

of Florida, leave to form an extensive settlement at the Matanzas, about 60 miles to the southward of St. Augustine; the same spot where Dr. Turnbull had his Creek settlement. Mr. Hull had brought from the northward a number of settlers, with whom he began to prepare for planting. But Bowles's Indians came; whipped some, plundered the whole of them of every thing they had, and drove them out of the country: This took place about a month or six weeks past. About three weeks ago a party of the same Indians plundered Mr. Duryng, who lived about 30 miles south of Augustine, of ten negroes, and the same day killed a young man named Bonnelly, carried off his mother and three sisters.—Four days past, a party of friendly Indians, who had been selling their deer-skins, horses, &c. in this town, and who were well known to belong to towns who never favoured Bowles's measures, were met by some of the inhabitants of Florida, within three or four miles of this place, on the Spanish territory, when four of them were shot. This ill-timed, imprudent act, will, in all probability, bring a general Creek war on the Floridas. The thinly scattered inhabitants are flying in all directions for safety—some to Augustine, some to the islands on the sea coast, and several have come on our side of St. Mary's river. It is now evident that all the settlements in Florida will be totally broke up; and of course, those restless Americans who have gone there, will with themselves once more quietly settled under a government which is both willing and able to protect the lives and property of its citizens.—What renders the situation of the planters in Florida more deplorable, is, that the whole force of the province (militia included) is by no means equal to meet three hundred Indians in the woods. Add to this, that there is not a single military post on their frontier toward the Indians.—Poor encouragement this, indeed, for emigrants to that country."

CHARLESTON, February 19.

Captain Gorton, who arrived yesterday from Go-naives, on the 3d inst. in the bite of Leogane, saw six sail of French ships of the line and two frigates; one of which he spoke, told him, that they were bound to Port-Republic, and that a fleet had sailed from Brest, at the time they left France, for Cape-Francois. He afterwards spoke with captain Tuttle, from Port-Republic, who informed him, that he passed nine sail of British ships of the line, in the bite of Leogane, one of which informed him, that they were waiting for the arrival of a French fleet.

John Halket, Esquire, lately appointed governor of the Bahama Islands, arrived at Nassau, on the 28th January, with his lady and family, in the Stork Hoop of war.

WASHINGTON CITY.
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Wednesday, March 3, 1802.

The judiciary bill was read the third time, when Mr. Lowndes moved its postponement till the first Monday in December next.

On which a debate of considerable length ensued—when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and lost; yeas 32—nays 59.

The main question was then taken on the passage of the bill by yeas and nays—yeas 59—Nays 22.

YEAS.

Messrs. Alston, Archer, Bacon, Bailey, Bishop, Brent, Brown, Butler, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clapton, Condit, Cutts, Davis, Dawson, Dickson, Elmendorf, Elmes, Fowler, Gites, Gray, Gregg, J. Heister, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Leib, Milledge, Mitchell, Moore, Mott, New, Newton, Nicholson, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, of N. Y. J. Smith, of Virg. Jos. Smith, S. Smith, Southward, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Tallafarro, Thomas, Thornton, A. Trigg, Van-Corlandt, Van-Ness, Varnum, Van-Horne, R. Williams—59.

NAYS.

Messrs. Brude, Campbell, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Eustis, Foster, Goddard, Griswold, Grove, Hastings, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, L. R. Morris, Pence, Plater, Read, Rutledge, Stanley, Tallmage, Tenney, Tillinghast, Upham, Van-Rensselaer, Wadsworth, Walker, L. Williams, Wood,—32.

BALTIMORE, March 1.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in Liverpool to their correspondent in Boston, dated

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22, 1801.

"By an order in council dated the 12th inst. the exportation of grain and flour, the produce of this country, and also salted provisions, is prohibited for six months; and for the like period, permission is given to import foreign corn, rice, beef, pork, hams, &c. free of duty. This, together with other circumstances, seems to imply, on the part of our ministers, an apprehension that, notwithstanding the abundant harvest, it is still probable, that economy in the use of the existing stocks of provisions will be found necessary, as well as an increase of them by further supplies; and it appears to us, that the prices of provisions generally may be expected to be higher in the spring than they are at present."

