

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 4, 1802.

B E R N E, August 30.

WE hear at this moment that the insurgents have just begun hostilities. They have taken the post of the Renggs, which was occupied by a company of carabinieri of the canton de Vand. The captain and about thirty men have perished in that action. No precise accounts of this unfortunate event have as yet been received: but it appears that this post has suffered itself to be surprised, and that the insurgents have easily rendered themselves masters of it by taking possession of a height that commanded it, and which had been left unguarded.

On hearing the news, general Andermatt and the commissary of government Keller gave orders for all the Helvetic forces to advance. They have addressed a last proclamation to the inhabitants of Uri, Schwitz and Unterwalden, summoning them to submit to the government; but things are come to such a pitch, that there is no probability of this summons producing any effect.

P A R I S, September 3.

The Russian troops which were at Naples, departed from thence the 9th August, for Corfu. A Russian frigate will convey the transports on board of which the troops have embarked.

The Italian government has ordered that the happy event of the proclamation of the consulship for life of Buonaparte shall be celebrated at Milan, on the 26th August, by a *Te Deum*, rades and illuminations.

September 6.

According to reports brought by some vessels arrived at Leghorn the latter end of August, the French squadron sent to Tunis to demand satisfaction of the regency for the insult offered to a captain of a French vessel, and to the commerce of France in general, has summoned the dey, in the name of the first consul, to pay as an actual indemnity the sum of 200,000 *colonnari*; and in future an annual contribution of 60,000 *colonnari*; in case of refusal, the French government threaten the dey to declare war against him without delay.—Other French men of war, dispatched to Algiers, were to make summons equally menacing; amongst others, that of instantly setting free all the slaves, of whatever nation, now to be found in the Algerine territory. Should the bey refuse to adhere to these conditions, the ships of war have orders to blockade the port.

That part of the dukedom of Cleves, situated on the left of the Rhine, is, it is asserted, about being ceded to the Batavian republic for ten millions of florins.

September 9.

A report prevails that the ex-general La Fayette, has died at one of his estates in Brie.

The signing of the treaty of peace between France and the Porte, was announced the day before yesterday at the theatres. At noon, a discharge of cannon testified the public joy on this happy event.

Accounts from Vienna announce several changes in the ministry, and likewise in the other departments of administration.

The reports from Switzerland are less alarming.—A deputy from the lesser cantons arrived at Berne on the 3d inst. requesting from government a passport and a safe conduct for six deputies, which their cantons propose to send to Berne. The request was granted.

Gen. Le Clerc has sent to France an American Tyger. It is his intention to send some enormous Alligators dried and stuffed. One has been taken 29 feet long in the pond of Marugoane. This general has given orders to an officer on a travelling excursion through South-America to send him Vigogna sheep, lamas, and every other kind of animals, which are not in the national museum. Should any vegetable, mineral or animal production be found in St. Domingo, which are not in our national collections, gen. Le Clerc will do all in his power to procure and forward them.

September 11.

It is announced that Sabastiani chief of brigade is to be sent by government to Algiers.—This is the same officer who carried the preliminaries of peace between France and Turkey to Constantinople. His mission to the most formidable and commercial of the Barbarian powers, gives room to suspect that government is occupied with plans not only beneficial to France but to all the states bordering on the Mediterranean.

Four persons, one of whom was a woman about 28 years of age, after having been exposed yesterday, for four hours at the Place de Greve, were publicly branded on the right shoulder with the letter F. (Faussaire) counterfeiter. This is the first punishment of the kind that has taken place in France since the abolition of the ancient penal code.

The greatest activity has prevailed at Ostend for a fortnight past, repairing the dykes, and enlarging the basons of that port.

The vaccine committee of the medical society of Paris has addressed, by the authority of the minister of the interior, a letter to all the prefects on the importance of this method of inoculation, and the necessity of practising it in all the departments, where the ignorant alone still oppose its introduction.

Gen. Bernadotte, we understand, arrived at Nancy the 3d inst. at ten o'clock at night.

The queen of Naples with the princesses, her daughters, and her numerous suite, arrived at Naples the 17th August.

The preparations making by the court of Spain, for the journey of the royal family, will cost it is said several millions. Upwards of 400 carriages filled with the paraphernalia of the court, were dispatched from Madrid the beginning of August. The feasts which are to take place at Barcelona, will recel by their taste and magnificence the sports and tournaments of the ancient Kings of Castile and Leon.

The king of Prussia has promised to establish in his dominions the secularized bishops whose estates have been ceded to him.

## FRENCH REPUBLIC.

### ACTS OF GOVERNMENT.

*Report made to the first consul, in senate, by the minister for exterior relations, the 20th Fructidor (7th Sept.) year 10.*

The first consul having ordered me to render him an account, in senate, of the differences which have lately happened between the French republic and the regency of Algiers, and of the succets attending the measures which have been taken to terminate them, I ought previously to recel the state of affairs which preceded them.

From the frontiers of Egypt to the Strait of Gibraltar, the north of Africa is possessed by a people, strangers to the public code of Europe. The principles and manners, which, if we may be allowed the expression, combine the different European powers into one society, which not only prohibit oppression, but enjoin kind reception, protection and assistance in case of danger, to the navigation and commerce of a peaceable people; which reprove every unjust aggression; which tarnish that valour that is attended with cruelty, and which desire that the rights of humanity should always remain sacred: these manners are still unknown to the people of those countries.

