

FRANCE.

ARMY OF EGYPT.

An advice boat, dispatched by General Kleber, has brought an account to government of the Convention concluded in Egypt between the general and the grand vizier, respecting the evacuation of Egypt. It appears by the letter of general Kleber, who still writes to the Directory, that on the 30th of January he was not informed of the resolution of the 19th of Brumaire, (November 8.)

Camp at Salanich, Jan. 30th. I have signed, citizens directors, the treaty relative to the evacuation of Egypt, of which I now send you a copy. That which bears the signature of the grand vizier cannot come to my hand for some days, as the exchange was fixed to take place at El Arifien.

I have informed you, in my preceding dispatches, of the situation of the army. I have also informed you of the negotiations which general Bonaparte had opened with the grand vizier, and which I was to continue. Though at that period I relied but little on the success of these negotiations, I entertained a hope that they would slacken the march of the vizier, as well as his warlike preparations, that you might have time to lend me succours in men and arms, or to transmit your instructions as to the manner in which I should conduct myself under such painful circumstances. I had founded my hope of success on the knowledge that the French and Spanish fleets were united at Toulon, and waited but a favourable wind to sail from that harbour. They did fail in fact, but it was to pass the Straits, and to re-enter into the port of Brét. This intelligence deeply affected the army, which at the same time was informed of our disasters in Italy, Germany, and Holland, and also in La Vendee, without the appearance of any measures being taken to avert misfortunes which threatened even the existence of the republic.

The vizier was then advancing from Dnuas. On the other hand, in the middle of October, a fleet appeared before Diametta, which landed about 400 Janissaries, who were to be followed by an equal number. Time, however, was not given for this, the first detachment being attacked and beaten in less than half an hour. The carnage was dreadful; we made but 800 prisoners. This event did not smother the way to negotiation. The vizier still manifested the same intention and did not slacken his march any more than was necessary to form his establishments, and to find the necessary means of conveyance. His army was then estimated at 60,000 men; but other pachas followed him, and were recruiting new forces from all parts of Asia, as far as Miquat Caucasus. The advanced posts of this army arrived shortly after at Jaffa.

The commodore, Sir Sydney Smith wrote to me about this period, that is to say, some days before the landing at Diametta, and I knew his influence over the grand vizier, I thought it my duty not only to answer him, but to propose the vessel which he commanded as the place of conference. I was equally unwilling to receive in Egypt any plenipotentiaries, whether British or Turkish, and to send mine to the camp of the latter. My proposition was accepted, and from that time the negotiation took a most determined course. All this, however, did not retard the march of the Ottoman army, which the vizier was marching towards Gaza. The war continued, in the mean time, in Upper Egypt, where the boys, untrained, were about to reunite themselves with Mourad Bey, who, though always followed, but never completely subdued, had drawn into his party the Arabs and the inhabitants of the province of Beni-Suef, and never an opportunity of harassing and destroying our troops to employ.

A plague threatened us also with violence, and had carried off several in each decade at Alexandria. At length, on the 10th of December, general Desaix, plenipotentiary, opened on the Tigre their conferences with Sir Sydney Smith, to whom the grand vizier had given full powers to treat. They were to cruise off the coasts of Alexandria and Diametta, but a violent gale obliged them to put to sea, where they were detained for eighteen days, at the end of which term they were landed at the camp of the vizier, who had advanced against the fort of El Arifien, and obtained possession of it on the 20th of December. He owed this success to the marked cowardice of the garrison, which, without fighting surrendered on the 7th day of the attack. This circumstance was the more unfortunate, as general Reynier was on his way to raise the blockade before the main body of the Turkish army could arrive. There was then no possibility of prolonging any farther the negotiations, and it became necessary to weigh the danger which would attend their being broken off—to lay aside all notions of personal vanity, and not to expose the lives of Frenchmen in a contest to me to the terrible consequences which a farther delay would have rendered inevitable.