March 2.

The French expedition to St. Domingo, at present, we believe, engages the principal part of the attention of the consular government, and of the British

cabinet. No permission has been given by England for its sailing; but, notwithstanding, it is daily expected to put to sea. In the mean-time, admiral Mitchell is near Cork with a strong squadron, having instructions to follow the French fleet, for which purpose vessels are stationed to give him the earliest advice. He is to keep sight of the French expedition all the way to St. Domingo, and to act as a fleet of observation, guarding against any sinister design on the British colonies, from the suspicion of which the French are not entirely free in the minds of some persons. The marine force of Britain, in the West-Indies, will, during the first years of peace, be more than double what it has been during the war; and the military, so far from being withdrawn, will be augmented.

[London paper, Dec. 15.]

March 3.

Conflagration of the Cape.

Arrived last evening, capt. Rogers, of the schooner Nelly, from Cape-Francois, which he left on the 14th February. The news by capt. R. is most distressing, both on account of the American property which has been destroyed at the Cape, and the scenes of horror and bloodshed which have and will take place.

It appears that a division of the French fleet, consisting of fourteen sail of ships of the line and 11 other ships of war, with about 20,000 men, arrived off the Cape on the 3d of February, when negotiations were entered into by the commandants on each side, as to the terms on which the one party were to be permitted to land, and the tenure on which the other was to hold their liberty and property. During those negotiations, gen. Leclerc refused to recognize any such character as a governor in the island, whose sanction, it was pretended by the blacks, was wanting to permit him to land. This impolitic step immediately roused the suspicions of the negroes, who peremptorily forbade him to land, and threatened, if force were used, to repel it by force—to fire the town and murder the whites. On the evening of the following day, one of the ships hove in near shore, and was fired on by the battery with red hot shot; which was at the same time the signal for the conflagration of the town. Fire and faggots lighted up the flames in many parts at the same time, and the place, during the night, exhibited a scene of horror and destruction beyond the power of description, and equalled only by the dreadful fate it experienced in the year '92. Many massacres took place, and the brutal rage of the negroes spared neither age nor sex, nor of their own colour, except Americans, one only of whom (a young man from Charleston) was killed. With one hand the black demons of slaughter were seen holding up the writhing infant, and hacking off its limbs with the sword in the other. Those that escaped the sword were preserved to witness more horrid sensations, being dragged by the negroes, (who evacuated the town during the fire, and after the demolishing of the forts) to their strong places in the mountains, to serve as hostages to glut their fury. On the morning of the 5th, of 2000 houses, 59 only had escaped the ravages of the flames, and their tenants, except a wretched few on board the American shipping, were no where to be seen. Sugars and other property either rolled in liquid fire along the streets, or mounted in cloudy volumes to the skies. All the plantations of the extensive and once flourishing plain around the Cape for many miles, exhibited the same tremendous appearance. P. de Paix was also consumed, and every town in the island except Fort-Dauphin, it was expected, would share a similar fate with the Cape. Fort-Dauphin had been preserved, by another division of the fleet taking possession of it without molestation—four divisions having arrived at different points of the island about the same time. Besides the two mentioned, one had gone into the bite of Leogane.

After the total evacuation of the Cape by the blacks, the French shipping haled into the harbour and took possession of the town and forts. Captain Rogers was permitted by the intendant to fall on the 14th with dispatches, we learn; but all other Americans were still detained.

It was not known where Touffaint was during the conflagration, but he was supposed to have been at the Cape incog, directing the hand of destruction. He is now at the head of his army in the mountains, in a place strong by nature, and which he had for some time been fortifying and rendering impregnable, by art. To this strong post he has retired with his treasury and his myrmidons; and from it will make his murderous excursions and harrahs his assailants. Rigaud, his old and implacable rival, was with his enemies, and much was expected from his knowledge of the island and his influence with the inhabitants of the south.

