

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1802.

GIBRALTAR, January 22.

LETTERS from Spain announce, that the French and Spanish combined fleet, had been dispersed by a strong gale of wind off Cape Finisterre, and that some of the ships have got into Ferrol, others into Lisbon, and a third division into Cadiz. Particular mention is made of the arrival of the French ship of war Duguesne, in the last harbour. She is armed en suite, and had 1200 troops on board; but this number is now reduced to 1000, 200 sick having been landed and conveyed to the hospital there. She made 36 inches of water in an hour.

We learn from the same quarter, that 4 French line of battle ships, and a frigate, sailed from Cadiz on the 13th inst. for St. Domingo, having 4000 troops on board.

The day before yesterday, a squadron of the same number, also French, was perceived from the garrison, steering, through the Straits, to the westward. It was soon followed by a division of the squadron, in our bay, consisting of his majesty's ships Bellona, Zealous, Warrior, Defence, and Leda.

NEW-YORK, March 19.

The following particulars of late events in Egypt, are translated for the Mercantile Advertiser, from a Paris paper of the 22d January, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9th December.

The Porte, ever since the beginning of this war, had secretly determined to alter the government of the beys in Egypt; and to conceal this project still more effectually, every demonstration from the grand vizier and the captain Pacha were wholly calculated to persuade them of their approaching re-establishment.

After the evacuation of Egypt, seven of these beys were invited to repair to Alexandria, that they might advise upon the project of their re-establishment; they very readily complied with the request. They were received with marks of the highest distinction; but the captain Pacha soon intimated to them that it was the will of the Porte they should renounce forever the government of Egypt. He, at the same time, informed them they would be removed to Constantinople; assuring them, however, that not only no attempt would be made against their lives, but even their station in the Ottoman empire would not be less brilliant, as it was the intention of the Porte to preserve their properties, or equivalents, to them, and moreover to invest them with honourable offices.

The same assurances were transmitted to the general in chief Hutchinson.

The grand vizier being apprized by an express from the Ottoman admiral, that he had made sure of seven of these beys, caused all those within his reach to be arrested. Measures were so well taken that in less than an hour, these late rulers of Egypt were in his power. Two of them only, Mehemet-Elly-Bey and Aboudiab-Bey, were able to make their escape. The first was in Upper-Egypt, whither he had been sent to levy the imposts. His recal, under some pretence, raised a distrust in his mind; and, instead of drawing near to Cairo, he had retired towards the interior of the country. Aboudiab, encamped in a village near Dgize, being informed of the disgrace of his colleagues, betook himself to flight; but it was not known which way he went. Several other beys have attempted to make their escape, but bodies of troops stationed at various distances, have seized them. Other detachments have been sent in pursuit of the Mamelukes of the two fugitive beys, some of whom were every day brought in: many have perished in making resistance.

The grand vizier held to the beys the same language as the captain Pacha.

This conduct has excited warm remonstrances on the part of the general in chief Hutchinson, and a new circumstance has determined him to take a still more active part in the cause of the beys.

The captain Pacha had contrived to persuade those in his power to go on board one of his frigates; boats were taking them there, while, during the passage, the beys began to repent of their too great confidence, and to fear some violence might be exercised towards them when once on board the frigate. They commanded the officers who conducted them, to turn back; the officers, alleging the admiral's orders, refused complying with their demand. Upon which the beys took to their arms to compel them; a conflict ensued, in which four of the beys were killed and three wounded; several of the boatmen experienced the same fate.

On the first intimation of this catastrophe, general Hutchinson having ordered his troops under arms, addressed the most pointed reproaches to both the grand vizier and captain Pacha; and menacingly demanding of the latter to deliver him the three wounded beys.

The Ottoman admiral, in attributing the misfortune that had befallen the beys to their own fault,

and to their unfounded suspicions, justified himself in the measures to secure their persons, on the strength of the orders he and the grand vizier had received from the Porte, after assurance had been obtained that the court of London would not intermeddle in the resolutions of the Turkish government on that head, and that the intentions of Great-Britain in sending troops to Egypt were merely to assist in retaking that province, leaving to the Porte the entire management of establishing whatsoever form of government she might think most suitable.

Since these events, advice has been received of the grand vizier having assembled at his residence the beys in his power, and having even contrived to persuade Mehemet-Elly-Bey to return to Cairo, had succeeded to convince them of the necessity of submitting to the Porte, and has renewed to them the same promises and assurances for the safety of their persons and properties, and of the preservation of a brilliant station for them in the Ottoman empire; and in order to give to his word a more sacred and imposing character, he has sworn to the observance of it on the Koran, which he caused to be brought before him. He performed this action with the greatest solemnity. These measures of the grand vizier have been productive of the happiest effect; the beys have agreed to renounce Egypt, and to proceed to Constantinople; they have even proved their submission by an address to the grand signior, which they have signed and forwarded to Constantinople by one of their officers. They have besides announced in writing, to general Hutchinson, their voluntary submission to the will of the Porte. The Porte establishes in Egypt the system of pachas as in Europe: that province will be divided into four pachalicks.

March 24.

The following is an extract of a letter from a member of congress at Washington, received yesterday:

"This day the French consul informs, that a FRENCH FLEET of twenty-five sail of the line, may be expected in the Chesapeake in all next week. Their object is provisions for their army in the West-Indies; but they have no money to purchase with."

Capt. Briard, from Madeira, informs, that the British men of war on that station, together with the troops, sailed from that place for Jamaica on the 25th of January, and that the Arethusa frigate had previously sailed for England.

