

door or window, which reaches to the floor of the centre room. They danced in the dining room adjoining the conservatory. The Prince invited a numerous evening party at ten o'clock, in addition to the juvenile party, their parents and relatives.

Hamburgh, June 11.

Our Correspondent in London has communicated to us the following interesting and authentic intelligence:—"The Sovereigns united at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle had resolved seriously to call upon the Barbary States to renounce the system of piracy which they had hitherto followed, and to adopt the principles received in Europe. It was at the same time agreed that England and France, in the name of the Allied Powers, should take upon themselves the conclusion of the affair." We learn with pleasure that overtures on this subject have already been made, from which a favourable result is expected. We hope to be shortly enabled to give more extensive details on this subject.

Stockholm, June 4.

The negotiations carried on in London, under the direction of the great European Powers, for the liquidation of the public debt of Norway, according to the 5th Article of the Treaty of Kiel, are happily terminated, and the instrument drawn up to this end by the Plenipotentiaries of those powers, arrived here last Sunday, and was immediately laid before his Majesty for his approbation. It is said that it is conformable both to the interests of the High Contracting Powers, and to the promises made by the Mediating Powers, and that it has been already acceded to by his Majesty. According to this arrangement, Denmark will indeed receive a smaller sum than it had calculated upon obtaining; but, on the other hand, will have the advantage of a guaranteed payment by instalments, at shorter intervals; wherefore nobody doubts but that it will be immediately ratified by the Court of Copenhagen.

The country suffers severely by the continued drought, and the farmer looks with apprehension to the consequences which must ensue, unless we soon have a refreshing rain.

Extracts from London and Paris papers to the 18th June, received by the ship Niarod, Center, 49 days from Havre.

London, June 16.

Yesterday, the hon. C. Bagot, was introduced to the regent, upon his arrival from America.

The third reading of the foreign enlistment bill, is further postponed to Monday next.

The King of the Netherlands has interdicted all the Popish processions except two, the one to take place on the Sunday after Corpus Christi Day, and the other to be left to the choice of the Bishops. He has also interdicted all fantastical dresses, &c. on those occasions, as productive of scandal to religion, and disorder to the public peace.

A very highly respectable house in the Dutch trade stopped payment yesterday morning—From the high credit the house holds, and the surprise it has evidently caused, it is impossible to anticipate the result. The letters from Hamburgh also notice the failure of Messrs. Elliott and Co. whose accounts were said to be rather considerable.

Accounts were received yesterday, that the Carlisle weavers, on Thursday last, returned to their employment, after having diminished their demands 1. a cut. They have certainly conducted themselves with great moderation, considering their number, which amounted on some occasions to not less than two thousand.

London, June 17.

The Persian ambassador opened his residence in Charles-street on Tuesday evening, with a grand assembly. The interior was brilliantly illuminated, particularly in those parts where the whole length portraits of the royal family of Persia appeared. The sovereign in his robes of office, occupies the principal situation in a large drawing room, encircled by a canopy of rich cashmere shawls. In the banquetting room was a similar picture of the heir apparent. The apartments displayed all the costly luxury of eastern splendour. The kind of throne was enriched with the most precious gems in diamonds and pearls. The fair Circassian retired to rest at 10 o'clock, before the arrival of the company. The ambassador received the guests with the most polished demeanor, and accommodated them with sherbet and liquors peculiar to the Persian court.

From the London Observer.

#### DUELS IN GIBRALTAR.

It was lately mentioned that several duels had taken place between the officers of the 64th regiment and the officers of the United States Squadron which had touched at Gibraltar. The following details of these affairs are copied from the "Dublin Journal":

On Monday evening, the 22d of March, Mr. Taylor, the captain of an American merchant vessel, was returning to his lodgings from the theatre, at about half past 11 o'clock, and when within four doors of his house, he was stopped by a sentry for not having a light (it is the order of the governor that no person shall walk without carrying a light after 10 o'clock). Captain Taylor being detained above half an hour, became impatient, and ran towards the door of his lodgings, which was not more than ten yards distant. The door was fast, and the sentry seized him; he was brought to the main guard, when Capt. Johnston, of the 64th, after hearing the sentry's story, which was somewhat

