

Bayland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, June 18, 1807.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WILKINSON.

LETTERS received in this city announce with certainty the arrival of gen. Wilkinson at Hampton, Virginia. He reached that place on Wednesday, the 10th instant: his intention was to proceed immediately to Richmond, which place it was expected he would reach in a few days afterwards.

[Balt. American.]

Private intelligence reached this city yesterday of the proceedings before the Circuit court at Richmond in Burr's case on Wednesday last. Mr. Hay opposed the motion for a subpoena to the president of the United States (with a clause requiring him to produce certain papers,) made by Burr and his counsel. Messrs. Luther Martin and Wickham combated Mr. Hay's arguments, but the intelligence furnishes us with no decision of the court on the motion.

[Ibid.]

Tar is said to have risen 75 cents per barrel, at Wilmington, N. C. in consequence of three large English ships and a brig being there and lading with naval stores.

From a late Boston paper.

To the president and members of the American Academy of arts and sciences.

GENTLEMEN,

As that season of the year is approaching, in which a general apprehension of danger from lightning is most excited, a few remarks, on the various means of seeking safety, may call attention to facts, from which may be deduced some useful rules of conduct during thunder.

That the metallic conductor is not a complete guard from the electric fluid, is testified by two instances on the records of the academy; but, granting it to be productive of perfect security its benefits can be enjoyed by the minor part of society only, whose pecuniary means will afford the expense. In these brief remarks the electric rod will therefore be overlooked, for noticing such particulars as may lead to rational measures, within the power of all who choose to adopt them.

From early life I have been in the habit of observing the circumstances attending an electric explosion, particularly where the loss of life was a consequence, and no instance has fallen within my knowledge of a person being killed by lightning in a close room. Whether it be a fact that such an occurrence never takes place I am not prepared to decide; but if, upon extensive inquiry, none such shall be found, it may be inferred that a close room presents one of the greatest chances of security. On this subject I have found the general opinion to be divided—advocates appearing as numerous for an open as for a close room during a thunder gult.

In cases not admitting of mathematical demonstration, theories are often erected upon vague conjectures and unaccountable prejudices; but it is the dictate of reason that opinion thus founded should submit before the influence of facts—I would therefore offer for the consideration of the Academy, the following motion:

1st. That a committee be appointed for the purpose of collecting information respecting lives which have been lost by lightning in this or any other country, and of the attendant circumstances in each case, as they relate to the situation of the person or persons at the time whether sheltered or exposed; also whether evidence of any instance can be produced of the loss of life by lightning, in a room of which the doors, windows, and fire place were closed up at the time.

2d. That be a committee for the above purpose, who are instructed to solicit intelligence of the nature before described, by public request in the news-papers, and that they report, from time to time, at the meetings of the Academy, as the required intelligence may be obtained.

Respectfully submitted by

BENJAMIN DEARBORN.

Boston, 26th May, 1807.

At a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—May 26, 1807.

Read and committed to BENJAMIN DEARBORN, Esquire.

Rev. Dr. LATHROP and Rev. Dr. ELLIOT.

JOHN DAVIS, Rec. Sec'y.

In pursuance of the foregoing vote, the committee therein named solicit communications, addressed to any one of them, upon the subject of their appointment—and as the collection and comparison of facts may produce a result valuable to society, the committee rely on the readiness with which gentlemen will communicate, who possess the information required.

Printers in every part of the Union, who may feel disposed to promote an inquiry as interesting to each individual of the community, are requested to give the preceding publication admission into their respective papers.

On the first of April last, the common council of Liverpool, voted the freedom of the borough and corporation to DR. EDWARD JENNER, in testimony of their high opinion of the importance of his discovery of the Kine Pock:

NEW-YORK, June 10.

The Paris papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the Calypso, from Bourdeaux, are to the 14th of April inclusive. They contain no later news from the armies than we have heretofore received; but they furnish intelligence from Turkey which sets aside the report of the English having taken the Dardanelles; and as this is the only article of consequence, we have confined our translations to whatever relates to it.

VIENNA, April 2.

The Court Gazette of yesterday contains the following article relative to Turkey:

Admiral Duckworth having passed 9 days before Constantinople, and the negotiations between his Britannic majesty's ambassador Arbuthnot and the Porte having been broken off, the English fleet put to sea suddenly on the morning of the 1st of March, and directed its course by a northerly breeze towards the Upper Dardanelles, as if willing to gain the Black Sea, but suddenly shifting, made sail for the Marmora. The Turkish fleet, which is returned from the Bosphorus, joined the newly-equipped vessels which were in the arsenal of Tophana, and is gone in pursuit of the English squadron, to the number of from 15 to 20, under the orders of the captain pacha. The crews are almost entirely composed of Janizaries.

