel arrived at Charleston.

Extract of a letter from B. H. Phillips, Consul of the United States, at Curracao, to the Secretary of State, dated 9th May 1801.

The permission given for one month for neutrals to carry away the produce of Terra Firma from this place expires this day, and I have been informed by the governor, that no further indulgence can be shewn until he receives new instructions, and that nothing will hereafter be admitted to entry in American bottoms but the actual produce of America.

The Spaniards trading here under passports from the governor are numerous and the fruits of Terra Firma abundant, notwithstanding which no American will be allowed to *take off any thing* except specie, because vessels from Europe may come. I conceive this regulation cannot remain long, except a way should be found out, to supply the garrison, inhabitants and shipping, without the aid of America.

In the MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE, the votes for governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth have been examined. It appears that the whole number of votes for governor was 45,816, of which Caleb Strong had 25,452; and that those for Lieutenant-Governor were 42,442, of which general Heath had 18,044; S. Phillips 15,515, and Edward H. Robbins 8,212. There being no choice of Lieutenant-Governor by the people (an absolute majority of all the votes given being required) the house of Representatives elected two persons from the 4 highest, viz. S Phillips and Edward H. Robbins, which being sent to the Senate, Samuel Phillips was thereupon chosen Lieutenant-Governor.

Upwards of 1 00 passengers have arrived at New York in different vessels from Great Britain in the course of eight or ten days.

It is said the late encrease of emigration from Great Britain has attracted the attention of the British government.

Extract of a letter to a respectable merchant of Baltimore, dated:

CAPE FRANCOIS, May 17th, 1801.

"An article has just been published by the government of the island, reducing the duties on provisions and other articles of the first necessity to six per cent. and ordering a permanent Tariff to be made out for the valuation of every article which may be imported into the colony, and we are informed the prices will be fixed at as low a rate as possible. This, we hope, will operate in favor of the American commerce, as it is probable the import duties will be considerably lower than at present, and as the adventurers, by being furnished with a copy of the tariff, will be enabled to calculate the exact amount of duties they will be subject to pay on each article shipped by them. There is one thing however, established by this article, which we think will outweigh all the advantages which might arise from what is above stated, it is this, none but French resident merchants are to be permitted to receive consignments, to enter vessels in any of these ports, except such foreigners as the government may hereafter think proper to extend the privilege to, after examining the services they have rendered to the colony, their good faith, their credit and their morality!! A list of these, as well as of such Frenchmen as may be deemed proper persons, is to be made out and approved of by the general in chief; hence it is extremely probable the business will be confined to few Frenchmen and to fewer Americans, who may, in consequence, be disposed to take advantages of others who may thus be compelled to solicit their agency in the transaction of their business; for it is evident that nothing more than a competition in business, exciting in one a desire to please, and to give general satisfaction to his employers, is intended. The Americans who are to receive the favors above alluded to, are not yet known, but it is supposed the number of them will be very small.

"Our markets continue rather dull, but somewhat more favorable than heretofore.

"Yours, &c."

A letter received by the Editor of the Baltimore American, from a citizen of the United States, dated New Providence, May 6, 1801, *observes:*

"I have to no purpose used every exertion to procure a list of American vessels brought in here from the beginning to the close of the year 1800. I at length got one, but very incorrect.

"However, I was able to ascertain that within that twelve months 300 vessels have been carried into New Providence. Now, if one half of those have been condemned, which is a very low calculation, the other half which I allow to have been acquitted, cost each 3000 dollars,

	450,000
The other half, if they only were worth 15,000 dollars per vessel, amount to	2,250,000
Dolls.	2,700,000
Deduct of this sum the real contraband cargoes, or those included which were not appealed for,	500,000
The sum then stands, Dolls.	2,200,000

[We have been favored with a copy of the edict of his Swedish majesty, dated March 30, 1801, relating to the licences granted by the British government to Swedish vessels, to tranport with the more safety, articles of the first necessity from the United States. The following is a correct translation.—*New York pap.*]

TRANSLATION.

