

under the English Jack, and were seen by the frigate. When the boats from the frigate hove in sight, the crew of the prize made no resistance, but surrendered immediately.

"A day or two ago most of the crew of the frigate St. Mary's arrived here. She ran on a rock off Cape St. Mary's, in a fog and was lost. The commander justifies himself by saying the master had altered the vessel's course during the night without his knowledge. They are bound to Malta for trial.

August 3.

We learn from Guadaloupe, by the schooner Fair-play, that an action had lately taken place off there between a French schooner of 12 guns, and an English privateer of two guns and 25 men, in which the captain of the former was killed, and three of his men wounded; the captain of the privateer was wounded, and died soon after the engagement: he had also 14 men dangerously hurt. The privateer was captured, and carried into Basseterre.

Captain Haley, of the schooner Sally, in 16 days from Montserrat, informs us, that the day previous to his sailing, a British packet, called the London, arrived there from Barbadoes, with information that an expedition had gone against Demerara.

We learn from Cape Francois, by capt. Haley, of the sloop Olive Branch, that an engagement took place the 19th July on the plains between one party of brigands against the other (for the negroes, it appears, are divided into two parties, one in favour of the French, and the other in opposition) the issue of which was not generally known; and that a body of brigands was in motion at a short distance from the Cape, for the purpose, as was said, of going against Fort Dauphin.—Four British 74's and 2 frigates were before the Cape, and had captured several French vessels, but permitted Americans to pass and repass without molestation. The government evinced a disposition to defend the place to the last extremity.—Provisions of all kinds were in great plenty;—American produce had fallen considerably in consequence of the many cargoes which had lately arrived.

August 4.

By the ship Betsey, captain Wilson, we have received a file of Amsterdam papers to the 2d June, inclusive. They afford very little intelligence.

According to a letter from Rotenburg, a district near Bremen, dated the 25th May, the French had entered the duchy of Bentheim.

A proclamation was issued on the 16th May, by the elector of Hanover, enjoining a strict neutrality; but ordering at the same time, the whole force of the electorate to be in readiness to repel any attempt at invasion. For this purpose all male citizens, from 16 to 60 years of age, were to be enrolled, and the property of such as disgraced themselves and their country by any act of cowardice, was to be confiscated to the state. Reckoning the population at a million souls, these measures, it was expected, would raise an army of 200,000 effective men.

The court of Russia, it was understood, had declared to the French minister Colbert, that it should not see without concern the seizure of Hanover, and the shutting the navigation of the Elbe and Weser; but that, with respect to any thing else, it would observe the strictest neutrality, and would interpose its mediation for restoring the tranquillity of the continent.

A ship arrived at Hamburg the 27th May, in 10 days from Petersburg, with accounts that the whole Russian fleet at Cronstadt and Revel was ready for sea, and might soon be expected in the Baltic.

When captain Miller, of the ship Betsey, left Amsterdam, a French army was marching in. The Dutch merchants had offered to Buonaparte a considerable sum for the purchase of neutrality, but the overture was rejected. [Mer. Adv.]

Captain Miller, from Amsterdam, informs, that the recommencement of hostilities in Europe, would, in the opinion of the Dutch, be the ruin of Holland—that the most valuable part of the Dutch merchantmen were at sea, bound home from their East-India possessions, and there was no doubt but they would all fall into the hands of the English. One of the number, of great value, had been captured in the Channel, and sent into Plymouth or Portsmouth, which produced the greatest consternation among the merchants generally, and occasioned several considerable failures. Such was the effect of the British cruizers being off the Texel, that several ships loaded for Batavia, and ready for sea, had relanded their cargoes, and proceeded to Amsterdam to be laid up. Business in all the sea-port towns of Holland was at a stand. The Dutch or rather the French troops have marched into Amsterdam, and mounted the cannon on the fortifications, at the mouth of the Texel, and other places of defence on the coast. Eight thousand French troops were expected to be camped on the Downs of Calanque—and 8000 near Cagdon. The French troops were moving in every direction, and with the greatest celerity.

[N. T. Gaz.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

THE FLORIDAS, &c.

