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FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

Among the reports of the day, the most interesting are such as lead us to review the scenes through which the French Emperor passed to his present glory. The expedition to Egypt has not been more often traced to the ambition of the Emperor, than to the designs of his rivals, who intended to seize the government of France. Whatever may hereafter be discovered to disclose such designs, no doubt remains that the Emperor engaged warmly in the expedition against Egypt, and many things lead to the belief, that he has not abandoned this great object of his ambition. A country so celebrated in history, and possessing the greatest advantages for a commerce with the world, cannot be lost from the view of an enterprising Prince, who sees its advantages neglected, and who can secure his most extensive plans by possessing them. But should the ambition of France not embrace the object of conquering or gaining Egypt, yet the intercourse of Europe with India, and the extending settlements of Russia, as well as the continued discoveries of travellers, lead us to expect that the communications by land cannot much longer remain obstructed. We may then hope that an approximation will be obtained, at least by more direct routes, more secure roads and an uninterrupted intercourse of business, and pleasure. The former state of Europe too much resembled that of the Asiatic nations, and that state is kindly yielding to the influence of commerce. A few years have made great changes in Europe, both in regard to the liberty of travelling and the conveniences attending it. It remains for some modern Alexander to force a passage, or for some conquerer of the east to give the continued roads of ancient Rome, or for some military force to overawe the resistance of Asiatic despotism. What is hoped upon the best principles, is often expected from violent means. What sound policy will not accomplish, daring ambition will atchieve. Europe has not been without expectations that the Emperor of France will not overlook this great design, and after Russia has attempted in vain to secure to itself, against Persia, the narrow limits between the Black and Caspian seas, that a French Emperor will dare to extend his dominion to the Southern ocean. We find the distances once terrible to enterprise, daily becoming less forbidding to private as well as national courage. By the researches, and the discoveries already made, we know the countries and the inhabitants who have so long prevented the visits of Europeans to the richest part of the globe. Mr. Jackson, in 1797, passed from the Persian Gulph by Bagdat, Mosul and Diabekir to the Black sea, and from thence to Constantinople, in a route which had not been attempted for a century by an European traveller. He had guards in passing the deserts, but found as few inconveniences as could be apprehended in this novel situation. The distance from the Persian Gulph to the Black sea, does not exceed 10 degrees of lat. and lays between 30 and 40 deg. of N. lat. and his route was in less than 10 degrees of lon. He passed over the mountains of Armenia. In 1784, Mr. Foster, of whom major Rennel gives an account, passed from Bengal to the Caspian. From Calcutta to Moultan, according to Rennel is about 1500 miles, and to Cabul and to Candahar, about 1800. It is 900 miles from Moultan to Bombay. Cabul is in lat. 34 deg. 36 min. N. and in 63 deg. 38 min. E. lon. from London, and Candahar is 33 deg. N. lat. and 67 deg. 5 min. E. lon. From Candahar to the Caspian, according to Foster, is 772 miles, giving about 2500 miles to Calcutta. The difference between Candahar and the Caspian being about 15 deg. of lon. and 4 of lat. In the lat. of Candahar, and within 15 deg. of lon. lays Ispahan the capital of Persia, and Ispahan is within 7 deg. of Bagdat at the head of the Persian Gulph, not exceeding 1500 miles for the traveller. According to Page, and many other modern travellers, from Bagdat to Syria, about 19 deg. the travelling, free from the plundering parties of the desert, by sufficient guards, might be easily performed. The distances from Egypt to the Red Sea, are inconsiderable in themselves, and as they have been, so they may again become the path of a rich and extensive commerce. We have long been disused to contemplate long journies with horror, and the expeditions of Alexander and of Ceasar, though in opposite directions, would not, in our days, have the glory which they secured to those immortal conquerors.

