

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 17.

This morning arrived brig Favorite, Capt. Brown, in 12 days from Cape Francois.—Capt. B. informs that the blacks have been victorious in several late engagements with the French, and that Gen. Leclerc's 1st Aid-du-Camp had been killed, and the General, and 2d Aid badly wounded. The negroes infested the country for within a mile of the Cape, and were daily capturing small detachments of the whites, the greatest part of whom they instantly massacred. The Dutch fleet had arrived, and there were between 80 and 90 sail of Americans lying in port, the greatest part of which were waiting payment for their cargoes.

By Capt. Brown, of the brig Favorite, who arrived this morning, in 12 days from Cape Francois, in ballast, we learn that the Batavian fleet, consisting of six 74's and four frigates, with troops on board, arrived at the Cape previous to his sailing. He further adds, that in an engagement between the French troops and Toussaint, near the Cape, in which the French were victorious, Gen. Leclerc was severely wounded, and his Aid-de-camp killed. Many of the negroes had been taken prisoners, but Toussaint was still in his strong hold in the mountain. Capt. B. left there 90 sail of American vessels.

From NEVIS.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the Owasee, we are informed, that a day or two previous to their sailing, an English frigate had arrived at Martinico with troops, which were landed; and that it was understood that she had brought orders that all the fortifications in that place should be prepared and kept in a state of readiness, until further orders.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

Advices were yesterday received from the Havana, which announce that the Court of Madrid have granted permission for the exportation of specie, free of duty, from the Spanish dominions, for the purchase of shipping. This information we derive from an authority next to official.

The foregoing intelligence, we presume, is of considerable magnitude to the merchants of the United States; as in consequence of the peace in Europe, we are in possession of a great surplussage of shipping, which hereby we shall be enabled to dispose of to advantage.

Phil. Gaz.

It is said that twelve and an half dollars a barrel have been offered in Philadelphia for Flour for the use of the French fleet and refused. The market price was six and an half dollars at the same time. The motives for the refusal were alleged to be that the payment was to be made by bills on the Consular government.—Aurora.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Lee, of the brig Hope, to his owners in New-York, dated Cape-Francois, March 22, 1802.

"Since writing you last there has been another embargo which lasted ten days, and is now taken off from ten vessels only; I expected to have been one of the happy number, but there is now an order for those vessels which took their cargoes on board before the fire, to unload and weigh them over again, which I am obliged to. When I shall get away from this place is uncertain, as there is no dependence on any thing here at present. The inhabitants are in constant alarm, and the negroes very much dreaded. You may judge what sort of men are in Government, when they oblige Americans to sell their cargoes at their own prices; and pay all the duties in cash, and then take bills on France at 60 days sight. Government give twelve dollars per barrel for flour, and sell it to the inhabitants for sixteen; all other articles in proportion.

"We hear that a number of vessels are loading at Baltimore, for this place, with provisions; should this be a fact, it will prove unfortunate for the owners, for they must inevitably make bad voyages. Lumber is the only thing in demand, and that is getting to be very plenty.

"The people are afraid to build while the negroes are constantly burning the country around, even to the very walls of the city; and there is no prospect of their being subdued shortly.

It is said that Gen. Leclerc has sent home to France for 50,000 more troops. The Americans are called on to take arms to defend the town, in case of an attack, which is much feared."

ST. DOMINGO.

An arrival at Philadelphia, from St. Domingo, has brought letters and accounts down to the 24th March.—They state, that the war between the French troops, and the Blacks, was not so nearly at a close as the accounts circulated throughout the United States by French agents have represented.—That Toussaint appeared determined to die in the last ditch:—That LECLERC had lost, in the several skirmishes with the blacks, and by sickness, 8000 of his men; and that he had sent JEROME BONAPARTE to France to solicit reinforcements:—That the war was carried on with great loss to the French, in consequence of the Blacks being acquainted with all the pusses of the country; and that CHRISTOPHE, (who it appears has not been captured as reported (had lately practised a *ruse de guerre* on the main body of the French army, got into its rear, cut off 200 of the French soldiers, and captured their artillery:—That the consequence of these manoeuvres is, the towns are in a continual state of alarm, in expectation of the depredatory excursions of the enraged Blacks:—That several of the black *Cosmopolitans*, as they are called, had been captured, and executed, but have exhibited a thorough contempt of death, menacing their executioners with the threat, "that it will be their turn next."—That General TOUSSAINT had issued a proclamation in the manner of LECLERC's; declaring the French to be outlaws: That he defied all the force that could be sent against him by France; that he would speedily compel the French to abandon the island; and that his troops had sworn to *live free or die*:—and that seven men of war were entering the port of Cape Francois when the accounts came away.