We are favoured with the following extract of a letter dated Port-Republican, 27th Feb.

"Gen. Boudet has just returned from St. Marks, of which he has taken possession. On his approach the Brigands pillaged and set fire to the town, and having massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, abandoned it to the French."

Extract of a letter from the southward, by yesterday's mail.

"From correct intelligence, I am informed that a large French fleet of men of war and transports are momentarily expected to arrive in the Chesapeake. The French government has applied to ours, to guarantee its contracts with our merchants, for supplying provisions for the West-India fleet and army.—It being understood that our administration have the power to place such contracts in whatever hands they please."

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.
LOUISIANA.

On this subject the Aurora of this morning occupies two columns.—The information which is here insinuated to be derived from official authority, goes to state that the French government, a long period since, had determined on colonizing either Egypt or Louisiana.—On failing in the former, the resolution of recurring to the latter was finally adopted; a governor and prefect were actually appointed and commissioned.—It seems, however, that this plan was suddenly reversed in consequence of the representations of our new ministers, Mr. C. Pinckney, at Madrid, and Mr. Livingston, at Paris.—It is positively stated; that Mr. Livingston's first measure, on his arrival at Paris, was on this subject; and "that the issue has been the abandonment of the design by the French government."

We do not know how far the foregoing information is entitled to credit: It has latterly been generally believed, that the French have relinquished their intention of establishing in this colony; but by what agency this event has been produced, is not correctly ascertained. Some are of opinion, that Spain, by resisting the cession of Trinidad to the English, has effected this arrangement.

On the other hand, it is suspected, by many well-informed individuals, that an accommodation has been agreed upon, by which the United States are to receive the government of this colony. Upon the whole, we are disposed to believe, that whatever may be the terms upon which the French have agreed to

relinquish their claim, the event will be advantageous to the commerce and the prosperity of our country.

Captain Cummings, arrived Monday from Port-Republican, sailed from thence the 22d Feb. in company with the schooner Philip, Jeaning, for Baltimore. Left at anchor in the harbour, the Foudroyant, 80 gun French ship. Same day, saw two ships of the line standing in for St. Marks point. On the morning of the 23d saw two other ships of the line off Gonaves, and discovered both that and the town of St. Marks in flames. On the 26th fell in with and was boarded by his Britannic majesty's brig Pelicah, of 22 guns, who was then cruising for information as to the number of French vessels of war which had arrived in St. Domingo. After giving him all the information in our power, we were permitted to proceed. By what we learnt from him, it appeared that the English were somewhat jealous of the French having such a number of vessels in those seas; as he informed us there were then at Kingston 18 sail of battle ships.

Capt. Cummings further informs, that on the 20th Feb. there was a detachment of troops left Port-Republican, and it is supposed were ordered to join general Le Clerc, at St. Marks. It was the general expectation at Port-Republican, that they would in a great measure succeed in routing the army of Toussaint, who was at Gonaves.

March 25.

Arrived in this port on Tuesday last, the French frigate Necessity, commanded by capt. Kergarion, in 16 days from Cape-Francois. We are unable to state upon what object this vessel has been dispatched to the United States. The general impression is, she is destined to procure supplies of provisions for the forces at St. Domingo.

The Necessity brings the latest accounts from the Cape. No important military occurrences had taken place. An amnesty of a few days duration had been declared; on the termination of which, should the blacks not submit, it was the intention of Le Clerc to make a general and vigorous attack. Toussaint's two sons, it is said, had returned to the French camp, without effecting a pacification. It was supposed they would again visit their father.

We further learn that the report of the capture of Christophe and Dessalines is untrue.

Gantheaume, with the fleet from Toulon, arrived at Domingo, when he landed his troops, and having staid there only 8 days, sailed again, supposed for France.

Arrived at this port the ship Orion, Bayne, 20 days from Cape-Francois. Capt. B. informs, that all vessels that have provision, &c. on board, are sealed and guarded by the French, who oblige the consignees to sell (at a price fixed by themselves) to government, and pay them two thirds in bills on France, and the other third in cash, out of which cash the duties are to be paid.

General Le Clerc, with a division of the French army, has penetrated from the Cape through the mountains, as far as Port-Republican, where his head quarters are now reported to be established.

Rigaud has sailed for Aux-Cayes, where he hopes to raise a considerable number of his old friends, and attack the rebels in the south.

The black general Maurepas, who commanded at Port-de-Paix, had surrendered himself to the French, together with all his army, amounting to nearly five thousand men.

About twenty negroes have been shot at the Cape, who were then in the act of setting fire to some sugar plantations a small distance from the town.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Senate, March 4.

The speaker laid before the senate a letter, signed Valentine Kettering, and the same was read as follows, viz.

Darphin county, Londonderry township, February 13, 1802.

SIR,

A medicine of the utmost importance to mankind, prepared from an herb which has been found unquestionably efficacious, as a cure for the bite of a mad dog, either in man or beast, has been known and used as such, by the subscriber, and his ancestors, for the space of 250 years, in Germany and Pennsylvania. The herb and manner of preparation, has been clandestinely obtained from me, and prostituted to the purpose of accumulating wealth, contrary to my wishes or practice, and of those from whom it was derived. And being far advanced in years, am desirous to communicate it, in such manner as may give the most general information to my fellow men, without the most distant view to emolument; have therefore thought proper to address these lines to you, in full confidence that you will take a more effectual way to