per. They will be seen in the following

PROSPECTUS.

THE Editor will endeavor that this paper ! shall appear in a dress worthy the liberal patronage which is already promised.

The design of it is to diffuse among the people correct information on all interesting subjects; to inculcate just principles in religion, morals and politics; and to cultivate a taste for sound literature.

Though we openly profess our attachment to a system of politics which we think the most conducive to the wellare of the community, and the best calculated to chsure permanency to our present form of government, yet we disapprove of that spirit of dogmatism which lays exclusive claim to infallibility; and willingly believe that honest and virtuous men are great body of the people of this country only want correct information, to enable them to judge of what is really best; and believing to be published in the London Gazette; and we do that nothing will so directly conduce to this de- direct the same to be published accordingly. sirable end, as candid and liberal discussion; this paper shall be equally free to all parties. All communications, therefore, shall be inserted with equal impartiality, and equal secrecy as it respects the name of the author; reserving, however, the right of subjoining a reply whenever we shall consider it necessary or proper. But it would be inconsistent with the rules which we have prescribed to ourselves, not to declare explicitly, that we never will give currency to any thing scurrilous, indecent, immoral, or profane, or which may centravene the essential principles of social order.

While we shall be duly studious of originality, we shall avail ourselves of the contents of the various news-papers, pamphlets, magagines, and reviews printed in our own country, or elsewhere; since it can be of little moment, as it respects the public, whether an interesting piece of information, or a well-written essay, which they have probably never seen, has appeared in any other paper or not.

In a word, as our great design is to disseminate those just principles, which are the best, and indeed the only support of good government, we shall keep a steady eye upon this our primary object, and shall neglect no means by which we may think it will be best pro-

Having thus given a general outline of our plan, we think it needless to make an elaborate display of professions: we rely for suppaper itself.

As it is necessary that the Editor should exercise his own judgment in determining on the propriety of inserting any original communications, it will relieve him from an unpleasant embarrassment in this part of his duty, to have them transmitted to him without the name of the authors.

WILLIAM COLEMAN, Editor. New-York, September, 1801.

CONDITIONS OF THE HERALD.

The Price will be Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, a year, payable in advance, or, if preferable, at the end of the first six months; but at the termination of the first year in advance for the next, and so on, paying always in advance for the ensuing year.— Printers who wish to exchange will be expected, as is usual, to pay the difference.

as well as for the convenience of the Editor, it is cerned suggested to them, that they form into associations, appointing some general agent, who will be answerable for the whole subscription. To such agent the Editor will allow for his trouble and responsibility every 7th paper.

It is expected that all postage on letters will be paid by the writer.

It has become necessary to inform City Subscribers, that no weekly papers will hereafter be delivered by carriers. Those who prefer taking the Herald, are, therefore, requested to send for it to the

Those gentlemen who wish to have files of the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had Herald preserved for them, are informed, that after trying to do so for several of our friends, we find it will be next to improbable that they can have an unbroken sile at the office. We suggest to them, therefore, to speak to some person, who, for the tavian Republic, have signed the present separate arreading of the papers, will be willing to call regu-

larly and preserve them.

*** An Index will be printed in the paper clos-

ing each year. *** Our subscribers living at Canada, and other gentlemen there who may wish to become so, are informed that, Mr. Nelson, printer, at Quebec, is appointed our agent there, and Mr. Lugden at Montreal has obligingly offered to receive any orders respecting the paper.—Mr. Elias Beers is our agent at New-Haven.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Received by the arrival of the ship Henry, captain Rogers, in 33 days from Liverpool-London dates

to the 30th May, inclusive.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, ATRIL 27. Downing-street, April 21.

dispatched by Anthony Merry, Esq. His Ma- | Ariwari, which empties itself into the Ocean a- | jesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the French | bove Cape North," &c.; the French word in Republic, arrived with the Ratification by the | the Moniteur being au dessus. In the English First Consul of the French Republic, of the Official Copy it is "below," &c. The French Definitive Treat:, signed the 27th of last being printed au dessous. From this we conmonth, which was exchanged with Mr. Merry | clude that the Moniteur of the 27th, from which against that of His Majesty on the 18th instant, I we translated our copy, has, by an error of the at Paris, by the Pienipotentiary of the French press, put au dessus for au dessous. Republic.

The great increase of subscribers since three months vernment, of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, I tive inhabitants of Maka, Gozo, and Comino." renders it proper that we should republish the signed the 27th of last month; which were ex- I in the French it is mercly "habitans;" so that principles on which we profess to conduct this pa- I changed with Mr. Merry against those of His I by the English "Natives" alone are admitted;

> BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION DECLARING THE CONCLUSION OF THE WAR.

