

Il paroît ici une somme de 1127 piaftres de profit fur la culture de douze arpents de chanvre.

*The News.* The Cape of Good Hope has been preserved in poffeffion of his Majesty, by a concurrence of circumstances, equally fortunate and unexpected. In the late accounts from London, it was pofitively faid that the Cape had been delivered up to the Dutch, before the arrival of the packet, which had been difpatched with orders to retain it.

Accounts have however been received at Baltimore, by a vefſel direct from the Cape, and by another arrived from the Eaſt Indies at New York, which touched at St. Helen's the 25 January, where ſhe received the intelligence by a packet arrived there in eight days from the Cape, that the place was *not* delivered up. Though General Dundas offered to put the Dutch Governor in poffeffion on the 20th December, the latter deſerred it to the 1ſt January: on the 31ſt of the ſame month, the King's troops amounting to 1600 men had embarked, leaving only a guard to take care of the works, till the arrival of the Dutch troops which were landing to the number of 2500 men in the neighbourhood: in the night, a packet arrived from England, with orders to General Dundas to retain poffeffion of the place. The General relanded his troops, early in the morning, marched them up to the works with fixed bayonets, and prevented the Dutch from entering the place. Certain ſtipulations were after entered into between the Dutch Governor and General Dundas: ſo that the Britiſh flag remained flying on the forts at the departure of the veſſel arrived at Baltimore. Such is a brief narrative of the event, as related in the American papers. The Baltimore Federal Gazette, in which the account was firſt

published, promiſed to publiſh the ſtipulations between General Dundas and the Dutch Governor in the next number of that paper. We may therefore, upon a view of all the circumſtances, pronounce this intelligence, in ſubſtance, authentic.

Thus, at a time when the Government of France ſets the treaty of peace and the whole public law of Europe at defiance; at a time when the reſtleſs ſpirit of that Government threatens to drive us into a new war, as ſoon as it ſhould have repeated the advantage of the treaty of peace, we find three of our moſt important of our conqueſts, (*the Cape, Malta, and a hold in Egypt*) conſidering the views of France againſt our Indian dominions, preſerved by the vigilance of his Majesty's Government and ſpirited conduct of his troops, as pledges for the good faith of France. With theſe places in our poſſeſſion, ſhould we ultimately be forced to meet the enemy in the field, or on the ocean, we ſhould ſoon fight to conquer, not regain what we had loſt by treachery: for it is more than probable, that one campaign would reſtore all that we have yielded up, and we would enter into the war with freſh vigour, while the enemy would have to renew it with little proſpect of advantage.

The retaining poſſeſſion of theſe places, far from tending to approximate the renewal of war ſets it ſtill farther at a diſtance: for notwithstanding the haughty conduct of the French Government on the continent, and its rant in the *Moniteur*, an unſucceſſful war with England would effect its total overthrow. It will now threaten, it will negotiate, it will intrigue and calumniate; it will hold the people of France and Europe in ſuſpenſe; but it will avoid a war, without it can ſee a probability of beginning it with ſome important blow.