There appears to be great rejoicings among the federalists, at the loss of one of the gun boats, on her passage to the Mediterranean. That the federalists should rejoice at any misfortunes which may attend the measures of government, is, to be sure, nothing strange—their enmity to the government which protects them is of that nature that their rejoicings are in proportion to the disasters and difficulties its operations may have to encounter. It was doubtless the secret wish of many a *pious* federalist that ALL the gun boats might sink before they reached their port of destination, and they would probably have had no objection to the sinking of all the rest of the squadron, because it would have frustrated the views of government—That, doubtless, would have been *great cause of joy* to these exclusive *patriots*. Their joy commenced in 1804, when gun boat No. 1 was driven ashore in a gale of wind, together with a number of other vessels in and near Charleston harbour. In the late gale another United States vessel was driven ashore at Charleston. This will also be a further subject of rejoicing, and we expect soon to see some elegant production from the pen of *Fessenden*, (the federal poetaster) on this funny subject.

Our federal fresh-water sailors attribute these disasters to the unfitness of these kinds of vessels for the service for which they were intended. This story will do very well to tell green hands, but it won't do among those who have seen *blue water*. Did any of these critics ever see the gun boats that were built during John Adams' administration? If they have, we would thank them to point out their superiority and the services they performed. We have seen several of them that were built at a great expence. They were curious things! But the discovery of their being unfit for service was not made till after they were launched, and the contractor's bills were paid. They would not do, and were laid up—not in a dry dock, it is true, but where the worms could have fair play upon them. In this situation they lay about two years, and officers were appointed and paid to see that they did not—*fly away!* for they had neither masts nor sails. These *queer* things were at last sold (by John Adams' orders) for less than a third of what they cost. They were purchased for the purpose of carrying fire wood to market—They were hardly fit for that—for they could carry but seven or eight cords. This was federal economy! It is exultingly said by the federalists that the cause of the loss of the gun boat on her passage to Gibraltar was owing to her not being capable of performing a sea voyage. The lieutenant who commanded her, on his return to New-York, in consequence of springing the mast (an accident to which the largest ships are liable in gales of wind and a heavy sea) pronounced her an excellent sea boat, and confirmed this declaration by willingly going out in her again. According to modern federal logic the same cause might be assigned for the loss of the frigate Insurgent and the brig Pickering. *What say you to this LUBBERS?*

Lansingburg Reg.

FROM THE LOUISIANA GAZETTE.

The importance of Louisiana, and the rank which nature destines it to hold, as a member of the United States, are now becoming generally known to the people of the union. Until lately, and whilst under the government of Spain, the province and its productions were disregarded except by some merchants and adventurers; it was unexplored by those capable of appreciating its value, and the voice of the few who proclaimed its advantages and resources, was either slighted or imputed to interested motives. The veil is now rent, curiosity, speculation, and the wish of providing for poor and numerous families have drawn amongst us, emigrants of all ranks from every part of the United States.—The immensity of the country, the richness of the soil, the value of the productions, the cheapness of land, the facility of intercourse between the most distant parts and the capital, the uncommon salubrity of the climate which was found equal to any part of the United States, have alike called forth their joy and astonishment, and their communications to their friends in the most distant recesses of the union, have at length dispelled the cloud of prejudice which prevented the people of the Atlantic and western states from examining and enjoying the benefits to be realised among us. Should the man of commerce entertain a doubt of the future grandeur of Louisiana, let him cast an eye on the map of America, and with the first glance he must discover, that from the sources of the Ohio to the east, to those of the Missouri on the west, comprehending a space of 40 degrees of longitude, and from the source of the Mississippi in the latitude of 47 to the gulph of Mexico, in the latitude of 29, every stream is tributary to, and pours with its waters, its productions into this first of rivers—let him then inform himself of the present prodigious population of these countries until lately uninhabited, let him enquire what they produced twenty years since, what they now produce, and from thence infer, not only what they are capable of becoming, but what they must be in an equal time in future, when enjoying the blessings of a free government.—Can any one reflect for an instant on this subject, and not be lost in wonder?

