

tell, that it is the very nation which all Europe combined in successive coalitions, with myriads of men, and countless millions of money to subdue!

The close of this catastrophe is to take place in Spain. We find the subject fraught with matter for thought, which supersedes those cold conjectures which we sat down with an intention to utter. We shall however pursue them in another paper. At present we shall close this essay with a few remarks of a more serious character, perfectly pertinent to the train of thought into which we have fallen, from one of the most intelligent Americans in Europe:

"There is an idea propagated in Europe by those who have no resource but in their despair, which it would be very unfortunate for our country if it were to find its way to America, and be adopted by any man of character for understanding; because if a man has but a character for understanding, his errors, as well as his sound opinions, too often go together into the minds of others, who have no opinions but such as they take up from others; this idea is, that the present continental system of Europe, is a short lived and personal thing, and that having come in with Bonaparte, it will go out with him, and that rather than do any thing, it will be better to wait the slow, but safe & silent remedy of time. This idea is unfound from the bottom. The present state of things in Europe, is now no more the exclusive work of Bonaparte, than it is of Charles, of Frederick, of Francis, or Alexander, &c. The truth is, that the old rotten dynasties of Europe required correction and amendment, they are now undergoing the operation, and if the work was finished to-morrow, their successors would have nothing to fear. Have the people of Naples any desire to recall their old king? Would Spain be better if Charles or Ferdinand were given back to them? Would Holland take back the Stadholder? What disposition is there now in France to restore the Bourbons? How many cords are now binding all those and many other powers together? But how ridiculous to sit down and wait for the decease of a man of forty, whose constitution and habits are more likely to carry him to a hundred, than short of it; and all this on the contingency that his system may not survive himself. Do not you be deceived. In the long prospective of his mind, every thing likely to disturb this system will be foreseen and provided for, and die when he may, it will not be an Alexander dying of a debauch, and leaving his kingdoms and conquests to be fought for by his generals."

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New-York April 25.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the French Schooner Ant. Revet, 31 days from Bordeaux which port she left on the 25th of March.

From the supercargo, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser learn verbally, that American affairs remained as per last advices; that no relaxation had taken place in the French decrees; that all the American vessels at St. Sebastians and the neighboring ports were still under sequestration but no condemnation of either vessels or cargoes had taken place. The emperor Napoleon was to be married about the 25th of March in celebration of which very splendid preparations were making at Paris.

We further learn that very late advices had been received from England, stating that the (U. S.) frigate John Adams was detained there by Mr. Pinkney, who it was said, was forming a treaty with the English government.

Our informant further adds, that it was believed in France if America made a good and honorable treaty with England (resisting the orders in council, &c.) we should not find very great difficulty in making an arrangement with Napoleon.

A great number of French troops were in Bordeaux on their march to Spain; but they were stopped in consequence of last news from thence, favorable to the French cause.

Hanover March 4.—His Maj:fly the King of Westphalia takes possession of the country of Hanover, dating from the 1st instant.

We regret to state, that the late flattering prospects of a favorable turn of affairs towards the (U. S.) and (G. B.) have vanished; and the new arrangements of a ministerial kind which have succeeded the votes in parliament, leaving ministers in a minority have not merely suspended the good

dispositions manifested by the marquis of Wellesley but have rendered all prospects of any understanding hopeless.

We have letters from London of a very recent date, from which it appears that it has been signified in an informal way that our ships will not be permitted to enter the ports of Spain or Portugal and that order of council was hourly expected, placing the whole coast of Spain in a state of blockade. Very considerable presents of ammunition and naval stores, had been sent to the coast of Barbary, and encouragement given to vessels to cruise in the Mediterranean; under the flags of American powers, A private diplomatic agent had gone to Denmark, with that power. These changes exhibit an extraordinary contrast with the views presented at London and Paris in December. Mr. Pinkney notwithstanding his late eclat at the court of St. James's talked of returning to the U. S. Gen. Armstrong, who had proposed to return in April, had suspended his return till the middle of May with the hope, (almost hopeless prospect,) of extricating the ships sequestered in the ports of the continent.—The accounts by the John Adams will determine our standing with the continental powers perhaps with England also.—*Aurora*

FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

Bonaparte has lately divorced his wife in due form and ceremony—but we think the following documents greatly eclipse the emperor's proceedings, and leave him far in the back ground. They are copied from a New-England paper, and shew how much better these things are managed there than in France.

