

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 5, 1802.

NORFOLK, July 27.

By the schooner Mary Johnson, Captain Waughop, 36 days from Nantes, we have received papers from that city as late as the 13th June. They are extremely barren; we have, however, culled a few articles for the perusal of our readers.

Letters by this arrival as late as the 16th June are received, which mention, that in all the communes which have made their returns on the votes establishing Buonaparte consul for life, the majorities have been about 50 AYES to 1 NAY. An additional duty of 11 francs per hundred weight of tobacco, was to be laid on all cargoes which may arrive in France in foreign vessels, after the 30th Prairial, (June 19). The merchants of Havre had presented a petition to Buonaparte praying that all foreign merchandise and vessels, be excluded the French colonies; and that the duty of 10 per cent. laid by general Le Clerc on all goods imported into the island of St. Domingo in French vessels, be refunded on their return to France. In the mean-time they have stopped all equipments for the West-Indies, until they have an answer from the government to their petition.

LONDON, May 31.

THE morning papers mention, that Mr. Otto has received the most positive orders from the first consul, not to present at court any French ladies, except their husbands or fathers occupy a distinguished rank in the army, or in a diplomatic character.

Late accounts from Morocco state, that that country is much agitated by civil war. The nephew of the emperor, has taken up arms against the government, and is at the head of a considerable force. As yet no particular accounts have been received respecting the operations of the contending parties.

June 2.

The hereditary prince of Orange arrived in town yesterday from Paris. We understand that the object of his journey is to solicit the acquiescence of the British government, to some propositions, which have been approved of by the first consul, relative to the indemnities to be made to the house of Orange.

June 4.

Seven fail of the line, under admiral Montague, are momentarily expected to return from Jamaica.

The funds for several days past have felt a sensible depreciation. East-India stock has fallen 10 per cent. and Omnium fell this day 3-4 per cent. Bills of exchange are dull sale.

The rise in the price of grain has necessarily raised the price of bread.

June 5.

Both houses of parliament adjourned yesterday until the 9th inst.

P A R I S, June 4.

At Aix la Chapelle, not only the votes of the citizens have been unanimous for the election of the first consul for life, but women, whose husbands were absent, have been permitted to vote in a separate book for that purpose.

June 9.

The mayor of Havre has published a notice declaring, that for the future, no passports will be delivered to blacks, or people of colour, in order that they may repair to the colonies; excepting however, those who wish to return to their ancient masters.

June 10.

Citizen Andreossi is named ambassador from the French republic to his Britannic majesty.

Citizen Otto, at present acting as French minister plenipotentiary in England, has been appointed minister plenipotentiary of the French republic near the United States of America.

General Vial is appointed minister plenipotentiary from the French republic to the island of Malta.

Citizen Renard is appointed commissioner of commercial relations for the French republic at Zante.

N A S S A U, (N. P.) July 14.

Information having been given to his excellency the governor, that an armed schooner, commanded by one Ward, was cruising round our islands, committing depredations prejudicial to the commercial interest, he yesterday dispatched a cutter under the command of capt. Cobbe, in quest of her.

[Captain Newlon informs, that the above schooner belonged to the famous Bowles, and was captured and brought into Nassau the day before he sailed.]

B O S T O N, July 20.

FROM FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, to his friend in this town.

John R. Livingston bought a vessel and sent home the French prisoners, at the earnest solicitations of Pichon. The bills which he carried for the amount of this expence were dishonoured in France.

When the minister, his brother, had arrived there, he did all that public duty or private regard could prompt, to obtain a settlement of the demand and payment of the sum, with interest and damages. As a personal favour to the chancellor he succeeded in obtaining an acknowledgment of the original sum, without interest or damages, and payment by draughts on the department, which are a sort of anticipation of the taxes, and by certain discounts will be turned into cash. When you consider the nature of the demand, the quality and situation of the demandant, you will see very little hope for any other creditors."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated early in June.

"The commerce of this country begins already to feel the mild influence of peace. More than 150 ships, and some of them of 6 or 700 tons, have already sailed from this port for India and the colonies.

"Political faction and party spirit, which have so long agitated the minds of our good citizens, have subsided, and all is now calm. The subject is fairly exhausted and forgotten, and people now find, that for these 10 years past they have been in a state of insanity. You will naturally imagine that our gratitude to the author of the blessings we now experience, is proportionate to the good he has done; nor are you mistaken. He intimated an indirect wish to be named consul for life, and we have named him consul for life!—He wished to establish an order of recompense, under the title of the Legion of Honour, to be composed of officers, soldiers, &c. who had deserved well of their country, of which he was to be chief, and to be admitted for life, and we have sanctioned the establishment of the Legion of Honour! He may possibly one day wish to have the power to name his successor, and we shall then probably award him the power to name his successor! After this, those of our countrymen who have maintained that republics are always ungrateful, will at least acknowledge that the French republic is an exception."

N E W - Y O R K, July 27.

The treaty lately held with the Seneca Indians, for the extinguishment of their claim to a small tract of land at Black Rock, on Lake Erie, for the site of a fort, has failed of success. The principal reason assigned by the Indians for their refusal to make this grant, was, that the Great Spirit is angry with them for selling their lands to the white people; and that he has threatened them with fore calamities, if they do not refrain therefrom in future. The real cause, however, of the failure of the treaty is attributed to another source: The influence which the British possess in the Indian councils, and their dislike to the United States possessing a military post at Black Rock, which is the most imposing and commanding situation on Lake Erie.