The latest reports intimated, that the Ottoman army amounted to eighty thousand men, and was about to be greatly augmented. There were under its standard twelve Pachas, of whom six were of the first rank. Forty-five thousand men had appeared before El Arifien, who were provided with 50 pieces of cannon, and caissons in proportion. This artillery was drawn by mules, twenty other pieces were at Gaza, with the Corps de Reserve. The remainder of the troops were at Jaffa, and in the environs of Ramle. A number of active coasters furnished the army of the vizier with provisions. All the tribes of the Arabs eagerly followed the army, and had furnished it with more than thirteen thousand camels. This force was commanded by European officers, and 5 or 6000 Regulars were daily expected. For this army I had to oppose 8,500 men, divided on the three points of Kadic, Salahien, and Belbeys. This division was necessary to facilitate our communications with Cairo, and to give immediate succour to that post which should be the first attacked. It was certain, however, that all these posts could be either turned or avoided, as had been recently done by El-Bey, who, pending the negotiation, had entered with his Mamlouks into Clarke, to join the Billis Arabs, and from thence to unite with Mourad Bey in Upper Egypt. The rest of our army was distributed as follows: 1000 men were under the orders of Gen. Verdier, to form the garrison of Lefbe, to raise contributions in money and provisions, and to hold in check the country between the Canal of Achomou and that of Mous, which was fiercely agitated by the Cheik-Lefka. Eighteen hundred were under the orders of Gen. Lauffe, to form the garrisons of Rosetra, Aboukir, and Alexandria, to hold in check the Delta and Boubire; 1200 remained at Cairo, and Geza, to furnish escorts for the convoys of the army; and finally, 2,500 men were scattered in Upper Egypt, along a line of 150 leagues in extent. These had daily to combat the Boys and their partisans. The whole formed a body of about 15,000 and this was at the highest the whole of my force.

Notwithstanding this disproportion, I still hoped for victory, and should have hazarded a battle, if I had any certainty of success before the time of embarkation. But this season having once received, without my receiving any reinforcement, I was obliged to send 5000 men at least towards the coast. Therein then remained only 1000 men, to defend a country, open on every side, against the attack of at least 20,000 horsemen, seconded by the Arabs and the inhabitants, without any one strong place, without provisions, without money, and without vessels. At such a crisis, it was my duty to acquiesce what could be done for the preservation of the army. There remained no means of safety, as there is no possibility of treating but arms in hand, with unprincipled hordes of ferocious barbarians, who despite all the usages of warfare. This was a fact evident to all, and it determined my opinion. I gave orders to my plenipotentiaries not to seek any negotiation unless such articles were proposed as may commit our glory or our safety.

I send this report, citizens directors, by observing to you, that the circumstances of my situation were not foreseen in the instructions sent me by Sen. Buonaparte. When he promised me a speedy success, he felt his hopes, as I did, on the junction of the French and British fleets in the Mediterranean. We were then far from thinking these fleets were to return into the ocean, or that the expedition to Egypt, being completely abandoned, should become a head of accusation against those by whom it had been decreed.

I join to this letter copies of my correspondence with the Grand Vizier, Sir Sydney Smith, and my Plenipotentiaries, as also all the official notes on either side. I tabjan also a copy of the report which was made respecting the capture of El Arifien.

The French army, in line, during its stay in Egypt, has engraven in the recollection of the natives the memory of its victories—the equity and moderation with which we governed them—and the sentiment of the force and power of the nation of which this army makes a part. The French name will long be respected, not only in this province of the Ottoman Empire, but in every part of the East.

I reckon on being in France with the army by the middle of June at the latest. Health and respect.

(Signed) KLEBER.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY. FRENCH REPUBLIC. ARMY OF SAINT DOMINGO. Toussaint Louverture, General in Chief of the army of St. Domingo,

to all the citizens of the Southern Department.

CITIZENS, If what fatality, until this day, have you remained deaf to my voice, which exhorts to order, have you listened only to Rigaud's councils? How is it possible that you should be ignorant that the pride of one man only is the source of all your evils; a man for the gratification of whose lawless ambition, you would annihilate your families, ruin your fortunes, and defame your lives in the eyes of the whole world.

For the third and last time I repeat it to you that it is not the citizens of the Southern department whom I wish to punish, but Rigaud alone. And a rebel and unfortunado, his crimes have created the calamities which now oppress you. It is his alone I wish to constrain to return to his allegiance and submit to the authority of a chief, whom it is his duty to obey.

Examine your consciences, remove from yourselves all prejudices, it will then clearly present to your understandings that Rigaud wished to raise up arms the men of his colour, that he might have among them partisans and accomplices in his guilt. I do not wish to call to your minds the measures which he has adopted, and the means which he has employed to deceive you all. You ought to know as well, and perhaps better than I do, his destructive projects, and his attempts to put them in execution. He aimed at the command of all, both the white and the black citizens, without being willing in his turn to be commanded by them, though equality is guaranteed by the laws.

