From the Philadelphia Gazette.

By the brig Venus, arrived at this port on Saturday last, we received the "Bulletin Officiel du Port Republican," of the 28th September from which we have made the following,

TRANSLATIONS :

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE,
Governor of St. Domingo.
To all Civil and Military Officers.
Cape Francois, 28 Fructidor, year 9.

Citizens—As I have been informed that captains of foreign vessels, after carrying away by force or seduction, young citizens of the colony, have been so bold as to sell them in the United States, it is the duty of every public officer to prevent, by the most strict attention, such wicked attempts from being renewed for the future.

I have received advices, importing that citizen Abraham in the Cape, a Creole of the plantation called Des Dames, was conducted to Wilmington: that after having been put on shore, he was taken away into the back country, where he was going to be sold, when he was claimed by a Frenchman, and sent back to Cape Francois on board the schooner Two Sisters. The same citizen informs me, that a young black man named Bonhomme, a Creole and taylor of Cape Francois, was sold in this manner, a few years ago, in Charleston, and that he is in quest of him. To these positive facts he adds others, the proofs of which he is trying to obtain.

In consequence of this information, you are sensible how great your zeal ought to be, to prevent such piratical attempts for the future. There is no doubt but there are among the captains who trade to this colony, some mean and barbarous enough to deal in the destiny of their fellow-creatures, to carry them away far from their country and liberty, and reduce them to slavery.

Therefore, it is ordered that all public officers inform me of abuses that may be committed on that matter, and commanders in sea-ports go with a municipal officer on board of vessels ready to sail, and make a strict visit of all persons on board; and if there are citizens not included in the crew's list, to have them disembarked, unless they produce a passport signed by me; to stop the vessel, and give me immediate notice thereof, so as I may order to be brought before a council of war captains known to be guilty, in order that they should be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the laws.

Salute and fraternity,

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

COLONY OF ST. DOMINGO.

Port Republicain, 2 Vendemair, (September 24, 1801.)

Yesterday the *Anniversary* of the Foundation of the French Republic was celebrated in this commune. The celebration of that national festival was performed in the church of the commune, where, after the high mass had been sung, with the exposition of the consecrated host, the Citizen Pompee, acting as President of the Municipal Administration, pronounced the following speech:

Citizens,

Long live the French Republic! It is to her we are indebted for the inestimable blessing of liberty. Could we help being forever grateful for it?

I call to witness the Supreme being worshipped in this church; there is not one of the inhabitants of this colony but is proud of the sublime name of Frenchman; there is not one but is penetrated with the sentiments of the most tender affection, for a nation covered with glory and so generous, of which this country has the happiness of being one of its finest dependencies.

Its invincible armies have triumphed over two leagues armed one after another against it by the tyrant of the seas; they have just, in spite of his pusillanimous artifices, given peace to the European continent. They shall triumph over him if he is not wise enough to regulate the ambition that devours him, on principles consistent with the dignity of the continental powers and the liberty of the seas.

Citizens! let us hasten, by our wishes, that precious moment, upon which depends the strengthening of our happiness. Nothing but the liberty of the seas can bring back into this island its ancient prosperity, and seal, in a lasting manner, the works of General Toussaint Louverture.

French Republic! Toussaint Louverture! name dear to our hearts, and which we ought never to separate. If he is all through her, he has done nothing but for her.

Met together in this place to celebrate the anniversary of the foundation of the French Republic, let us then raise our souls, citizens, towards him in whose hands are the hearts of men; let us return him the warmest thanks for the blessing he has bestowed on the French people, by giving them a free and representative government: as being closely united to their destiny, we can be happy but by their happiness.

After this speech, the General Age acquainted the assembly with his having received the organick laws for St. Domingo, and invited the inhabitants of this commune to meet again, in the same place, the 31 of this month, to hear there the reading he intended to make of these laws.

This pious ceremony was ended by a *te deum*, that was sung, accompanied with 23 discharges of guns.

Vendemair 3, (Sept. 25.).

The reading of the organick laws for St. Domingo took place this day, in the church of this commune, as it was announced by General Age, before the civil authorities and a great number of citizens who had met there with eagerness.

LONDON, September 1.

The French funds have risen 6 per cent. suddenly, notwithstanding the disasters of their affairs in Egypt. It is, therefore, conjectured, that this rise is occasioned either by the negociations at Paris taking a more favorable turn, or by the truth of a report, that the money to be paid by Portugal to the French as the price of peace, is to be applied towards paying the dividends out of the French funds, which were very much in arrears.

LONDON, September 4.

DIET AT RATISBON.

