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Vincennes, (I. T.) June 19.

The following is a letter from Capt. CLARK, to Governor HARRISON.

Fort Mandin, 1609 miles up the Missouri, lat. 47, 21, N. lon. 101, 25—April 2nd 1805.

DEAR SIR,

By the return of a party which we send from this place with dispatches, I do myself the pleasure of giving you a summary view of the Missouri, &c.

In ascending, as high as the Kanzas river, which is 334 miles up the Missouri on the S. W. side, we meet a strong current, which runs from five to seven miles an hour, the bottoms extensive, and covered with timber, the high country is interspersed with rich handsome prairies, well watered, and abounds in deer and bear; in ascending as high as the river Plate, we met a current less rapid, not exceeding 6 miles an hour; in this distance we pass several small rivers on each side, which water some fine diversified country principally prairie as between Vincennes and the Illinois, the bottoms continue wide, and covered with timber, this river is about 600 yards wide at the mouth, not navigable, it heads in the rocky mountains, with the North River, and Yellow Stone river, and passes through an open country; 15 leagues up this river the Ottoes and 30 Missouries live in one village, and can raise 200 men; 15 leagues higher up, the Paneas and Pawa republicans live in one village, and can raise 700 men; up the wolf fork of this river the Pania Lousis live in one village, and can raise 310 men; these Indians have partial ruptures frequently; river Plate is 630 miles up the Missouri on the south. Here we find the antelope or goat; the next river of size ascending, is the Stone river, commonly called by the Ingaseix, Little River Desieux, it takes its rise in Lake Despice, 15 miles from the river Demoir, and is 64 yards wide; here commences the Sioux country; the next river of note is the Big Sioux river, which heads with the St. Peters, and waters of lake Wionepie in some high wooded country; about 90 miles still higher up, the river Jacque falls in on the same side, and about 100 yards wide, this river heads with the waters of lake Winnepie, at no great distance east from this place; the head of the river Demon is in Pelican lake between the Sioux rivers and the St. Peters, the country on both sides of the Missouri from the river Plate to that place has very much the same appearance; extensive fertile plains containing but little timber, and that little principally confined to the river bottoms and streams; the country east of this place and off from the Missouri as low as Stone river contaims a number of small lakes, many of which is said to be so much impregnated with glauber salts as to produce all its effects, certain it is that the water in the small streams from the hills below on the south west side possess this quality. About the river Jacqua Bruff, the country contains great quantity of mineral, cobalt, cinnabar, allum, copperas, and several other things; the stone coal which is on the Missouri is very indifferent. Ascending 52 miles above the Jacqua the river Quicum falls in on the south west side of this river is 1026 miles up, 150 yards wide, not navigable, it heads in the black mountains which run nearly parallel to the Missouri from about the head of the Kanzas river, and ends S. W. of this place. Quicum waters a broken country 122 miles higher by water; White river falls in on the S. W. side, and is 300 yards wide, and navigable, as all the other streams are, which is not particularly mentioned, this river heads in some small lakes, short of the black mountains. The Mahan and Poneau nations rove on the heads of this river and the Quicum, and can raise 250 men, they were very numerous a few years ago, but the small pox and the Sioux, have reduced them to their present state—the Sioux possess the south west of the Missouri, above white river; 132 miles higher, and on the west side, Teton river falls into it, it is small and heads in the open plains; here we met a large band of Sioux, and the second which we had seen called Tetons, those are great rascals, and may be justly termed the pirates of the Missouri, they made two attempts to stop us, they are subdivided and stretching on the river to near this place, having reduced the Ruaras, and Mandans, and drove them from the country they now occupy, the Sioux bands rove in the country to the Mississippi. About 47 miles above the Teton river, the Chyanne river falls in from the south west, 400 yards wide, and navigable to the Black Mountains, in which it takes its rise in the third range. Several bands of Indians but little known, rove on the heads of this and the river Plate, and are stated to be as follows: Chyanne 300 men, Staetens 100 men, Canenaviech 400 men, Cayanwa and Wetahato 200 men, Cataha 70 men, Detame 30 men, Memesoon 50 men, Castahana 1,300 men; it is probable that some of those bands are the remains of the Padoucar nation; at 1,440 miles up the Missouri (and a short distance above two handsome rivers which take their rise in the Black Mountains) the Ricaras live in three villages, and are the remains of ten different tribes of Paneas, who have been reduced and drove from their country lower down, by the Sioux, their number is about 500 men; they raise corn, beans, &c. and appear friendly and well disposed, they were at war with the nations of this neighborhood, we have brought about a peace; between the Recars and this place two rivers fall in on the south west, and one on the north east, not very long, and take their rise in the open country; this country abounds in a great variety of wild animals, but a few of which the Indians take, many of those animals are uncommon in the United States, such as white, red and grey bears long eared mule or black tail deer, (black at the end of the tail only) large hare antelope or goat, the red fox, the ground prairie dogs, (burrow in the ground) the braroca, which has a head like a dog, and the size of a small dog, the white brant, magpye, calumet eagle, &c. and many others are said to inhabit the rocky mountains.

