

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1802.

NEW-YORK, March 16:

By the brig Clio, captain Hanifen, from Bourdeaux, arrived last evening, the editors of the New-York Gazette received a file of French papers down to the 3d of February.—They contain London news twelve days later than before received. From a hasty perusal, they discover nothing of more importance than the following articles—

LONDON, January 14:

THREE Dutch ships of the line, a frigate and a sloop of war, have arrived at Brest. They were met by a dispatch boat, to request them to follow the armament, which had before failed; but the admiral replied, that he stood in need of supplies, and that his vessel made water. These ships have French troops on board.

January 16.

The yellow flag, the signal for execution, was hoisted on Friday on board the vessels in which six of the condemned mutineers were executed. The criminals met their fate with apparent resignation, and confessed the justice of their sentences. They had written to Mr. Jones, chaplain of the Temeraire, requesting his spiritual aid. When arrived at the place of execution, one of them delivered a paper, which he requested might be read to the ship's company. It contained an avowal of their repentance, and an exhortation to their former comrades never to forget the duty which they owed to God, to the king, and to their country, if they wish to avoid a similar fate. After being engaged a few minutes in prayer, the signal gun was fired, and the unhappy men launched into eternity.

Six other seditious seamen, belonging to the Temeraire, have been condemned by a court-martial; five of them to suffer death, and one to receive two hundred lashes. When this sentence was read to them, they exclaimed "The Lord's will be done." Dixon, one of the condemned, requested to speak with admiral Campbell—the admiral went to him—"Look at this paper," said Dixon, with tears in his eyes—"I have a wife and child—see if it can be of any service to them, when I am no more." This was his will, by which he bequeathed all he possessed to his wife.

The navigation of the Thames is entirely obstructed by the ice, in consequence of which the price of grain has risen.

January 19.

We are this moment informed of the arrival of part of the Windward island convoy; but our uneasiness is far from being removed respecting some of the vessels which composed it.

Nothing is a greater proof of the pacific intentions of the French government, than the expedition to St. Domingo. A government that disperses its maritime forces, which, in case of a re-commencement of hostilities, would be so essential to it; which gives all its attention to the encouragement of commerce and the arts; which endeavours to ingratiate itself with foreign powers, and to unite discordant opinions at home; which, in a word, occupies itself in effecting reforms, which a state of peace alone can admit of—such a government cannot possibly be charged with infincerity in their wishes for peace.

BOURDEAUX, January 27:

A new division of light vessels have gone to sea, to follow the fleet which sailed from Brest for St. Domingo.

January 29.

The first consul was so much pleased with the late address from the inhabitants of Bourdeaux, that he signified his intention of shortly visiting this city.

PARIS, January 19.

Letters from Amiens, published in London, announce that the definitive treaty had been signed last week. The circumstance which gave rise to this report, is as follows: On Thursday or Friday night, citizen Dupuy, secretary of the French legation, was sent for in great haste, to go to the hotel of the marquis Cornwallis, on very pressing business, which, however, did not respect the signing the treaty.

The winter in Europe has been uncommonly severe; in some places the fruit trees have been destroyed, and many persons have perished. It has put a stop to labour, and the wretchedness of the poor in consequence has been greatly increased. There are 100,000 indigent persons in Paris, of which number only 5,000 receive benefit from the soup establishment.

L. Y. O. N. S., January 16:

Last night the city of Lyons, in the name of its prefect, and three mayors, gave a superb entertainment to the first consul—a concert, a brilliant illumination, a great collection of beauty, consisting of 1200 ladies, with a profusion of diamonds, formed a

grand spectacle. The preparations for this fête extended from the hall of the theatre; in which the ball was given, to the place Buonaparte, including several orchestras. The first consul discovered a great sensibility at the attentions that were shewn him: He continued about two hours in the ball room.

NASSAU, February 20.

Captain Chace, of the American schooner Mary, from Tobago, bound to Charleston, cast away on the Martyr's Reef, arrived here on Tuesday last, in schooner Venus, Dalton. Capt. C. informs, that he sailed from Tobago, on the 11th of January; previous to his departure, a dreadful conspiracy had been detected, which had for its object, the massacre of all the whites and free blacks; with the exception of an American negro, belonging to the militia, and then on guard. The massacre was to have taken place on Christmas night, and the governor had but 12 hours previous notice, which was communicated by a gentleman, who overheard his slaves discussing the plan of operation: they were to begin, by setting fire to the plantations on the southern and western parts of the island, in order to attract the attention of the inhabitants to those quarters—at this instant their chief force was to assemble at a particular part of the fort, where it was impossible for the troops within to get a gun to bear, take possession of it, and then proceed to a general massacre; neither age nor sex was to be spared.

Col. Raddock, governor of the island, immediately upon receipt of this information, gave orders to the commanding officers of the regulars and militia to get under arms as speedily and privately as possible; and then caused the negroes to be seized who had been overheard. On examination, one of them unfolded the whole plot; that the plan had been in agitation for near a twelvemonth—that, so certain were they of accomplishing their diabolical purpose, all the officers of the intended government had been appointed, and several of their uniforms already made; and that the negro before mentioned, was appointed to the chief command. This fellow was immediately seized with several more of the ringleaders.