The following is the rescript by which his Imperial majesty declines adopting, in conformity to the suffrages of the general diet of the empire the mode pointed out for the final adjustment of the articles respecting the empire:

In several votes it has already been anticipated, that his Imperial majesty might have motives of sufficient importance for his reluctance to accept this commission. Solely directed by the reasons alledged, and not to risk a diminution of the dignity of the head of the empire by an unsuccessful undertaking, his Imperial majesty could not agree to accept the commission of the general diet, nor to approve in his quality of supreme head of the empire, of that part of the conclusum. His Imperial majesty, however, being always accustomed, and ever anxious, not to transgress the boundaries traced by the German Constitution, gives his assent to the co-operation of the empire, in the usual form of a deliberation of the diet of the empire; since the majority of the states having decided upon the different modes of co-operation on the part of the empire, viz. 1st, the full powers to be given to his Imperial majesty; 2dly, an extraordinary deputation of the empire, and 3dly, the deliberation of the diet itself by rejecting the two first modes proposed by several states, and among others, by his Imperial majesty, in the quality of a state of the empire, in favor of the co operation of the diet, assembled under its supreme head, the latter has no longer any authority to approve of one of the two first modes of co-operation, though they might be very well calculated for accelerating the work of peace, which still remains to be accomplished.

The principal objects which still remain to be adjusted by a special convention to complete the peace, are, in other respects, known from the treaty of peace at Luneville, which has been reciprocally ratified; and from what his Imperial majesty knows of the negociation for the peace of Luneville, in order correctly to examine and decide upon those points, nothing more is necessary than an historical acquaintance with the law of nations and statistics, within the reach of all; and they may be ratified in the most secure manner by those who have a particular interest in their discussion.

In this state of affairs, in which the diet of the empire has given a preference to the states in the diet assembled by the empire under its chief, the relations which exist between the states of the empire and its supreme chief, and the manner of treating the affairs of Europe, require (and this will be one of the first transactions of the Imperial diet) that a full conclusum on the objects to be regulated for completing the peace, by a particular convention, should be submitted to the ratification of his Imperial majesty as promptly as a proper discussion of this affair may permit. His Imperial majesty waits with paternal solicitude for this conclusum, which will not fail to satisfy his expectations, if the general diet in forming it, be guided by the regulations laid down with so much wisdom in its last conclusum.

Done at Vienna, and sealed with the Seal of his Imperial majesty, June 26, 1801.

An igneous meteor lately exploded over the street of Pont de Vaux, in the department of L'Ain. Its progress was from S. west to N. east. Its appearance was at the hour of ten in the evening. It went off with the noise of a 24 pounder. Its elevation was not apparently more than thirty fathoms. It burst into fragments, which fell into the gardens, and were presently extinguished with a little smoke, but no smell. It was about a foot and a half in diameter. The air had been very hot all day. Westward the sky was first dark, and then suddenly illuminated; only a few drops of rain fell.

A METEOR.

On the evening of the 14th of July, about half after nine, a remarkable meteor was seen at Montgaillard. The sky was clear, and the wind calm. An exhalation like a common cloud then gradually arose. It seemed of the length of 3000 fathoms, in breadth about 1200 or 1500, under an angle of twelve degrees. In a little time it appeared to take fire. It burnt with a pale flame, like that of spirit of wine. At the edges it exhibited a splendid glory, it continued for fifteen minutes. After an interval it was rekindled for eight or ten minutes more. It was then extinguished, and in a moment appeared a third time, which was of very short duration.

On the subject of the convention lately concluded between the courts of Russia and Great Britain (which our readers will recollect we translated from a Paris paper and published in the Mercantile Advertiser on the 12th of the present month) the Editor of the Morning Post makes the following ingenious observations:—

"The Convention appears to have been officially published in the *Moniteur* as a set off against the convention of surrendering Cairo. The French have, undoubtedly, more cause of joy in the one than of regret at the other. The convention of St. Petersburgh more, much more, than repays them for the loss of Egypt.

"This convention divides itself into two parts: the one ascertains what articles are contraband of war; the other determines right of search.

