

July 15.  
INTERESTING TO SHIPPERS OF TOBACCO.

Extract of a letter from an American merchant at L'Orient, to his correspondent in this city, dated May 26th, 1802, received by the brig Tyger, from Bourdeaux.

"The present is purely to advise you that we have this day received from Paris the law respecting the entrepot of tobacco, by which our port is comprehended, which did not appear in the first instance to be the case, as L'Orient, St. Malo and Rochelle were left out; but our good friend Mr. Dorville (now in Paris) with some other friends of influence, took their measures, and had our town comprehended in the law. We take this earliest opportunity to acquaint you of this event, as very probably the project of the law might have reached you before it was rendered, and you would of course have seen that our town not being comprehended, might have had some effect respecting the freighting of the ships for this port, or your shipping any tobacco to this quarter, which now ceases."

"The law specifies particularly, that no tobacco is to be imported into this country in vessels under 100 tons burthen, to which we request your attention, as it carries with it the confiscation of both ship and cargo; however, this law must be notified to the American administration before it can have its effect. A new duty of 4 per hhd. on the fabrication, is laid, and is to be paid on withdrawing the tobacco from the entrepot—the old duties of 30 livres per foreign, and 20 the quintal per French vessels, is conserved. This new law we suppose will have its effect from the 1st Vendemaire, 11th year, or 23d Sept. present year."

"It is possible that the moment it is known in America, many people will be shipping very soon, to have their tobacco here before that period, to pay the duties immediately, and by that means gain the per centage, or 20 livres the hundred weight; for, after that period all tobacco arriving will necessarily pay the extraordinary duty of 20 per cent. which will make 50 for foreign, and 40 for French vessels."

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

We should conceive it to be incompatible with the duty we owe to the public to conceal that a strong impression is made on the public mind, of the existence of the yellow fever in the northern part of the city.—It is stated to have originated on board the St. Domingo packet, and five persons at least, have already fallen victims to a disorder so closely resembling this malignant plague, as to leave little doubt of its partial existence. At present there does not appear to be any danger of contagion, but we conceive it to be the duty of the board of health to satisfy the public anxiety without delay on this subject. Should it prove to really exist with danger, we shall faithfully report to our fellow-citizens the plain fact, whatever may be the conduct of others; this is meant as a call upon the board of health to be prompt and explicit on a subject involving the lives and happiness of the best part of the community. [Aurora.]

Arrived the brig Amelia, Callender, sailed from Cadiz the 27th May, 1802.

The United States frigate Constellation, captain Murray, and the Enterprize schooner, lieutenant Sterett, had proceeded for Tripoli. The Essex, captain Bainbridge, remained cruising in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar.

A number of Algerine cruizers were at sea, and it was generally supposed they were hostile to Spain, having plundered several Spanish vessels in the Mediterranean.

It was rumoured that an Algerine frigate had captured a Portuguese ship of 40 guns; it was likewise asserted and generally believed that a pirate had been discovered in the Straits—there were various reports of vessels having been plundered by him, and most of their crews massacred; she was said to be commanded by a Frenchman; several vessels had been dispatched in search of her. A few days previous to the departure of the Amelia, a Spanish sloop of war (one of the vessels that had been sent to cruise for the pirate) brought into Cadiz an armed vessel with 30 to 35 men; about which time it was reported, that another had been discovered off Cape de Gatt, said to have a 9 pounder in the bow, 30 to 40 men, and to be commanded by a Frenchman.

About 23 millions of dollars had recently arrived from South-America, and 20 millions more were soon expected.

A squadron of Spanish men of war was collected at Carthagená, from whence they were to proceed to Naples, under the command of the prince of Peace, (who hoists his flag as admiral) for the purpose of conveying the princess of Naples to Barcelona to be espoused to the prince of Asturias.

His Britannic majesty's ship Phoenix, captain Hallstead, had been in Cadiz bay about a fortnight when the Amelia sailed, and the governor would suffer none of her crew to land, except the captain, which he refused, unless permitted to be accompanied by his officers.

July 17.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 15.