embellished at the expense of the American, ordered Captain Taylor to be committed to the crib. After remaining some time, the American asked for pen, ink and paper, which were refused. Several respectable merchants interfered, and Capt. Taylor being at last released, demanded Capt. Johnston's address, which he declined giving, on the ground, that he did not consider the American of sufficient rank to entitle him to a meeting. Capt. Taylor waited two days endeavouring to obtain a meeting, when, being under a bond for 5000 dollars to fail by a specific day, he was obliged to leave Gibraltar. A few days afterwards, a frigate, a sloop, and a brig of war, belonging to the U. States, came down the Mediterranean. When the officers of the Squadron had heard of the manner in which Capt. Taylor had been treated, they drew lots which of them should fight Captain J. of the 64th, and it fell to the lot of Mr. Bourne, who had a meeting and was wounded, but not dangerously, in the groin. The matter, as far as Capt. Taylor was concerned, would have rested here; but a new cause of offence occurred, which led to other duels.

Mr. Humphrys, First Lieutenant of the American frigate, was going off from the Ragged Staff, about ten o'clock on the night of the 30th of March. He required the serjeant of the guard to lower the bridge, who said he would ask the officer's permission (Ensign Nutt). Mr. Humphrys, in the mean time, remained at the outside of the door, and overheard Mr. Nutt say, "send the Yankee in, and let us have a look at him." Of this Mr. Humphrys took no notice, as it was not addressed to him. When he entered the guard room, he found Mr. Nutt lying stretched on the couch, and he said to the American officer, "do you want to go down?" Mr. Humphrys replied, "when a gentleman speaks to me, I wish him to address me on his legs." Mr. Nutt hereupon immediately jumped up, and said, "by heavens, sir, you are drunk," which, of course, offended Mr. Humphrys, and he asked for his name, which Mr. Nutt refused to give. Mr. Humphrys then said, "that can be easily found; but as I am obliged to sail to-morrow morning for America, you shall hear from a friend of mine." The frigate United States accordingly sailed the following morning, and Mr. Montgomery, Surgeon of the Erie sloop of war, with the Lieutenant of that vessel, went to Mr. Nutt's quarters to demand an explanation, which he would not give. He was then challenged by the surgeon, but he refused to meet him. The Americans then went to the mess-room of the 64th, to post Ensign Nutt. They were received by a number of the officers, who laughed at them, which so irritated the Americans, that they offered to fight any officer of the 64th regiment. A dead silence ensued! The Americans, receiving no reply, called the whole regiment a set of poltroons, on which Captain Frith stepped forward for the honour of the regiment, and said, he would meet either of the Americans to-morrow morning, on the neutral ground, at five o'clock, which accordingly took place, and Captain Frith received Doctor Montgomery's ball in the hip. The Governor of the Fort now ordered that no officer should go outside the barrier gate, and Captain Ballard, of the Erie, ordered that no officer should leave the ship. But Mr. Stockton, first Lieutenant, who was Mr. Bourne's second, challenged Captain Johnston, of the 64th, for using some opprobrious language (after the duel) to Mr. Bourne. They met on the rock at St. Michael's cave, and after exchanging one shot without effect, they were interrupted by a party of soldiers sent to seize them. The Erie sailed over to Algeiras, where she remained for some days, and thus ended these disputes.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

The following article is extracted from the last Number of the Quarterly Review, just published in this city by Messrs. Kirk & Mercier. The Liverpool Courier in extracting the article, recommends it as a subject of transcendent importance, and admirably calculated to allay the extravagant fears which many well meaning, but inconsiderate, Englishmen entertain with respect to the probable maritime supremacy of the United States, and the consequent declension of the naval superiority which Great Britain at present enjoys:—

Comparison between the British and American Navies.

"The successful manner in which America fitted out a few ships of war during the late contest, may have induced some persons to give credit to her extravagant boasts, and to suppose that she will, at no remote period, become a great naval power, and perhaps, dispute with us our superiority on the ocean. This topic merits some attention. The formation of a navy must depend on the quantity of commercial shipping, in which sailors can be previously trained in the knowledge and practice of their profession. America at present has an abundant supply of sailors, but that abundance is unnatural, and principally owing to causes which have now ceased to exist, and they have become burdensome rather than beneficial to the community. The extensive war, which for more than twenty years raged in Europe, and in which all the naval powers were in turn involved, raised the mercantile navy of America to a height which it would never have otherwise attained, and which it will never reach again. At a very early period of that war, the colonies of the enemies of England could neither transmit their productions to the mother country, nor receive the necessary supplies but thro' neutrals; and America in that character enjoyed almost the whole carrying trade of continental Europe. The fisheries were in their hands; and in our islands

they were allowed to trade to a greater extent than perhaps was politic even at that period. All this gave a wonderful impulse to the American shipping and increased its tonnage from 700,000 tons, the amount in 1792, to 1,350,000, the amount when the war with England commenced.

