## LETTER,

*From Achmet Bashaw to the President dent of the United States*

*[Accompanying a message from the President of the United States of the 18th January, 1806.*

EXCELLENCY,

For nearly eleven years, I have been laboring under the weight of misfortune; but notwithstanding which, my distress was never equal to that which the actual combination of circumstances has made it.

My residence was near Cairo, when there arrived in Alexandria, a brig commanded by capt. Hull, in company with gen Eaton who came recommended to Mr. Briggs H. B. M. consul and enquired of him where I could be found. My place of abode being made known, a courier was dispatched for Cairo, by order of the general, and on his arrival at Rozid a second one, which came to Cairo, directed to the house of Tursuf Bashaw, an officer of the Ottoman Porte, who received a letter in which he requested to suffer me to pass without interruption, in order that I might cooperate with the Americans to take Tripoli. These things being communicated to me, caused me to reflect seriously whether they could be true or not. All doubts were dissipated by general Eaton's meeting in Cairo my secretary, named Mahumed Ezluna, to whom he consigned another paper, and in company with two Maltese arrived at Said, my place of residence, and delivered to me a dispatch urging me to leave that place immediately in order that we might have a meeting (as really happened) in the city of Damantur, where the general was made known to me as one who had been sent thither by your excellency for the conquest of the kingdom of Tripoli. I engaged to with him to Syracuse, and also to keep myself secret, from which circumstance I was necessarily compelled to abandon all I possessed, and thus lose my horses, camels &c. Previous to my leaving Damintor, general Eaton assured me the peace would never be made, unless I was placed on my *own seat* (throne) and often swore by himself that he would never take me from where I was for the sole purpose of making the conquest.

I did not, however, fail to suggest to the general, that in case Jussuf Bashaw should actually remain conquerer, what part he would take in my favor, as I should not be able to remain any longer in the Turkish dominions. I was answered, if the combinations of war should prove favorable to Jussuf Bashaw, that a pension would be granted me, sufficient to maintain my family and suite, the people and money by me, to effect this object (for such a movement) were ready; and that I had better expedite my secretary to capt. Hull, to inform him, that the general had conducted me from Upper Egypt to Syracuse, but that I could not trust myself at sea, in the manner he had.—My envoy having executed his commission, arrived first in Syracuse, and soon afterwards in Malta, in consequence of the absence of captain Hull from the first (place) and whom he afterwards found in the second place (Malta) and executed his embassy:—He was answered by the same (Hull) that every thing I could possibly want was ready, and in fact, there was sent me a vessel, laden with supplies and provisions, accompanied by the brig commanded by captain Hull, which arrived at Bomba delivering to the general and myself a dispatch to him directed) from the commodore in which he renders Hull responsible for every thing I might want: I then asked for cannon, powder and other warlike supplies, and was answered that a frigate was hourly expected, and that they would be sent to me—I afterwards left Bomba, in company with general Eaton, and we pursued our route towards Derne, arriving near it in twelve hours. Such a voyage made me extremely happy, as well as my people while the manner in which we were treated by the general, excited universal admiration; his dignified soul (conduct) merits applause. We were scarcely on the 12th hour of our voyage, when we saw a schooner, which brought us two pieces of cannon, and nothing more. After an attack of two hours, in which all the troops applaud and admire the courage of general Eaton, Derne was taken (as the people of that country were much in our favor) and in which attack the general was wounded in the hand.

After the capture of the city, we received from the chiefs of the brigands, letters offering to join us. After ten days a troop of cavalry and infantry (of the enemy) advanced—they wese twice broken and put to flight by us. We now asked from the schooner, which had been sent us, people and arms, while there remained a respite and peace and were waiting an answer, respecting our demand for people and arms in order that we might go and take Benzazi and Tripoli; in the mean time arrived a frigate which we supposed had brought us people, but she landed a Turkish ambassador from Jussuph Bashaw, who informed the general of the alliance of Jussuph Bashaw with your excellency; saying that the said Bashaw would restore my family, and that your excellency would give me in the name of the U. S. a pension. The same evening of the arrival of the frigate, the general informed me, that I must embark with all my people; and thus was again compelled to abandon all I possessed—the general having prevented the Turkish ambassador from landing, and thus we parted for Syracuse, where we found the whole squadron.