The following projects respecting those provinces, is intimated from a respectable source, and is considered as deserving of attention:—The United States to pay to the French government 20 millions of livres tournois, and to assume the payment of 24 millions due from that government to our citizens, in consideration of the cession of Louisiana, as formerly possessed by Spain. Mr. Munroe to proceed to Madrid to offer to the king of Spain the territory obtained of France,

lying west of the Mississippi, and the free navigation of its waters, on condition of the cession of the Floridas to the United States, and a certain sum in cash; the twenty millions due France to be assumed in part of the specie payment. This arrangement will be attended with the advantage of designating the line between Spain and the United States, by the Mississippi, and prevent any uneasiness in future respecting boundaries. It is known that Mr. Munroe left Paris for Madrid, and there is little doubt that this is the object.

[New-England paper.]

Vinegar, plain or diluted with water, has been experienced a powerful antidote to the effects of arsenic in recent cases chiefly by producing speedy and abundant vomition.

SOLENN WARNING to SMUGGLERS!

The federal court of the state of South-Carolina has fined John Lowe, jeweller, of Charleston, 460 dollars, for smuggling various articles of jewelry; which were also forfeited and sold at public auction for 4305 dollars 40 cents. He is also by law "disabled from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States for a term not exceeding seven years."

August 4.

The United States frigate Philadelphia, captain Bainbridge, from this port for the Mediterranean, went to sea on Thursday last.

Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.

A R R E T T E,

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The general in chief, captain-general of the colony of St. Domingo; considering that the hostilities committed on the coasts of St. Domingo by English ships, do not leave the least doubt of a rupture between France and England;

Considering that it is absolutely necessary to cut off all communications between the interior and exterior enemy;

Considering also, that the colony, situated as it is, can and ought to be governed by the administration, and under the immediate orders of the military authority—decrees:

Art. 1. St. Domingo is declared to be in a state of siege.

2. All civil and judiciary authorities are suspended.

3. The present arrete shall be executed, under the care of general Thevenot, chief of the staff of the army, in the Cape, on the day of its publication in the chief place; besides, it shall be printed, published, posted up, and inserted in the Official Gazette.

At the head quarters of the Cape, 17th Messidor, year 11, (July 6, 1803).

DTN. ROCHAMBEAU.

General secretary of the colony.

FONTAIN.

20th Messidor, year 11, (July 9, 1803).

The general in chief orders, that every passport for the exterior of the colony be good and valid only during a month from its date. Any one who would not have made use of it during the said time, and attempt, notwithstanding this regulation, to make use of it, shall be arrested and punished by eight days imprisonment.

This measure is only for the Cape.

BALTIMORE, August 3.

Extract from a history of the British expedition to Egypt.

The following is a part of col. Wilson's account which is considered as deviating from fact, and which gave very great offence to the first consul. It is alluded to in the papers of negotiation.

"General Hutchinson was very angry with the Turks for still continuing the practice of mangling and cutting off the heads of the prisoners; and the captain Pacha, at his remonstrance, issued again very severe orders against it; but the Turks justified themselves for the massacre of the French by the massacre at Jaffa.—As this act and the poisoning of the sick have never been credited, because of such enormities being so incredibly atrocious, a digressively tedious; and had not the influence of power interfered, the act of accusation would have been preferred in a more solemn manner, and the damning proofs produced by penitent agents of these murders; but neither menaces, recompense, nor promises can stifle the cries of outraged humanity, and the day for retribution of justice is only delayed.

"Buonaparte having carried the town of Jaffa by assault, many of the garrison were put to the sword; but the greater part flying into mosques, and imploring mercy from their pursuers, were granted their lives; and let it be well remembered, that an exasperated army in the moment of revenge, when the laws of war justified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its executioner, and proudly refused to be any longer the executioners of an unresisting enemy. Soldiers of the Italian army, this is a laurel wreath worthy of your fame, a trophy of which the subsequent treason of an individual shall not deprive you!