"The alteration of circumstances has already diminished, and will yet more diminish the mercantile navy of America. The rate of pay in American ships in time of peace must be regulated, not by the wages of labour within the states, but by the wages which other nations pay to their sailors; if it were otherwise, the freight of goods by American ships would be much higher than by those of other countries. In a period of peace the Americans have no advantages in the carrying trade, since they can neither build, victual, nor navigate ships cheaper than the nations of Europe.

"Our northern philosophers have recently discovered, among other rapid advances which the United States have made, that their foreign commerce has increased, and that already their mercantile navy is within a few thousand tons of our own; and have grounded upon this notable discovery the 'prophecy,' 'that in two or three years they will overtake and outstrip us.'\* We have stated the tonnage of the merchant ships of America at 1,350,000 tons; but Mr. Pitkin, an acute statistical writer and a member of Congress, observes, that of this amount only 1,250,000 were actually navigated, which employed about 62,000 men. This was the highest point to which the mercantile navy ever rose. Since the return of Europe to a state of peace, it has rapidly declined. The foreign tonnage has been reduced half, and the domestic, which includes the fisheries, sensibly diminished.†

"Whilst the mercantile navy of America has been thus dwindling down to that natural state which its limited capital and small surplus of productions will support, that of Great Britain has increased with unexampled rapidity. In the year 1811, it amounted to 2,474,774 tons, and employed 162,547 men and boys to navigate it: within the seven years which have since elapsed, a great accession has taken place, and the tonnage now amounts to 2,783,940, navigated by 178,820 men. Whilst America in the most flourishing state of her commerce, could only draw supplies for a fighting navy from 62,000 men, we have 178,000 from which to obtain the requisite recruits, without taking into our calculation the numerous maritime inhabitants who are employed in the smaller craft, which are unregistered; in the fishing boats which surround every part of our coast; and in the boats, barges, and lighters, which conduct the commercial lading from the sea to the interior.

"As the deficiency of seamen, and of the power to obtain the service of such as they have, for the navy, is an obstacle to any formidable increase of the maritime power of America, financial reasons will also be found equally to obstruct a great or rapid progress. The annual average expense of maintaining the naval force of Great Britain, during a war, may be taken at 8 or 10,000,000 sterling. To create such a force, to accumulate stores of all kinds sufficient to keep it up to its high standard, to construct arsenals, docks, and machinery, and fortifications for its defence, must far exceed any sum which any government in the United States would venture to submit to the consideration of Congress. Our navy is already created, and national feelings, as well as the conviction of its boundless services to ourselves and the whole civilized world, during twenty years of tremendous and fearful conflict, will support the British nation in the necessary expense of maintaining its superiority; but the distance between creating and upholding such an implement of attack and defence is immense.

"But further, if the maritime population and the finances of America should improve so as to enable them to form a navy, local circumstances of a very important nature would prevent it. The shores of the United States are nearly equal to the whole extent of coast which Great Britain presents to the sea. On the most extended part of that line, viz. from the Capes of Virginia to the southernmost boundary, there is no port in which a ship of the line, or even one of the larger class of frigates, can be received; in fact the whole southern coast of America is definite of harbours, for the rivers on which Charleston and Savannah are built have bars which, except at spring tides, preclude the entrance of even the smallest frigates. The great rivers Chesapeake and Delaware, though capable of admitting large ships, afford no security against a superior naval force. New-York, Newport in Rhode-Island, and Boston, though tolerable harbours, may be easily blockaded, and the ships that rendezvous there be rendered useless, whilst a small naval force might scour every harbour and river to the southward of them. A country so extended as America would find difficulties in forming a naval force, which are not experienced in Great Britain. In a case of great emergency the whole of our naval population might be concentrated at any one point, so as in six or eight days, if it were necessary, to man a larger fleet than was ever yet equipped; but if America had an equal fleet in the only ports which will admit it, so long a period must elapse before her maritime population could be collected, even if the power of impressment were exercised, that the whole might be very leisurely destroyed before the hands could be brought together to man them."