"The first prohibits only, fire arms, and warlike instruments, with the addition of gun-powder, and saddles and bridles. Neither hemp, pitch, tar, wood, iron, or any of the raw materials necessary to make fire-arms, or warlike instruments, are forbidden. All naval stores, every thing necessary to the construction of a fleet, may now be freely imported into France in time of war, under the authority of Great Britain. It is absurd to prohibit the manufactured article, and allow the importation of the raw material. France does not want Russian cannon, or Russian swords. She wants the raw materials necessary to make them at home, as her own artists are far superior to those of the north of Europe. How much this treaty concedes to the northern confederacy, we leave to be decided by the following facts: in 1798, commodore Lawford sent an officer on board a Swedish frigate, convoying a fleet of merchantmen, to ask of what their cargoes consisted, and to what ports they were bound? The answer was, they were laden with hemp, pitch tar, deals, iron, &c. &c. and that they were mostly bound for ports in the Miditerranean. This was enough. Commodore Lawford desired to see no papers, he made no search: but he called a council of war, after which he sent to the admiralty for instructions, still keeping company with the convoy. Upon the arrival of those instructions, he detained the whole fleet and brought them into Margate Roads. Those were soon afterwards released which had not cargoes of pitch, tar, hemp, deals, and iron. Hence we find the admiralty laying it down as law, that these articles were contraband of war; and, to clear up all doubts on the subject, Sir William Scott, in the case of one of the ships (the Maria) expressly stated them, from the bench, to be of that description, and authorising the detention of the whole convoy.

"The second gives up the right of search to a degree far beyond what we calculated. If a Swedish frigate, for instance shall now be convoying a fleet of Swedish merchant ships to France, and an English ship of the line falls in with them, the English ship is to send an officer on board the Swedish frigate, who is to inspect the papers of the Swede, and if there appear no cause of suspicion, then none of the Swedish merchantmen are to be at all examined, but the neutral fleet is to pass on. We must trust to the Swedish frigate's taking cognizance of the cargoes and conduct of merchantmen. She is responsible for them; they are as it were stowed in her hold, part of her cargo, and if *her* papers appear fair, then we are not at liberty to investigate those of merchantmen. Our right of search, therefore, extends no further than seeing that the Swedish frigate convoying the merchantmen has regular papers and documents to shew of what their cargoes consist. We are allowed the privilege of questioning the crews of the merchantmen, or by personal enquiries and examination on board their ships, discovering facts which cannot be learned in the frigate. We have the disadvantage which a court of law would labour under of taking written evidence instead of personal testimony. We cannot cross examine the parties concerned. Lord Robert Fitzgerald, in his writings, has accused the Danish government of conniving at the exportation of warlike stores to France, and of a general spirit to favor the succoring of the French. The speeches of the late and present ministers in parliament were to the same effect. If Denmark and Sweden be so inclined now, it is only necessary to practise a little fraud on board the convoying frigate, and their wishes will be attained, they cannot be detected. But such a fraud is unnecessary, since tar, hemp, iron, &c. are no longer contraband of war. We have secured the faith of the neutral powers most wisely, by granting them full liberty to do all which might tempt them to be perfidious.

"Other parts of this treaty call for animadversion which our limits will not admit at present. We shall only state that it grants all which the northern confederacy contended for. The right of search is mockery while we are not at liberty to seize the dangerous articles that will be convoyed. We might as well boast of the right of searching empty ships. We have never been advocates for the rigorous exercise of this right, which in our opinion has been much abused. We have ever thought that it should be modified and regulated, and we expected that this treaty, though far from attaining Mr. Pitt's objects, would have established the right on the principles of justice and moderation. But it gives to the confederacy all they asked, and relinquishes every claim, in the defence of which Mr. Pitt involved this country in a war with the powers of the Baltic. It falls as much short of those privileges which we think necessary to the protection of our naval greatness, as Mr. Pitt's demands went beyond them.

"The convention of Cairo had been previously prepared by the wisdom of sir Sidney Smith, at El Arrich; and the steps taken to resist invasion were those of Mr. Dundas some years ago. They talk of a naval armistice. A naval armistice! For what? France can now import and export every article in neutral bottoms, as well as if the whole British navy were locked up in port."

FRENCH CLERGY.

The Minister of general police, to the prefects of the departments.

PARIS, JULY 20.

Since the eighteenth of Brumaire (9th November) Citizens Prefects, all the acts of the government, with respect to the catholic priests, have had for their principle and their object the liberty of worship; hoping to bring back, by indulgence, men whom it conceived only led astray, it permitted many of them to return into the bosom of their country; and even authorised them to exercise their worship. Their exile was terminated on this single condition; that they should promise to be obedient to the laws, that is, that they would not disturb the order to which they are indebted for their return to France; and that they would not tear the bosom of that generous family which forgot their faults, and held forth its arms to receive them. Although the government could not have expected that gratitude would bind to it all those to whose misfortunes it put an end; it had at least a right to believe, that the sanctity of their engagements would have retained in passive submission men who had shewn such a scrupulous respect for what they called the laws of their conscience. This expectation has been disappointed; and more than one priest, after having experienced the clemency of the government, has persisted in a state of rebellion against it. I do not speak of those who have constantly refused to promise fidelity to the constitution; they have passed judgment on themselves; they should be banished from the bosom of the republic, for it is renouncing a country to refuse to acknowledge its laws. I point out to you here