

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1801.

GENOA, September 16.

A COURIER has arrived here from Paris, who has brought a new constitution for our republic, which was yesterday laid before our government and legislative body. The principal features of it are; Genoa is again to have a Doge, 30 senators, and a legislative assembly of 70 members, who must possess property to the amount of at least 10,000 livres. One fifth of that body is to go out every year, and be replaced by new members.

PARIS, October 13.

Yesterday the signature of peace between the French republic and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, was announced by the discharge of sixty cannon.

The brother of citizen Otto arrived at Paris at 8 in the evening this day; he left London on the 11th. Citizen Lauriston, aid-de-camp of the first consul, arrived at London on the 10th, at ten in the morning, and the exchange of ratifications took place in the course of the day. In the evening there was a general illumination.

Citizen Lauriston took the earliest opportunity of paying a visit to lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Addington, and lord St. Vincent; he dined with lord Hawkesbury. Mr. Addington said to him, "this is not an ordinary peace, it is a reconciliation between the two first nations in the world."

Lord St. Vincent said to citizen Lauriston, "that he would immediately dispatch packets to every part of the world, to put a stop to hostilities, that the least delay might occasion the death of a great many men, and that civilized Europe had lost too many during this long war."

Citizen Lauriston was received with every mark of distinction, both by the government and the people.

The first consul, on his part, has been impressed with a deep sense of the testimonies of esteem shewn for him on this occasion by the English.

Citizen Vincent, chef de brigade, director of engineers at St. Domingo, has arrived at Paris. He has brought several letters from Toussaint Louverture, and an official copy of the constitution, which is presented for the approbation of the mother country. This project will be submitted in a few days to the discussion of the council of state.

LONDON, October 11.

The island of Trinidad has received more improvement during the short time it has been in British possession, than it probably would, had it continued half another century in the hands of Spain; and as a sugar island, its value is so great, that with half the labour and expence (those who best know it confess) it may be made to produce more sugar and rum than Jamaica itself. The country is flat and level; the soil remarkably rich, and free from woods, well supplied with water. It is as healthy as any island in the West-Indies, and much more so than most of them. Little of the land has hitherto been cultivated, through the indolence of its former possessors; and it may be very truly said, that none of it has been worn out; which cannot be said of most of the other islands. We scarcely know a situation holding out more advantages to a man of enterprize, with a moderate property.—It has also advantages beyond those we have stated, by its immediate proximity to the continent of Spanish America, by which a commerce offers, though, perhaps, somewhat clandestine, yet which it would neither be possible nor prudent in Spain to check, to an extent almost unbounded.—Certain articles of the manufacture of this country are there in the highest demand, and we receive in return the treasures of Mexico and Peru.

The island of Ceylon, it is contended by the inhabitants, was the primitive Eden. They shew, on the top of a steep rock in the centre of the island, the perfect impression of a man's foot, which they assert to be that of Adam; and a neighbouring pool, they say, was first filled by the tears of Eve for the loss of Abel!

The French general Dugua, lately returned from Egypt, brought home two copies of a remarkable inscription found on a piece of black and extremely fine-grained granite. The inscription is three-fold: one portion presents a succession of hieroglyphics in several regular lines. Another portion, which has not yet been sufficiently examined, presents a greater number of lines; in characters which leave some uncertainty, and which require a very attentive examination. The remaining portion consists of 53 lines in Greek. One of the members of the French institute, having undertaken to read and explain this part, thinks it a monument of gratitude of some priests of Alexandria, or some neighbouring place, towards Ptolemy Epiphanes. Buonaparte, to gratify the curiosity of the literati in every country, gave immediate orders to have the inscription engraved;

after which it will be submitted to the examination of the learned through all Europe.

O'Brien, the Irish giant, lately died at Bristol. He was eight feet six inches in height, and when first exhibited to the public, was so affected by a sense of humiliation, that when treated with any thing like respect by his spectators, he has been known to shed tears. In time he became callous, and was, as will be remembered by those who have latterly seen him, remarkably furly and unaccommodating.

Letters received from on board La Determinee frigate, of 24 guns, captain J. C. Searle, dated off Alexandria, the 26th July, state, that she had fallen in with and captured a French corvette of 10 guns and 60 men, with a valuable cargo, and ten thousand pounds in specie, to pay the French army in Alexandria.

The late storms have done very great damage in the Baltic. More than 20 vessels are supposed to have been lost in the course of a fortnight, amongst which are two Russian men of war and an English vessel carrying horses to St. Petersburg, without a single man being saved. Every where bodies and wrecks are seen floating and driving on shore.

October 16—17.

Government have received an official intimation, by the last conveyance from France, of the appointment of Joseph Buonaparte to the office of plenipotentiary, on the part of the French government, to meet the marquis Cornwallis at Amiens, in order to put the seal of form to the treaty of peace. Ministers from Madrid and the Hague are also to repair to the seat of negotiation. This congress is expected to sit only three or four days, the business to be arranged by its members being little more than a matter of formality. The marquis Cornwallis's instructions are preparing, and his lordship, accompanied by colonel Littlehales, will set out for France in a day or two.

Mr. Hunter, the messenger, sailed from Dover on Wednesday for Calais with dispatches, announcing to the French government the appointment of the marquis Cornwallis as the negotiator on the part of Great-Britain. The Prince of Wales and another packet, are to attend the orders of his lordship.

