

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 26, 1801.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 20.

The captain Pacha is returned to Constantinople, from before Alexandria, with the greatest part of his fleet, having left a small part of it to assist the English in maintaining the blockade.

November 28.

On the 11th, arrived here an American frigate, bringing on board the Algerine ambassador, with rich presents from the dey to the grand signior. This is the first vessel of the United States, which has yet appeared at Constantinople. The captain seems to have taken no other protection than that of the Algerine minister: but that officer has visited and even dined with lord Elgin; he is also said to be recommended to the charge d'affairs of Denmark. The presents which the dey of Algiers has sent to the Sultan, and which are for the arrears of the tribute which the regency of Algiers pays to the Imperial treasury, are extremely valuable, and consist of one hundred Moorish slaves, 50 males, and 50 females, many horses richly caparisoned with trappings adorned with gold and precious stones; a solitaire of great value, a lion a tyger, a leopard, two ostriches, and a number of parrots, and other rare birds; the whole present is valued at five millions of piasters.

The grand vizier will begin his operations against the French in Egypt as soon as he hears that the English troops shall have arrived on the coast of that country.

The captain Pacha has left behind him a Turkish squadron before Alexandria, consisting of three ships of the line and four frigates, under the command of the captain Bey, or the vice grand admiral. He has himself returned hither, after having in vain endeavored to renew the negotiations with the French.

* A large diamond in a single piece.

STRASBURG, January 13.

The intelligence of the signing the preliminaries of peace by the emperor, which is said to have taken place on the 26th ult. is confirmed. It is upon this established in this treaty that they will negotiate at Luneville: and we have not the least doubt but that in a very short time a definitive peace will be concluded between Joseph Buonaparte and count Czartel.

What tends greatly to confirm this hope, is the order given by the emperor to suspend the works which have been commenced in the environs of Vienna, for the defence of that place. The levy en masse in Lower Austria, enjoined by an order of the Imperial government, has been countermanded. The archives, public chests, jewels, &c. which had been transported to Prague, have been reloaded in the capital. The army of insurrection in Hungary, one division of which is arrived in the neighbourhood of Vienna, had returned to Edenburg and to Presburg, and it is said they will be disbanded. The public works continue to rise.

We are assured that many of the officers of the late-major of Moreau, Grenier, &c. have obtained permission of the cabinet of Vienna to repair to that city, and that many of them had already arrived.

PARIS, January 5.

Several vessels have arrived from Egypt. They effected their passage from Alexandria to Toulon in eighteen days, having sailed from Alexandria on the 17th December, and arrived at Toulon on the 25th. The general in chief Menou, to the first consul of the French republic.

Head quarters at Cairo, Oct. 20.

Citizen Consul,

Since the last letters which I had the honour to write to you, nothing new has taken place in Egypt. Different squadrons of the regiment of dromedaries have traversed the desert, and made excursions on the frontiers of Syria; they have taken several convoys, and among others one of three hundred camels.

Each squadron of dromedaries has with it 2 three-hundreders drawn by dromedaries.

The labours of the engineers and artillery are continuing with activity. The whole coast is completely cleared from Oram Faregga to the tower of Marabout, and the west of Alexandria. The fort of El Howali, upon the canal of Alexandria, is finished. It will contain the magazines, and serve as a point of support for all the movements which the army may be obliged to make to oppose a debarkation.

I am causing a canal to be opened from Rosetta to the lake Burilas. The whole canal of Alexandria is now navigable. The ancient canal of Eyrout, which joins that of Alexandria, is re-established. By this means we can now sail at any time from Cairo to Alexandria, without passing the bar of Rosetta.

I am very well satisfied with the inhabitants. The soldiers feel daily more and more the advantages which we procure for them.

I request you to grant some rewards to Moallen Jacob, colonel of the Captivity legion, and to the Greek, Nicola Papas Oglou, colonel of the Greek legion. They display the greatest zeal, and the greatest energy.

The administration of the finance is in the best order. Citizen Esteve is particularly entitled to my warmest commendation.

Citizen Tallien has left this place; I have reason to complain of him; he has behaved extremely ill. He has attempted every thing to discourage the army, and to cement cabals.

The adjutant-generals Devaux and Gilley Vieux are returning to France. You know their long services. It is impossible that any person could display greater courage, or have performed greater services.

(Signed) AB. J. MENOUE.

January 16.

A letter from the president of the royal society, London, to the institute of France, announces as a very important discovery, a sovereign remedy for the ascending gout. It consists, say they, in a certain quantity of ginger boiled in milk, which will compel the gout to descend in one quarter of an hour.

BOSTON, March 11.

From the Springfield (Massachusetts) Federal Spy.

PHENOMENON.

This day, February 27th, 1801, the snow being wasted, the air clear and serene, the weather pleasant and warm like spring; as a flock of ducks were winging their way northward, and as if to astonish the pious dames of this place (South-Hadley) and its vicinity with the appearance of some of the latter day wonders—A report was heard about mid-day in the air, which occasioned those near at hand to look about, and discovered two ducks falling to the ground, and soon a third;—the two first lifeless, the third nearly dead—when peeping into the open expanse above, as far as eye could ken, discover a very large flock of ducks much scattered and agitated, as if a gun had been discharged at the flock. The above is the fact; but where shall the scrupulous look for the cause; (as those who took up the fallen ducks did not presume to fatten themselves thereon fearing death should be in the pot)—Shall we say; those ducks were negatively electrified? Therefore, capable of receiving an electric shock from some positive electrified body—say, a small cloud, although none was seen, and therefore, killed by an electric shock: or, is it a proportion of a fortunate succedaneum, for the expected loss of the valuable fisheries in this place? The children of Israel, when nearly famishing, were bountifully supplied with the feathered choir; and who can say, if the inhabitants should be deprived of their heretofore staple support, but that ducks will supply the place of shad—The presumption is strong, having already begun to precipitate themselves among the fishermen dead as a bat.

