

EXTRACT

From a letter received by a gentleman in Philadelphia, from a respectable house in Cadiz.

(COPY)

Codis 4th Frimaire, 9th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

J. B. Millet charged previously with the affairs of the Commissaryship, Generally of commercial concerns of the French Republic, in Andalusia, resident in Cadiz, to M. Anthony Terry, Vice Consul of the U. States of America:

"The Minister of Marine and the Colonies has charged me by the dispatches received yesterday, with the execution of Article, 3d, 4th, and 5th, of the Convention between the French Republic and the U. States of America, which arrangement would take effect before the exchange of ratifications.

"I ask you, first, to make it known, to such as this order may interest, to the end that I may apply to them the conditions of the Treaty.—Please to acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

Health and Respect,

(Signed)

J. B. MILLET

(COPY)

To Mr. J. B. Millet, charged (pro tem.) with the commercial concerns of the French Republic, in Andalusia, resident in Cadiz.

Cadiz, 28th Nov. 1800.

SIR,

"I am favored with your official of the 4th Frimaire, by which you are pleased to participate to me the order you give from your government, to put in execution the articles 3d, 4th, and 5th, of the treaty concluded between the United States of America and the French Republic.

"I am taking the steps to communicate this interesting intelligence to the several captains and supercargoes, to whom it so much interests; & doubt not that in the execution of the above mentioned articles, you will enjoin all in your power, and activity to enforce their true performance, agreeable to the just intention of both Republics.—I embrace this opportunity to offer myself to your obedience, &c, in absence of Jos. Yzard, your Con.

(Signed)

ANT. TERRY, Vice Con.

(COPY)

To Mr. J. B. Millet, charged (pro tem.) with the commercial concerns of the French Republic, in Andalusia, resident in Cadiz.

Cadiz, 29th Nov. 1800.

SIR,

In consequence of your official of the 4th Frimaire, to which on yesterday I had the pleasure to answer: at the foot of this you will find a list of the different American vessels detained; to the end that you may with every dispatch, before as to order their entire liberation, ordering the delivery of their cargoes, or the amount of them; and to deliver to me all the papers respectively of every vessel; to be found in this Consular Office; all conformable to the Art. 3d, 4th and 5th of the Treaty concluded between the U. S. of America, and the French Republic.

The injury experienced by the vessels detained, is so considerable, that I am persuaded that you will not defer one moment to put in execution the abovementioned three articles, to the end that I may communicate to my minister at Madrid, of their having been executed agreeable to the tenor of the treaty. I repeat to you Sir, the sincere affection with which I remain, &c.—In absence of Joseph Yzardi, pro consul.

(Signed)

ANT. TERRY, Vice Con.

American vessels brought into Cadiz, and whose sentence remain pending in the Tribunal of Prizes in Paris.

The ship Dublin Packet, captain Henry Greer, bound from New York to Leghorn; the ship is now in this bay, part of the cargo sold and delivered, and the remainder sold, but not delivered.

The ship Josephus, capt. William Lovelace bound from Lisbon to Leghorn; the ship now in this bay, the cargo in the Custom-house.

The ship Ann, capt. Wm. Robinson, bound from Lisbon to Batavia; had on board 40,000 dollars in specie, and other property; the ship was sold.

The ship Commerce, captain Gideon Gardner, bound from Lisbon to Calcutta; had on board 5,000 dollars in specie; the ship was sold.

The ship Mary Ann, captain Knowles Adams, bound from Gibraltar to Barcelona; the ship and cargo were sold.

The ship Barbary, capt. Henry Clarke, bound from Malaga to Alicante; the ship and cargo were sold.

Capt. Adams and capt. Clarke were taken by the French squadrons under the orders of admiral Bruix, and came into this bay in July '99.

American vessels taken into the port of St. Lucar, and whose sentence remains pending in the Tribunal of Prizes in Paris.

The ship Lenox, capt. Rufus Green, bound from Philadelphia to Cadiz; the ship and cargo were sold, and the proceeds remain deposited in this consular office.

The ship Pomona, capt. R. Hooper, bound from Baltimore to Cadiz; the ship and part of her cargo were sold and the proceeds deposited in this office; the remainder of the cargo must be forth coming in St. Lucar.

American vessels taken into the port of Algeiras, and whose sentence remain pending in the Tribunal of Prizes in Paris.

The brig Beley, capt. Francis Blackwell, bound from Baltimore to Leghorn; the cargo remains deposited, stored in Algeiras, and the vessel in that harbor.

