Wilmington Gazette

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PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

We have just been favored by a gentleman of this city with the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 29th May, which contains the following late and interesting particulars from Egypt:

Gibraltar, May 29.

Yesterday morning arrived his majesty's cutter Swift, commanded by lieut. Saunders, from Alexandria in 34 days, 16 guns and 46 men: Captain Provost, commanding his majesty's prison ship, Aurora, came passenger in the cutter. From these officers we learn that the British army in Egypt are in high health and spirits; and that 700 men of those who had been wounded in the battle of the 21st of March, had returned to their duty—That all it may be considered as decisive, the French not having engaged in any general action since their defeat—Rosetta and Damietta have been taken by the British forces; 4000 of whom together with 10,000 Turks under the Grand Vizier, had proceeded to the attack of Rhamanie, which was garrisoned by 4000 French and was not expected to make any considerable resistance—The loss of Rhamanie will cut off all communications between Alexandria, Cairo, and that country, and complete the investiture of Alexandria.

The Bombay army commanded by lieutenant-general Craig, consisting of 10,000 men, British and Sepoys (the finest troops in the world for that country) had landed at Suez, whither they had been conducted by a powerful naval force under admiral Blanket.

The 2nd of April, sir John Borlase Warren had effected his junction with Lord Keith, who being also reinforced by the captain Pacha with 4 sail of the line, had together 17 line of battle ships with him before Alexandria, and one in Aboukir Bay—Sir Sidney Smith had proceeded up the Nile with a number of Albians and the English gun boats—The French gun-boats had retreated before them to Grand Cairo.

The whole French force is supposed to amount to 8000 men, who are very much dissatisfied.

The British army are most plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions; and the wounded general officers are recovering fast, except general Moore, whose wound in the leg continued so troublesome, that it was apprehended he must go to Malta till he gets well.

Captain Howland, of the Argo, who arrived at Norfolk on Friday, last week, spoke July 14th, in lat. 42, long. 51 20, the schooner Nabby, Kingsman, out 20 days from Lisbon to Boston, who informed, that the French and Spanish army were within ten miles of Lisbon, and were hourly expected in that city, having captured every strong place that impeded their progress.

MATANZIES—CUBA.

Captain Harvey, from Matanzies, in the Spanish island of Cuba, and who sailed from thence on the 4th of July, informs, that the trade at that port was interdicted on the 12th of July. An order was received from the new Minister of Marine, for the detention of every American vessel (with an inward cargo) in the port. The cargoes of five vessels were at the time on shore, waiting a permit from the Havannah, as usual.

Extract of a letter dated Lisbon, June 26th, 1801.

The last accounts from Egypt announce the arrival of general Craig at Suez, with 10,000 Seapoys and European troops.

NEW-YORK, August 8.

London Papers to the nineteenth of June, were last evening received at the office of the Merchantile Advertiser, by the ship portland, Pollard, in 45 days from Liverpool. They furnish us with the following articles of intelligence:

LONDON, June 17.

On Saturday the first instalment of the subsidy to Portugal, amounting to 100,000l. was sent off from the bank in gold and silver.

On Sunday last a neutral vessel arrived at Dover from Calais, with fifteen passengers, who state, that the opposite coast is lined with French troops, and that great preparations are actually making for the threatened invasion of this country. Two additional regiments marched into Calais a few days ago, and a number of flat bottomed boats are said to be in readiness, each mounting three 36 pounders, and capable of carrying from 50 to 60. They likewise state, that the chief consul had a grand review of the national guards in the gardens of the Thuilleries, on Thursday last, and that it was currently reported at Paris, that the army of the Rhine was to be employed in the intended expedition against England. The French allow us, they say, great merit in Egypt, where an armistice, they add, has been recently entered into for twenty-one days.

The squadron getting ready for a secret expedition in Cawsand Bay, is to consist of 5 ships of the line and 3 frigates.

A dispatch from Lord Elgin, at Constantinople, was received yesterday by government—It brings accounts from before Alexandria so late as the 3d of May, at which time nothing important had happened, subsequent to the events which have been recorded in the Gazette.

Lord Elgin is reported to have received a dispatch from admiral Blanket, stating his arrival at Suez, with the reinforcements from Bengal and Bombay. We have heard similar accounts so often before, without being well founded, that we cannot give credit to reports of this kind till officially announced.

By private letters from Hamburgh, we learn that the French government has informed Mr. Doorman, the Syndic of Hamburgh, who is at Paris, that it insists upon the four millions which it has demanded from the firm of Mr. Chapeaurouge for a private debt.