The letters from Portsmouth, Plymouth and Sheerness, in our naval register, state, that several more ships of war are about to be paid off at those ports. The reduction of our forces will be gradual, so as to have the peace establishment completed shortly after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Mr. St. John, brother to Madame Otto, has left town for Paris, charged with his majesty's ratifications of preliminaries of peace. The marquis Cornwallis is expected to set out this day or to-morrow for Amiens, where the definitive treaty will immediately be signed. The formal proclamation of peace will take place early in the month of November.

Report says, that the duke de Laincourt is the person intended to be sent by Buonaparte to this country, as ambassador from the French republic. M. Otto, it is added, will be sent as minister plenipotentiary to America.

Citizen Vincent, sent by Toussaint Louverture to bring the new constitution of St. Domingo to France, arrived at Bourdeaux on the 30th of September, and set out from that city to Paris on the 2d of October.

The bishop of Orleans has addressed the following letter to the first consul of France:

General Consul,

Permit me to resign into your hands the bishopric of Orleans, to which I was nominated in 1780 as a coadjutor, of which I got possession in 1788 as titular bishop, and which I kept till the end of 1793, on account of my adherence to the civil constitution of the clergy as it was decreed in 1790. Accept the assurances of my respect and sincere devotion.

ALEX. JARENTE.

Valence, October 2.

The debt owing to this country by France for the keeping of her prisoners, amounts to very little less than 2,000,000l. sterling.

October 20.

Private letters from Arensburg, dated October 7, state, that the chapter of Cologne have proceeded to the election of a new elector, and that the choice has fallen on his royal highness the archduke Anthony.

Dispatches were on Monday night, at 12 o'clock, sent off express to Portsmouth, to be forwarded to the Mediterranean by the Earl St. Vincent.

Admiral Blanket, in consequence of bad health, is about to return to England from the East-Indies.

Wednesday the volunteers for the navy were paid off and discharged from on board the Expedition Tender, Waterford. It is said this vessel and others similarly employed, will be asked in taking back to France the prisoners who are to be given up.

A letter from captain Pulling, of the British sloop of war Kangaroo, informs of a successful attack made by that sloop and the Speedy, on a Spanish convoy in the harbour of Oropeso, defended by a battery of 12 guns, a xebec of 20 guns and 3 gun boats. They sunk the xebec and two of the boats, and made prize of three of the convoy, richly laden; and blew up the tower of Almanara.

Peace is expected to be proclaimed immediately at Paris between Russia and France.

The conclusion of the diet of Ratisbon was expected to be drawn up on the 2d of October.

It is said that the emperor of Russia was near being drowned just before his departure for Moscow.

An article from Algiers mentions the capture of the Mercury, of 12 guns. She was bound to London, and had on board a major of the 72d regiment coming from Malta.

S A L E M, November 24.

Major Lazell of the town of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, has lately invented a machine to clear ground of stones, and to expedite the making of wall; whereby rocks of two tons weight may be taken out of the earth, loaded upon wheels, and carried and laid into a line of wall, with surprising ease and expedition.

B O S T O N, November 25.

AMERICAN CHEESE IN ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter from a physician of great eminence in London, to his friend near Boston.

"The two cheeses came safely to hand and were truly acceptable. At an entertainment not long since, at my country residence at Grove-hill, which was very numerous, I could hardly convince some of my guests that the cheese was any other than English, until I shewed the mark on them of "Callender's cheese cellar, Boston." They all agreed that they would have done credit to the first dairies in England."

From Russia.—Late.

Accounts received here from Russia, state, that a party spirit runs high in the capital of that empire.—That Constantine, brother to the emperor, who is equally hated and despised by the greater part of the nation—is at the head of a "sect" devoted to France, and acted upon by the intrigues of Duroc;—whereas the emperor considers the true interests of his country to consist in a forcible opposition to the introduction of French principles and manners. Of consequence his predilections are more strongly in favour of the English than the French.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.

Captain Woods, of the ship Commerce, who arrived at New-York on Tuesday, in 20 days from Guadaloupe, informs, that he was embargoed there 20 days, in consequence of an insurrection on the part of the negroes, headed by general Pelage; that the insurgents seized the person of general La Crosse, and put him on board a Danish ship for Copenhagen; and that the vessel was captured by the English frigate Tamar, and carried into Martinique.

December 5.

A gentleman direct from Washington county, Pennsylvania, informs of the following singular affair, which happened there some time since. Three young women appeared (all in the course of a few weeks) before a justice of the peace, and swore each of them, a child to a Mr. —, a young man in the same neighbourhood. But, on their being delivered, instead of one a piece, the first had two, the second three, and the third four fine children. The young man waited until the last was delivered, but finding his offspring increasing so fast, thought proper to disappear. His father has collected them together and keeps them at his own house. [Huntingdon Gaz.]

We are authorized from a respectable source to contradict the report received yesterday from Alexandria, of Spain having declared war against the United States. On the contrary the court of Madrid is more disposed than ever to harmonize with this government.

A new mode of grinding corn.

Draw a circle sufficiently large to take a segment of the size of your lower stone, place the convex side upwards, and then rest the upper or working stone with its concave part to fit the other, by this means you give the meal or a thick fluid, liberty to run off, and more work will be done. [Lon. paper.]

ALEXANDRIA, November 30.

The following was handed by Mr. John Bulkely, American consul at Lisbon, to captain Coleman, for publication:

"Lisbon, 8th October, 1801.

"By a letter from Cadis, dated 11th August, it appears that the Spaniards had captured and carried into Algiers five American vessels, all richly laden;