I daily expected my family, when finally I was told that he (the Bashaw) would not let them go; having thus broken his word, I demanded of the general, to be replaced in my own country, which was also denied me, saying that he had no orders to that effect from your excellency, and it is thus I find myself in this country, with the small pension of two hundred dollars per month, and on which sum I am to support myself with a number of people. Such a state of things makes me feel that the weight of misfortune has only increased; and for the first time am completely abandoned, and by a great nation; I therefore fling myself on the mercy of your excellency, who under the influence of just laws, will not fail to render me that justice which oppression and misfortune entitle me to.

With the hope of an early reply from your excellency, I remain, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

ACHMET BASHAW,
Son of Ali Bashaw, &c. &c.

*Syracuse, August 5th*, 1805.

His excellency the President of the United States of America.

## BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BOSTON January 25.

FIRE!—On the night of the 15th, the dwelling house of Mr. Andrew Peabody, of Bradford, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents—several children were thrown from the windows into the snow, and had their feet severely frozen.—Mr. P. was dangerously burnt.

January 28.

Cleared, ship Herald, Bartlett. Amsterdam; schs. Adventure, Gilkey, Havana; Enterprize, Pratt, Leghorn; Triumph, Nickerson, Yarmouth, N. S.

*No foreign arrival since our last.*

The storm which commenced on Thursday last, did no material damage in this harbor, although it encreased to a gale.—The ship Juno, Bates, which sailed for Batavia, was driven from her anchorage, in Nantasket Roads, & went ashore on Rainsford's Island; but has since been got off without damage. The pilot who arrived from the vineyard yesterday, informs, that nineteen sail of vessels were driven on shore at Holmes's Hole and Edgarton, on Thursday night; among these are, ship Belisarius, captain Peele, from Cape of Good-Hope, belonging to Mr. Crowninshield, of Salem, she is bilged. Ship Active, belonging to Messrs. Nichols and Hodges, of Salem. The latter and many other vessels it is expected may be got off without very serious damage. There were about thirty sail of vessels lying at the vineyard previous to the storm.

The late gale was felt very severely at Cape-Ann. A brig from Guadaloupe for Portland, owned by Mr. David Greene, drifted out of the harbor in the gale, and has not been heard of since; from her situation, the captain and most of the crew being sick, it is feared she has gone ashore—the schooner Phœnix, also belonging to Portland, and owned by Joseph M'Lellan and Son, cut away her foremast and rode out the gale.

NEW-YORK, February 1.

Arrived, the brig Ceres, Townsend, in 21 days from St. Croix, (Basse-End). Left ship Friendship, Little, of New-York, for Martinique in 4 days; brigs Endymion, Kitts, of Philadelphia; Phœnix, Reynolds, for New-Haven in 4 days; Planter, Harris, of Providence, just arrived; George, Waldron, of New-York; Ærial, Roberts; and Adriana, just arrived from Philadelphia. sch's Lark, Hunt, of New-Haven; Edwd; Preble, (sailed in co. for Augusta) and Thomas James, Morris, of Newbern. Spoke Jan. 19, in lat. 34, 14, long. 70, the sch'r Betsy, 3 days from Alexandria, for Barbados. Jan. 25. in lat. 37 38, long. 72, the ship Cordelia, of Boston, from the isle of May, for N. York. Jan. 29, in lat, 38, 14, long. 74 30, the ship Lydia, of New-York, 25 days from Havana, for Philadelphia. 30th, off Egg-Harbor, the sch'r Ruth, 24 days from North-Carolina, for N. York—had been twice blown off the coast. Passenger, Gad Peck, late of the ship Mohawk, which he sold at Guadaloupe.

The brig Adeline, Shepard, in 16 days from Halifax. Passengers, captain Nowland of the British army and Mr. Rudolph. The sch's Three-Sisters, Cook, had arrived from N. York; Dreadnought, from do; Rachel and Mary from Philadelphia. The Union, Hall, and Sally, Conrad, from N. York. The Adeline was captured off the Hook by the Cambrian, above two months since; and that part of her cargo, belonging to B. Dupoy, of this city, condemned on account of an alledged irregularity in the papers. No prizes had been sent to Halifax after the arrival of the Adeline.

The schr. Two Friends, Robbins, in 25 days from St. Bartholomews. Left schrs. Mariner, Western, for New-York in 10 days; Eliza, Anger, of New-Haven for Wilmington, N. C. the 6th January; brig Neptune, Upton, for Philadelphia in 8 days.

Below, last night, 2 ships, 2 brigs, and 3 shooners.