These accounts further state, that the citizens of the United States are treated with every mark of contempt, obloquy and tyranny in St. Domingo; That they are denominated Arabs, and that they were the "rough-scruff of the earth" The object appeared to be, to provoke the American government into a war. In confirmation of the above, a gentleman yesterday favoured us with the following extract of a letter, dated

"Cape Francois, 23d March, 1802.

"On no account make shipments to this place. The government (if such it may be called) is the most capricious, equivocating, ill-natured and vindictive set of knaves that ever were clothed with authority. They will do every thing to cheat you.

"Toussaint is gaining ground; and it is matter of doubt who will ultimately succeed.

"Agents have gone to the United States to encourage the shipment of lumber, provisions, &c. Do not depend upon them."

A letter from the Cape, dated March 22d, received at Philadelphia, says, "In a few days there sails a squadron of French ships of war for the United States. This morning there were received three letters from Toussaint, one for the general in chief, one for Gen. Boyer, and one for the municipality, advising the inhabitants and government to remove and embark their persons and property in eight days, or at the end of that term he would come into the city, and massacre every white man, woman and child in it."

The above accounts state, that a Mr. Low, an American, confided 23,000 dollars to the care of the French authorities—which they refused to return, on his demanding them.—The effect of this breach of faith was so great on Mr. Low, as to induce him to drown himself.

SQUALLY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, to his correspondent in New-York, dated 20th March, 1802, received via Sag-Harbour.

"I wrote you a few days ago, via Alexandria, since when the Trent frigate has arrived express from England, directing the commanders in chief to be on their guard. Private information by this vessel says, that, in consequence of the trifling conduct of the French Legation, and the reluctance discovered by the Dutch and Spanish Ambassadors, to cede Ceylon and Trinidad to Great-

Britain, Lord Cornwallis had given in his ultimatum, declaring that he would return to his Court if they did not decide in 24 hours. We have fix sail of the line just arrived to strengthen our position to windward.

ALARMING TO AMERICANS!

[The following highly important article was received at New-York in a letter from London, dated March 1st. The writer obtained his information from a friend in Paris. The step may justly be considered of the utmost importance, as laying the foundation for future wars on our frontiers.]

"It is determined, that a Colony shall be settled in LOUISIANA and FLORIDA. Gen. Bernadotte is to have the command; its departure will perhaps depend on the accounts expected from St. Domingo; preparations are now making for this expedition. I understand the Indian nations, adjoining Florida, have agents now here, for the purpose of making Treaties with this Country, to unite themselves with the troops or settlers, that may be sent from hence. The establishment of this Colony is said to be a darling object, and it will be pursued with ardour unless the difficulties that may arise at St. Domingo, should derange the present plan."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Robert Stover, of the ship Sachem, of this port, to the Editor, dated

"HOLYHEAD* FEB. 11, 1802.

"I am unhappy to inform you of my misfortune in the loss of the Sachem, near Holyhead harbor, on the 21st and 22d January.—As there have been many flying reports that the crew of the ship perished, which must cause much anxiety to their friends, you will be so kind as to publish in your Gazette that they are all safe. We are all well treated by the inhabitants of this place.—Our ship has been got off since she was wrecked, but her bottom is totally out. Her remains lie in the entrance of the harbour.—I have sent you some late papers; and inclose you one with some account of our disaster." [See foreign head.]

The following particulars were in another letter from Capt. Stover, to his friends in this town.