GEORGE R. Whereas by an act passed in the thirty-fourth year of our reign, intitled "An act for the further encouragement of British Mariners, and for other purposet therein mentioned, various provisions are made which are directed to take effect from and after the expiration of six months from the conclusion of the then existing war, to be notified in manner therein mentioned; and it is thereby further enacted, that, . for the purposes of the said act, the conclusion of the said war shall be holden to be from the time that the same shall be notified by our Royal Proclamation, or Order in Council, to be published in the London gazette. And whereas, a Definitive Treaty of Peace has been duly ratified between Us, the French Republic, His Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian Reto be found in each party. Persuaded that the | public ; We have therefore thought fit, by and with the said act, hereby to notify and declare the conclugards the novelty of an English copy.

> Given at our Court at Windsor, the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, in the forty-second year of our reign. GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION FOR A PUBLIC

THANKSGIVING.

GEORGE R. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his great goodness, to put an end to the late bloody, extended, and expensive war, in which we were engaged; we, therefore, adoring the Divine Goodness, and duly considering that the great and public blessings of Peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgments, have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these his mercies, be observed throughout that part of our king-June next; and we do strictly charge and command, that the said Public Thanksgiving be reverently and decently observed by all our loving subjects in Scotland, on the first day of June next, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation, and upon pain of such punish-Our will and pleasure is therefore, and we charge that this our Proclamation be seen, as ye pass to the Market-Cross of Edinburgh, and all other places needful, and there, in our name and authority, make publicaed copies hereof to be sent to the Sheriffs of the several shires, stewarts of stewartries, and baliffs of regalities, and their clerks, whom we ordain do see port on what shall be the intrinsic merit of the k the same published: And we appoint them to send copies thereof to the several parish-churches within their bounds, that upon the Lord's Day immediately preceding the day above-mentioned, the same may be published andread from the pulpits inimediately after Divine Service.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, in the forty-second year of our reign. GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, April 28.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock. Cons. $76\frac{37}{48}$ —do. May, $77\frac{15}{28}$ — Omnium $3\frac{3}{4}$.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

The following separate Article to the Definitive Treaty has not yet been published:

It is agreed that the omission of some titles which may have taken place in the present Treaty, shall not To accommodate subscribers living at a distance, be prejudicial to the Powers or to the persons con-

It is further agreed that the English and French languages made use of in all the copies of the present Treaty shall not form an example, which may be alledged or quoted as precedent, or in any manner prejudice the contracting Powers whose languages have not been used; and that for the future what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of, Powers who in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like Treaties in any other language, shall be conformed with; the present Treaty having nevertheless the

been thereon abserved. In witness whereof, we the underwritten Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, of the French Republic, of His Catholic Majesty, and of the Baticle, and have caused our respective seals to be af-

Done at Amiens, the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two; the sixth

Germinal, year ten, of the French Republic. CORNWALLIS. (L. S.) JOSEPH BONAPARTE. . NICHOLAS DE AZARA.

R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK. before Parliament is printed both in French and

There are one or two variations, indeed, material to be corrected. They lie between the French copy in the Moniteur, and the French copy printed here by authority. In the Article VII. in the stipulations respecting the fron-

In paragraph three of article X. respecting Downing-street, April 26. | Malia, there is a very important variation be-Last night one of the King's Messengers, tween the French and English copy, as we find dispatched by Anthony Merry, Esq. His Ma- | them printed together. It is said-" The mujesty's Minister Flenipotentiary to the French | nicipal, revenue, civil, judicial, and other offices Republic, arrived with the Ratifications by His | under the government of the island, shall be fil-

Majesty on the 23d instant, at Paris, by the whereas in the French, any adventurers who Plenipotentiaries of His Cathoiic Majesty and may be "inhabitants," may hold places. The of the Batavian Republic.

French word "habitans" certainly does not imply so much as the English " Native Inhabi-

> We observe too, that in the article XV. respecting the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland there is a slight variation between the official English copy and the official French copy, and consequently our translation taken from the latter. After mentioning that the fisheries are placed on the footing they were before the war, it is stated in the English copy "the French fishermen, and the French inhabitants of St. Pierre and Miquelon, shall have the privilege of cutting such wood," &c. In the French, it is the French fishermen "of Newfoundland," and the inhabitants, Szc. les Leckeurs Francois de Terreneuve, et les habitans.