The schooner Lambert, captain A. Stotefbury, bound from Philadelphia to Gibraltar; the cargo remains deposited, stored in Algeiras, and the vessel in that harbor.

American vessels taken into the port of Algeiras, whose papers remain in this office; not having been yet remitted to the Tribunal of Prizes in Paris.

The brig Nymph, capt. Charles Hardy, bound from Philadelphia to Leghorn; the cargo remains on board, and the vessel at Algeiras.

The brig Melis, capt. James Callender, bound from Philadelphia to Barcelona; the cargo remains on board, and the brig at Algeiras; expected to be liberated.

The ship Prudent, of Salem, capt. Benjamin Crownsfield, bound from Palmyra to Palermo; the cargo remains on board, and the ship at Algeiras.

I understand that there is detained in Algeiras an American vessel named the Corus; the moment I know the particulars I shall participate them to you, to order her liberation.

A letter from Manchester, (Eng.) of the 13th December, gives a most distressing account of a fire which happened on the preceding

Wednesday night. This fire consumed the whole of Hubbon's square, consisting of high buildings, chiefly ware-houses. Property to the amount of 100,000 was snatched from the flames. The loss is conjectured to be not less than 15,000 sterling. The letter concludes thus:—

"During the raging of the fire, and whilst the whole appeared as one great furnace, several persons were struck by the singular incident of seeing the word GOD in large capitals, high upon one of the walls. The circumstance of the time, and the singularity of the place, made it impressive. The word is now to be seen, and must have been written, probably during some moments of leisure.

"As far as we can learn, the principal part of the property was insured."

COPY OF AN ADDRESS

From the New Jerusalem Church in the city of Baltimore,

To THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq. President of the United States of America.

SIR, IT is with singular pleasure and profound respect, that we, the minister and acting committee of the New Jerusalem Church, in the city of Baltimore, beg leave to congratulate you on your accession to the chief magistracy of our beloved country—a country, hitherto eminently favored by the divine Providence with a peculiar degree of civil and religious liberty.

The present sanguinary and turbulent aspect of the Eastern Continent, is doubtless truly painful to every philanthropic and disinterested lover of mankind—but still, the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church, confirm us in the belief, that "God rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm;"—and encourage us to anticipate, with indescribable sensations, an approaching period—"A conflagration devoutly to be wished for," when genuine charity, liberality and brotherly kindness towards all who differ from us in mere opinions, shall become "the order of the day"—when theology, philosophy and politics, shall, like "gold seven times tried in the fire," lose all their dross and tin, and, when reason and religion, shall fully unite their sacred and all powerful influence, in promoting "peace on earth, and good will amongst all men."

With the most fervent and sincere prayers, that the Lord God of Hosts may long preserve and keep you, and the nation over which you now preside, "from all evil;"—and richly replenish your will and understanding, with such divine affections and perceptions, as may eminently qualify you for the exalted and important station you are now called unto.

We remain, Sir,

With due respect,

Yours, &c. &c.

JOHN HARGROVE,

Minister.

George Higson, } Acting Committee.
John Boyer, }
John Kerr, }

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER

WASHINGTON, 11th March 1801.

SIR,

I BEG leave to return you my thanks, and through you, to the acting committee of the New Jerusalem Church, in the city of Baltimore, for your friendly congratulations.

I deplore, with you, the present sanguinary and turbulent state of things in the Eastern world, and look forward to the restoration of peace, and progress of information for the promotion of genuine charity, liberality and brotherly kindness towards those who differ from us in opinion.

The philanthropy which breathes through the several expressions of your letter, are a pledge that you will endeavor to diffuse the sentiments of benevolence among our fellow men, and to inculcate the important truth that they promote their own happiness by nourishing kind and friendly dispositions towards others.

Commending your endeavors to the Being in whose hands we are, I beg you to accept assurances of my perfect consideration and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The rev'd John Hargrove, }
minister of the New Jerusalem Church, Balti- }
more. }

NEW-YORK, March 13.

Last evening a respectable gentleman of this city, put into our hands a letter from Leghorn, received at Boston by the ship Gen. Wayne. In this letter was enclosed the following Article and Proclamation, which we have translated from the French.

Leghorn, Nov. 17, 1800.

Extract from the arrests of the councillor of State, Petiet, Minister Extraordinary of the French Government in the Cisalpine, authorized by the Gen. in Chief to regulate the Contributions to be furnished by Tuscany, to the Army, dated 20th, Brumaire, 9th year.

