

Dec. 31. Letters from France as late as the 9th of November, concur in stating unequivocally the intention of the French to colonize, Louisiana, and announce active preparations for that purpose. A gentleman in Paris writes, "the settlement of Louisiana by the French is not only interesting to the United States in a political view, but equally so in a commercial point. It is now understood, that the cultivation of tobacco in that colony is to be a primary object with the consular government, to which great encouragement is to be given. Experiments have also been made as to the congeniality of the soil of St. Domingo. Thus it will be seen that France contemplates supplying herself with this plant. In this scheme she has already commenced by the infliction of heavy discriminating duties."

OBSERVATIONS ON FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It is curious enough, to observe the reasons given by writers in the American papers, in support of the obtaining possession of the Floridas and New Orleans "we ought to be satisfied with nothing less" say they "than the extension of our Southern boundary to the Gulf of Mexico, so as to include both the Floridas, the adjacent Islands, and all the Islands lying on the East side of the Mississippi, to its mouth, with the free navigation of that river through its several passes to the sea: such are the limits which appear to us to be assigned to the United States, by nature and by reason;" and it is worthy of notice, that the same men who support this measure, are men who have been the loudest in the outcry against this same system of *natural boundaries* of the French in Europe.

The same "reason" would put the United States in possession of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick and the best part of Lower-Canada; it would bring them to another *natural boundary*, the St. Lawrence; and I have not the smallest doubt; but that the *virtuous republicans* of another quarter of the union, would be as

ready to plunder these Provinces of the British Empire as the Kentuckians are to plunder New Orleans."

But this is not all: the writings of these gentlemen furnish us with an abundance of curious matter: they now begin to court and talk of the Friendship of the British Government. The writer of this article knows just as little of the sentiments, of the British Government with respect to the United States, as those Gentlemen; but he would think it very extraordinary, if that Government should take a part in any of their quarrels. The ambition of France must always be alarming to Great-Britain; but it would appear, there is an ambition more dangerous to the British Interests in America, more dangerous to the interests of all the King's subjects in this portion of the Globe, than that of France,

It may perhaps appear strange, that so much attention is given to Newspaper Paragraphs; but it ought to be remembered, that where the Mob is every thing, the Newspapers often express the will of the Sovereign as perfectly, as a Minister expresses the will of the Sovereign where there is a Government.

"*Extract of a letter from a very intelligent Gentleman, dated New-Orleans, 3d Dec. 1802; published in the "New-York Herald," of the 1st January, 1803.*

"The Kentucky-men have often wished for an opportunity of *sacking* New-Orleans, and the day may not be very far distant. I wish that myself and family were transplanted from this place to some peaceful retreat within your jurisdiction."

Those who have read the Official letters of General Washington, written during the American war, and who have observed with what difficulty an American Army fighting in a cause which had excited the greatest possible unanimity and interest throughout the whole of the Country was kept together, must be convinced, that it is out of the power of the present leaders in that Country to raise or maintain an army: it then follows, as a consequence, that whatever conquests they undertake must be by a determined and lawless rabble for the plunder that can be made.