"Three days afterwards, Buonaparte who had expressed much resentment at the compassion manifested by his troops, and determined to relieve himself from the maintenance and care of three thousand eight hundred prisoners, ordered them to be marched to a

"Buonaparte had in person inspected previously the whole body, amounting to near five thousand men, with the object of saving those who belonged to the towns he was preparing to attack. The age and noble physiognomy of a veteran Janissary attracted his observation, and he asked him sharply, "Old man

rising ground near Jaffa; where a division of French infantry formed against them. When the Turks had entered their fatal alignment, and the mournful preparations were completed, the signal gun fired. Volley of musketry and grape instantly played against them; and Buonaparte, who had been regarding the scene through a telescope, when he saw the smoke ascending, could not restrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval; indeed he had just reason to dread the refusal of his troops thus to dishonour themselves. Kleber had remonstrated in the most strenuous manner, and the officer of the etat major who commanded (for the general to whom the division belonged was absent) even refused to execute the order without a written instruction: but Buonaparte was too cautious, and sent Benthier to enforce obedience.

"When the Turks had all fallen, the French troops' humanity endeavoured to put a period to the suffering of the wounded, but sometime elapsed before the bayonet could finish what the fire had not destroyed, and probably many languished days in agony. Several French officers, by whom partly these details are furnished, declared that it was a scene, the retrospect of which tormented their recollection, and that they could not reflect on it without horror, accustomed as they had been to sights of cruelty.

"These were the prisoners whom Assim, in his very able work on the plague, alludes to, when he says that for the three days the Turks showed no symptoms of that disease, and it was their putridity remains which produced the pestilential malady, which he describes as afterwards making such ravages in the French army.

"Their bones still lie in heaps, and are shewn to every traveller who arrives; nor can they be confounded with those who perished in the assault, since this field of butchery lies a mile from the town.

"Such a fact should not, however, be alleged without some proof, or leading circumstance stronger than assertion being produced to support it; but there would be a want of generosity in naming individuals, and with infamy for acting as a commodity when their submission became an act of necessity, the whole army did not mutiny against the execution; therefore to establish farther the authenticity of the relation, this only can be mentioned that it was Bonn's division which fired, and thus every one is afforded the opportunity of satisfying themselves respecting the truth, by inquiring of officers serving in the different brigades composing this division.

"The next circumstance is of a nature which requires indeed the most particular details to establish, since the idea can scarce be entertained that the commander of an army should order his own countrymen (or if not immediately such, those amongst whom he had been naturalized) to be deprived of existence, when in a state which required the kindest consideration. But the annals of France record the historical crimes of a Robespierre, a Carrier, and frightful truth must now recite one equal to any which has blackened its page.

"Buonaparte finding that his hospitals at Jaffa were crowded with sick, sent for a physician, whose name should be inscribed in letters of gold, but which from weighty reasons, cannot be here inserted: on his arrival he entered into a long conversation with him respecting the danger of contagion, concluding at last with remark, that something must be done to remedy the evil, and that the destruction of the sick at present in hospital was the only measure which could be adopted. The physician alarmed at the proposal, bold in the confidence of virtue and the cause of humanity, remonstrated vehemently, respecting the cruelty as well as the atrocity of such a murder; but finding that Buonaparte persevered and renounced, he indignantly left the tent, with this memorable observation: "Neither my principles nor the character of my profession, will allow me to become a human butcher; and general, if such qualities as you insinuate are necessary to form a great man, I thank my God that I do not possess them.

"Buonaparte was not to be diverted from his object by moral considerations; he persevered, and found an apothecary who (dreading the weight of power, but who since has made an atonement to his mind by unequivocally confessing the fact) consented to become his agent, and to administer poison to the sick. Opium at night was distributed in gratifying food; the wretched unsuspecting victims banqueted, and in a few hours five hundred and eighty soldiers, who had suffered so much for their country, perished miserably by the order of its idol!

"Is there a Frenchman whose blood does not clut with horror at the recital of such a fact? Surely the manes of these murdered unoffending people must be now hovering round the seat of government and

"This statement, let the members of the institute at Cairo be asked what passed in their sitting after the

"what do you do here?" The Janissary, undauntedly replied, "I must answer you that question by asking you the same, your answer will be, that you came to serve your sultan, so did I mine." The interpreter frankness of the reply excited universal interest in his favour. Buonaparte even smiled. "He is saved," whispered some of the aid-de-camps. "You know not," Buonaparte observed one who had served with him in Italy, "That smile does not proceed from the sentiment of benevolence, remember what I say." The opinion was too true. The Janissary was left in ranks, doomed to death, and suffered.