

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1803.

NATCHEZ, February 5.

A LETTER from a gentleman in New-Orleans to his friend in this place, dated January 29, says:—“A report is in circulation here, and generally credited, that the court of Spain have purchased the province of Louisiana from France, for six millions of dollars, and some ships of the line.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) March 3.

The following very important information was obligingly communicated to us this morning by the honourable John Brown, who arrived from Washington City on Tuesday evening.—Two days before he left the seat of government (which was on the 14th ult.) dispatches had been received from Mr. Livingston, our ambassador at Paris, in which it is stated that in consequence of a diplomatic note presented by him on the subject of the late irregular proceeding at New-Orleans, he received assurances from the French minister of foreign affairs, that France would respect the rights of America—that she had received Louisiana from Spain, subject to such stipulations as are contained in our treaties with that power,—and that she wished to cultivate, with the Americans, a spirit of harmony and good will. The French minister further assured Mr. Livingston, that as soon as the first consul arrived (who was expected in Paris the next day) an official note, containing these sentiments, should be delivered to him to forward to his government.

No doubt can be entertained of the authenticity of this intelligence, as Mr. Brown received it from the president himself, and has authorized us to make it public. Mr. Jefferson further observed, that although the re-establishment of things on their former footing, was all we had a right to demand—experience had shewn it would not be sufficient to ensure the protection of the western commerce, or to restore confidence to the minds of our citizens—the government would therefore make every exertion in its power to obtain one entire side of the river Mississippi.

Of the probable success of such a negotiation, all are at liberty to form their own conjectures—but uncandid must be that mind, and depraved the heart, that could propose to raise the standard of revolt against a government which has not lost a moment to endeavour to redress the grievances of which we justly complain.

A handsome schooner, the property of Mr. John Inlone, of this place, was launched on Sunday last, from Yateman's boat yard, one mile and a quarter above the town. Her burthen is about 60 tons, and her general appearance does credit to the builder. Although the whole of the work which is usually done before launching was not completed, it was deemed prudent to precipitate her into the destined element, as the water was falling, and a further delay might endanger her lying on the stocks perhaps a considerable time. We believe this is the largest vessel that has yet been built on the Kentucky river,—and we view it not only as an honourable mark of the public spirit of the undertaker; but as the happy presage of a flourishing trade, to be carried on in vessels which will ask no favours from the petty despot of the port of New-Orleans.

On Sunday last the brigs Muskingum of Marietta, and Dean of Pittsburg, passed over the Rapids, at Louisville, in safety. A number of the citizens went over in these vessels to assist in keeping them in the current, and were entertained with various refreshments by the captains.

The brig Kentucky, of Louisville, was expected to go over on Sunday.

PROVIDENCE, March 5.

Part of a letter from a gentleman on board the United States frigate John Adams, to his friend in this town, dated

MALAGA, December 15.

Orders have arrived from government for the return of the Chesapeake, Constellation and Adams frigates, leaving our commerce under the protection of the New-York, Enterprize and John Adams. We arrived from Gibraltar on the 9th, and found the Constellation here—she sails for America in three days. The Swedes have concluded a peace with Tripoli, and no American ships of war being off there, a number of Tripolitan cruisers have failed in quest of prey. To-morrow we go in quest of them.”

NEW-YORK, March 14.

By captain Seton, of the ship Betsey, from Leghorn, we have received an official account of several Tripolitan cruisers, under the command of a renegade by the name of Lisle, being at sea. The following is the letter of the American consul addressed to the captain of vessels at Leghorn:

Leghorn, 24th November, 1802.

GENTLEMEN,

“I have this day received official intelligence, that renegade Lisle, the Tripoline commodore, was on the 21st ult. ready for sea, with a squadron consisting of a xebec of 10 guns, one do. of 14, and a kirlengieti of 14. That on the 9th of the said month, a xebec of 14 guns failed on a cruise; and that a kirlengieti and a polacre of 18 guns each, and a xebec of 16, were also ready and preparing for sea. It is conjectured that Lisle, the commodore, with his squadron, intends to pass the Straits. He has dressed his people in short blue jackets, overalls and hats, for a decoy.

“I am respectfully,

“Your obedient humble servant,

“TH. APPLETON, Consul.”

Captain Seton informs us, that on first of February, in sight of Gibraltar, he spoke a brig from Carthage, bound to Cadiz, who informed him, that a few days previous to his sailing, an American frigate was lost, together with all her crew, on the coast of Spain, near that port. It blowing hard, captain S. could not learn the frigate's name, but believes it to be the Adams, as she was the only frigate cruising in that part of the Mediterranean.

[We have reason to believe, and we sincerely hope, that in the account respecting the loss of the United States frigate Adams, captain Seton has been misinformed. Our advices from Gibraltar are to the first of February, at which time the Adams was lying there in safety. The presumption is strong, that the vessel alluded to, as being totally lost, is the Portuguese frigate Phoenix, of 50 guns, who sometime before struck upon Pearl Rock, beat to sea without her rudder, and not since been heard of.]

Captain Spooner, of the schooner Harvey, from the Havana, informs, that the day before he sailed, a ship belonging to Philadelphia left there for Cape-Francois with a number of blood hounds, to hunt the blacks.—The French frigate which failed sometime previous, and on board of which a reinforcement of this kind of warriors was said to be embarked, had a considerable number of Spanish troops on board, but no hounds.