"This morning arrived here, in 39 days from Gibraltar, the fine fast sailing schooner Roebuck, capt. Dawson, who informs, that the day before he sailed, news was received at that place of a severe engagement of four hours between a Portuguese frigate and an Algerine frigate and sloop; in which the captain, officers and most of the crew of the

Portuguese frigate were killed, before they surrendered to the Algerines.

"The United States' frigate Essex, was at Gibraltar, waiting the arrival of the Adams frigate, when they were to sail for New-York."

Accounts from French Guiana, mention, that the bread-fruit tree is cultivated there with the greatest success; but that the plant is found to be unfit for a moist soil, in any other it thrives extremely well. They have also introduced the Chinese litch, which bears a fruit of a spherical form, containing beneath, a thick rind or pulp, whose taste may be compared to that of a Muscandine raisin. The clove-tree and pepper-plant are also in a very prosperous state.

A kind of pulse grows in the island of Ceylon, which is possessed of very valuable properties, and will be an article of import to Bengal. It is called Hane, and might be rendered of very great utility. The stem of this plant is from 3 feet and a 1/2 to 4 feet in length, and furnishes a flax, which is twisted into long ropes. It is particularly employed by fishermen, for their nets and lines, from the extraordinary quality it possesses of never decaying or rotting in the water. It appears, however, to be rather deficient in elasticity, but that is attributed to its never having been sufficiently steeped.—From some experiments which have been made, its strength appears to be in the proportion of five to four of European cordage. The plant grows spontaneously in Ceylon, and many tons of it can be collected in Candy, but the natives are entirely ignorant of the proper method of manufacturing it.

Report of the Board of Health.

HEALTH-OFFICE, July 16.

The public mind having been for some days past much agitated by the various reports and publications in circulation, relative to the prevalence of a malignant fever in the vicinity of Vine-street wharf.

The board of health anxious to perform their duty with fidelity to the community, have made all the inquiry in their power, to ascertain a true statement of the disease and its effect; and have spared no pains in visiting the sick, for the purpose of furnishing such aid and comfort, as was deemed necessary.

Being alike careful to avoid the exciting of any needless alarm, and not desirous to suppress the publication of the truth; they offer to the community, the following statement of facts, viz.

That on the 4th inst. JOHN EDWARDS, a ship carpenter, at work on board a vessel, in the neighbourhood of Vine-street, was taken sick and died, on the 7th with a malignant fever, and since his death, the following persons have also died of fevers, with similar symptoms of malignancy.

JOHN CROSSLEY, biscuit baker in the employ of William Brown near Vine-street wharf, sickened on the 4th and died on the 7th.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, in the same neighbourhood, sickened on the 6th and died on the 14th.

HENRY MILLER, a boy in Vine-street, sickened on the 6th and died on the 9th.

JOHN JOINT, a boy in Front-street above Vine-street, sickened on the 9th and died on the 14th.

WILLIAM BROWN, jun. Vine-street above Front-street, sickened on the 10th and died on the 14th.

JOHN WHISTLER, a boy in Front-street above Vine-street, sickened on the 10th and died on the 13th.

JAMES CROSSLEY, a boy in the employ of Wm. Brown, sickened on the 11th and died on the 13th.

JAMES ESSICKS, a mulatto boy, from Southwark, who was in the practice of bringing provisions to his father in the employ of Wm. Brown, taken on the 10th and died on the 12th.

A number of other persons in the same neighbourhood were taken sick, twelve of whom continue indisposed, of which number four are deemed to be dangerously ill.

In all the cases above stated, no instance of contagion has been ascertained.

By order of the Board,  
CORNELIUS COMEGYS, President.

Attest.

BENJ. F. GARRIGUES, Sec'y.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

Accounts from Canada, by way of Vermont, state, that the British are strengthening their military posts in that quarter, from the apprehensions they entertain of the settlement of the French in Louisiana.