\* Edinburgh Review, No. LIV. p. 137.

† It appears from the declaration of Mr.

King, member for Massachusetts, that in January 1817, more than half the shipping, which had prosecuted foreign commerce, was disarmed at the wharves, and literally compelled to seek employ in foreign countries. Their ship carpenters destitute of employ are obliged, for a living, to go into the British provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia there to cut timber, for the royal navy of England, and to build vessels to carry it to Great-Britain. This is more than sufficient to encourage us to hope that in the next edition of the journal just mentioned, for 'within a few thousand tons of our own,' we shall be directed to read—'within a few million.'

From the London Courier, June 11.

#### Letters from Gustavus the fourth, ex-king of Sweden.

We have had the honor of receiving the following communication from his majesty the late king of Sweden, and we submit it to the public, according to his request. It is written in English, and exactly in the form we now present it. The private, and family circumstances, to which it relates, we think it becoming in us to leave without comment. It is well known that the son of Gustavus IV. has refused to make a formal abdication of all his future claims to the hereditary throne of his family. From what specific motives he has acted, we know not: but we think an important light is thrown upon them, in the following document from the pen of the king. We refer, particularly, to the third condition imposed upon the deceased queen of Sweden, when confiding to her care the education of her children.

We shall only further observe, that his majesty has relinquished his former title of count Gottorp, and now styles himself, colonel Gustafsson, which signature is annexed to the following statement.

"Many journals having inserted articles concerning prince Gustavus, son of Gustavus Adolphus the fourth, (Gustafsson,) former king of Sweden, it is necessary to explain what has been said respecting this young prince, and the public ought no longer to be ignorant of all the unlawful and unjustifiable transactions of the last three years.

"It is time to make known that secret intrigues were employed to separate the prince from his father, to whom he owes not only the attachment and respect that nature inspire us with for our parents, who had made over to him a great part of the considerable property devolved on him from his mother of blessed memory, the defunct queen of Sweden, and the remainder of which he divided among his other children:

"Prince Gustavus's father, who, in the year 1812, was separated from the queen, his consort, gave her, as the mother of his children, the most unequivocal proof of his confidence, by trusting to her majesty, not only the education of the prince, but that of prince Gustavus also. However, under three conditions, viz:—1st, that their education should be conformable to the religion in which they were born; 2d, to the rank they hold in the world; and 3d, to the duties they may one day be called upon to fulfil.

"The queen afterwards received a new mark of confidence from her former consort, by his giving up to her the administration of the above mentioned inheritance, relinquished in favour of his children, which was paid by the Swedish government, and placed at the disposal of her majesty.

"But from that moment she ceased resolved to act absolutely contrary to the tenor of the conditions prescribed to her, exactly in the same manner as her son, who agreeable to such, was on his coming of age, (i. e.) at seventeen, to present himself to his father, and concert with him as to his future destiny, but absolutely refused so doing at the time, declaring himself incapable; and rejected the importunities of his father, his friend, and benefactor. Infligated by his royal mother, he persisted in disobeying the repeated orders of his father, alleging as a reason that he had promised his mother upon his honor, not to leave her until he had attained his 21st year. A singular example of a young prince, who, refusing his majority, acts with the disobedience that a son might the more readily do if he were of age. It would be revolting and contrary to nature, to charge this once so virtuous and so obedient a son entirely with such an offence: it would be even unjust to say, before it could be evidently proved, that the queen mother of this prince had acted only from herself; yet it must be known, that she bestowed her confidence, and still more, committed the charge and education of her son, with which she alone was entrusted, into the hands of a Calvinist, of a republican, and stranger to who moreover, possesses no acknowledged title that could distinguish or recommend him in any way for the situation of prince Gustavus's governor.

"Let nobody allege the name of the famous Laharpe on the side of that of the emperor Alexander, to prove a paradox; for Laharpe was but Alexander's teacher, and not his governor. Let no one abuse any more the name of the emperor Alexander, by representing it in the family dissensions, as it cannot appear consonant with the dignity that characterizes a great sovereign.

"It has been said in the Gazettes lately, that the emperor of Russia had appointed prince Gustavus governor of one of his provinces; at another time, that he was going to England, with the emperor's permission, to finish his studies, and to be allowed by him £2000 sterling for the expenses of his removal, which would indicate that the prince had not a sufficiency to provide for it himself.