We, Johan Liljencrants, president of the board of trade, (college of commerce) &c. and we the vice-president, counsellers and members thereof, to all whom it may concern, greeting:—

Whereas his majesty has graciously notified to us under the 24th instant, that his majesty had received information of the British government having by public proclamation, granted permissions stiled licences, to the vessels of nations with whom it is involved in hostilities, or actually is at war, for the purpose of carrying, without hindrance or molestation from British ports several articles of the first necessity to that country, and considering the actual state of war, which the continued aggressions of said government against the Swedish flag, have forced upon his majesty and his kingdom, as a sufficient ground under the present circumstances, not to allow his subjects this kind of illicit trade his majesty indulges a hope that none of his subjects neglect their duty in this particular; nevertheless, experience proving that sordid avarice often stifles all sense of justice, and of patriotism, his majesty has graciously ordained, and now in the most peremptory manner prohibits the accepting any such licences, as also the concluding any charter parties or freights, for transporting provisions of any kind on British account, in the same manner as carrying contraband articles of war to belligerent powers, is prohibited by his majesty's edict, of the 23d December last year, the offender thereby forfeiting the whole cargo, or in case it be already delivered and secured, the whole value, agreeable to tonnage, and the quality thereof: being besides liable to a fine of the whole or double the amount of the said cargo, according as the circumstances of its being conveyed to the enemy shall be attended with more or less injury to the kingdom; and in case of inability in this respect, he shall suffer adequate bodily punishment, and if his residence abroad should exempt him from condign punishment, he shall be forever disfranchised, and deprived of his privileges as a Swedish subject, and banished never to return to his native country.

What his majesty has thus graciously ordained, is hereby publicly proclaimed for the observance of whosoever it may concern.

Stockholm, March 30, 1801.

In the behalf of the board of trade, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

The brig Abigail, captain Lord, arrived this morning, in 35 days from Bristol—Brings Bristol papers to the 26th April containing London news to the 24th, only one day later than our former accounts. Our paper being just ready for press, we have only time to make the following summary, which comprises every article of their contents not before published:—

The Danish troops, (says a London article of the 24th April) were to evacuate Hamburgh on the 17th, in consequence of the late victory at Copenhagen. Three 74's, one 64, and 15 gun boats under admiral Totty, had failed to join the British fleet under sir Hyde Parker, which, it was expected, would pay a visit to the port of his Prussian majesty in the Baltic. At Copenhagen, such of the inhabitants as had left the city, had returned with their effects, and business was going on as usual. By permission of Lord Nelson, the intercourse betwen Denmark and Norway was renewed.

From Egypt—dispatches from the British army in Egypt had just arrived at Plymouth, brought by a packet boat in 56 days. Their contents had not been officially promulged, but they were not later than the last of February. They brought accounts of the landing of General Abercrombie, who had made an addition to his army of 3000 Albanians, enlisted in the islands of the Archipelago. Six regiments of infantry, and two regiments dismounted light dragoons were ordered to embark immediately to reinforce Gen. Abercrombie.

An express had left London with orders for the secretary of the British legation at Berlin, to proceed immediately to Petersburgh.

On the subject of Peace, the papers are entirely silent. The funds kept up—Provisions falling.

A great number of French privateers, which had been very destructive to the coasting trade, had been captured by British cruisers. Six were sent into Plymouth in one day.

The Briliant British frigate had been cast away on the coast of France. The crew perished.

Two Journals have been suppressed at Paris by order of Buonaparte. One of them for speaking disrespectfully of his august ally, the deceased Emperor Paul; and the other for undervaluing the courage of the Danes in the late action.

NASSAU, May 16.

To the Printer of the New-Providence Register.