"Twenty-six days after leaving Virginia, we had a most tremendous hurricane. We were but twenty miles from Dublin, when it came on from W. N. W. at midnight (Jan. 21) we lay on our beam ends 14 hours, driving on the coast. At 1 o'clock, on the 22d, we saw the land and the breakers under our lee, which proved to be Holyhead, not more than a mile distant—we attempted to make sail, but in vain, most of our sails were blown from the yards, after being handed; and some of our men were beat out, and gave themselves up to the mercy of their maker. Finding that we must perish in a few moments, or run the ship ashore, we put her head towards a small opening, surrounded with breakers, where we let go both anchors. The sea broke over our topmast head, and we rode but a few minutes before both our cables parted and the ship fell round on the rocks, and upset. A most terrible sea hove her over the reef, but providentially no one was swept from the wreck; in a few moments she struck again, when we cut away all three masts—she then went down head foremost, and her stern hung by the rocks. Hundreds of people were on the shore anxious for our relief, but none could be given, the sea making a breach over the wreck. At six o'clock in the evening, some gentlemen on shore gave fifty guineas to six brave fellows to take us from the wreck. Their boat took off ten of our men, who had a narrow escape. I remained behind with my second mate and three seamen, for fourteen hours, no one daring venture again for our relief till the next day, by which time we had almost perished with cold and hunger. I then hove a rope on shore, by which I had the good fortune to save myself, after being nearly exhausted. A boat soon after took the remainder ashore.

The storm was dreadful. Sixty sail of vessels were lost—several houses blown down—trees torn up by the roots—and great destruction done in the country."

* Holyhead is a cape of the island of Anglesea, in North-Wales, projecting westward into the Irish channel. It is in lat. 53 deg. 23 min. N. and long. 4 deg. 45 min. W.—The shore is foul and dangerous.

The American merchants at Cape-Francois have protested to TOBIAS LEAR, our Consul there, against the vexations, exactions and difficulties they experience, from the French government, and solicit his interference for their redress.

BOSTON, March 24.

SHIP-WRECKS. &c.

The ship Anna-Won, Capt. Fitch, of New-York, was lost Jan. 4th, near Dunkirk; only two of the people saved.—The Danish frigate Triton, has been lost in the Mediterranean, and all on board perished!—The sloop Industry, Higgins, of New-York, was drove on shore from her anchors at Nevis, Feb. 24; crew saved, vessel lost.

New-Brunswick.

SAINT JOHN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1802.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Passamaquoddy, dated the 6th inst.

"A Schooner arrived on Monday last in five days from Newberry.—The Master reports, that a vessel had arrived at that place in a short passage from Europe, and brought advice that the DEFINITIVE TREATY had not been concluded upon, and that WAR had been declared between G. Britain and France.—This vessel in her passage met with a head wind and put into Salem, where there was a late arrival from England, and corroborated the same accounts.—She brought no papers, but the accounts were generally believed—and were probably pleasing."

By the St. Andrews packet we have received Boston papers to the 21st, and Portland papers to the 26th of April, from which we have copied the preceding advices.—No mention is made of the renewal of Hostilities between G. Britain and France in any of these papers.

[MARRIED] at Annapolis, on the 14th ult. by the Rev. Mr. BAILEY, ELKANAH MORTON, Esqr. of Sussex-Vale, to Miss WHELOCK, daughter of Capt. OBED WHELOCK, of that place.

DIED]—At Westminster, England, His Excellency WM. BROWNE, Esq. Aet. 65, late Governor of Bermudas.

—At Gibraltar, Gen. CHARLES O'HARA, late Governor of that fortress.

THE OFFICE of this GAZETTE, is removed to No. 9, Long-Wharf, South side Market-Ship.

Commission & Auction Store. THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained a Licence from His Excellency Governor CARLETON, to open a Commission & Auction Store, at Fredericton, any commands he may be honoured with, shall be executed with punctuality and dispatch.

STEPHEN JARVIS.

Fredericton, May 1st, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to hold the Office of AUCTIONEER for the County of York, and is ready as usual to attend to their Commands in every respect.—He hopes, that by a continuance of his assiduity and strict attention to Business, to merit their further favors.

ANDREW PHAIR.

Fredericton, 10th May, 1802.

BRICKS.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they will undertake to furnish any quantity of good Merchantable BRICK on the shortest notice from their Kiln on Long Reach.

Those persons who may wish to have a supply of the above article, are requested to send their orders in writing, which shall be punctually attended to.

JONATHAN GORUM, JOHN WALLACE.

15,000 BRICKS

Now on hand and ready for delivery at any place in St. John, on the lowest terms.—Apply as above.

Long Reach, 4th May, 1801.