Judge Taylor, of Albany, was the commissioner on the part of the United States; and the honourable Mr. L'Hommélieu, of Suffolk; Oliver Phelps, Esq; of Ontario; and Charles D. Cooper, Esq; of Albany; the commissioners on the part of this state, at the above treaty. The number of Indians present was supposed to be about 2000.

July 29.

By the last accounts that were taken of the British ships, registered in the different ports of the British dominions, it appears that the number of mercantile vessels, owned and navigated by British subjects, amounts to 17,295; their tonnage, to no less than 1,666,481 tons; and that the number of men, by which they are navigated, allowing at an average, one man for every twelve tons, amounts to 129,546 men.—This is certainly the greatest mercantile marine belonging to one nation, that ever existed in the world.

The Essex frigate, captain Bainbridge, was to sail yesterday for the Patowmack. A mutiny, it is said, had taken place among the crew in consequence of what was deemed an infringement of their contract. The crew of the Essex shipped originally, in this port, to serve for the space of one year. Sixteen months, however, elapsed before the return of the Essex from the Mediterranean to New-York. Here the cruise ended, and here the crew insisted upon their right to be discharged. Orders, it seems, were intended to have met captain Bainbridge, off Sandy Hook, for proceeding to the city of Washington, without anchoring—these orders were not received; the ship of course came to anchor. In consequence of fresh orders from the navy agent, Mr. Ludlow, to captain B. to sail for the Patowmack, the crew, as above stated, signified their intention of not complying. The captain, we understand, was compelled to use coercive measures to enforce obedience.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

By the Adive, lately from Canton, have been received a few licenses of the illustrious general

Washington, executed on glass in a superb and masterly style by an eminent Chinese artist. The resemblance is striking, and the manner approaches to Stuart's happiest efforts.

July 28.

PLEASING COMMUNICATION.

An elegant bust of WILLIAM PENN, proprietor of Pennsylvania, has been presented by James Traquair of Philadelphia, to the contributors to the Pennsylvania hospital.

It is wrought from a white marble quarry of our own state, in a master-like manner; and is supposed to be the first that has ever been finished in this country.

By a resolve of the managers, it is fixed for the present in the library room, from which it will probably be removed to the contributors' apartment; when the funds of the institution will enable them to finish the building.

HERCULANEUM.

The researches at Herculaneum, says a late Paris paper; are, at last, likely to be of some utility to literature and the sciences. M. HAITER, who was sent to Naples by the prince of Wales, to examine the manuscripts found amidst the ruins of Herculaneum, has discovered the treatise of Epicurus, entitled, "De naturâ Rerum." The existence of this work was only known from a few passages in ancient authors. It appears that it formed the ground work of the celebrated poem of Lucretius. M. HAITER, encouraged by the protection of his Sicilian majesty, employs ten persons daily in searching for additional manuscripts. He intends to publish such as shall be important in the branches of history, poetry, the arts and eloquence. The treatise of Epicurus is to be immediately put to the press.

July 31.

Within the last three or four days the public mind has been somewhat agitated, in consequence of the re-appearance of a suspicious disease in the N. E. extremity of the city. On such occasions there is always prevailing a wild and mischievous spirit of alarm, which indiscriminately propagates every rumour, however inconsistent or preposterous. We are hence urged to state, upon the most correct authority, the nature and extent of the apprehended malady.

During the present week fifteen or sixteen cases of disease, variously marked, have fallen under the view of the board of health. These have occurred in the neighbourhood of the river, in and about Vine and Calow-hill-streets. A Mr. Scott, who was seized on Saturday evening, died on Wednesday following. His indisposition is attributed to excessive exercise during the day, and a subsequent imprudent exposure at night.

A young woman, residing in Calow-hill-street, whose name is at present unknown to us, died yesterday morning, after a few days illness.—Her sister, living in the same house, is now very ill.

In addition to the above cases, there are 13 others in and about the same neighbourhood, who are but slightly affected. Some labouring under the effect of intemperance;—others may be ascribed to filth and indiscretions.

We understand that the board of health, as a measure of precaution, are in favour of an immediate evacuation of this neighbourhood; and that advice to this effect will be officially promulgated.

It is proper also to add, that notwithstanding the foregoing circumstances, the health of our city is such as to authorise the emission of bills of health to vessels leaving the port for foreign countries.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

Tristram Dalton is appointed postmaster at Georgetown, Patowmack.

We understand that at a meeting of the legatees of gen. Washington at Mount Vernon, several handsome testimonials were presented to different public institutions. The colours taken from the Hessians, and on other occasions, were directed to be presented to the United States.

The secretary at war arrived last evening at the seat of government, from Norfolk.

The following extract of a letter from an officer, on board the frigate Chesapeake, dated Gibraltar, June 15th, 1802, was yesterday received from an obliging correspondent in Washington.

"Since I closed my letter, information has been received here, that the Algerines have taken some English merchantmen; in consequence of which three English 74's have got under way, to go and put them to rights, that is the report here, but it is probable they have gone on some other expedition.—A short time ago a Portuguese frigate was boarded by an Algerine, and one half of the crew put to the sword—the Portuguese are bad sailors; a few minutes ago, one of their 74's got under way and fell foul of us, we expected that she would sink us, however we received very little damage."