An unfortunate experience will have already unveiled the precipice from which you are about to fall. Think then of what you are engaged in, and the dangers into which you will run, if you think in fine, of the perils and misfortunes which menace you, and hasten to put an end to them.

I am good and humane, I stretch always my paternal arms to you—Citizens I will receive you all, both of the Southern, western, and northern departments, who, deceived by Rigaud, have abandoned their wives and their children, to join his standard.

And this ambitious Rigaud, had he followed the councils I gave him to submit to his lawful chief, would he not now be respectable and happy in his family? would he not now be unmolested and without trouble in the command which was entrusted to him?—Subdued, on the contrary, by his fatal passions, Rigaud has outraged his wife, and under your feet he has laid mines, which there is but one way to you to avoid. He wishes that you might become the partisans of his result, and in order to accomplish his design, he has employed the weapons of falsehood and seduction.

If this awful, but highly impolitic conduct be carefully examined, no man can fail to say that Rigaud did like a villain, and that he chose rather to sacrifice them to his pride and ambition than to look for happiness by good examples and wise councils.

You know, citizens, that almost all those men who have deserved interdict, or on the scaffold, the remainder, who are still persisting in their revolt, have they not to expect a far more deplorable, if they do not assure themselves culpable errors?

Believe me, citizens, that if humanity did not direct the actions of a chief attached to his country as well as to his fellow-citizens, and more disposed to pardon than to punish, the evil would have been much greater.

It belongs to you to stop it—you may still stop it; therefore, citizens, invite you to open your eyes, and seriously to reflect on the future, reflect upon the examples which may result from a longer dissension. Submit yourselves, without delay, to the lawful authorities, if you wish to preserve the Southern departments, and spare your families and your fortunes.

But if, contrary to my expectations, you should persist in sustaining the revolt, created and propagated by Rigaud, you will rely in vain on the fortifications which he has erected. The army of Gen. Toussaint Louverture, headed by the generals and other chiefs, of whose gallantry you are already acquainted. I say, I say, I say, shall fight you. And you shall be vanquished. Then shall I see, without sorrow and regret, that you have been the unhappy, but voluntary victims of the pride and ambition of a single (fole) man.

I lay more, wishing to put an end to those misfortunes, which too long have afflicted this unhappy country and wishing to prove to the French nation that I have tried all means for the happiness and safety of my fellow-citizens. If Rigaud, though the author of those troubles, would sincerely prefer himself, and would acknowledge his faults, I should receive him yet, but if he persists, and he denies to great an advantage, let all of you come, fathers and mothers of families, I will receive you with open

arms, as the prodigal's father received his son after his entrance.

Done at the head-quarters, Jacques, 30th Germinal, April 10th, 1800.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

LEGHORN, March 19.

An article under this date, giving an account of the loss of the Queen Charlotte, thus concludes:—“After this dreadful accident, a very violent wind rose, which prevented the other vessels from returning into port. At length about eleven at night of the same day, arrived a tartan, having on board 30 English sailors and Lieut. Stewart, attached to Vice-Admiral Keith. They raised that the unfortunate accident was produced by some fire which communicated itself to hay that was scattered about the guns. In a little while after arrived five other tartans, including the Austrian chebec Le Prise de Com, cast anchor with 23 English on board, three of them dead. It was accompanied by the Triton, an English transport carrying 26 failors and an officer. This day between 11 and twelve, arrived the grand boat belonging to the British ship, having on board 24 failors and 3 officers. The number of the crew saved is about 158. The captain of the ship, accompanied by the first lieutenant, remained to the very last on deck occupied in giving orders to save the crew without the slightest solicitude for their own lives. Before he became a prey to the flames, he had time and courage to write the details of this melancholy event, and give a copy of it to several failors conjuring those who should be favoured to deliver it to the Vice-Admiral.”

NEW-YORK, June 2. SEVERE NAVAL ACTION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Havana, to the editor, dated 12th May.

A very severe action was fought on a fortnight since, in the harbour of Havana, 40 miles to seaward of the place.