Art. IX. In consequence of the advances which have been required from the city of Leghorn, and the requisition of 120,000 sacks of flour, and as in acknowledgment for the care which has been bestowed in order to protect from seizure the property of the French merchants at the period of its occupation by the Anglo-Napoleon and Austrian troops—the commerce of the said city shall henceforth be en-

free. The sequestration fees and embargoes placed upon property (other than such as shall appear to be the subject of powers at war with France) shall be taken off, and considered as if they had not existed.

X. Neutral as well as Grecian vessels, which shall enter the port of Leghorn, shall be received as heretofore, without being subjects to any duties.

XI. The vessels belonging to the subject of his imperial Majesty shall enjoy the same privilege, and in case of the resumption of hostilities, they shall be allowed ten days to depart the port with their cargoes.

Proclamation of the French Commission in Tuscany, dated the 15th November, 1801.

The Commission hastens to announce to the public, that the minister Petiet, has fixed the military contribution to be paid by the commune of Leghorn. In consequence its commerce shall henceforth be entirely free, and the sequestrations, fees, and embargoes placed upon property (other than such as may appear to be powers at war with France) shall be taken off and regarded as null.

March 14

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in the Havana, to another in this city, dated Feb. 24, 1801.

"The schooner which carries this letter being detained a day longer than I expected, affords me the opportunity of acquainting you with the following intelligence, which I received from Nassau, in the interim, in order that you may govern yourself accordingly by it.

"The British court of admiralty at Nassau, now condemn all property of the growth produce or manufacture of the nations and powers that are in hostilities with Great-Britain, which is found on board any neutral vessel bound to this port. It is therefore my positive advice, that in future you ship not a single article of what the British prohibit, as it will inevitably be condemned, if brought into Nassau or Jamaica."

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

James Blake, Esq. Consul of the United States for Saint Domingo, arrived here yesterday in the brig Boston, from Cap. Francois.

Mr. Blake has furnished us with the Bulletin Official, de Saint Domingo, of the 24th Pluviose (18th February, of the Christ an calendar) from which we translate Toussaint's account of his having possessed himself of the Spanish part of the island. We are also informed by Mr. B. that a convention from the different departments was shortly to meet at Port au Prince, in order to form a code of laws for the government of the colony. These laws are to be submitted, first, for the approbation of the Black General himself, and afterwards sent home for the concurrence of the French Government.

COLONIES OF FRANCE.

Liberty. Equality. St. Domingo, 13th Pluviose, 9th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible. Toussaint Louverture, general in chief of the army of St. Domingo, to his fellow citizens of the French part of St. Domingo.

CITIZENS, I announce to you with great satisfaction that I have taken possession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, in the name of the French Republic.

A Column commanded by the general of Brigade, Moyse, marched to the north against St. Jago; a second column commanded by the chief of Brigade Paul L'Overture, to the south-west against Santo Domingo. Each of them were attacked by the Spaniards, who seemed determined to oppose our taking possession. The columns notwithstanding pursued their rout. The measures of wisdom, of prudence, and of humanity, which I had taken, prevented the effusion of blood; and with very little loss I gained possession of the whole island. Persuasions alone, after the first attack, was the only means I made use of. My enterprise was crowned by the most brilliant success.

The General of Brigade Moyse, conducted himself with that courage, that moderation and that bravery, which always characterize a French general.—He executed with precision all my orders. He has rendered me a clear and precise account of his operations, and the conduct of the officers and soldiers under his command, has given me infinite pleasure. Discipline and subordination have been observed with a scrupulous attention, and persons and property rigidly respected.

The adjutant gen. Herbécourt, whom I sent to the Spanish Governor, Joachim Garcia, with instructions to negotiate the taking possession of the island, has fulfilled his mission with honor, wisdom and prudence.

[Here follows a particular detail of the marches of the troops.]

In consequence of this detail, which it gives me pleasure to make public because it is true, I declare that the officers and soldiers composing the Army of St. Domingo have deserved well of their country.

[Salute fraternelle amitie,

Le General in Chief,

TOUSSAINT.

ALEXANDRIA, March 19.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Callender, of the brig Amelia of Philadelphia, dated Algeiras Bay, 8th December, 1800.

With inexpressible regret I confirm to you, the capture of the Amelia, of which you have certainly heard ere this. On the 10th October at the entrance of the Straights of Gibraltar, at noon discovered two small sail under the coast of Spain, standing out for us, at half past one o'clock we discovered them to have French colours, that they were weathering us fast, with the assistance of their sweeps, being little wind, we prepared to receive them; at a quarter past two they commenced firing, endeavouring to get under our stern, which for want of wind we could not prevent. They were soon within musket shot, when we returned the fire. The action continued with some warmth (the largest privateer stern, the other on the starboard quarter) till 5 o'clock, the ammunition for our stern chases began to fail; we continued to load with bolts, chiefs, spikes and the grape from the enemy, which having gone through our sails, half fallen on our deck in great numbers; half past 5 we had expended all the bolts, &c; found it im-

possible to escape, or make further resistance. We were then obliged to strike, and were immediately taken possession of.