Cleared, ships Samuel Jackson, Myrick, Jamaica; Eagle, Duplex, Dublin; brigs Minerva, Barker, Bordeaux; Cleopatra, Hadley, Savannah; Venus, Hildreth, Charleston, schrs. Saphrona Champlin, Guadaloupe; John, Spence. Guadaloupe; sloop, Nancy, Rice, Norfolk,

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.

Arrived, brig Mercury, Kenyon, Batavia 127 days; Superior, Danabre, Saint Pierres, 25; Charlotte, Kuhn, New-Providence, 18; sloop Unity, Hand, Richmond.

Cleared, schooner Caroline, Fisher, Norfolk.

Ship Lydia, Roorback, from Havana, is below.

Ship William Penn, Daly, hence, at Madras.

Arrived, brig Superior, Danabre, 22 days from St. Pierres, was boarded and politely treated by a British frigate soon after sailing. Left brigs Molly, Wheldon; Tryphenia, Myers; Sally, Brown; and sch'r Concord, Dill, all of Philadelphia.

Arrived, brig Charlotte, Kuhn, 15 days from Nassau, sent in and cleared, on her passage from Neuvetas. Left at Nassau, schooner Three Friends, Gardiner, of and for this port, in 10 days, the only Philadelphia vessel there.

The ship and cargo of the Two Pollies, Cole, of Boston, from Matanzas, for Philadelphia, detained for further proof, was sold at public vendue for the benefit of the concerned.

*Extracts from the log-book of the brig Mercury, Henry Kenyon, commander, from Calcutta, which port she left on the 16th September last.*

List of American vessels at Calcutta.

Ship Helvetius, Bowen, of and for Philadelphia, to stop at Madras, to sail about the 25th of December.

Ship Monticello, Allen, of and for N. York, to stop at Madras, to sail about the 25th of December.

Wonsiahset, Randall, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) for New-York, in 18 days.

Asia, Lovett, of Beverly, last from the Isle of France, in 40 or 50 days.

Ship Hope, Lovett, of ditto, last from Batavia, in 40 or 50 days.

Ship Virginia Spear, of and for N. York, last from Batavia and Madras. Buried capt. I. and first mate.

Ship Packet, Beckford, of and for Salem, to touch at Madras, and to sail in 2 or 3 days.

Ship Adventure, Norris, of ditto, sailed in co. and parted off the Sand-Heads on the 19th of September.

George Washington, Daniels, of and for Salem in 10 or 12 days.

Brig Molly, Clements, of and for Boston, last from the Cape of Good Hope—time of sailing uncertain.

Passed in the river Hoogly, dropping down, brig Orient, Bray, of and for Marblehead.

On the 17th of September, a little above Diamond Harbor, spoke ship Mary-Ann, Norris, of Salem, from the Isle of France, passage 36 days.

September 19, saw an American ship of about 3 or 4 hundred tons without a head, and bright sides; came to anchor outside of Sauger.

November 22, on Lagcellas bank, Cspe Lagullas bearing N. N. W. distance about 25 miles, at 9, A. M. was brought to by a large privateer ship under English colors, who ordered us in broken English to send our boat on board directly, which was immediately complied with, when they lowered down their boat from the stern, and sent on board two French officers and the crew of the Mercury's jolly-boat, saying they must have her, and which boat they detained by force; after a strict examination of the papers, &c. of the Mercury, they permitted her to proceed. This ship proved to be the Napoleon, French privateer, of 36 guns, capt. La Nouville, from the Isle of France. It would be injustice to captain L. and his officers not to add, that they behaved with much politeness, and paid nearly the value of the jolly-boat.

Touched at the Cape of Good Hope, and left at that place, the following American vessels:

Ship Hunter, of Boston, captain Cartwright, bound to the eastward.

Ship Elizabeth, formerly of Philadelphia, capt. J. Latimer, bound to the river La Plata, but put in, in distress.

Ship Atlantic, Doty, of New-York, for Batavia.

Brig Charles, Russel, of Boston, bound to the eastward.

Sparrow, Leech, of and from Beverly, arrived at the cape in 140 days, and sailed for the Isle of France, on the 1st. of December.

Schr. Favorite, of Boston, capt. Miller, sailed the same time for St. Helena.

December 2d, inside of Penguin island, spoke the ship Calumel, of and from Boston, out 80 days, all well.

December 15th, in lat. 19, 59, S. long. 8, 00, W. spoke ship General Davie, of Plymouth, North-Carolina, from Bristol, England, bound to Congo, coast of Africa, out 74 days, all well.

January 16th lat, 26, 50, north, long. 58 13, west, spoke the *brig Potomac of and from Baltimore*, bound to the West-Indies, out 7 days, all well.

