

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1800.

VIENNA, September 3.

On the 31st of August arrived here, accompanied by an Austrian officer, the same French courier, who, in the winter between 1796 and 1797, passed three months in this city. He came last from the head quarters of our army in Bavaria, the command of which, *ad interim*, has been taken by general count Collurah. Soon after his arrival, he delivered in his dispatches to the department for foreign affairs, and thence went to the quarters assigned him in the barracks of Salsgries.

At the moment, therefore, when notice has been given on the part of the French, of the cessation of the armistice on the 10th of September, dispatches have been sent from Paris, on the answer to which every thing will depend. The modifications which were offered, on our part, to the first propositions of Buonaparte, have been refused at Paris, and it is required that the first preliminaries, with a very few alterations, shall be excepted and ratified, or all farther negotiations will be broken off, and hostilities recommenced.

Immediately after the above-mentioned dispatches were received, a council of state was held. Our hopes of peace are now somewhat revived.

An offer will be made to the archduke Charles of the command of the army in Bavaria, which is now entrusted, *ad interim*, to count Collurah. It was before reported that it would be commanded by the prince of Hungary, and under him by general Lauer, director of the corps of engineers at Vienna.

Another letter, same date.

Orders have been sent to Bohemia to supply the fortresses of that kingdom with provisions, artillery and ammunition, as speedily as possible.

Our state paper fell 3 per cent. on the intelligence that the French had given notice of the ending of the armistice.

An order has been published to-day for all soldiers, both privates and officers, to join their regiments and respective corps immediately.

In Bohemia the recruiting for the completion of the regiments is carried on with the greatest activity; besides which, every 20th man is taken for the militia.

Yesterday a full council of state was held; after the breaking up of which a courier was sent off for France; this is considered as in some degree encouraging the hope of peace.

AUGSBURG, September 4.

The head quarters of general Moreau will be removed in a few days to Munich.

A deputation which had been sent from Munich to make representations to general Moreau, on account of a heavy requisition of bread, oxen, &c. has obtained no redress; as the centre of the French army is to form a camp in the vicinity of Munich.

The recall of general Kray from the command of the army was notified to him in a short note under the emperor's own hand.

STUTGARD, September 5.

The following article appears in our Gazette:

"The appearance of an approaching peace are again renewed. All the French troops which were marching forwards from Suabia have returned to the quarters which they left a few days since, and the armistice is to be prolonged for some days.

PRAGUE, September 5.

According to our Gazette, should the war, contrary to expectation, be renewed, certain foreign powers will take a decisive part in it. It is probable, under the present circumstances, that the justification of the cessation of the armistice on the part of the French, will contribute greatly to hasten a peace.

CORK, September 20.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The Bath Herald mentions a very useful experiment made by the agricultural society of that place. It relates to a mode of preserving potatoes, which is by slicing them in their skins, and afterwards drying them in an oven or kiln, by which means it has been proved demonstrably, that they may be preserved four years without injury, and be as good for food, as when they were taken from the ground. A parcel of skinned potatoes, which had undergone the same process, were afterwards ground in a mill to meal, and sent to Jamaica in a barrel four years since; nor did they appear in the least affected either by the voyage, or lapse of time.

The wonderful importance of this discovery, should it succeed upon further trial, is evident from the following remarks.—The same extent of ground, under the potatoe root, produced a much greater, perhaps a double or treble quantity of food for man, than under any species of corn whatever, which can be cultivated in this country; but no method having hitherto been invented of keeping it beyond the year, the prolific nature of this plant is thus circumscribed in its use,

and the culture of it limited to the quantity which may be wanted in the neighbourhood, during the few months that it will keep.—But if by means of drying, it can either be reduced into the form of biscuit, or ground into flour, and thus kept for years without any considerable diminution of its nutritive qualities; the inevitable consequence would be, that a vastly greater quantity of land would be converted to the purpose of growing it, and thus the food and numbers of our species would be proportionably increased. The market of the entire world being substituted for the present small demand, extending only to a few miles round the place of its growth, would render this root an object of cultivation for other countries, as well as for the most distant parts of our own; and the fear of its spoiling, before it can be sold, would no longer restrain, as at present, the most enlarged cultivation of it.

BOSTON, November 8.

Great preparations were making for the congress, which was to meet immediately at Lunenburg [in Louisiana, in France, about 200 miles north-east of Paris]; and which is to adjust peace between France and Austria. We have no accounts, that commissioners will be chosen on the part of England to assist at this meeting; nor does there appear any indication of a naval armistice between Great Britain and France. Our opinion now is, that peace between France and Austria will be concluded; but that the war between Great-Britain and France will continue.

Report says, that the English have recently cut seven French sail of the line out of L'Orient. We know not the foundation of this report.

We hourly expect intelligence of the arrival of the Portsmouth frigate, captain M'Niel, with the commissioners from France.

NEW-YORK, November 12.

Extract of a letter from Santhander, (Spain) to a respectable house in Boston, dated October 8, 1800.