"Let us, therefore, put a stop to so many weakly grounded novelties, and endeavour, at least, to develop the truth,

and not believe it possible that the emperor Alexander would carry diffimulation so far as not to give any advice at all to prince Gustavus's father of his good intentions towards his son, while he is in painful anxiety for the termination of the same son's disobedience."

The above article is sent to the editor of the Courier, with the request that he will insert it in his Journal.

(Signed) G. A. GUSTAFSSON.  
Basle, June 1, 1819.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, of August 10.

We have received from our correspondent, Halifax papers to the 30th ult. On the evening of the 21st, William Bowie, Esq. merchant, of Halifax, died of a wound received in a duel fought that morning with Richard John Uniacke, Esq. a barrister at law, and son of the attorney general of the province. On the following morning, a coroner's inquest was had on the body of the deceased, when the facts of the case were proved. The supreme court ordered the grand jury to be summoned on the following Monday, and a charge pointing to the case was delivered by the court. The remains of Mr. Bowie were interred on Friday, and a very great concourse of people followed him to the grave. The trial of the parties concerned in the duel being somewhat remarkable, we publish it at length, with the exception of some part of the evidence, as reported in the Halifax papers.

HALIFAX, June 30.

On Tuesday, bills of indictment were presented by the grand jury of the county to the superior court, against Richard John Uniacke, Esq. the younger, a barrister at law, and Edward M'Sweeney, Esq. a merchant, both of this town, charging them with the murder of Wm. Bowie, Esq. a merchant, also of this town; a bill was, at the same time, preferred against Stephen W. Deblois, Esq. charging him with a misdemeanor.

The court assembled on the following day;—the hon. Richard John Uniacke, his majesty's attorney general, soon after entered the court with his son, who was accompanied by Mr. M'Sweeney, and surrendered him up to the laws of his country—and the prisoners immediately took their stations at the bar.

The prisoners being arraigned, and pleading not guilty, the jurors were called, and twelve impanelled after several had been challenged who were on the trial which led to the melancholy event that had occurred.

Mr. J. I. Chipman and Mr. W. Hill then rose, and requested the permission of the Court to be allowed to act as counsel for the prisoners on their trial—which request the court acquiesced in.

S. G. W. Archibald, Esq. King's Counsel, then opened the case to the Jury, and in a clear, liberal, perspicuous and very able manner, detailed the circumstances which related to it—explained the laws which pressed upon it—and drew a distinction between the taking of a life, under the influence of malice and depravity of mind, and the taking of a life in a duel, where the conduct of the parties is proved to have been fair and honorable—in the latter instance, he asserted, a verdict of murder had never been found.

Dr. Mackesy, who was one of the parties, on the morning of the 21st of this month, to attend a gentleman at the North Farm, who had been severely wounded in a duel—the wound, discovered, and entered the right side above the hip, passed through the intestines, and had nearly reached the opposite surface. He was soon joined by Dr. Almon, and they relieved each other during the day in their attendance upon Mr. Bowie, who he understood had expired about ten minutes before 8 o'clock. He was confident that Mr. Bowie's death resulted from the wound.

Dr. Almon was summoned to attend the deceased. On his way to the North Farm, he met Mr. M'Sweeney, who carried him out in his gig, and detailed the particulars of the meeting which had taken place between Mr. Bowie and Mr. Uniacke. He saw Mr. M'Sweeney take leave of Mr. Bowie by shaking his hand—heard no expression of blame or satisfaction at his conduct fall from Mr. B. The deceased continued sensible until the agonies of death became excessive.

John Pietzer, a soldier in his majesty's 60th regt. deposed, that he was employed at the North Farm; between 4 and 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, he distinctly heard four reports of pistols, and soon after grains of some person in pain—that Dr. Deblois came, with a hurried pace, towards him, and desired his assistance—he followed him, saw a gentleman lying on the ground, apparently suffering severely from a wound, and assisted in conveying him to the house. He saw Mr. M'Sweeney set off in a gig, and return with Dr. Mackesy. Mr. Uniacke, greatly agitated, walked away towards town.

[A part of the testimony is here omitted.]

Mr. Archibald then rose, and stated to the court, that the evidence on the part of the crown had been gone through with.

The court then informed the prisoners they were at liberty to enter upon their defence, and to offer evidence in their behalf.

Mr. Uniacke then addressed the court and jury, and, in a style, at once honorable to his feelings and abilities, lamented, most sincerely, the sad occurrence which