Should the farmer for a moment doubt of realising not only a recompence, but a fortune for himself and family by his industry, let him enquire of his friends who have visited Louisiana, what those who have already emigrated there have acquired by their labor. He will learn that all who are sober and industrious, though poor and unprotected on their arrival, are now rich and affluent, that the first rate lands on navigable streams may be had at the fourth of the price of what he can sell his poor worn out fields for in the place he inhabits, that the produce of these lands is three or four times greater, and more costly than what he raises, and that the conveyance of these rich productions to market is in an inverse ratio to their value—that while at home, the carriage of his crop to market consumes a great proportion of his time, and of the value of the crop itself; yet in Louisiana it is comparatively nothing on account of the superior value of the object, and superior facility of a water communication. The farmer then will learn with surprise that he has overlooked or has been ignorant of these advantages, he will learn with pleasure that many worthy characters among his countrymen have preceded him, and that on the Mississippi in particular, those who have attempted the cultivation of the sugar cane are making immense fortunes, with the same number of hands which in Maryland and Virginia scarce sufficed to pay their annual expences. But it is not to the rich alone (who on account of the expences of the first establishments can attempt the cultivation of the sugar cane) that Louisiana holds out a prospect of a better fortune—the poorer classes equally find their account in the cultivation of Indigo, Rice and Cotton, which within a very few years have increased the riches of the inhabitants of the Mississippi territory and Louisiana generally, in a proportion that would not be believed, except by those who had seen the change. Louisiana then, wants nothing but an additional population, to be the first country in the universe, and that population it is rapidly acquiring. It has the singular felicity of offering some advantages to each of the three great portions into which nature has divided our immense empire.—To the inhabitants of the eastern states, who are mostly commercial and seafaring people, it offers an immense commerce which it never can carry on itself, for want of shipping and seamen of its own, as for ages to come the natives of the country will of choice apply to agriculture, which so soon affords them an independence, rather than to the sea, which has nothing in their eyes to compensate its toils and dangers (a). The people of the eastern states will therefore of necessity be the carriers of our immense and wealthy productions to their own and foreign countries; they will supply us in return with the luxuries and conveniences of life, which we do not raise within ourselves, they will form the richest commercial establishments among us, and by having connections already formed in other countries, and large fortunes already employed, will be able almost exclusively to enjoy a commerce which in a few years will be equal to that of the remainder of the United States.