A DIVORCEMENT.

Deut. xxivth chap. of the 1st, 2d, 8d, 4th verses.

"When a man hath taken a wife and married her, and she find no favor in his eyes, then let him write her a bill of divorce and send her away and she may be another man's wife; and if the latter give her a bill of divorce and send her away, her former husband may not take her again to be his wife, for that is abomination before the Lord."

First of Corinthian, 7th chap. 13th and 15th verses

"And the woman which hath an husband that believeth not and he be pleased to dwell with her, let her not leave him. But if the unbelieving depart, let him depart; a brother or sister is not under bondage in such cases but God hath called us to peace."

Personfield March 15, 1810

Know all men by these Presents:

That Ezekiel Harper, of Limerick and his wife Betsey, of Personfield, have dissolved their marriage covenant by mutual agreement, on account of some unhappy differences which have arisen between them and being of such different dispositions that they cannot live happy together, they take this method to certify that they have divorced themselves dissolving their marriage, &c.; and whereas all contracts are binding, if agreed to by the free act of both parties, therefore they consider this divorce to answer the law, to all intents and purposes, as fully & strongly as if the court had done it.

EZEKIEL HARPER,
BETSEY HARPER.

Attest—Stephen Swett, Nathaniel Ames, jr.

And I the said Ezekiel Harper agree that the said Betsey, formerly my wife, shall cohabit, live with and marry as soon as she pleases, with whom she pleases; and I the said Harper, bind and obligate myself to pay her the sum of five hundred dollars, if I ever sue her at the court or elsewhere for the same; and I the said Harper, give this my receipt in full of all demands or claims on her property or person forever, &c. and I hereby bind myself not to visit her, nor knowingly come to any house or place where she doth or may reside, or of meddling with her property or person, but she may dispose of both at her pleasure, as if she never had been married, &c.

EZEKIEL HARPER.

Signed sealed and delivered
in the presence of us,
Stephen Swett,
Nathaniel Ames, jun.

NEW-YORK May 2.
VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.
The ship Golconda, captain Crocker has arrived in 33 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 24th of March. The passengers and letter bag arrived in town

last evening and the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of London papers to the 22d of March, inclusive and Lloyd's list to the 16th.

We learn verbally by the passengers, that the (U. S.) frigate John Adams was to leave England for France on the same day the Golconda sailed.

We further learn that a rumour prevailed of a treaty having been already concluded by Mr. Pinkney with the British government.

No change had taken place in the ministry, but such an event was daily expected.

The papers we have received although 2 weeks later than our previous advices from Denmark, are extremely barren of intelligence.

The committee appointed by Congress to examine and report on the conduct of Wilkinson have only been able to enquire into the causes of the late mortality at Orleans of the troops of the U. S. so far they report unfavorably, to him, conceiving him guilty of mismanagement and neglect of the troops.

Expense of one year's war—and immense power of the French tyrant.

Extract from the report of the French ministers of Finance to the emperor.

"A sufficient time has not yet been afforded to enable me to submit to your majesty a precise statement of the receipt and disbursements of 1809.—It is, however; probable that the war expenditure for the last year, cannot be under 640 millions of livres (about one hundred and forty millions of dollars) of which sum, only 350 millions are chargeable upon the public treasury.

"The amount of the expenditure will excite no surprise when it is considered that besides an immense staff, your majesty has during 1809 maintained an establishment of 900,000 infantry, 100,000 horses for the cavalry service, and 50,000 for the waggon and artillery train!

"If the year 1809 must thus have been, of necessity, expensive, there is every reason to conclude that the year 1810 will admit of great retrenchments. In fact, your majesty levied 200,000 men in 1809 and it does not appear to be your intention to make any levies in 1810.

"Sixty thousand horses were bought and equipped in 1809. It does not seem to be in your contemplation to purchase any in 1810.

"Your majesty also expects to be able to make a reduction of 200,000 in your military establishment and to limit it 700,000 men; one half of this force being intended to carry on the operations in Spain, and the other half to be employed in the defence of the coasts, and in maratime expeditions.

"Upwards of 800,000 new muskets are deposited in our arsenals, exclusive of the foreign muskets which the fortune of war has thrown into our hands, and your majesty has upwards of 40,000 pieces of cannon, with all their necessary equipments.