SIR,

Having lately arrived from the Muskogee nation, and finding the accounts from that country, in circulation here, vague and untrue, I therefore take the liberty of enclosing for the information of your readers, the copy of a talk, delivered to the heads of the Muskogee nation, by the Director General W. A. Bowles, after his return from St. Mary's, where he was near falling into a snare that was laid for him, by a set of treacherous men, inhabitants of that country, who knew the woods and promised to join him, but changed their minds and engaged to betray him to the Spaniards for the sake of 5000 dollars that were offered them by the Governor of St. Augustine: But had the Director General fortunately fell in with the Detachment that was in his rear, but which did not get up in time, they would have paid dearly for their treachery. The detachment not finding the general, returned just as he was ready to start after them, when he deferred the expedition, and delivered the following talk.

Your's, &c.

G. M. REDINGTON.

Dearly beloved Brethren,

YOU see the difficulties I have to encounter in order to open a port, and get supplies into this country for all your beloved people. The Spaniards, with intention to make themselves masters of part of this land and the people in it, have made war and endeavoured all they could, both by force and lying, deceiving talks, to divide us, that they may gain their ends.

I have seen the talks of the great king of Spain; he orders his governors to draw this nation and its confederates into its interest, and set us at war with the United States. This is a bad policy, to which we must not submit—to make war on one people to please another. We must not make war on the Americans unless they attack us, then, and then only, we shall be just liable. The United States is a free government, governed by reason and justice, when understood; therefore they will not attack this country, or make war on us, to take by force what they have no right to: it is only the conduct of land speculators that have created disturbance between us: but when these people and their practices are properly pointed out to the government they will themselves put a stop to all innovation. They, I know, were drawn by the Spaniards into the plan of usurping this country, not aware of what they were doing—but I am persuaded, they will now drop it, and proceed no farther.

I request that all our head men will have an eye on the young people, and to prevent them from doing mischief by trespassing on the United States, that they may have no complaint against us, or any grounds to make war on us; so that if a war should happen, it must be their own fault and not ours; a war of usurpation on their parts, and self-defence on ours; then we shall find friends enough to assist us.

Several talks have come from the governor of Pensacola to this country, touching peace, but they do not contain a just and equitable talk, as they all contradict one another. Peace will come on by and bye, but we must not be in a hurry—for the future good or bad state of the country will depend on the peace that may be made; the nation must be firm, and hold each other fast by the hand, so that lying talks cannot divide it.

I will get supplies into the land at some place, in spite of all opposition: but we must not lay still. The Spaniards draw all their force to where they hear I am; but they do not make war on me only, but on the name of Muskogee: It is I that hold forth the name of Muskogee against them all, and I will not let it go:—I will not throw away the talk you gave me at the last meeting of the nation at the Wekywa, when you appointed me Director General of Muskogee. Every Red man that loves his country, his wife, his children and parents, ought to hold fast each other and have but one talk among us.—I now call on the warriors and young men, whose hearts lead them to turn out in defence of their country, to follow me to Picolata, where I am going to join those already gone.

You now see that Col. Hawkins could not say before me what he told you all last winter; I formerly told you so:—I told you he dare not see me after the lies he had told, and the mischief he had tried to make. I told you that he would run away as soon as I came near him—you now see it was true.

I desire that you will give this talk out in the Square, then send it to Apuithla Mekko, or same King, that he may give it to his people, and the Upper Towns may hear of it as my talk; also let the white people have copies of it. Your brother,

W. A. BOWLES,

Director General of Muskogee.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS some reports are circulating injurious to the character of the subscriber, he therefore requests a suspension of their opinion until a decision can be obtained in a court of law, to which he has resorted for redress. And in the mean time it is in the power of the subscriber to furnish sufficient evidence of his good character, by certificates in his possession.

THADEY HOGAN.

Washington City, June 8, 1101. 3t

Take Notice—The gentlemen

composing the company of militia formerly commanded by captain Lewis Williamson, are requested to return the arms and accoutrements that have been delivered them, belonging to the state of Maryland, to the subscriber at the Navy Yard.

By order of the brigadier general,

SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD.

First Lieutenant.

May 29, 1801. ep1m

FOR SALE,

A young Negro Girl,

bout 15 years old—Apply at this office.

April 22, 1801. tf