Prize Courts—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the house went into a committee to consider of the salaries to be granted to the judges of his majesty's prize courts in America and the West-Indies, and of allowances to be afforded to persons who have exercised this office. The two following resolutions were moved and agreed to:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum not exceeding 2000l. a year be granted out of the consolidated fund as a salary to each of the judges of his majesty's prize courts, in any two of the West-India islands, or in Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

That a sum not exceeding 1000l. be granted as an allowance, under certain restrictions, to persons who have exercised this office.

June 18.

An article from Vienna, of the 30th ult. states, that the report of a French army having obtained possession of Monte Negro and Turkish Dalmatia wants confirmation.

The minister of the Interior, on the evening of the 19th instant, gave a most splendid fete at Paris, to the king of Etruria. At nine o'clock, the whole of the apartments, the gardens, and the halls, were illuminated. All the constituted authorities, and a numerous assemblage of ladies were present: and to the festive magnificence of the banquet was added every refined species of amusement that the capital could furnish. The French funds are rather lower than they were stated to be by the former account.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated June

"A private letter from Copenhagen, of the 5th instant received here this afternoon, contains the following observations respecting the Northern alliance: More than half the duration of the armistice between Denmark and England having already expired, the topic of general conversation, in all the higher circles here, is the probability of a renewal of hostilities.—The seizure of our West-India islands, without any previous and formal declaration of war, and of the early period when it happened, has excited more indignation than surprize among us, and occasioned the special mission of our secretary of state, count Bernstorff, to the court of St. James's, where the success or failure of his negociations (which will be but of short duration) will decide the question of peace or war. Our court, and those of Sweden and Berlin, are firmly resolved not to give up the principles on which the conventions of the North is founded, though the convention itself may, under the present circumstances, be suspended, or undergo certain abatements and modifications in its tenor. What proves this is, the solemn exchange of the ratifications subsequent to the battle of Copenhagen; our ambassador extraordinary at Berlin, Rosencranz, exchanged that of the Danish cabinet, with count Haugwitz on the 30th ult.—Another circumstance which shews that there are serious apprehensions of a continuation of the war is, that the works in our arsenals, dock-yards, and at the fortifications, are carried on almost without intermission; and last Wednesday, June 3, the king unexpectedly, issued a royal edict or summons to his subjects in general, to defend his kingdoms, and rendering all persons from the age of 21 to 50, who do not belong to the embodied militia and volunteers, liable to be called out in case of invasion.

A private letter from Paris, of the 12th instant, contains the following statements, for the truth of which we cannot pretend to vouch:—"The spirit of faction is secretly at work in this capital, and reports of an alarming nature have found their way into almost every public meeting. It is confidently asserted, that a considerable difference of opinion, respecting the state of public affairs, exists in the Cabinet of the Thuilleries; and we know that some leading persons under the government have not scrupled of late to declare their dissatisfaction at the political system of the first Consul. Talleyrand and Carnot have had several long conferences with Bonaparte within the last week. The vigilance of Foucha is indefatigable, and the old system of espionage has been revived.

"Peace or war depends entirely on the result of Duroc's mission to St. Petersburg, where he is to learn all the wishes and proposals of the Russian cabinet relative to the system of indemnities to be adopted in consequence of the treaty of Luneville."

BRUNN, May 30.

Our last accounts from the Turkish frontiers state, that in Bosnia the Turks are preparing for war, and covering their strong places with encampments, while at Constantinople negociations for peace with France are carrying on under the mediation of a friendly neighbouring power. Several couriers, with dispatches from Constantinople for Belgrade, have been stopped near Sophia, on account of the commotions occasioned by two Pachas, in that neighbourhood, who are at war with one another. Orders have been sent from Constantinople for reducing the Pacha of Janina to obedience, but the troops dispatched against him have not ventured approach him, his forces being more numerous, and his party very strong in that district.

FRANCKFORT, June 2.

The fort of Cassel, near Mentz, is not yet occupied by French troops, but a French corporal and four grenadiers are stationed in the custom house. The electoral Commandant of Cassel has orders to give way to force only, and this has not been applied by the French. The prefect Tollivet, has sent a courier to Paris, for further instructions. Some differences have taken place in the Rheingau, between the troops of the Elector of Mentz and the French, on account of a quantity of wine, belonging to the ecclesiastical Seminaries at Mentz, which the latter carried off by force.