Excerpt of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Calcutta, to the editors,

Dated October 25, 1800.

Colonel Welleby, the brother of the marquis Welleby, governor-general, has been successful in overthrowing an enemy, growing very formidable in the interior. He was of the family of Tippoo Saib, a desperate and sagacious man. Colonel W. has acquired, and deservedly too, great credit for his important conquest.

"The most profound darkness envelopes all the views of the government in India. Territorial acquisitions seems to be its aim. Its efforts have hitherto been crowned with success. However, the commerce of the country has suffered severely for want of protection, and the cruisers of the Mauritius, range with impunity the bay of Bengal. I enclose you a paper containing an account of the capture of the Kent, Indiaman, by captain Surcouf, of the French privateer Confiance. Would to God one or two American frigates were in the Indian ocean. The company's ships of war Nonestuch and Cornwallis are snug in the Hoogly, while the French plunder the vessels of all countries off Sauger Island.

"I wish you to mention in your paper, that Dr. Oliver Barron, who was educated at Harvard university, studied with Dr. Warren, and has received his regular medical degrees, has established, upon the most liberal terms, a Medical Asylum for seamen and sea officers in this port. He supplies them with board, lodging, clean cloaths, every day medicine and attendance. His asylum is pleasantly situated, very capacious, and patronized by the principal gentlemen at this presidency. His rate of charges is so low, compared with that of other physicians at this place, as, considering him a native American, must give him a preference, in his line, over any other professional man, in the minds of American citizens."

NORWICH, March 11.

The following melancholy occurrence, we are informed, took place at Stratford, in this state, a few days ago. A young man having been gunning, returned with a number of ducks. While his parents were viewing them, from some unforeseen accident, his gun, which had not been discharged, went off; the whole contents penetrated his mother's breast, and she expired instantaneously!

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

James Blake, Esq; consul of the United States for Santo Domingo, arrived here yesterday in the brig Boston, from Cape-Francois.

Mr. Blake has furnished us with the *Bulletin Officiel de Saint Domingo*, of the 29th Pluviose, (18th February of the Christian calendar) from which we translate Toussaint's account of his having possessed himself of the Spanish part of the island. We are also informed by Mr. B. that a convention from the different departments was shortly to meet at Port-au-Prince, in order to form a code of laws for the government of the colony. These laws are to be submitted, first, for the approbation of the black general himself, and afterwards sent home for the concurrence of the French government.

[Philadelphia Gazette.]

COLONIES OF FRANCE.

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

St. Domingo, 13th Pluviose, 9th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

Toussaint Louverture, general in chief of the army of St. Domingo, to his fellow-citizens of the French part of St. Domingo.

Citizens,

I announce to you with great satisfaction that I have taken possession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, in the name of the French republic.

A column, commanded by the general of brigade Moyse, marched to the north against St. Yago; a second column, commanded by the chief of brigade Paul Louverture, to the south-west against Santo Domingo. Each of them were attacked by the Spaniards, who seemed determined to oppose our taking possession. The columns notwithstanding pursued their rout. The measures of wisdom, of prudence, and of humanity, which I had taken, prevented the effusion of blood; and with very little loss I gained possession of the whole island. Persuasions alone, after the first attack, was the only means I made use of. My enterprise was crowned with the most brilliant success.

The general of brigade Moyse, conducted himself with that courage, that moderation and that bravery, which always characterize a French general. He executed with precision all my orders. He has rendered me a clear and precise account of all his operations, and the conduct of the officers and soldiers under his command has given me infinite pleasure. Discipline and subordination have been observed with a scrupulous attention, and persons and property rigidly respected.

The adjutant-general Hebecourt, whom I sent to the Spanish governor, Joacim Garcia, with my instructions to negotiate the taking possession of the island, has fulfilled his mission with honour, wisdom and prudence.

[Here follows a particular detail of the marches of the troops.]

In consequence of this detail which it gives me pleasure to make public, because it is true, I declare that the officers and soldiers composing the army of St. Domingo have deserved well of their country.

Salut et fraternelle amitie.

Le general en chef,

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

March 16.

IMPORTANT.

By the ship Magnet, which arrived at New-York on Friday last, in 38 days from Cadiz, a merchant of this city has received letters from the most respectable source, containing the following information, for the communication of which we acknowledge ourselves indebted to his politeness.

"Cadiz, January 29, 1801.

"By my respects of the 16th, you will be acquainted with the deplorable state to which this city and the bordering towns have been reduced by the epidemical distemper which prevailed this last summer. Thank God, the malady has totally disappeared. Never was this city, notwithstanding all its losses and disappointments this war, reduced to its present miserable condition.

"The blockade continues with usual vigilance, and not even a remote prospect of permanent peace on the continent; on the contrary, the contending powers would seem to be inspired anew with the spirit of hostility and destruction.