I have collected the following account of the rivers and country in advance of this, to wit: at two days march in advance of this, the Little Missouri falls in on the south side, and heads at the north west extremity of the Black Mountains, six days further a large river joins the Missouri, affording as much water as the main river, this river is rapid, without a fall, and navigable to the Rocky Mountains, its branches head with the waters of river Plate; the country in advance is said to be broken.

The trade of the nations at this place is from the N. W. and Hudson's Bay establishments, on the Affinneboin river, distant about 150 miles; those traders are nearly at open war with each other, and better calculated to destroy than promote the happiness of those nations to whom they have latterly extended their trade, and intend to form an establishment near this place in the course of this year.

Your most obedient servt.

WM. CLARK.

Point Petre, Guadaloupe June 20.

MR. JEREMIAH POWELL.

Dear Sir,

Having wrote to you once at sea since my unfortunate capture on the 9th May last, by the Grand Decide, cruiser, I informed you of every particular relating to that unfortunate business. I wrote you in my former letter how it was owing to the Daphne's leaking, that the whole of the coffee was immediately after my capture taken out of the schooner on board the privateer, myself and crew taken under her convoy; the schooner Mary, Capt. Bunker; Unity, capt. Harding, and Sally, capt. Gilpin, all captured on the same morning of the 9th. The privateer then made sale for and arrived at this port on the 9th ins. On our passage we suffered all human nature was able to sustain. Immediately on our arrival we were put into the common prison, among mad-men witches, murderers, and people of every description: we are deprived of all communication with the Americans in this port, and God only knows what will be the result of the unfortunate business. The report is going about, although I have no confidence in it, that all will be hung. God forbid it should be the case; but we are kept in the greatest suspence on this occasion. I do not wish you to report the case too bad, on account of my friends in New-York; but I assure you that it is the case. Captain Wells, of the ship Dolphin, of Philadelphia, got admission into the prison to take two sailors out to man the ship, which he brought here: he positively told us we were then under trial, but he did not apprehend that any injury could be done to our persons, as we were not armed. We are almost starved with hunger: and the Americans are not allowed to send any thing in to our assistance, and heaven only knows what will be the end of the affair. The Daphne has not arrived; the other three that were taken have.

I shall enter my protest if I ever get my liberty, and forward you copies by the first conveyance. The prison we are confined in, is too bad for any christian to be in; we are by far worse used than the English sailors, and I see no prospect at present to alter for the better. My mind at present is in such agitation that I scarcely know what I write: I shall write to you by the next and every opportunity; it is by chance that I have this opportunity, as we are not allowed to send any letters out of the prison.

I am sir, your ob't servant.

DAVID G. GILLERS.

Rapine, Conrad, & Co.

On New Jersey Avenue Capitol Hill,

HAVE just received and offer for sale, at a low price, a quantity of PERUVIAN BARK by the pound and smaller quantity.

They have also, lately received an addition to their former assortment of books and stationary.

July 10—

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, May 25.

An officer of one of the ships lately captured by the Bold gun brig gives a most formidable account of the number of the enemy's flotilla in the ports of Boulogne, Vimereux, Estaples, Calais, Ostend, and Dunkirk. He swells the total to 5000; is confident that the attempt at invasion will be made this summer; that the French fleet will come out and fight ours, and that whilst they are fighting us with their ships of the line, their large frigates will release the flotilla from the different ports, and convoy them to our shores. The number of men encamped on the Boulogne cost is 50,000.

MAY 26.

The foreign intelligence of the week is of trivial importance. Bonaparte is in Italy, alarmed little by the menaces of Russia; indeed, his fears from that quarter are about the same tone with our hopes, which have sunk a full octave within a few weeks. He knows there is little fear from paper proceedings, and this is the only artillery which the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is likely to employ.

There is, however, a complete breach between Sweden and Prussia; the former power is supposed to be spirited up by Russia, and the latter is well known to have failed in a recent negociation with that Court. Austria is very jealous of the proceedings in Italy, and has augmented her cordon of troops to 80,000.

MAY 27.

