

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 18, 1802.

BOSTON, February 4.
IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in the Havana, to his friend in this town, dated January 14, 1802.

No vessels have been admitted to an entry here since the 24th ult. The number is about 50; but last evening it was agreed, that they should all be admitted to an entry—and I should think from this, that there will not be any difficulty in vessels being admitted entry, for some time, provided they have the Spanish consul's certificate on their invoices, which is indispensably necessary.

We hear that Edward Preble, Esquire, of Portland, goes on to Washington, to take command of the United States frigate Adams.

February 5.

We were last night favoured by captain McLellan, of Portland, with Irish papers to December 21, received by an arrival there. The following are the most material of their contents.

PARIS, November 30.

The French tribunate ratified the American treaty, eighty-four votes to three.

Fleets of merchantmen have sailed from Holland for the Mediterranean, and from Bourdeaux for the West-Indies and the Mauritius.

Three ships of the line were to sail from Holland about the last of November, with troops, for St. Domingo; from thence to proceed to take possession of the Dutch islands which are to be restored. The British have agreed to furnish transports to convey a certain number of French troops to the West-Indies.

The Stadtholder is in Germany seeking some suitable establishment for himself and family.

About the 9th of December, a severe storm was experienced in the British channel.

NEW-YORK, February 8.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Benjamin Franklin, captain Senkey, in 40 days from Bourdeaux. The captain informs us that at the time of his sailing various rumours were in circulation respecting the definitive treaty between France and Great-Britain, some of them representing it as being signed, and others contradicting the report as groundless. Similar vague rumours afloat respecting the departure of the squadron for St. Domingo.

February 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated February 4.

Ambrose Spencer, Esq; is appointed to the office of attorney-general, vacated by Mr. Hoffman.

General Armstrong has resigned his seat in the senate of the United States; his resignation was this day received.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Newport, (R. I.) to his correspondent in this city.

By a letter just received from Havana, dated January 15th, all our vessels were on that day permitted to enter their cargoes at the custom-house.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The editors of the New-York Gazette were yesterday favoured by Mr. Dupont, who came passenger in the ship Benjamin Franklin, with Paris papers to the 9th and Bourdeaux to the 14th of December. They afford but few articles of an interesting nature.

On the 8th of December, the minister of exterior relations at Paris, presented to the first consul, Mr. Livingston, the envoy extraordinary of the United States of America to the French republic—also Mr. Smith, late American minister at the court of Lisbon.

The papers mention, that general Massena was nominated ambassador to Constantinople, and that he would immediately depart for his place of destination.

An article from Brest mentions, that the squadron for St. Domingo, had made an attempt to sail the 30th Nov. but were detained by contrary winds.

The papers make no mention of the congress at Amiens, or of the signing of the definitive treaty.

PARIS, December 8.

Legislative Body, December 6.

The order of the day was the discussion of the contemplated law relative to the convention concluded between the French republic and the United States. The tribunes, Adet, Legonidec and Felix Beaujour, developed the motives which induced the tribune to adopt it. The orator of the government, not requesting permission to speak, the discussion was terminated, and the project was decreed.

At Riga (Russia) on the 4th November, they experienced a most violent storm. Twenty-eight vessels perished; amongst which was an English vessel with 11 seamen, all of whom, with the cargo, went to the bottom.

An article under the Constantinople head of the 26th of October, mentions, that since the restitution of Egypt, the price of rice and coffee fell considerably. The administration of Egypt is henceforth no more to be confided to beys, but to pachas, whose authority would be much limited. The pacha of Cairo was already appointed. Osman Effendi and Cheirif Effendi were charged with the new organization of the country. Lord Elgin, the English ambassador, was shortly to depart for Egypt in a frigate.—Some attributed his voyage to political interests, and some merely to a voyage of curiosity. This article also mentions, that according to the latest news from Egypt, general Menou had not yet embarked with the 4500 troops that were to accompany him. Disease had retarded the embarkation.

February 10.

Captain Wilson, who arrived here yesterday in 39 days from Lisbon, informs, that just before he sailed, 1st January, a British packet arrived there with the news of the signing of the definitive treaty between G. Britain and France.

Extract of a letter dated Paris, 3d and 5th of December, and Havre 10th.

General Leclerc commands in chief the expedition to St. Domingo—he takes with him his family. Gen. Rochambeau, with other generals of division, are under his command. Benezech is appointed maritime prefect; De Rome, sub-prefect, who was formerly commissary of the navy at Martinique. Desperoux is chief of justice. The civil administration will be organized when tranquillity is restored to the island, and so much the worse will it be for those, who may be found in opposition to the arrangements of the French government, who has the best dispositions for the establishment of the island.

It appears that the Spanish government is fitting out a squadron, destined to take possession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo.

Dewitt Clinton, Esq; is generally believed in Albany, will succeed gen. Armstrong, as senator from this state in the senate of the United States.

February 11.

A letter received in town yesterday, by the brig Washington, in 15 days from Havana, mentions, that a few days previous to the sailing of the said brig, five Spanish ships of war had arrived there from Spain; and it was rumoured that all American vessels then in port would be shortly ordered away, and no more permitted to enter.

A letter from Bourdeaux, dated 15th November, received by the Ceres, says, "Toussaint Louverture is appointed counsellor of state."