We have published above the separate arti-. the advice of our Privy Council, for the purposes of cle, which has not hitherto appeared. It resion of the said war, by this our Royal Proclamation, | variations above noticed are the more important, as between France and England the English and French are of equal authority. circumstance of the King of Great Britain being placed first in the English, and the First Consul in the French copies, is well understood.— They stand respectively so in the respective copies given to each power, so that in fact no recognised precedence is allowed to either.

> It is imagined that their Majestics will go in grand Procession to St. Paul's on the day of the general Thanksgiving for the return of Peace.

The nomination of an Ambassador to represent the Republic of France at our Court has at length taken place, and the choice of the First Consul has fallen on General Berthier.

By the Dutch Mail of yesterday, we learn, Te Deum was celebrated with great pomp on account of the Peace, in the Roman Catholic dom called Scotland, upon Tuesday the first day of | Chapel at the Hague. The French Ambassador, and all the French Officers at that place, l'attended in ceremony.

During the course of the ceremony in Notre Dame on Sunday se'nnight, Hehul, the leader of the band, presented the Chief Consul with ment as we may jutsly inflict on all such as contemn I the plan of the Festival, in which the Orchesor neglect the performance of so religious a duty. I tra was placed in front; the Consul observed, Let the music go into the tribunes; I will tion thereof, that none pretend ignorance; and our I that the music would be entirely lost; "That's will and pleasure is, that our Solicitor do cause print- lall one to me (said the Consul,) I'll have the soldiers in front of me."

> to be consecrated at Notre Dame on Sunday last, with great pomp and ceremony.

> Dupaty, the author of a piece Ecoughicout was supposed to reflect upon the upstarts who now govern in France, and even on the Chief this imputed offence. He was one morning loaded with chians and sent off to St. Domingo, not without the general indignation of the public at the treatment of a man of letters in contempt of the forms of law and the rules of

Lord Kenyon died worth 300,000l. all acquired by his own profession and an unrelaxing system of economy.

Bread.—Yesterday the Lord Mayor, after inspecting the Meal Weighers' Returns, ordered the price of Bread to be continued the same as last week, viz. 10d. the quartern loaf of wheaten, and 87d. the quartern loaf of house-

April 29

A letter from a gentleman at Cadiz to his 1 &c. for Bourdeaux. correspondent in London, dated Apr I 2, gives the following account of the agreeable turn which business has assumed there in consemittances from America:

"I have the satisfaction to inform you of the arrival of the money form Spanish America, so long expected. The Argonaut, Spanish man of war, is arfifty-eight days. She brings a most valuable cargo, consisting of

Doffars. 3,200,000 for the King.

4,119,259 for individuals.

Total 7,319,259 Besides 400 bales of Cochineal, and 400 seroons of In-

each, had sailed for Cadiz before the Argonaut left Vera Cruz; and two men of war, the St. Peter and The copy of the Definitive Treaty to be laid | St. Fulgeneir, with six millions each, were to sail soon after. We may therefore look for them every

"This has been a glorious day for Cadiz; for the news we had from England was of such a nature that we were much atraid of a renewal of hostilities. Our satisfaction is complete. The moment the ry thing had been settled at Amiens. This has cau- liberty. tiers of French and Portuguese Guiana, it is sed such a general joy and such a sudden change in stated in our translation, "The boundaries of the situation of Cadiz, that its inhabitants have alrea-This morning the Hon. Henry Pierrepont, French and Portuguese Guiana are fixed by the I dy the face of peace and plenty. Our paper money was losing this morning 23 per cent and is already

APRIL 30.

From the Gazette De France. Every body, perhaps, has not remarked with the same attention a passage in the first dispatches from General Leclerc, in which he observes, that the guns cannon, and powder, which were found at the Cape,

cumstance a serious reproach agsinst a government interest, and by a just sentiment of gratitude. But if we connect this fact with several other things; if Catholic Majesty, and by the Batavian Go- led at least in the proportion of one halfe by na- ferson's predecessor, the abovementioned passage in I greatest exertions will be employed.

were furnished by the United States of America.

General Leclerd's letter may not appear insignificant. Some months ago we published in this Paper an anecdote, which, thought it remained unknown for a long time, did not the less deserve serious attention. It related to an interview which took place at St. Domingo between Toussaint Louverture and the merchantmen will receive a seasonable supply Commercial Agent of the United States, at the mo- of hands. ment in which the result of the famous battle of Maringo had been made known. The plan of the American Government was then to act in concert with the British, to determine the Negro General to declare the independence of St. Domingo; and that was one of the principal instructions of the Commercial Agent. Conferences continued to take place upon this subject, when Toussaint, informed of what had taken place in Italy, changed his resolution ald at once, and cried out, in the accent of despair-Moi pas connoitre ca que devenir-mais Muringo la tuer moi.—(I know not what all this will produce; but this Maringo kills me), and upon this the negociation was put an end to, or at least suspended.