"I have this moment received a letter from captain Crocker, of the Rodolph Frederick, who is now in Paris, and who was captured by the same privateer that took me, advising, 'That my trial comes on the 23d September, and if it cannot be put off the ship and cargo will surely be condemned. It seems that the council of prizes have acted far different in regard to justice from what has ever been represented to me before, as money appears to be the guiding principle they act upon. The armistices have it in their power to offer a greater sum without running any risk, the captured therefore stand no chance. I understand that our envoys are to leave Paris by the 8th of October, and in all probability a treaty of some kind or other, will be made; those cases that are not yet judged, are in hopes of a better chance. The next post will tell me whether I am of that number. Enclosed you have a list of vessels, communicated by capt. Crocker, that have been tried at Paris, from which you can form an idea how the council of prizes have acted—

"Ship Pigou, Green, cleared with damages; Ann and Susan, Pecket, compromised for half ship and cargo; Patapico, Hill, do. do. Peggy, Davidson, do. for 1000 guineas; Ann, Lord, condemned; Kitty, Norton, cleared without damage; Hetter, Morgan, cleared with damage and interest; Columbia, Corran, condemned, letter of marque; Woodrup Sims, Hodgden, do. do. Beeby, Gizure, condemned; Frederick, Clarke, do. Ruby, Reef, do. Statira, Seward, cleared without freight or damage, after being twice cleared with freight and damages, and being in France two years; Polly, Tufts, cleared without damage; Union, Lunt, cleared with damage and interest; Republican, Simpson, condemned; Portland, Stoddard, do. Pearl, Latimer, cleared with damages; Nancy condemned to the republic; Molly, Bardall, condemned.

"Some of the above ships have been condemned, when their cargoes were acknowledged to be American. The captor of the Ruby, captain Reef, has been heard to boast that she cost him but 500l. The greater part of the vessels cleared were not worth more than from 6000 to 10,000 dollars, and none but that their cargoes and most of the ships have been sold, and after they are finally cleared, they must compromise with the captors for 30 or 40 per cent."

November 19.

A gentleman of respectability arrived in town from Newport, by water, which place he left on Monday. He informs us, that on Sunday last, he saw a gentleman at Newport who had left Boston the day before. This gentleman informed him that the United States ship Bolton, captain Little, had arrived at that port, with a French ship of war of 28 guns, which he had captured off the West-Indies, after an engagement of four hours. The Bolton had ten men killed, and about 20 wounded. The loss on the part of the French was not mentioned. Our informant adds, that

he has no doubt of this intelligence, as the gentleman from whom he had it, saw both vessels come into Bolton.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.

Extract of a letter from a member of the legislature of New-Jersey to the editors of the Newark Centinel, dated Trenton, November 7, 1800.

"The bill for a general election of members of congress for the state of New-Jersey, has this day passed into a law. The candidates will be nominated in the usual way, at the respective court-houses of the several counties of this state, on the fourth Monday of November, instant, and the election will be opened on the fourth Tuesday of December next, at those places where the last election was opened, and will be conducted in the same manner. While the aforesaid bill was pending before the house of assembly, a motion was made to amend the bill by adding the following section thereunto, viz. 'That it is the true intent and meaning of this act, that the inspectors of election in the several townships of this state, shall not refuse the vote of any widow or unmarried woman of full age, nor any person of colour, of full age, provided each of the said persons shall make it appear on oath, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the said inspectors, that he or she is worth 50l. clear estate, proclamation money of this state.'

"The house almost unanimously agreed that this section would be clearly within the meaning of the constitution, and as the constitution is the guide of the inspectors, it would be entirely useless to insert it in the law. The motion was consequently negatived.

"Our constitution gives this right to maids or widows, black or white."

November 18.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Liverpool, to their correspondents in this city, dated Liverpool, October 3.

"The harvest is nearly finished in most parts of the kingdom, but the reports with respect to its probable produce are so various and contradictory, that it is difficult to collect the wished for information. We are of opinion that wheat will prove a good medium crop; barley and oats are estimated below an average crop, and both seem likely to be dear. This remark also applies to potatoes, although very large quantities of them were planted; and the scarcity of herbage, induced by the late long continuance of dry weather, has rendered the prices of meat, butter, and hay uncommonly high. The exaggerated accounts of the probable abundance of the crops, together with the large supplies of imported wheat and flour, had induced very confident expectations that the prices of provisions in general would decline considerably; but the disappointment in this respect, and especially amongst the lower classes, has occasioned great discontent, and a considerable disposition to riot has manifested itself in different parts of the kingdom. We hope this has now generally subsided, and the urgent necessity of appeasing the popular discontent seems likely to occasion, for a while at least, more plentiful supplies in the market, and at reduced prices. How long this may continue appears uncertain, and we think it will probably require the interference of the legislature to adopt some measures which may have a permanent tendency either to reduce the prices of provisions, or enable the labouring poor to purchase more adequate supplies of them. Upon the whole, we see little reason to expect that the necessaries of life will be reduced to their former rates soon. With respect to the specific prices which provisions, especially wheat and flour, may obtain, it appears to us impossible to form an accurate opinion; but it is highly probable there will be a demand for considerable supplies of both.

"The king, with the advice of the privy council, has allowed the importation of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, flour, meal, bread, biscuit, rice, callavances, beef, pork, &c. without the payment of any duty, until the expiration of forty days after the commencement of the next session of parliament. The warrant to the importer, by the British parliament, of prices equal to 100s. per Winchester quarter for wheat, or per sack of 280lbs. for flour, and 35s. per cwt. for rice, subject to certain regulations, expires the 1st of next month, and it will remain for the next meeting of parliament to consider whether some similar measures may not be expedient for insuring to this country an adequate supply.

"The result of the late negotiations with respect to peace, is now hourly expected, but what the issue will prove is at present unknown, although a subject of great and general anxiety."

November 19.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Patapico, ship of war, to his friend in this city.

"On the 22d of September we arrived off the island of Curacao. Having previously been informed that a French force of 16 vessels and 1400 men from Guadaloupe were besieging the city of Amsterdam, in that island, we reconnoitred, and discovered the