LANCASTER, January 30.

Statement of votes given this day by the legislature, for bank directors:

BY THE SENATE,

*For the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

| | VOTES. |
|---|---|
| Jeremiah Piersal,* | 13 |
| Thomas Leiper,* | 13 |
| John Harrison,* | 13 |
| Samuel Wetherill, | 12 |
| James Vanuxem, | 12 |
| William Duane, | 12 |

*For the Bank of Philadelphia.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Orth,* | 25 |
| Samuel Carswell,* | 13 |
| John Jackson,* | 13 |
| William Haslet, | 12 |
| Robert Harris, | 12 |

BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*For the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

| | |
|---|---|
| John Conrad,* | 48 |
| Chandler Price,* | 43 |
| Robert Porter,* | 42 |
| Samuel Richards, | 38 |
| Mathew Carey, | 38 |
| William Warner, | 34 |

*For the Bank of Philadelphia.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Ross,* | 46 |
| Robert Johnson,* | 46 |
| David Jackson,* | 45 |
| Michael Bright, | 37 |
| Lewis Rush, | 35 |
| Hugh Henry, | 34 |

* *Chosen.*

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, *FEBRUARY* 4.

The courts under the new judiciary system are held in the several counties at the times following, to wit:

Saint-Mary's—First Monday in March and August.

Charles—Third Monday in March and August.

Prince-George's—First Monday in April and September.

Cæcil—First Monday in April and September.

Kent—Third Monday in March and September.

Queen-Anne's—First Monday in March and fourth Monday in October.

Talbot—Fourth Monday in May and second Monday in November.

Calvert—Second Monday in May and October.

Anne-Arundel—Third Monday in May and September.

Montgomery—First Monday in March and November.

Caroline—First Monday in March and second Monday in October.

Dorchester—Third Monday in March and fourth Monday in October.

Somerset—Second Monday in April and September.

Worcester—Fourth Monday in May and November.

Frederick—First Monday in February and August.

Washington—Fourth Monday in March and October.

Allegany—Third Monday in April and second Monday in October.

Baltimore—Fourth Monday in March and first Tuesday in October.

Harford—Second Monday in March and August.

Captain Pierce, of the ship Hariot, arrived last evening from Batavia, politely furnished us, at a late hour, through the hands of an obliging commercial friend, with the London Sun of the 2d December, put in his possession by the captain of the British Barbados packet. Windsor Castle, which he spoke on his passage—containing the following highly important statement of the *Signing of a separate treaty between the emperors of France and Austria, under the walls of Vienna.*

The lateness of the hour we received the paper, has obliged us to confine our extracts to the annexed articles until our next publication. [*American.*]

LONDON, December 2.

We on Saturday laid before our readers the distressing intelligence received from Holland, of the signature of a treaty of peace between the emperor of Germany and the French. The following is the letter from the Dutch admiral Kikhert:

"Brutus, Nov. 25, 1805—Rear-admiral Kikhert has the honor to inform the commander of any of his Britannic majesty's ships which are on the coast of Holland, that the important intelligence of peace having been signed between his majesty the emperor of the French and the emperor of Germany, under the walls of Vienna, has been received by an extraordinary courier; and that the conditions were so settled, that until the ratification of the treaty, Venice and the whole of the Tyrol should continue in the hands of the French. The archduke Charles is dead with chagrin and fatigue. A more detailed account is every moment expected of the conditions of the treaty, among which, it is said, there is an article, stating, that the government of Anstria is to pay to the emperor of the French 40 millions of livres. KIKHERT."

Upon the facts communicated in this letter we shall suspend our observations until they are confirmed by more authentic intelligence. There are some circumstances relative to this, which tend to excite suspicion. We have received the Batavian State Gazette of the 25th ult. which is the same day that the Dutch admiral's letter is dated. That paper does not say one word upon the subject of a peace having been concluded; but it certainly is possible that the extraordinary courier, mentioned in admiral Kikhert's letter, might have arrived after the paper had been put to press. It is, however, extremely improbable that the intelligence should have arrived at the Texel before it reached the Hague.