BANKS OF THE MAYN, June 2.

All the reports in circulation of the French being already advancing again to the right Banks of the Rhine with a considerable force, are as yet without foundation; neither is Ehrenbreitstein again occupied by them. The principal reason why the French demanded to take possession of Cassel again, is the toll usually paid by the Jews travelling in Germany, having been demanded by the French Citizens of that persuasion, on coming from the left banks of the Rhine.

BERLIN, June 6.

On the 31st ult. M. de Rosencrantz, Danish Ambassador at our Court exchanged with the Cabinet Minister, Count Haugwitz, the act of ratification respecting the accession of the court of Prussia to the Convention for preserving the rights of neutral naval powers signed at Petersburgh, on the 16th of December last year.

Carlscrona, May 24.

Admiral—I have this moment received the order of the king my master for taking off the embargo on the trade and navigation to England, a copy of which I herewith transmit to your Excellency. I have lost no time in making this communication—to your Excellency, as your Excellency in your letter of yesterday requested it from me, and as I am now enabled, according to my promise, to return you an official answer. I am, &c.

CRONSTADT.

A great revolution in the government of St. Domingo has been effected, subject to the ratification of the French Republic. In our last we stated this event. We have now the pleasure of presenting to our readers the following interesting details.

In our next paper we shall publish the new Constitution, whose length has prevented its translation for this day's paper.

TRANSLATED

For the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

From the Bulletin Officiel de Saint Domingue.

PROMULGATION OF THE COLONIAL CONSTITUTION.

Cape-Francois, July 8.

The government announced some days since, in a hand-bill distributed through the town, that the central assembly had fixed on the 7th of this month, as the day on which the Colonial Constitution should be promulgated; and to render this ceremony as splendid as it is impressive, the General himself had settled the details. In consequence of his orders, the generale was beat yesterday at 3 o'clock in the morning through all the sections of the town, and bands of music, intermixed with drums, alternately mingled their melodious sounds with those instruments that war has adopted to proclaim its terrors. At 5 o'clock the troops of the line and of the national guards met at the Place d'Armes, where they appeared in good order and made a handsome display.

All the civil and military authorities, in their appropriate dresses, attended at the government house; on leaving it, they observed the arrangements prescribed in the hand bills, and marched in the following order to the Place d'Armes.

The commission of Commerce,
The administration of the Marine,
The Municipality,
The tribunal of Commerce,
The tribunal of Peace,
The civil Tribunal,
The central Assembly,

The General in chief, accompanied by two generals, and all the military officers, who were attached to no particular corps, but were out of service.

Arrived at the Place d'Armes, the civil & military authorities formed a circle round a tribune, which had been raised, in order to give dignity to the scene, and that the promulgation of the constitution should be solemnly and distinctly made.

The concourse was immense. The most profound silence reigned, and each one awaited with impatience, the reading of a work, which was to fix the destinies of St. Domingo.

At this moment Citizen Borgella, President of the central Assembly, appeared in the tribune and prefaced the announciation of the Constitution by an elegant discourse.

We are afraid of impairing the interest it excited by a abridgement, and therefore present it as it was delivered.

French Colonies, and brave Soldiers:

"It is long since St. Domingo aspired to the inappreciable happiness of having a local Constitution.

"The factions which have succeeded each other in the government of France in propagating their anarchical principles in this distant Island, had silenced the just complaints of its unfortunate inhabitants, had degraded them from the dignity of free men, had robbed them even of those precious emotions, inspired by sentiments which elevate and ennoble the soul, and had forced them to receive laws which they had neither made or consented to.

"The Free Colonies, said the Constitution of the year 3. (art 6.) are integral parts of the Republic and are subject to the same Constitutional laws.

"Thus by the most terrible fatality the destinies of St. Domingo have been associated with those of France. It is thus that spirit of party, which has desolated France and veiled its ramifications, across the immensity of the Ocean, and has made St. Domingo bow under the enormous weight of its corrupt influence. At length, Buonaparte flew from the confines of Egypt to the heart of France; in a moment faction vanished and social order succeeded to the convulsions of anarchy.

"The Republic tasted the sweets of peace within, and prepared itself to reap its fruits without.

"A new Constitution is formed free from that complexity of powers, which, interfering with each other, are calculated to produce popular cabals, diversity of opinions, and public calamities.

"But this new Constitution, has it been made for you, insulated inhabitants of a region so remote and so different from the parent nation? Have your Representatives, like those of the other French departments, concurring and participating powers? No—The wisdom, and accompanying virtues which have presided at the formation of this constitutional act, have consecrated your rights, and secured your interests.