They proved to be two French privateers, L'Adolphe, captain Mordielle, of 4 guns, 2 twelve and 2 eight pounders with 84 men, and La Belle Pele, capt. Draux of 3 guns, 18 eighteen and 2 four pounders with 45 men. I had 3 men and myself wounded—they denied having any casualties, which I am certain was false; when Mr. Humphreys got on board the privateer, the doctor was putting away some bandages which they had had occasion for. The Amelia received considerable damage—the fore-top-mast shot away, all the braces, bowlines, &c. which together with its being calm rendered her unmanageable for the greater part of the action, and gave them greater advantage than their superior force.

The Amelia's rigging is much injured, and her sails are nearly irreparable; she has 83 shot in her hull.

On the passage I made 14 wood guns, fitted with cloths fore and aft, and had painted the brig as warlike as possible. It I had had wind enough to have governed her, I should certainly have escaped, she made so formidable an appearance, that they never would have attempted boarding. They hoisted the bloody flag (which is a signal to board and give no quarters) two and an half hours before we struck, which is a proof of their being afraid to attempt it. I was blinded by a musket ball passing too near the eye, at the same time another grazed my left ear, I was nearly crippled and blinded at the same instant. The chief mate was slightly wounded, one seaman was struck with a splinter on the shoulder, which stunned and bruised him much; he lay for a considerable time, as if to rise no more, but on recovering a little assisted to work his gun till we struck. Another seaman had a piece taken out of his arm by a grape, and was the only person who quitted the deck.

I cannot say too much in praise of the whole crew; all behaved with undaunted bravery, particularly Mr. Humphreys.

The Frenchmen were scarce on board ere they enquired for me; on answering they commenced beating me with their cutlasses—I remonstrated saying I was blind and did not see, which to christians would have been unnecessary having my eyes bound up; this had no effect, they continued to knock me down as fast as I could rise; one of my people would have followed to pick me up, but he was soon under the necessity of retiring for safety. I was then dragged along the deck and thrown over the bow, where there was a boat to receive me. I was soon along side the privateer, where at least, I expected better treatment; in which I was deceived, having to undergo another beating from as many as could get within reach of me.

They then stripped me of my watch, hat, neck and pocket handkerchiefs, emptied my pockets & took the handkerchief which bound up my eyes. The crew were not exempt from a share in this correction, but no person was used in so unmanly and shameful a manner as myself. They spit in my face and made use of the most opprobrious epithets in the French language. I had been on board about an hour, when one of the officers gave me a hat, and that night as I lay in a berth in the cabin, one of the officers came down and in a very humane and friendly manner enquired how I was, and then took my sleeve buttons; he then searched me all over, and found 40 dollars in gold, which I had saved from the first robbers—four and an half dollars was all that I had saved, which I got out and shut in one hand, while he was taking the sleeve buttons from the other.

The next morning we were towed into this port in as shattered a condition as ever a vessel was brought in. The wounded were attended to after we had been on board the privateer 22 hours, by a good deal of persuasion on the part of Mr. Humphreys.

We remained on board her two days, and then were sent on board the Amelia to perform a quarantine. Found our trunks broken open, and emptied; the instruments, &c. with all the cabin furniture gone; left us nothing but our beds. Five or six days afterwards, Mr. Humphreys and the officers were driven out of the cabin, into the fore-castle to live with the seamen; and there closely confined every night.

I was blind for three weeks—indeed it was doubtful whether I should ever see. They told us that all the Americans were obliged to leave Paris, that a prison would be our portion as long as we were landed, and would not suffer us to write to any person on shore, or speak to any of our countrymen who were passing by.

Lord Nelson, we understand, disputes the right of Earl St. Vincent to a share of the prize money arising from the capture of the French fleet at Aboukir. The latter, who claims as Commander in Chief, has joined issue on the subject, and the matter is of course to be shortly brought into a legal decision.

Should hostilities actually take place between us and the three Northern powers, our trade with Hamburg will be cut off, although the communication with Cuxhaven may remain. If batteries erected by the Danes along the side of the Elbe, it will be impossible for our vessels to navigate the river. [London Pap.]