

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1803.

PARIS, May 21.

THE senate after hearing the message signed Ch. M. Talleyrand, charged its vice-president and secretaries, and the senators Joseph Buonaparte, Laplace, Lelpinasse, Jacqueminot, and Roederer, to be the bearers to the first consul of its thanks for the communication made to the senate by his orders.

In its deliberation the senate says, "that it cannot but applaud the moderation and firmness which characterize the negotiations opened with the British government; that it feels impatient to give to France the signal of acknowledgement, if peace accords with the wishes of the first consul; and of devotedness, if the national dignity calls for war." The first consul received at St. Cloud, on Sunday the 15th of May, the deputation of the senate.

A similar communication was made on the same day to the legislative body and the tribunate. These two authorities have likewise each separately sent a deputation to the first consul.

Mr. Talbot, secretary of the British legation, leaves Paris this day. M. Portalis the younger, returns from England.

Lauriston, aid-de-camp to the first consul, has been at Brest since the 11th May.

Yesterday (20th May) the legislative body and the senate have had an extraordinary sitting. Orators of the government transmitted to these two authorities all the papers relative to the negotiation with England. The negotiations are at an end, said they; if we are attacked we are ready to fight: and we will combat to maintain the faith of treaties and the honour of the French. The result of this strength shall be such as we have a right to expect from the justice of our cause and the courage of our warriors.

The presidents of the legislative body and of the tribunate have answered to the communication of the government by speeches in which they have paid to the chief consul the tribute due to his moderation, his firmness, and his respect for the majesty of the French people which he represents.

The legislature has formed itself into a secret committee, and has appointed a select number of its members to report the project of a message to government; and then adjourned to this day. The tribunate has appointed a committee of seven of its members to make a report for Monday next, on the official papers of the negotiation.

The senate is also assembled under the presidency of consul Cambaceres.

The official papers, which have been laid before the first authorities of the republic, make a volume of 278 pages in 4to, of which we shall to-morrow give as copious extracts as the limits of this journal will admit of. In the mean-time we present to our readers the truly curious ultimatum of the British minister, such as it was transmitted on the 10th May by the English ambassador.

LONDON.

The new elector duke of Wirtemberg lately issued the following edict, respecting theatrical representations:—"His most serene highness having, with great displeasure, perceived that many persons dare his displeasure, during the public performances at the theatre, it is his highness's will, that in future any offender of this description shall be taken out of the playhouse by the military, and delivered into the hands of justice for punishment. His most serene highness further expects, that during his presence at the theatre, no one shall hiss or applaud, unless his highness himself, by his example, shall give the signal for doing so."

His Imperial majesty, Alexander I. has taken at his own expense one of the two vessels, which the Russian American company purchased at London, and which are intended to make the tour of the world, under the command of capt. Krusenstern; his majesty has accordingly caused her to be properly equipped.—The two vessels are furnished with every object proper for the voyage, and nothing will be neglected to contribute to the success of this first enterprise. Already various learned men and artists have engaged themselves for the voyage, among others the American Churchman, who is in possession of some capital astronomical instruments. [Paris paper.]

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at New-Orleans, dated 13th ult. received by the ship Mary, captain Sinclair.

The noted Bowles was brought prisoner to this city, three days ago, escorted by ten Indians. It is understood that some time since the governor promised an Indian, then at this place, a reward of 5000 dollars to apprehend Bowles, and in case of his being put to death, to bring in his head. The wily Indian, acquainted with Bowles and his haunts, accosted him, and requested to be supplied with some milk, which was in a small adjacent house. As soon

as Bowles entered the house, eight other Indians started from their lurking places, surrounded the spot, made him prisoner, and embarked him immediately on board a canoe, and brought him to Pensacola, from whence they conveyed him to this place. It is reported that he will be sent, in the course of a few days to the Havana, which probably will terminate the career of this ill-fated man."

French Debt.

We are credibly informed that the payment of the interest as well as of the principal of the French debt for supplies, &c. is secured by the treaty for the cession of Louisiana.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

General Bowles.

We have received, per the Julia, arrived at the Lazaretto, from New-Orleans, the "Moniteur, de la Louisiana," to the 12th June, from which we have translated the following article:

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated 11th June, 1803.

"Two days ago captain Collins arrived here with general Bowles, who has been delivered up to the Spaniards, by the Indians in the American interest, at the instigation of our agent there, col. Hawkins. He is in the fort St. Charles, ironed, and will (so says report) be sent to Havana in a day or two. He threatens vengeance against the Americans, if he ever gets his liberty again."

The flourishing state of the finances of the state of South-Carolina, aided by the circulating medium of the several banks established at Charleston, has enabled that state to destroy the whole of their state currency. Upwards of 40,000l. (the whole, we believe, of what remained) was burnt a few days ago.] July 15.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 13, half past 11 o'clock.

"Arrived this morning, schooner Julia-Anne, in 8 days from Watlin's island.—News of war had not reached the Bahamas.

"Also, schooner Fanny, Avery, from St. Thomas, in 12 days. Captain Avery, informs us, that the English had blockaded Guadaloupe, which was hourly expected to fall into their hands: and that war was proclaimed against Spain—this news was received there by a packet from Cadiz."

NORFOLK, July 4.