It was reported at Cape-Francois that the fleet destined for Guadaloupe had arrived, and that the same tragic scenes had occurred there.

Extract of a letter from a captain at Cape-Francois, to his owner in this city—February 10.

"On the 3d inst. the French fleet arrived off the harbour, and sent in a cutter to know on what terms they were to be received; when general Christophe, thought proper not to let them come into the harbour, and sent out the cutter again with orders to the admiral, that if he attempted to come in by force, he would set fire to the town. On the 4th there being very little wind all day until afternoon, one of the French ships came very near the fort, intending, we supposed, to have come in, when the fort immediately fired on them, and obliged them to hale off again, and in one hour afterwards the town of Cape-Francois was set fire to in several places when it exhibited the most shocking sight I ever saw."

The secretary of the treasury has presented to the house of representatives an estimate of the sum which in his opinion will be necessary for the public service for the year 1802, of which the following is an abstract:

For the legislative department	179,526 66
Executive department	50,000
Department of state	22,710
Treasury department	79,444 34
War department	19,210
General post-office	10,260
Compensation to loan officers, &c.	26,250
Removal of the offices of the treasury department in 1800	2,000
Surveyor-general's office	2,584
Officers of the mint	10,600
Government of the North Western Territory	5,500
Do. of Mississippi Territory	5,500
Do. of Indian Territory	5,500
Ditcharge of demands against the United States unprovided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury	2,000
Judiciary department	92,200
Expences of supreme and district courts, &c.	30,000
Do. of circuit courts	15,000
Miscellaneous annuities and grants	1,500
Military pensions	93,000
Mint establishment	10,500
Light-house establishment	44,841 44
Surveying department	24,296 70
Miscellaneous claims	4,000
Contingent fund	20,000
Second census	16,000
Quarantine and health laws	69,026 17
Intercourse with foreign nations	64,050
Expence of treaties	24,066 67
Expences in relation to captures	29,000
Relief and protection of seamen	15,000
Expences of the military establishment	1,089,323 80
Indian department	60,750
Arsenals, magazines & armouries	66,766 88
Defensive protection	120,000
Contingent expences of the war department	30,000
Naval establishment	536,018 34
Vessels laid up in ordinary	47,716
Half pay of officers, not under orders for actual service	11,280
Marine corps	101,381 25
Materials for six seventy-fours, and two extra ships	305,000
Improving navy-yards, dock-yards, and wharfs	100,000
Total	3,448,147 18

The following interesting paragraph is from a French paper.

"Some time since, a grocer in Nantes, of considerable property, who was left a widower with three helpless children, on his return home from midnight mass (it being vigil) found his house all in a blaze; his first acclamation was, where are my children—I must release them or we shall perish together: he applied a ladder to the wall, rushed into the flames, and succeeded in penetrating into the room where the little children were in bed; he had already taken two of them in his arms, when a third, the youngest, a beautiful girl, cried out, "Sure papa you will not leave your own little Mary in the fire;" The distracted parent took the little innocent wrapped in her night clothes in his teeth and by miracle escaped without material injury to himself or his precious burden."

March 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, dated the 12th December, to his friend in the city of Washington.

"It now appears certain that this place will be given up to the French: I am informed that the governor is making arrangements for the evacuation of the forts from Baton Range down on the east side of the river. The people generally do not relish the change, particularly the Americans."

LAST NOTICE.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SIMON RETALLACK, of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect to persons, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st of May next, for settlement, otherwise they will be excluded all benefit from said estate.

ELIZABETH RETALLACK, Administratrix.
Annapolis, March 9, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of SARAH WARFIELD, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requested to exhibit them, legally attested, to Joseph Evans, of the city of Annapolis, on or before the ninth day of April next, and all persons indebted to said estate to be in readiness to make payment at that time.

SAMUEL LUKENS, Executor.

February 16, 1802.