M. Otto has been appointed by the French premier consul, minister plenipotentiary to the British court. Some conceive the appointment temporary, that the office is intended for Joseph Buonaparte, and that M. Otto will yet be appointed minister to the United States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Amsterdam, to a merchant in this city. In speaking of the peace, he observes,

"It is supposed that the navigation of Antwerp will be again shut, which will prove very advantageous to this place—and that Brabant will be restored to Austria, which will be a loss to France, and of course will operate favourably to Great-Britain. Should the port of Antwerp be shut, Amsterdam will again flourish, and become the grand depot of Germany for all American produce. If not, Antwerp will flourish, and Amsterdam will dwindle to nothing."

We have seen another letter from Amsterdam, which says, "All square-rigged American vessels are in demand, as our merchants are obliged to purchase foreign bottoms."

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in London, to another in New-York, dated Dec. 4, 1801.

A bill is now in its progress through parliament, to permit the importation of provisions into this country, duty free, until the 1st of January, 1803. This bill will receive the king's assent in a day or two. Our crop has certainly been abundant; but the old stock being small, we are of opinion considerable supplies will be wanted from abroad. Spain and Portugal are also in want. France may be able to feed herself but has nothing to spare. The same may be said of Belgium. Holland is more short than usual. Supplies will be received from the Baltic and the Elbe, but short of the last year. Upon the whole, we think there is a fair opening in Europe for the surplus grain of America the ensuing year, and at prices that will pay the planter well; that is to say, wheat, in our opinion, will not be under 56s. to 60s. per qr. Fine flour 40s. per bbl. Rice 30s. per cwt. Cotton 18d. to 2s. Sea

Island 2 6d. if clean; Tobacco and West-India produce at peace prices.

A MOST DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER.

A country waggon, in which there were two men from Chester county, on their way home from market, was stopped early on Monday night, between the Centre-square Engine-house and the middle ferry, by three foot-pads, armed with pistols, dressed in dark blue round about jackets or spencers. When the waggon stopped, they told the countrymen that they must instantly deliver their money, or they would blow their brains out. While they were receiving from the person who sat in the back part of the waggon the little money which he had about him (amounting to four shillings) the one who held the reins, and sat on the front seat, expostulated with them, and solicited them to desist, as they were but poor men.—One of the robbers ordered him, on pain of death, to cease speaking; and, horrid to relate, these words were scarcely uttered before one of his bloody companions fired—the ball, it is said, penetrated his heart,—he fell forward between the horses, and instantly expired! On which the villains fled. We regret that we have it not in our power to give an accurate description of the persons and dresses of those atrocious murderers.

The deceased was a man of good character, and has left a wife and three children to deplore their loss.

In the legislature of New-York, a bill has been brought in against duelling.

A free port.—The port of St. John's, (Antigua) by a late act of the British parliament is continued free until the 10th of July, 1805, and the restriction of the exportation of European commodities to other British islands is taken off.

AUGUSTA, January 27.

Last evening was committed to gaol in this place, William Fuller, post rider, charged with robbing the mail of the United States. With the particulars of the transaction we are not fully acquainted.—It appears that the rider was observed on the road travelling towards Augusta with the mail behind him, and with the remains of several letters in his hand, which he appeared to be destroying—several parts of letters and post-bills, and one letter we found in the road, and the covering of a mail directed 'Augusta'—these circumstances induced the postmaster at Columbia Court-house, when the rider arrived at his office, to arrest him, when he confessed that a small hole had been worn in the mail portmanteau, through which he contrived to get a packet or mail of letters—that out of one of the letters directed to Petersburg, Virginia, he took 75 dollars, and out of another directed to a Mr. Rhodes, in Savanna, he took 200 dollars—the money he pocketed, and destroyed all the letters in that packet; 220 dollars of the money were found upon him—these are all the particulars at present within our knowledge.

The postmaster at Augusta, is sorry to have occasion to mention, that the mail coming from the western part of this state, was robbed on Sunday last by one of the post riders. What letters were destroyed or what money taken, is not known; the rider informs that the packet from Sparta only was opened, but as he acknowledges also, that money was taken from a letter directed to Virginia, and also from one for Savanna, both of which would not probably be in the same mail; it is more than possible other mails may have been opened and their letters destroyed. If the postmasters to the westward will transmit to this office, copies of the post bills sent by that mail, such letters as were missing for places out of this state may possibly be ascertained.

Wm. J. HOBBS, P. M.

CHARLESTON, January 18.

Captain Freeman from Guadaloupe, says, that when he sailed all was peaceable in that island; that general Pelage had permitted an agent from France to enter the island, and had conferred on him the civil government of it, but that he would not consent to the return of admiral Lacroffe. In answer published by Pelage and his associates, to the manifesto of Lacroffe, they state, that the reasons for dismissing him were, that he farmed out the imposts of the island for his own emolument; that he oppressed the cultivators; that he had imprisoned and sent off the island a number of persons without trials, or making known the charges against them; in short, that they were disposed to be obedient to the republic of France, but they could not consent, that a man should be over them who gave no reasons for his conduct, or under whose government there was no certainty how long any person, who might be obnoxious to him, should remain on the island.