To the people of the middle & southern states whose lands require a new species of cultivation, which can no longer be managed in the former method, nor raise the crops they have been accustomed to, on account of the poorness of the soil, exhausted by the tobacco plant, it offers an outlet for the superabundance of their black population, and an extravagant price for what will shortly be to them, an incumbrance instead of an advantage. But it is to the western states that Louisiana offers the greatest and most immediate benefits. United now under one common government, our interest is the same, they have nothing now to fear from foreign outrage, the channel to the sea, and thence to the most distant parts of the world is assured to them, and their commodities will in future pass freely without being burdened by foreign duties, or their agents, embarrassed by foreign officers. In proportion as the population of this country encreases it will afford a great vent for the produce of the Ohio and its waters, which we shall prefer buying of them, when assured of a constant supply, rather than raise them ourselves, as we can more advantageously employ our time and hands in the cultivation of richer productions, (b) which in return we shall supply them with, at cheaper rates than they can be furnished by foreigners. Our merchants as they acquire larger capitals will be able to export to more advantage the surplus productions of their soil, and will afford them extensive credits, the circuitous trade which is now carried on with a few ports of the Atlantic states, will give place to one more direct and less expensive with N. Orleans, where in future their investments will be made for home consumption, and Louisiana, as it now is from interest, duty and choice, attached to the government of the U. States, will form a link to connect the Western with the Atlantic states, which otherwise could not hold together, and which by their separation would cause their mutual destruction. On this head it is needless to enlarge as the most experienced must see the truth of the position. Louisiana in the hands of a foreign power would controul the whole of our western settlements, but supported now by their population, and secure of their assistance, if ever it be wanted, it has nothing to fear from external enemies. The only thing it has to fear, is lest the general government, ill informed of its resources, importance and dispositions of its inhabitants, should refuse to impart to it those blessings to which it is entitled. It is as much the interest of the western states, as of the people of Louisiana, that every privilege enjoyed by any other part of the union should be extended to them, as on the treatment they will receive, will depend their future prosperity or ruin. If encouraged by the fostering hand of government, their riches, their energy & their productions, will be augmented a hundred fold, and in proportion to it will the importance of the western country be augmented, by the increase of its trade, consumption of its productions and facilities afforded to its inhabitants from the capital, acquired in N. Orleans—If on the contrary, oppressed or refused a just participation in the rights to which they are entitled, their importance, riches and industry will diminish, and the resources of the western states will diminish in proportion with them. Let the people of the western states examine their own situation and they must candidly acknowledge that they have grown and prospered, only, since they have formed connexions in Louisiana, and that their future grandeur must depend in a great measure, if not totally on that of the lower country. Their states are now indissolubly united, and every reasonable privilege which is refused to the people of Louisiana, or every injury done to them is a mortal wound to themselves: the effect of which it depends altogether on them to guard against, by giving their influence in the national councils to raise Louisiana (which may be called their own sea port) to that rank to which the God of nature, the ties of brotherhood, and the stipulations of treaty have given them so just a right.

(a) Of 40,000 tons of shipping which now frequent the port of New Orleans, and are necessary to convey the present productions of Louisiana, to foreign markets, about 27,000 tons belong to the eastern or New England states, from which a judgment may be formed, of the interest they ought to take, in the affairs and prosperity of Louisiana. The imports and exports of this country, united, amount to near 6 millions of dollars, and a very large proportion of this trade, has already fallen into the hands of N. England merchants.

(b) In proof of this, it will only be necessary to state the quantity and value of an acre of provisions raised in Louisiana, and compare the same value with that of an acre of cotton or sugar, the difference will be very considerable, and must convince the people of the upper country, whose climate is better suited to raising provisions than ours, that, when assured of a constant supply of Indian corn, and when they substitute the flint, for the gourd seed, which latter, is more subject to be destroyed by the weavel than the other, the inhabitants of this country will depend on them for a total supply of that article, as well as for all their salt provisions. The consumption of this latter would be augmented now, ten fold, if more care was taken to cure it, and in future will augment the same ratio with our population. Little is yet exported on account of its inferior quality, although we have a manifest advantage over all the other ports, as far as respects the supply of the island of Cuba. For flour we are totally dependent on the upper country, as we raise no wheat here, and to their own carelessness, or dishonesty of a few concerned in it, they ought to impute the little consumption of this necessary article. There is likewise a manifest repugnance shewn by the merchants, to ship it to foreign markets, where the quality is always found inferior to that of the Atlantic states, and almost invariably proves rotten at the end of two or three months. It requires only common honesty in the inspectors, and to pack the flour when cool, in tight and seasoned barrels, to avoid these merited reproaches.

An acre (or arpent) of corn in Louisiana, produces an average crop of 20 barrels to the ear, or about 22 bushels in grain, which at 75 cents per bushel amount to

	DOLLS.
	16 50
The same acre (or arpent) planted in cotton, with the same labor will produce 1000 lbs. of cotton seed, or 250 lbs. of clean cotton, valued at 20 cents per lb. the average price of the last seven years	50
An acre (or arpent) planted in cane, produces at the lowest calculation, even in indifferent crops 1000 lbs. of sugar, at 8 dollars per cwt.	80
One barrel of molasses,	7 50
	87 50

It is therefore evident that the lands of the Mississippi, which are all fit for sugar or cotton, will not be employed to raise corn, when the planters are assured of a supply from above—and the inhabitants of the Ohio, and its waters, will have on the *Mississippi* without looking to a foreign market, an outlet for almost the whole of their crops, and the consumption must annually increase. It is the same with other provisions—Our lands will be too valuable to devote much of them to pasturage, and the climate is too warm to permit us to salt our own meat intended to be kept through the summer. It may be objected that the culture of rice is more advantageous, and that, the planters might be tempted to feed their slaves principally on it.