That Mr. Jesserson, become since President of the Federal Government, has not followed the political system of his predecessor—that he has adopted a mode of conduct less Machiavelian, appears incontestible. But the ideas, either more or less liberal, of a man who is placed for a time at the head of an elective government, ought not to be of any weight in the judgement which may be formed upon the order of things to which he belongs eventually; and vations are illustrated by allusions to the relative conwhen it is necessary to examine the general interests I dition of various nations, both ancient and modern. and situation of America, the private opinion of Mr

Jesserson becomes almost a matter of indifference. If we pay attention to the rapid increase of the population; the industry, trade, and wealth of the United States, we cannot avoid forseeing that that power is destined one day to rule over the new world and to place under its yoke all the West India Colonies. Is it not the interest of Europe to endeavour, while it is yet time, to remove that epoch to a greater ! distance; and does not policy require that there should be established as soon as possible upon the Continent of America, a barrier against the presumed ambition of a people to whom nature has promised the empire of half the world?

The idea of re-attaching Lousiaina to the domain of France, is, perhaps, of all political conceptions, the wisest and the most important. England herself could not avoid applauding the plan of establishing also the economy of a permanent navy, even on princapable of opposing an impenetrable barrier to the torrent which might one day, without that precaution, spread from the North to the South, cover Mexico, the West-Indies, Canada, and shut Europe out frem the passage of the Atlantic. Spain enfeebled, has too many distant possessions to defend and pre- | trating the invasions of our territory;—to this he serve, to keep the power of the United States confined within its present limits. Great Britain herself is not in a condition to form a military establishment upon terra firma, capable of insuring the pretensions and rights of Europe upon that part of the world.

It is true that the Government of the Union has promised to other nations to remain within its present have a battallion of troops in front and rear, limits. But do we not know, that in politics the exrangées en batuille." The other remonstrated, | ecution of these kinds of promises remains always subordinate to a multitude of events and circumstances which cannot be foreseen? And besides, though the Federal Government should renounce for a century all system of aggrandisement, is it nothing to oc-The Standards of the Consular Guard were | cupy a territory fertile and extensive enough for the | facts and much sound reasoning. We shall in our support of 100 millions of inhabitants? Is it nothing to rule over 500 leagues of maritime coast, to have 50 isles under the eye and hand, to reign on the Atlantic, and to see itself separated from the South upon the Parision stage about six weeks or two | Sea only by savage nations ready to receive the yoke months ago, called the Vulet Maitre, which from whatever power shall appear before them in arms? What means this project of civilizing the Indian tribes; and to whom would these people belong Consul himself, has been severely punished for but to the Government who takes upon itself to polish them, and which has no rival to fear, being itself | fession he made the other day for Duane; he now alone establised in the centre of the new world?

Let it not then be imagined that the plan of uniting Louisiana to the dominion of the French Republic is dictated by ambition, or that it is part of a pure and simple system of aggrandisement. The preservation of the European possessions in the West-Indies has rendered this plan necessary; and the interest of all the maritime powers of Europe is, to see the strongest amongst them form an establishment on the Continent of America, sufficiently important to serve as a counterpoise to the domination of the United States.

FALMOUTH, April 25.—Arrived last evening the American ship Eagle, Capt. John Wood, with 1640 barrels of flour, 24 days passage. Sailed this day the American brig Rising States, Capt. D. Brogden, with rice,

PARIS, April 24.

quence of the conclusion of peace and the re- putation of the Empire are arrived at Ratisbon [This remark, on which all the Aurora reasoning in ately terminated.

We learn from Cadiz, that the ship of the rived here to-day from Vera Cruz, after a passage of I line the Arganout, which carried to the Havannah the news of the signing of the Preliminaries, has just returned with seven millions of piastres, four for the merchants and three for the King.

There will be next Sunday in the Cathedra! of Paris, a solemn benediction of colours. This new ceremony, which is to unite our desenders "Three frigates, with three millions of dollars under the standard of the ancient religion of the French soldiers, cannot but excite admiration and tenderness.

CHERBOURG, April 15. Eight flags of truce have arrived here from Plymouth and Portsmouth, with 1300 French prisoners. A Spanish ship is expected to-Argonaut was seen off Cadiz, an express arrived I day with 1000 more. In a week all the French from Paris with the agreeable intelligence that eve- prisoners in England will be in France, and at

HAGUE, April 23.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. A courier has been dispaiched from hence to Paris, with the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace by our Government.