Col. Raddock ordered great part of the women and children on board the shipping in the harbour, and the remainder into the fort—he also sent on board the different vessels to request the assistance of the captains and as many of the crews as could be conveniently spared—they all cheerfully volunteered their services, and repaired on shore, leaving the mate and one man on board, to take care of each vessel. Parties were dispersed in every direction throughout the island, who continued bringing in the ringleaders until 12 o'clock the next day, when all danger of the insurrection being over, the women, &c. repaired to their different abodes. The American negro was shot, having refused to implicate any one, and upwards of 50 executed at the time of his sailing.

Tobago had been very unhealthy, near one third of the white inhabitants had fallen victims to the yellow fever.

BOSTON, March 12.

FIRE!

On Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the store of capt. Joseph Ripley, on Mr. David Spear's wharf. The store appeared to be almost completely on fire before the discovery was made; and considerable of the merchandise it contained, with capt. R's books, were consumed. The tide was out and it was found difficult to procure water; but the spirited efforts of the large collection of citizens promised for some time, to confine the destructive element to the building, where, in this instance, it commenced the work of devastation. But these hopes were unhappily illusory. The conflagration spread to the stores on the Long Wharf; from which a vast many citizens had been engaged in removing the goods, to guard against the worst which might happen; but their labours could not effect a seasonable removal of all the merchandise which was at hazard. Besides the store occupied by capt. Ripley, on Spear's wharf, that occupied by Mr. E. L. Boyd, was consumed; and on the Long Wharf the following stores:

- No. 2, occupied by Mr. E. Eder, jun.
- No. 3, Messrs. Oliver & Proctor.
- No. 4, Mr. Benjamin Sumner.
- No. 5, Mr. Joseph Field.
- No. 6, William Mackay and Mr. Josiah Bradley.
- No. 7, Stephen Codman.
- No. 8, Messrs. Elijah & Samuel Davenport.

Stores No. 9 and 10, the former occupied by Mr. E. Blagford, and the latter by Mr. Samuel Dillaway and Mr. George Bartlett, were extremely injured by the attempts to pull them down.

The stores on Spear's wharf, were owned by Mr. David Spear:

The amount of property destroyed is very great. Goods were removed from many stores to which the fire did not extend:

The fire-proof store, belonging to Mr. Osborne, at the head of Long-wharf, (No. 1,) effectually prevented the progress of the conflagration towards State-street.—None of the property in it was removed.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

PARIS, 21st January.

They write from Amiens, under date of the 16th inst. that lord Broome, son of marquis Cornwallis, is expected to return from London where it is said, he has carried the project of the definitive treaty.

Many people are extremely impatient for the signing of the definitive treaty; and yesterday a report was in circulation that it had received the formal ratification of the king, and has been carried to France to receive that of the first consul. They report also, that lord Harvey, sec. of lord Hawkesbury, was going to Amiens, charged with important explanations on several points which had occasioned delays in the progress of the negotiation. We hope his powers will be sufficiently extensive for settling all differences and bringing this important business to a speedy conclusion.

According to letters from Cadiz, it appears that admiral Linois has received orders to sail for the West-Indies with the squadron under his command, to co-operate with the expedition to St. Domingo.

BREST, 21st January.

The Batavian division being repaired and provisioned, will shortly set sail for its destination.

Le Zele and Le Tourville, will soon be ready to put to sea. It is said, two more ships will be equipped, le Fougeux and le Redoutable.

Letters from Toulon, received yesterday, mention, that admiral Gantheaume's squadron will speedily depart; his division is now anchored in the great road only waiting a favourable wind to set sail—each ship carries from 4 to 500 troops. [Courier de Brest.]

STUTGARD, 17th January.

The news respecting the assassination of the pacha of Belgrade is confirmed. The Janissaries have divided his treasures amongst them, have respected his Haram, and chosen their chief for governor of the town. These troubles have engaged the court of Vienna to collect some troops in the neighbourhood of Semlin, to protect the hereditary states.

March 17.

[From a Paris paper of the 27th January.]

COUNCIL OF PRIZES.

Sitting of the 27th Nivose, (17th Jan.)

The council, conformably to the convention made between the French Republic and the United States of America, has ordered that the American ship Sarah, taken by the French privateer Baalgad, together with all the goods and merchandises composing of her cargo, be restored to the captain of the said ship. Upon application for damages and interest, the parties were nonsuited.

March 18.

From a Paris paper of the 25th January.

Baron d'Ehrenswärd, ambassador of his Swedish majesty near the French government, has addressed to the commercial agents of his nation in our different ports, the following letter, dated Paris, January 15th, 1802:

"The pacha of Tripoli continuing his hostilities against the navigation of Sweden, the king has sent a division of frigates, under the orders of rear-admiral baron de Cæderstrom, to protect the Swedish commerce in the Mediterranean."

"The commander having informed me he was making towards the port of Tripoli in order to blockade it, you will please, Sir, to give notice of this circumstance to the merchants and masters of vessels in your port and the districts you inhabit, and to your correspondents in the ports where no commercial agents reside, in order that their vessels do not direct their courses for the port of Tripoli during the blockade; of which they will moreover be apprised by the Swedish men of war that constitute the blockade. The captains are likewise notified, that, if after the information given them by the ships of war forming the said blockade, they nevertheless attempt to enter the port of Tripoli; they will be detained, and be liable to the penalties which the laws of war in such cases direct."

(Signed) Baron d'Ehrenswärd.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

Yesterday arrived schooner Lydia, captain Brown, from Cape François, which he left the 30th ultimo. By the Lydia we learn, that on the 18th of February, the French troops marched out of the town, and about four o'clock in the morning, attacked a large