The tone of defiance (says the Courier) which Sweden has lately held to Prussia has appeared to most persons extraordinary. Those who admired the spirit of his Swedish Majesty were compelled to doubt his prudence; and every person was prepared to expect that the wily councils of the Court of Berlin would find in his Majesty's avowal of his sentiments a pretext for commencing hostilities, and sending an army into Pomerania, which Prussia has so long looked upon with an eye of desire. But there is a report in circulation which would explain why Prussia has yet abstained from making any hostile demonstrations against Pomerania. It is said that his Swedish Majesty, hopeless of being able to preserve much longer that province from the hands of Prussia, backed and supported by France, has surrendered it to a Power perfectly able to protect it, to Russia. Whether it has been surrendered for a valuable pecuniary consideration, which we hardly think, or whether his Swedish Majesty has exchanged it for Russian territories contiguous to the North-Eastern part of his Swedish Dominions, we know not. The placing of Pomerania in the hands of Russia, would of course be highly disagreeable to Prussia. But any speculations upon the probable consequences of such a measure would be premature, before we have ascertained whether the rumor be well founded or not. It is certainly not confirmed by the following articles brought by the Hamburg mail which arrived yesterday:—

STOCKHOLM, MAY 13,

It is reported that the Prussian Minister has left this Court, and that a note has been published by the Cabinet of Berlin, declaring all communication between it and that of Stockholm at an end for the present. It is thought that the King of Sweden, having returned the order of the Prussian Eagle, has given rise to this coolness between the two Courts.

The Leipsig Gazette of the 4th May, contains the following article:

"His Majesty the King of Prussia persists, for an essential, in the declaration which he has made relative to Swedish Pomerania, without at all disputing the rights of the King of Sweden to the sovereignty. The arguments which he has used, the motives which he declared, are laid down in so friendly a manner, that they cannot fail to make an impression upon the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. In the said answer his Prussian Majesty gives an assurance that he never had an idea of attacking the rights of sovereignty of the King of Sweden; but it declares at the same time, that from the local position and the relations of Swedish Pomerania, and according to the principles adopted by the Court of Stockholm, maintained by General Armfeldt, at Berlin, in October, 1804; there neither ought, nor can arise, from this little country, any provocation whatever, and it is to that which the note of the Cabinet of Berlin of the 24th January last, refers. The Court of Prussia has given at the same time a formal assurance, that in the present state of things it has no hostile views upon Swedish Pomerania. M. de Brinkman, Swedish Charge des Affaires, has received no other answer to his note of the 29th of February, except a verbal declaration, importing, that seeing the close union which exists between Russia and Sweden, they should adhere to the correspondence which had been carried on with the former of these Cabinets."

LONDON, MAY 27.

The complete cessation of diplomatic intercourse between the Courts of Berlin and Stockholm which has taken place, may be considered more as a misunderstanding between individuals than nations. It can have little effect upon the general interest of Europe. To the report that Russia has purchased the sovereignty of Swedish Pomerania, we cannot annex any credit.

MAY 27.

The Hamburgh mail of the 21st arrived yesterday. It is confidently reported, that the mission of M. Novosilzof to Bonaparte has for its object the restoration of general tranquility, and that the conditions with which he is charged, are to be proposed on the joint part of Russia and Great Britain. Should the emperor Napoleon be in Italy on the arrival of the Russian minister at Paris, it is asserted that he will proceed to Italy.

To the report that Russia has purchased the sovereignty of Swedish Pomerania, we cannot annex any credit. We cannot discover any plausible motive for such a transaction.

MAY 28.

It is with extreme regret we have to inform our readers of the capture of the greater part of the outward bound convoy for Newfoundland. The particulars of this event are given in the following letters which were received in town yesterday:

"CORK, May 21

"I am concerned to inform you, that the Newfoundland fleet, which sailed hence 9th inst. with convoy, being met by a French frigate, were all either burnt or captured; two of them were taken by the Topaze and Rosatia off the north-west coast of Ireland. A Spanish corvette, of 20 guns, has been taken by the Topaze. She had captured the Young William, of London, capt. Young, from Cork to Waterford, with spirits and porter."

FRENCH LAWS IN HOLLAND.

According to private letters from Rotterdam of the 25th inst. measures of encreased severity were about to be adopted, under the auspices of M. Schimmelpenninck, for cutting off all commercial intercourse between Holland and this country. A proclamation upon this subject was expected to be issued by the new government on the 29th.

MAY 28.