68 to 74 guns, with five frigates. are appoint- I have been altogether from personal and not party ed to take out to the Cape of Good Hope the I views. His private integrity was slandered, and it I new Governor-General, citizen Janssen, and I was natural if he knew of it, that he should feel a Perhaps it would be unjust to found upon this cir- I the Commissioner of the Government, citizen De Mist. We understand, that the Bato and supposed to be attached to France by principle, by Pluto will from thence proceed to the East Indies, for the protection of our trade in that | uscript copy of an intended publication should fall we apply it to a general system of politics adopted by a quarter of the world, particularly that to Chithe United States, under the Presidency of Mr. Jef. I na, for the entire restoration of which the charged no matter how unlikely, with corrupt views

ROTTERDAM, April 23.

Within these six or seven days no less than 400 prisoners have arrived in this city from England: so that our outward bound fleets and

NEW-YORK HERALD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5.

REVIEW.

The attention of the public is invited to an eloquent and ingenious paraphlet which has just reached this city, from the press of Mr. Bronson, Philadelphia, and is, perhaps, as yet but little known here, emitted " An Address to the Feople of the United States on the Policy of maintaining a Permanent Navy."-The author, in a comprehensive view, at once lucid and liberal, has unfolded the importance of foreign commerce to the industry, the power, the refinement in short, the perfection of the State. His obser-In particular, by just remarks upon the singular sitnation of China, and the false notions that have been entertained, or sported by the admirers of that nation, as presenting the model of a state of society exclusively agricultural. In connection with the first part of his argument, and as a consequence of it, he exhibits in a forcible manner, how necessary it is that the Americans should continue to be their own navigators. In the third and principal part, he dis-I plays, with the warmth of a patriot, by strong, and we venture to assert, unanswerable positions, the absurdity of leaving our commerce and navigation destitute of adequate protection. He demonstrates ciples of the most rigid calculation; he shews its high value in commercial wars, so often unavoidable, and not the less so to a nation like our own, with a wealthy and unprotected trade; its efficacy in frusadds the impossibility of converting it into an instrument for the subversion of liberty, and its incalculable importance for the preservation of the spirit of patriotism so essential to the security of freedom. In I this last view he illustrates his remarks by displaying the fatal consequences of losing the sense of national honor and the spirit of liberty, by instances drawn from the history of Greece, of Rome, and of the celebrated cantons of Switzerland. An appendix is annexed to the whole, comprising several important next, present the reader with some extracts from

It is for sale at the Book-store of Messes. | Swords, No. 99, Pearl-street.

The Citizen attempts to draw back from the conasserts that what he published was merely an opinion and not information received from Duane himself.-This is what we looked for; but as to the principle avowed by the Citizen, which is of the most importance, it is of little consequence whether Duane really was or was not acquainted with the precise facts of the suppression; we have seen it boasted of as a necessary art of an able editor to discolor or disguise the truth whenever he may think that to do so will be conducive to the interests of the party to whom he belongs: This is the principle advanced and which we ought never to forget. But 'what was the amount, he asks, of the very guarded remarks of Mr. Duane?' Did he, as Mr. Coleman states, dogmatically assert an untruth? What were his observations? "We are rather inclined to think that whoever were the agents employed to Eur up this work (the history) Ail the Members of the Extraordinary De- | the men whose deeds it unfolded were the employers." —the affair of the indemnities will be immedi- | the paragraph, is founded, is merely hypothetical.'-Thus far the Citizen. That there might be no room to charge us with misrepresentation we gave the paragraph from the Aurora entire, and we fancy the attempt now made to shew that the Aurora did not assert what it did assert will hardly answer.

> He proceeds, "But is there not reason to believe that Mr. Burr had consulted with Dayton on the subject of the suppression? Do not the facts contained in the Narrative, which bave not, nor cannot be controverted, in some degree warrant the conclusion? From this intimacy which subsists between Dayton and the Vice-President, the nature of the transaction, the views of the Vice-President, and the objects which he intended to accomplish by the suppression, we have good reason to believe that it was the joint production of the Federalists and Mr. Burr." When the Citizen wrate this paragraph he forgot to remember what he himself had published if not written in the Narrative itself. He has there found for Mr. Burr adequate motives for his conduct without leaving room for surmise as to others.

As to Mr. Dayton, it may be said-first, there is no cause to believe that he knew any thing of the book, it does not appour that he did; secondly, if The Bato, the Kortenar, and the Pluto, of he did, and wished to have it suppressed, it must repugnance to the circulation of the slander. To put a case by way of illustration; suppose, a maninto the hands of Governor Clinton in which he was and conduct in the disposal or our mostera linds;