If an extraordinary courier had been dispatched with the news of a treaty of peace having been signed, he would naturally have gone in the first instance to the Hague, as the seat of government and not to the Texel. The distance between the Hague and Texel is something more than 60 miles, therefore if the dispatches did not arrive at the Hague till the 25th, it is hardly possible they could have reached admiral Kikhert on the same day, at the distance as we have already stated of above sixty miles, and a part of the journey to be preformed by water. To have enabled admiral Kikhert to receive the news on the 25th at the Texel, it must have reached the Hague on the 24th at night, and if it did, it is impossible to account for the circumstance of its not being inserted in the official paper of the next day—The last account from Vienna are dated the 11th ult. At that time it was known that the capital must fall into the power of the enemy, and yet they state the emperor's positive determination not to make peace; it is therefore difficult to conceive what could induce him so suddenly to consent to so dsgraceful a peace. But what affords still stronger grounds for doubt upon this subject is, that letters have been received in town this morning from the Hague, dated the 28th ult. which are perfectly silent upon the subject of a peace having been signed.

Last night we received some additional Paris papers though not of a leter date than those we had previously received.—They confirm, however, what we stated a short time since respecting the failure of some of the principal Banking houses of Paris. The following allusion is made to the subject in one of our French papers:

"We are assured that the creditors of the house of Recamier having had a meeting in consequence of the failure of their bank, in order to examine into the state of its affairs, expected, from its immense opulence, that they should have found the dowry of Madame Recamier set down at several millions French. It was not, therefore, without some astonishment that they heard it declared that her dowry was only 80,000 livres, and that Madame Recamier had given it up to the creditors of her husband. Such a conduct calls for no comment; it gives rise, at the same time, to many reflections.

It is also stated that the houses of Grandin, Carsanac & Co Deville & Co. F. Le Morne & Co. Aubrey & Co. and various others of equal credit & consideration, have been likewise obliged to stop payment. These events have occasioned the greatest alarm and confusion, and are attributed to the measures adopted by the emperor, which have drawn away all the specie, and deprived the bankers of the means of fulfilling their engagements.

In the same papers it is mentioned, that the terms which are now supposed to form the basis of the separate treaty between Austria and France, were brought to the headquarters of Bonaparte by the Austrian general count Ginlay. On this subject the following observations are made in one of the Paris journals:

But what kind of peace could Austria expect, when she no longer possesses what might be offered to disarm the conquorer? The Venetian States and the Tyrol had been objects of negociation; indeed one of these countries might, a few weeks since, have been accepted as a guarantee; but as now both are reduced by our victorious arms, the heart of the Austrian monarchy is laid bare to our mercy. Under such disastrous circumstances, there is no room for negociation—the will and humanity of the conquorer must be submitted to."

The St. Petersburg Gazette contains an important article, from which it would appear that a complete understanding with respect to the objects and conduct of the war, had been established between the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia a circumstance which renderes the intelligence of a separate treaty entered into by Austria still more inexplicable.

The details contained in the foreign papers become comparatively of little importance, until we are enabled to ascertain with certainty the truth or falsehood of the intelligence communicated by admiral Kikhert. A few hours will probably decide upon this important point, or at least put us in possession of some further particulars relative to this subject.

The earl of Harrington, on Thursday last, kissed hands at Windsor, on receiving his majesty's appointment to go on a special embassy to the court of Vienna, on which his lordship was to have departed yesterday; but we believe this mission has been countermanded in consequence of the last disastrous advices received from the continent.

*From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.*

February 3.

Arrived, brig Three Brothers, Fitch, 25 days from St. Pierres, (Mart.)—sugar, coffee and cocoa—John Carrere. Left brig Phœbe, Abrams, for Baltimore, to sail 2d Feb.; brig Martha & Mary, of do. arrived 2 days before; sch'r Experiment, Cotton, of do. and a number of others not recollected. The brig Superior sailed for Philadelphia the day before. January 15, lat. 24, 40, long. 68, spoke schr. Columbia, from Martinique, for Boston, had touched at St. Thomas for ballast.

Also, schr Mary, Chewit, 16 days from Havana---molasses & sugar---John Barron. January 24, lat. 30, long. 62, spoke sch'r. Felicity, Felty, from Havana, for Baltimore. Left schooner Enterprize, Georhagan, of Baltimore, to sail 2d February.

Arrived below, ship Harriot, Pierce, from Batavia—coffee, &c.—Wm. Wilson & Sons. Left there, October 9, ship Augusta, Mezick, of Baltimore, just arrived; Montezuma, Ansley, of Philadelphia, to sail 18th October; snow Nancy, Shearman, Balt. in 2 days; Liberty, Vickery, Philadelphia, expected to sail 25th; Print, Dixey, just arrived, to sail in 2 days for Manilla; Bengal, Donaldson, for China, in 10 days;