In a subsequent column we have given an abstract of the report of the select committee of the House of Commons, to which was referred the consideration of certain parts of the tenth report of the commissioners for naval enquiry. It was presented yesterday evening by Mr. Leycester, the chairman of the committee, and ordered to be printed. On the motion for the latter proceeding, Mr. Whitbread gave notice of his intention to bring forward, on Thursday se'nnight, a motion for the impeachment of lord Melville, and also certain resolutions relative to the conduct of the chancellor of the exchequer, in the case of that nobleman.

MAY 29.

A letter received yesterday from Cork, states, that that city had been thrown into some alarm, in consequence of an express having arrived there with orders for every armed vessel to put to sea with the greatest expedition, and sail to the westward;—from which it was inferred that the enemy had been seen in considerable force in that quarter.

MAY 30.

Dispatches were received last night at the Admiralty from Admiral Lord Gardner, dated the 22d inst. stating that on the 11th His Majesty's frigate La Loire, in lat. 43, 44, long. 20, 48, W. fell in with five sail of the line and three frigates, (supposed from the West Indies) standing to the Eastward. She proceeded to communicate the intelligence to the squadron off Ferrol, and Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder, immediately went in pursuit, but not getting sight of them, he thinks that they have effected their return to a port in France.

DUTCH COMMERCE.

The new Code of Commerce consists of nineteen articles.

1st. The repeal and abolition of all laws and resolutions existing before the decree against trading with Great Britain.

2d. A prohibition of all direct commerce from any of the Dutch ports with Great Britain.

3d. Every vessel that shall arrive in any of our ports with false or forged papers, direct from Great Britain, or from any port or haven thereunto belonging, shall, together with every article of her cargo, be confiscated.

4th. On information that any vessel, having been under the necessity of putting into any of the British ports, shall have taken any additional articles on board besides her original cargo, she shall be confiscated; and the Captain be liable to pay a fine of 1000 guilders, if he be found to have concealed the fact.

5th. A regulation respecting vessels from Great Britain (whose original destination may be represented to have been for a neutral port) putting into any of the Dutch ports; which shall, if the ship's passport does not clearly prove every part of her cargo to have been destined for such neutral port, be declared to be enemy's property, and confiscated accordingly, so long as free navigation and free commerce be not declared in England.

6th. A fine of 1000 guilders, to be paid by every captain or master of the vessel who shall be found to have any papers, or packets of papers, to be delivered to any of the military officers on or before their arrival in a Dutch port.

7th. All documents, or ship's papers of whatever description, shall, with the utmost care, be delivered, and also a written declaration by both the captain and master; declaring upon oath whence they came, whither destined, and that they have delivered all papers they had in possession, and that they have not brought over with them, or delivered before this their declaration, any letters or papers whatever. Further, all vessels shall be obliged to take a birth nearest the shore, where they are to remain under guard until they have received leave to weigh anchor.

8th. A prohibition of all importation of British manufacture, from any place and in any manner soever, under penalty of the articles being confiscated, and a fine of 1000 guilders. All indirect importation shall be punished corporally, and, if the case requires it, capitally.

9th. The term British manufacture comprises also coal and train oil.

10th. Goods manufactured in other countries will be admitted, provided they are accompanied with original certificates from the Secretary of Finance.

11. No article is to be imported that shall not have been notified at the different offices of the Secretary of Finance during the voyage.

12. All direct communication and commerce between this Republic and Great Britain, shall henceforth be prohibited.

13. Prohibits the exportation of ammunition without previous permission. Tar, salted meat, and cheese, are prohibited from being coveyed to any port on this side of the Wezer; and even then without special leave, and for a given quantity only.

14. A fine of treble the value shall be imposed upon all such articles exported without leave, as shall require such previous special permission; as likewise for rye, oats, beans, pease, split barley, grits, pork, and butter.

15. Specifies the form in which the certificates are to be drawn.

16. No vessel shall sail unless she be provided with a special permit of the commissary, &c. besides the other necessary papers.

17. The captain, passengers, and crew, are prohibited from taking letters, packets, or any thing whatever, intended for any port or haven in Great Britain, under the penalty of a fine of 1000 guilders, and one year's confinement; and for which purpose the captain is required to make his declaration before he sets sail.

18th. Prohibits the landing or unlading on any strands or bye-places.

The 19th forbids the casting anchor at any magazine or warehouse, during the passage, within certain limits.

The intelligence which on Tuesday was communicated from Holland, respecting the intended prohibition of all commercial intercourse between that country and England, has very naturally produced a considerable sensation among that part of the commercial world interested in the Dutch trade. That intelligence has been corroborated by several private letters received in this city, which state in addition, "that if any letters shall be received, and be opened and acted upon in any manner whatever by any merchant, trader, person or persons of any description in Holland, from any of the subjects to the