Capt. Gardner, of the ship America, in thirty days from Lisbon, informs us, that on the tenth of February (the day before he failed) a British packet had arrived at Lisbon in seven days from Falmouth, with intelligence that the French senatus consultum had refused to confer on Buonaparte the title of “Emperor of the Gauls.” News had also reached Lisbon, that American vessels were excluded from the port of Cadiz in consequence of new regulations in the Spanish system of quarantine.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

By a recent order of general Rochambeau, no vessel under 70 tons burthen will be admitted into the ports of St. Domingo. This regulation has been occasioned by the detection of several small vessels being engaged in unlawful commerce with the brigands.

March 19.

Capt. Dolby of the Little Robert, arrived yesterday, from Malaga, says, that while at Malaga he was informed by the American consul, that the dey of Algiers had declared war against France.

Capt. D. is the bearer of dispatches from the American consul, and was charged, in case of putting into any other port than that of his destination, to use the utmost exertion in forwarding them to the seat of government.—From which we conclude they are of an important nature.

From a Trinidad paper received at Norfolk.

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 27.

It is currently reported that (by letters received by the last packet, via St. Vincent) the French government have not only consented to cede the island of Tobago to Great-Britain, but also that she should retain the port and island of Malta. We have not heard what equivalent Great-Britain has given in lieu of these cessions.

We find by a note in the Kentucky Palladium, that Thomas T. Davis, late a representative from that state; has declined being a candidate for the next congress.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

(OFFICIAL.)

Translation of a letter from the marquis de Casa Yrujo to the secretary of state.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1803.

SIR,

When you represented to me towards the end of November last, that the port of New-Orleans had been shut against the citizens of the United States, without the assignment of any equivalent place of de-

posit for their merchandise on the banks of the Mississippi, according to the stipulation in the 22d article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the king my master and the United States; I did not hesitate to declare to you that I considered this measure, as flowing solely from the mistaken zeal of the intendant of Louisiana, without the approbation, and even without the knowledge of my court. I well knew the sincere desire of the king, my master, to live in peace and good harmony with the United States; as I also knew well the scrupulous good faith with which the Spanish government fulfils the engagements which it forms, particularly when they are founded on the solemnity of a treaty.

I have now the satisfaction of informing you that my first opinion has been verified, and of declaring in the most positive terms, that the proclamation of the intendant is an act purely personal, without the sanction and even without the knowledge of his Catholic majesty. In reality, if the said proclamation had appeared here in an entire state, no doubt could have taken place as to the source of this proceeding; but the operative part thereof alone has circulated through the United States, the preamble introducing it, having been, probably without design, omitted.

I have therefore the honour to communicate herewith an entire and correct copy of the aforesaid proclamation; and by the expressions which I have underlined, it will be clearly seen that the arrangement is absolutely personal, and has originated in the faculties which the intendant supposed to be incident to his station.

This assertion is not founded merely on the obvious inference from those expressions: The intendant himself declares it to me in the most direct terms in a letter of January 15th, which I have just received from him; and the governor of the province confirms the same thing with the same solemnity in another letter of the same date. Neither the one, nor the other dispute the right of the citizens of the western states to a place of deposit on the Spanish banks of the Mississippi: but the intendant thinks, that the term of three years allowed for the purpose at New-Orleans, having expired, and much prejudice to the royal interests being experienced from its continuance in that city, it was incumbent on him to suspend the deposit there, without venturing to take on himself the assignment of another equivalent place; not because he doubted the right of the inhabitants of the United States thereto; but because it appeared to him to be an act exceeding his authority, and which he ought to leave to the royal determination of our sovereign. The governor of Louisiana saw the subject under a point of view more correct in my judgment, and more favourable to the inhabitants of the United States.

From the whole it results that the suspension of the deposit not being an act of my court, and no person even disputing the right of the American citizens in the case, I shall now take upon myself to adopt measures which must ensure to the United States, the enjoyment of all the rights stipulated in the 22d article of the treaty, on the arrival at New-Orleans of the dispatches which will be forwarded under this date.

Letter from Mr. Pichon, charge des affaires of the French republic, to the governor of his Catholic majesty in Louisiana.—

(Communicated to the secretary of state.)

George-town, near Washington City, 11th March, 1803.

SIR,

The marquis d'Yrujo has communicated to me the contents of the dispatches, which he has just received from your excellency, and from the intendant of his Catholic majesty in the province under your command, in answer to those which he wrote to you in relation to the late suspension of the right of deposit conceded to the United States at New-Orleans.

The marquis d'Yrujo finds himself necessitated, again to remonstrate to your excellency on that subject. I avail myself of the opportunity, to beg of you, Sir, in the name of the French government, whose interests are implicated in this case, maturely to consider the alarming consequences which may result, if the intendant should persist in his measures. The intelligence which has been transmitted to the marquis d'Yrujo has, at last, made it appear indubitable: that the measure alluded to was exclusively grounded on the personal opinions of this officer, and supported by no order from his Catholic majesty, or any intimation from the French government. This information, while it screens from suspicion the dispositions of both governments, and lays entirely on the intendant the consequences of the present state of things, does not however remove the apprehensions which that state is calculated to excite. These advices, Sir, give an additional force to the remonstrances, which, for my part, and in the anticipated