"From this moment justice has declared for you, the powerful and generous nation, whose taste and character you participate, and of which you form a part, has broken the shameful chains which the spirit of party and of anarchy had forged for you.

"It has acknowledged the rights which you inherit from nature. Henceforth, you will not be exposed to those terrible commotions, those violent convulsions, those political storms which arise from the execution of laws, made without your approbation, made far from you, and which consequently cannot accord with your manners, your customs, nor with the climate you inhabit.

"Thanks be rendered to the new French Constitution! French Colonists, you have been awakened by the 91st article: the want of laws has at last been felt, and you have expressed your wishes to the general, who governs this colony, to the general who so often has snatched you from the edge of a precipice, and who has so successfully defended you from the attempts of French enemies, and from the influence of every faction. Ah, you could not be deaf to the man, who has devoted his life in binding up the wounds of this suffering colony, and in pouring on them a healing and consoling balm.

"Toussaint Louverture, this extraordinary man, whose noble actions command your admiration and your gratitude, has risen like a Phœnix from the midst of ashes, and has wholly devoted himself to the defence of your country, of your persons and property.

In the midst of the convulsive throes of anarchy he has had the generosity and the courage to assume the government of an abandoned colony, without any defence but that given by nature, and destitute of every means to protect agriculture and commerce.

"You know, he has every where upheld the French character by causing the French flag to be respected.

"He has filled your ports with provisions; he has enlivened your agriculture, he has rebuilt your cities, and disciplined your troops.

"He has done still more—he has conquered inveterate prejudices, he has strengthened the bonds of the tenderest fraternity, those bonds which the old colonial system had so cruelly broken, and which anarchy, in order to maintain its odious empire, so inhumanly forted with. The proclamation of the general in chief, who has convoked your representatives, proves to you his desire for your happiness: it announces to you that the period of convulsion is passed. It demonstrates to you the necessity of forming proper laws, and adopting this constant maxim that laws are conventions established by men, who ought to conform themselves thereto, to regulate the order of society: it discovers to you, that it is with laws as it is with productions of the earth, that each country has its peculiar manners and its statutes as it has its peculiar productions.

"According to these principles, an assembly of the inhabitants have received from you the important task of laying the constitutional foundation of an interior system for this colony, and faithful to the mother country, the General, who has authorised this assembly, has proclaimed that this system shall be submitted to the sanction of the French government.

"Considering the distance of France, and the wars in which she is now engaged, your representatives should not interpret unfavorably her long silence; but alarmed by your want of laws in this perilous moment, they should dissipate every inquietude, and reassure every mind. Acknowledging that the safety of the whole is the supreme law, they have believed it their duty to invite the General who watches over the destinies of St. Domingo, to carry into effect the basis of legislation which they have laid. It is now that this system is offered to you; your present and future happiness has incessantly occupied the attention of your deputies; they have made every effort to render it durable. May they not be disappointed!

"French colonists and brave soldiers! never forget, but impress it deeply on your minds, that it is time and experience alone which can consolidate human institutions. Rally around this family compact which is presented to you; your deputies deposit it in your bosoms as the palladium of your civil and political liberty, as the pledge of their affection for you, and of their devotion to the republic.

"Long live the Republic, which reforms & which protects its colonies!"

Citizen Bergella then read another discourse in the form of an introduction to the constitution. Although this preliminary discourse appears to us inseparable from the constitution, of which it is only the development, we think it proper to insert it for the satisfaction of our distant subscribers.

"The colony of St. Domingo existed many years without any positive laws. For a long time governed by ambitious men, its annihilation would have been inevitable, had not the just and equitable mind of the general in chief Toussaint Louverture, by combinations the most just plans, the best formed, and actions the most energetic, delivered it, nearly at the same time, from its interior and exterior enemies, and successfully extinguished every spark of discord; rescued it from the bosom of anarchy, made abundance succeed to misery, the love of labour and of peace to civil war and idleness, security to terror, and in a word, insured its entire submission to the French empire. The revolution had violently overthrown all which constituted the system by which the island of St. Domingo had been sciently administered.

"The different legislative assemblies of France, in its room, had substituted more at different epochs; but as soon as reported, their incoherency and its insufficiency were acknowledged even by those who had formed them, and the manner in which they were executed by factions and disorderly men, who interpreted them as best suited their interests, contributed