They acknowledge no other right of nations than the laws of their own police, which permitting amongst themselves individual violences, authorize them with respect to foreigners, and even consecrate them as acts of courage towards enemies. They are ignorant that the law of nations, by its general rules, abolishes those general rights, which a people too much inflated with their local importance, pretend to infer from the licence of their usages. It is to be believed, for the honour of Europe, that in this respect the supremacy of the law of nations, assigning just limits to the toleration of particular legislations, shall not, henceforward, be contemned, excepting in Africa.

The regency of Algiers is particularly remarkable for an audacity which certain events must have increased.

Charles the Vth turned against Africa his victorious arms. He wished to deliver Europe from the incursions of Barbarians, by reducing them to insignificance; but the event deceived him, and did not answer to the grandeur of his preparations.

In late times, Louis XIVth avenged on the Algerines the honour of the French flag. Algiers by his orders, was bombarded three times in the space of six years; but here his vengeance was bounded. The affairs of Europe exacted all his attention. The Algerines, by this circumstance, however, learned from that period to respect France, and the peace, which was concluded in 1689, subsisted above a century, when the instances and orders of the Sublime Porte caused it in the year 7, to be broken.

Of the enemies which remained to France, when the first consul assumed the reins of government, the regency of Algiers was the least formidable. The first consul, anxious to extinguish every where the calamities of war, apprized that the dey of Algiers had declared war against his inclination, and was desirous of peace, sent a negotiator to Algiers, preceded by the renown of those exploits of which Italy, Germany, Egypt and Syria had been the theatre; the first consul's envoy was received as he ought to have been. Peace was decreed and even proclaimed in the divan.—However, a new interposition of the Sublime Porte, postponed the signature. War appeared to recommence, but it was a war without hostilities. All the French were permitted, freely, to retire from

Algiers with all their property, and the agent of France waited at Alicant for the moment when negotiations could be resumed.

In short, a definitive treaty which assures to France all the advantages stipulated by the ancient treaties, and which by new stipulations guarantees more explicitly and fully the liberty of French commerce and navigation with Algiers, was signed the 7th of last Nivose.

The general peace was concluded, and commerce began to resume its accustomed routine.

But very soon we learned, that Algerine armaments over-run the Mediterranean, desolating the commerce of France and infesting its coasts. Even the flag and territory of the French republic was not respected by the corsairs of the regency. They carried into Algiers transports which sailed from Toulon destined for St. Domingo, they seized a Neapolitan vessel in the seas, and almost within the banks of France. An Algerine raider, in the road of Tunis, to make a captain of a French merchantman submit to infamous treatment. The barks of the coral company, which agreeable to the terms of the treaty, went to fish for coral, were violently driven from the coast. The charge d'affaires in vain demanded satisfaction: they had the presumption to make him propositions injurious to the dignity of the French nation—that France should purchase the execution of the treaty!

Informed of these aggressions, the first consul ordered a naval division to sail for Algiers.

I transmit by his orders, the instructions to the charge d'affaires, the citizen Dubois Thainville, who departed himself with as much energy and dignity, as he conducted with prudence.

The division commanded by the contre-admiral Leffegues, appeared before Algiers the 17th Thermidor, adjutant-commander Hulin an officer of the palace was on board, the bearer of a letter from the first consul to the dey.

On the 18th, this officer went on shore, was received with distinction, presented to the dey and delivered the first consul's letter, which was conceived in the following terms:

*"Buonaparte, first consul, to the very high and very magnificent dey of Algiers; whom God preserve in prosperity and glory.*

"I write you this letter direct, because I know that you have ministers who deceive you, and who induce you to conduct yourself in a manner that may bring upon you the greatest misfortunes.—This letter will be delivered into your own hands by an adjutant of my palace. Its purport is to demand from you prompt reparation, and such as I have a right to expect, from the sentiments you have always entertained for me. A French officer has been beaten in the road of Tunis by one of your officers rais. The agent of the republic has demanded satisfaction and could not obtain it. Two brigs of war have been taken by your corsairs, which carried them to Algiers, and have retarded them on their voyage. A Neapolitan vessel has been seized by your corsairs in the road of Hieres, by which act the French territory has been violated. In short, of the vessel which was cast away last winter on your coast, 150 men are still missing, detained in the hands of Barbarians. I demand reparation from you for all these grievances: and not doubting but that you will take all the measures which I should take in similar circumstances, I dispatch a vessel to bring home to France the 150 missing men. I beseech you moreover to mistrust those of your ministers who are enemies to France; you cannot have greater enemies, and if I desire to live in peace with you, it is essential, that you should preserve the good understanding about to be re-established, which alone can maintain you in that rank and prosperity you now enjoy: for God has decreed the punishment of all those who are unjust towards me.

"If you wish to live in friendship with me, you must not expect to treat me as a feeble power; you must cause the French flag to be respected, as likewise that of the Italian republic, which has nominated me its chief, and you must make me reparation for all the injuries which I have sustained. This letter being intended for no other purpose, I request you to read it yourself, with attention, and let me know by return of the officer I send you, the resolution you mean to take."

Whatever were the secret intentions of the dey, he only testified the desire of living in a good understanding with the French republic. "I wish always to be," says he, "the friend of Buonaparte."

He promised and actually gave every satisfaction that was demanded.

To render particular homage to the first consul, in the person of his envoy, he was disposed even to dispense with the ordinary forms, and contrary to the imperial usages of the regency, he received, in the most magnificent kiosk of his gardens,