THE TRUTH OUT AT LAST.

The friends of Mr. Erskine having demanded of Parliament the instructions given to him, No. 1. and 2. were exhibited.—No. 3. was insisted on, but the ministry declined producing it, and being pressed, a vote was ultimately obtained that it was not prudent to exhibit No. 3. It was in No. 3. as his friends assert that Mr. Erskine was authorized to enter into the arrangement with our government.

A RACE OF PIGMIES

On the 20th of April last Dr. Chisholme laid before the Royal Society, London some particulars respecting a race of pygmies said to exist as a nation in the centre of the Island of Madagascar. A. M. Gaudin, who had visited that Island and spent 60 days among them and who was in the French West Indies, had one of these beings preserved; it was a man about 33 years of age measuring only 32 inches but perfectly proportionate in all parts. A child of a year old was also preserved in spirits, and measured one foot. These people are represented as being much fairer than the other natives, and of bright copper color; they are also said to be very ingenious to be expert with bows and arrows or jewelers; and to be hospitable humane and generous. One account states them to have long hair, another short and woolly. They are also very numerous, Mr. Boudin having seen above 8,000 in one town. The woman are

said to have little breasts and also that the children are fed with cows milk.

Dr. Chisholme, who personally inspected and measured these preserved bodies, concludes, that a pygmy race should no longer be considered as fabulous, and that such has now been discovered in Madagascar.

Some other French voyages have likewise mentioned the existence of these singular people.

DAVID JAMESON VAWTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL punctually attend the different courts within this Territory.—He resides at the house of Peter Joner, Esquire, Vincennes.

To Messrs. Joseph Abel, Robert Elliott, Thomas Kelsey, John Simpson, Squire Brooks, Joseph Oatman, William Smith, John Smith, Christopher Forts, and Davis Floyd,
GENTLEMEN,

TAKE notice that on the first Monday in July, being the second day of said month, I shall (agreeable to an order of the court of Common Pleas of Clark county, in the prison bounds of which I now am) take the benefit of "An act for the relief persons imprisoned for debt."

Jacob Richardson.
May 19th, 1810.

INDIANA TERRITORY,
Dearborn county, § set.

W HEREAS Elizabeth Miller of said county and territory, has this day filed in my office, her petition to the Honorable, the Circuit court, holden in and for the said county, praying a divorce from her husband, John A. Miller, in the words and figures following, to wit:—"To the Honorable Judge of the Circuit court, holden in and for the county of Dearborn, in the Indiana territory, humbly complaining and sheweth unto you honor—That your petitioner, Elizabeth Miller, a citizen and resident of said county, was married in the county of and state of

on the day of in the year one thousand and to a certain John A. Miller, with whom she lived as his wife from the period aforesaid, until the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and five, or the year one thousand eight hundred and six—and your petitioner further states, that from the time of her marriage, until the year, either one thousand eight hundred and five, or sometime in the year one thousand eight hundred and six, the aforesaid John A. Miller, her husband, treated your petitioner with the utmost rigor, and cruelty, and that either in one or other of the years last aforesaid, the said John A. Miller, left your petitioner in the county aforesaid, without either food or cloathing, and has since that time failed to contribute in any way or manner towards your petitioner's support—your petitioner further states, that when the said John A. Miller left your petitioner, he did it without any cause arising on the part of your petitioner, and that all property of consequence the said John A. Miller took with him, and has ever since his departure as far as your petitioner believes and is informed (a non resident.)

"Your petitioner therefore prays a divorce from the bands of matrimony, with her said husband, John A. Miller, and your petitioner as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

ELIZABETH MILLER.
April 10th, 1810.

JAMES NOBLE, §
Atty. for complt. §

NOW therefore, notice is hereby given to the said John A. Miller, to appear at Laurenceburgh, on the third Monday in June next, and then and there, before our said Circuit court, shew cause, if any cause he can shew, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

SAM'L. C. VANCE, Clk.
C. Court D. C.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the road to Louisville, Kentucky, one black mare, four years old this spring, with a brand on her near shoulder, but not legible, a small star in her forehead, a small part of her right hind foot white.—Also a brown horse, five years old, a star in his forehead, —the owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

THOS. COULTER.