An acre (or arpent) produces 20 barrels of rough rice, or 10 barrels weighing 1 cwt. and 3-4ths each of clean rice, which at 3 dollars per cwt. is	52 50

It will however, be evident that while the planter can procure this price for his rice, or any thing like it, he will ship it to a foreign market, and not feed his slaves on it, and besides rice is not supposed so healthy a food as corn, and will only be raised in small quantities, by the poorer planters. This branch can never therefore, interfere with the inhabitants of the Ohio, and in proportion as the lands are drained and made capable of producing the cane, the cultivation of rice will be abandoned for sugar.

FROM THE DEMOCRAT.

The following extract is taken from the elegant oration pronounced at Springfield (Ms.) July 4, 1806.

By WM. C. WHITE, *Esq.*

"The subject is indeed awfully sublime, and might well challenge a muse not inferior to that of *Milton*. Already has it given birth to the most successful efforts of juvenile genius. The audacious and profligate despotism which was exhibited by our oppressor, on the one hand, and the meek and gentle and supplicating disposition, which was returned by our insulted and persecuted countrymen, on the other; till the humility of patient suffering was succeeded by the proud resistance of aggrieved humanity, and the intended slave became the decreed conqueror: this is a theme on which the fancy delights to be awake, for it is a theme calculated to arrest the best and finest feelings of the human heart. America overpowering her foe; a national *stripling* encountering and prostrating a national *giant*; is like an Ulysses subduing a Polypheme, and reduces the extravagance of poetic fable to the soberness of rational probability. A lesson may likewise be taught from it, fraught with political wisdom. It teaches us that there is no system however sagaciously projected; however deeply laid in artifice and stratagem; that can stand against the powerful & irresistible opposition of *Nature*. It teaches us that the spirit which is excited by tyranny, never tires and never sleeps, but becomes stouter by resistance, and at last pours a terrible and desolating vengeance on the head of its oppressor!

"Yet this subject so sublime in itself, and so interesting to humanity; this subject so dear to the virtue, so glorious to the character, and so fascinating to the pride of Americans; this subject, which has so frequently called forth the most splendid exercitations of eloquence, which has drawn from sensibility the purest feelings and the most exalted sentiments. Yes, this subject, so fertile to the philosopher, and so luxuriant to the poet, has but few charms for the political or religious bigot. It has but few charms for those who have the hardened insensibility and the brutal indelicacy to call an audience, so respectable and so brilliant as the present one, by the foul and slanderous name of a "*Jacobinic rout*." It has but few charms for those who would on this day fortify the doors of our churches with double and triple bars and even the point of the bayonet, lest the heart elated patriot should be guilty of the unpardonable crime of approaching the altar of the living God, and pouring out before him the abundance of his gratitude.* And here I cannot forbear making the remark, that political and religious bigotry, and religious hypocrisy, are almost the only enemies which humanity has now to encounter on this side of the Atlantic. Could these formidable foes be annihilated, not many years perhaps, and America would exhibit to the world a spectacle of felicity and glory that might consecrate the splendid predictions of philosophy in reference to the possible perfection of our species. You will therefore pardon me, fellow citizens, if I consider political and religious bigotry and religious hypocrisy, as furnishing topics deeply interesting to the patriot, and that as such, they may with propriety be made the subject of that discussion for which we are this day assembled.

"The dreadful consequences which would result to this country, from th