Anecdote.—Two Sachems of the western Indians, in making a tour to Philadelphia, dined at the house of fortune, amidst a splendid circle, and observing mustard upon the table, one of them took a spoonful at once in his mouth, which soon caused the tears to run plentifully down his rugged countenance; but collecting himself in a moment, and perhaps no less desirous to conceal his ignorance than to see his companion caught in the same manner, when asked by his brother Sachem the cause of his crying, replied without hesitation, that it was caused by his reflecting upon the goodness of his father, who was slain in battle. This answer appeared satisfactory to the inquisitive chief, while the rest of the company, out of tenderness to these unrefined sons of nature, could only, with the utmost exertions, restrain themselves from open laughter. From this moment, the one who had learned by experience the qualities of mustard, kept his eye constantly on his tawny brother of the wilderness, until at length he enjoyed the superlative pleasure of beholding him take a spoonful into his mouth in the same manner he had just done himself, and which was productive of the same effect. The former now in his turn requested of his compa-

nion the reason of his shedding tears, and was answered with Indian readiness and wit—Because you was not killed when your father was.

July 15.

Captain Witwall, of the schooner John, (who arrived at New-York, from St. Croix, via Turk's-Island) informs, that the inhabitants of that place have come to a resolution not to sell another bushel of salt, under exiling circumstances—the governor of the Bahamas having laid a tax of one penny a bushel on this article, and a duty amounting to 7 per cent. on all goods landed on that island. The inhabitants, feeling the injustice of this measure, have sent a deputy to England to endeavour to obtain redress; and, until the decision of the British government, not a bushel of salt will be sold at the above place. Captain W. adds, that several American vessels had stopped there for this article, but were obliged to leave the island without being able to obtain any.

The board of directors of the office of discount and deposit at Savanna, have unanimously elected Joseph Habersham, Esq; president.

From a Philadelphia paper.

IMPORTANT.

We have received authentic information that cotton seed brought from Virginia into Philadelphia county in the year 1790, was planted in Oxford township, grew, flourished, and produced cotton of good quality. Oxford township is about six miles north of Philadelphia. It is hoped that all the experiments made in 1802, as far north as New-York, South-Jersey and Pennsylvania, will be carefully published. The cotton planter must take great care to top the cotton bushes, that is, to cut off the tops of the branches, otherwise they will not produce so many cotton pods or bolls, though they will be vigorous and thriving as plants.

July 16.

The London Times, of the 13th May, observes, "The cession of Louisiana to France by the definitive treaty, has, as we expected, occasioned a very great alarm and anxiety in the American states. It has been our opinion from the first, that the assent of the British cabinet to this act of Spain, is founded in superior policy. The rapid progress which America has made from the advantageous circumstances of enjoying peace, while so large a portion of the civilized world was engaged in war, made it necessary for this country to keep a watchful eye on her proceedings; whereas by bringing the restless power of France to her very back, we shall be relieved from our anxious and active vigilance, as the Americans will be fully employed in attending to the designs of their new, ambitious and enterprising neighbours. It was on this principle that some of our politicians of the old school entertained the opinion, that we might attribute the loss of the American colonies to our retention of Canada after the seven years war."

July 17.

A HANDSOME CARGO.

Arrived yesterday in the Revenue Cutter, captain Ham, three hundred thousand dollars in silver, from the office of discount and deposit at Norfolk, destined to the vaults of the branch bank of this city.

Annapolis, July 22.

W. BROGDEN respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that he means to offer himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next election of delegates for said county.

WE are authorized to state, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Esquire, has consented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

Western Shore General Court,

MAY TERM, 1802.

ORDERED by the court, That the business of the several counties of the western shore be arranged in the following order:

Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Prince-George's,	} The first week of the term.
Harford, Baltimore, and Anne-Arundel,	
Allegany, Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery,	} The second week of the term.
	} The third week of the term.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, be returnable on the first day of the term, at ten o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Harford, Baltimore and Anne-Arundel counties, be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Allegany, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery counties, be returnable on the Monday of the third week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And in case of the non attendance of any witness on any of those days within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments to issue on application to the court.

Ordered, That the clerk of this court be directed to cause this order to be published weekly, for six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraphic, and Barrig's Republican Gazette.

Tell. JOHN GWINN, Clerk. C. W. S.