Captain Cornick, arrived here on Thursday from Tobago, informs, that on the 13th June, general Caesar Berthier arrived there from France, was proclaimed governor, &c. of that island; and that on the 14th the news of a declaration of war was received there by an American schooner from Barbadoes; the captain of which reported that he saw an English frigate going into that port with two French prizes in tow.

July 16.

TOBAGO.

Captain Flynn, who arrived here yesterday 12 days from Antigua, informs, that on the morning of his departure from that place, news of the capture of the island of TOBAGO was received; the information relied on, and deemed authentic.

By three French gentlemen who arrived in town from Martinique, and who have brought dispatches for M. Pichon, the French minister, we are favoured with the following particulars:

That a short time previous to their sailing from Martinique, (which was on the 4th inst.) a French transport ship of 14 guns arrived there after a very short passage, and brought accounts that the French troops in Holland, under the command of general Massena, had been ordered by the French government to take possession of the city of Hamburg, which was effected, the shipping and other British property was seized and confiscated. It was also understood that an army had been ordered to march into Portugal.

There had been several captures of English vessels made by the French, which have been sent into Martinique and Guadaloupe, particularly a government schooner of 16 guns, captured of Martinique by the Courier corvette, of 18 guns, and sent into St. Pierre's. Martinique is blockaded by two ships of the line, two frigates, and a sloop of war. Admiral Joyeuse, governor of Martinique, had issued 22 letters of marque previous to their leaving the island. They mention the capture of St. Lucia, and state that the English lost 150 killed and wounded, and the French 125; the garrison of St. Lucia consisted of 400, and the English forces employed of 4000 men; immediately after the capture, the squadron divided into separate divisions, and left the island.

The following proclamation has been received through the same source.

In the name of the French Republic.

PROCLAMATION.

Augustus Ernouf, general of division, inspector general of the French infantry, captain-general of Guadaloupe and its dependencies,

To the inhabitants of Guadaloupe, and to the army.

Citizens,

The English government will have war!

In vain the father of Frenchmen, the immortal BUONAPARTE, has exhausted before it every proceeding, every means which could insure to France the enjoyment of that tranquillity, of which she has hardly tasted the first fruits. Every sacrifice has been made to obtain that end; but that implacable enemy of Frenchmen, has not been satisfied with the incalculable advantages which it has obtained by a peace, which it alone ought not to have enjoyed. It is not against France alone that it directs its attacks, but against the whole world—Its ambition embraces all, from the Indian shore to the mouths of the Oroneque, from the Nile to the Tagus, it pretends to exercise its tyranny: In the extravagance of its ideas, it believes that on it the empire of the seas is devolved. Among the powers which have supported the destructive war which has rent the continent, which of them has been enriched by the spoils of the other? Is it not England?

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe, who have already so victoriously fought her soldiers—You brave warriors who have seen the phalanxes fly before you in the fields of Hondscote, on the coasts of Flanders and Holland; prepare yourselves to encounter that enemy, who, forgetful of honour and the rights of nations, cowardly takes your defenceless shipping sailing under the faith of treaties. You are now at war with the subjects of that perfidious government! Remember Quiberon, the Camp of St. John, and the horrible attempt of the 3d of Nivose.

Soon will the hero of France re-establish the liberty of the seas, soon will he prescribe just limits to the inordinate ambition of that government, alike the perturbator of his country and of the world.

The colony of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, is placed in a state of siege.

Done at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, the 5th of Messidor, 11th year of the French republic.

(Signed)

ERNOUF.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

Mr. Monroe, it is presumable, has now gone to the Spanish court to complete the object of his mission by negotiation for the possession of the Floridas. There is little doubt but he will be as successful at Madrid, as Mr. Livingston has been at the court of Paris.

[N. Y. Morn. Chron.]

From the Alexandria Advertiser, of yesterday, printed by Samuel Snowden.

CAPTURE OF ST. LUCIA.

Arrived this morning the Snow Rachel, captain Stevens, 15 days from Barbadoes. Capt. Stevens politely favoured the editor with the *Bridge-town Official Gazette* of the 26th of June, from which the following extracts are made.

BRIDGE-TOWN, June 26.

At eight o'clock this morning arrived the schooner Supply, exprefs from St. Lucia, with dispatches from lieutenant-general Griffinfield, announcing the important conquest of that island, which is communicated from the lieutenant-general in a letter to his excellency the right hon. lord Seaforth, from which the following is an extract:

"St. Lucia, June 22, 1803.

"I am sure it will give your lordship pleasure to hear that St. Lucia est a nous, and taken in the most handsome manner within twelve hours after the landing.—We last night drove in the enemy's out posts and took the town of Castries. I then offered the commandant a capitulation, which he refused as a soldier and a man of honour. This morning at four, the assault began, and before five we were in possession of Morne Fortune. Our loss in officers wounded, particularly of rank, has been great, but I hope many, if not all, will be restored to a service to which they have added lustre."

Without entering into a circumstantial detail of the debarkation of the armament, and its advance to the position of Morne Chabot; suffice it to say, that the greater part of the troops being landed at about four o'clock in the afternoon, at Choque Bay, immediately proceeded to occupy the forts contiguous to Morne Fortune, and about five o'clock, having driven in the advanced posts, got possession of the town of Castries.

In this attack the lieutenant general himself led the column, and drove the French before him from Morne Chabot to Castries, down a road that lay open to all the guns of the fort.