The Spanish brig of war, San Antonio, commanded by Don Joseph Cabrera, (a native of this place, having 16 brass 12 and 9 pounders, in coming round La Vera Cruz, and dispatches for the government, was attacked by two Providence private schooners, as they lay in the port of Havana. One named the Eagle mounting 10 guns, 4 and 9 pounders; the other called the Hope, mounting 14 four and six pounders and 4 carronades. The captain of the brig having orders to avoid any action, was chased into the Cavano; and the English supposing him to have such money on board, determined to attack him there; and for this purpose received an additional number of men from a third and smaller privateer. The Spanish expecting an attack had moored his vessel close to a bank, and under low trees and bushes, so as to fight his gun and defend her upon one side only. On the morning of the 29th with the privateers entered the port; the largest being hauled along side of the brig—the other moved ahead close to the bows; and a desperate action commenced, and continued four hours and an half, when the privateer struck their colours. The captain of the privateers were both killed, and a prodigious number of their people killed and wounded. The privateer had only one killed in the action, but a great number were dead, many of whom have since died. During the action the English landed on the bank 30 or 40 men with muskets, who fired into the deck of the brig and did much execution. The English privateer and the brig were so much damaged, that government were under the necessity of sending 4000 boats round to their assistance; and they were accordingly all brought into the port a few days ago. The Spaniards have done themselves much honour—and the trade to this place is happily rid of two very troublesome privateers.”

June 4. In the month of March an appeal could of much interest, in consequence of the number of like cases which depended on it, was decided in England before lords Eldon, Henly, Sir W. Scott, &c. The Little Mary, nev-

gated by Americans, and appearing to be the property of persons resident in Philadelphia. Some papers were however found which directed that the cargo, on its arrival at Philadelphia, was to be re-shipped to Holland. The court considered this as being virtually a traffic between Surinam and Holland, and accordingly confirmed the sentence of condemnation.

On hearing of the passing of the bankrupt law in the Congress of the United States, a meeting was held in the Prison of the city of New-York, to celebrate the auspicious event. The manner in which the celebration was conducted, will evince the comfort received from this ray of light, piercing the darkness shodes of a prison.—After a rich repast of social conversation, on the prospect of returning to the world, and the bosom of our relatives and friends, the following toasts were drank:

- 1. The Bankrupt Law, this God-like act.—Justice and mercy have embraced each other.—On earth, may Heaven perpetuate the Union. In a bumper of cold water, clear as crystal.—
- 2. The instruments in the hands of Providence, who brought it about.—May they rise never to descend below the dignity of a man: God preserve them unto the end!
- 3. May every debtor, benefited by this law, evince his propriety in obeying, fulfilling, and discharging all the duties required in it.—Include our hearts to keep this law.—
- 4. May no debtor, relieved under this act, consider himself discharged from his debts in his own mind, until he has satisfied his creditors or sent the remainder of his days in an attempt to do so.

Justice and Independence.

- 5. May debtors, entomb'd in the different prisons in the United States, one out of them, under this law, as gold tried in the fire.

Purity.

- 6. May the fixed stars in our political horizon, mingle their lustre with our great luminary, and by their brightness, expel the darkness within their different spheres, which as hitherto clouded the days in which we live.

- 7. The expiring debtors, under the weight of their afflictions in the different prisons in this and other states, whom this law cannot relieve. A bright and better world than this be their inheritance.

Peace.

- 8. God forgive those of our creditors, who have reviled us and persecuted us, and spoke all manner of evil against us, for the sake of money.

Lord have mercy upon them! Miserable offenders!

From the Norfolk Herald.

About the year 1775, at Pensance, capt. John Blomart, an officer of the navy of Great Britain, and who had sense and resolution enough to despise the barbarous practice of duelling, having received a challenge from another, accepted it: nine and lace were fixed. No sooner was he placed fixed on to which they should retire, than capt. Blomart employed workmen to cast up an entrenchment with breast works, and mounted the rear a large swivel. On the day of their meeting, he was here before his antagonist, with his face loaded and ammunition prepared, and with a spy glass and a speaking trumpet. Thus accoutred, he by and by, with the aid of his glass, discovers his antagonist approaching; and taking up his speaking trumpet he calls out—“From whence come you and whither bound?” The man stopped, looked round, and after one eye, discovered the military preparations of his antagonist at a distance, with his slow march, baggage, and all prepared for battle. When he had got over his first apprehension, he began again to advance to the place agreed on for meeting: but he had not got many paces nearer when he was accosted from the speaking trumpet—“Down with your spy-glass, and put about your ship, or by all that's good I'll blow you into the heavens. This voice and tone so terrified the fellow, that he turned about and run off as if C. Neck was in pursuit of him. Capt. Blomart was distinguished for his manly virtues and bravery in battle where his duty called him. The challenging gentleman was a poltroon, and without sense to discriminate between false honour and true