This is all the Aulic Gazette has published to this day; but private letters give later intelligence. One of these, which has been received at a banking-house, is expressed in the following terms:

The English fleet, intimidated by the formidable preparations of the Porte, which had been directed by gen. Sebastiani, ambassador of France, warmly seconded by the French officers, and by several Spanish officers, quitted on the 1st of March its station before Constantinople, for the purpose of returning to the Archipelago. It repassed the Lower Dardanelles on the 3d March, and appears to be on a new cruise on the coast of Tenedos.

Admiral Duckworth doubts, though, that his position would become very critical on the sea of Marmora, should he give time to the Turks, to cut off all direct communication with England and the rest of the fleet in the Mediterranean; and, in truth, the forts of the Dardanelles could have been put at any moment in the best state of defence; and the total want of troops to make a debarkation would not have permitted him to make even the smallest attack on any one of these forts to facilitate his passage.

Two French officers of rank have departed for the Dardanelles to fortify the coast of Asia, whilst others are employed in fortifying that of Europe. The grand Signior has requested gen. Sebastiani to fortify equally the Bosphorus on the side of Point Euxine, the dispositions for which are already completed.

FINKENSTEIN, (Prussia,) 3d April.

We have received official intelligence from Constantinople. Every thing happens for the best. The English have completely miscarried, and have been obliged to repair the strait of the Dardanelles. The Porte exhibits an energy which has confounded the English and the Russians.

[Moniteur.]

Captain Riley, of the ship Two Maries, arrived yesterday in 38 days from Newry, informs us, that London papers to the 25th of April, (which he took with him, but which he gave to the commander of an English armed vessel,) contained some accounts of the movements of the grand armies down to the 3d. The French imperial head-quarters were still at Oltterode. Marshal Massera had moved forward ten German miles with the right wing of the grand army. No general battle had taken place since that of Eylau. Both armies continued to receive powerful reinforcements; and the emperor Alexander was on his way to take the command of his immense army, which, it was said, amounted to three hundred thousand men.—(Our former advices from London were only to the 21st of April.)

Capt. J. Eldridge, of the ship Swift, arrived yesterday, in 120 days from Canton, states, that while at Manila, the companies of two ships, which had been wrecked, put into that place in their boats under English colours. They were treated with the greatest humanity, permitted to walk in any part of the city, and supplied sufficiently with food and clothing. Passages were procured for them to any part of the bay of Bengal. Some of them were sent to Canton. The Doctor of one of the ship's crew, took passage in an American brig to Mocha. On his arrival he entered on board the Phæton frigate, captain Wood, and gave information that a Spanish galloon was to sail in 4 or 5 days from Manila for Achapulcha. The Phæton sailed immediately, took the galloon and brought her into Mocha, where she was ransomed for four hundred thousand pounds sterling. The doctor received 5000l. sterling for giving the information.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NORFOLK, June 4.

On Tuesday our races commenced—500 dollars—4 mile heats—won with greatest ease by Mr. Wilkes's horse Patowmac, beating Mr. Wilson's Æolus, and Mr. Ball's Sweet Lips.

Yesterday a sweepstakes for Colts, (but unfortunately they turned out to be old nags) was won by Mr. Miller's Snow Ball, distancing Mr. Winn's mare, and Messrs. Cawdry's, Godwin's and Eringhaus's horses.

FOREIGN NEWS—SUMMARY.

An arrival at Boston from Liverpool brings London papers to the latter end of April—The British parliament was prorogued on the 27th—Strong rumours of an armistice having taken place between the armies in Poland prevailed on that day—It was also rumoured that some pacific proposals had been made by France to the British government—Stocks in consequence experienced a rise—the 69th bulletin of the French army is dated at Finckenstein, April 4.—It states that not a shot had been fired at the advanced posts during the 15 preceding days—both armies had received considerable reinforcements, they were not more than 25 German miles distant from each other—The Russian emperor Alexander had certainly reached Memel, where was also the king of Prussia, and the arch-duke Constantine at Königsberg—the Swedes are said to have taken the field with considerable force, and to have possessed themselves of Rostack, Prentzlaw, &c.—the decree for calling out the conscription of 1808 is executed with uncommon rigour and dispatch throughout the different departments of France, every thing is in motion along the naval ports of England—It is said to be the intention of the British government to take possession of Hamburg—A letter from Dover states that a heavy firing took place on the opposite French coast on the Saturday preceding—this excited considerable interest there, as the French announce their victories and other important events in this way—and that from the situation of the armies on the continent at the last dates, it was pretty certain a decisive battle must have taken place previous to the 1st of May—Report was busy in stating the fact, and numbering the loss of the French, in killed alone, at 30,000 men—Rumor also stated that Jerome Buonaparte had been surprised and taken prisoner by the Prussians.

OF TURKEY.

The British government were in anxious expectation of the arrival of dispatches from Adm. Duckworth. There was a mystery, they say, in his proceedings before Constantinople which seemed inexplicable to them until they arrived—He is stated to have been furnished with ample means of destroying the town—his instructions were positive—and even the number of minutes he was to wait for an answer to the proposals transmitted to the Divan was specified.

In addition to the above the Boston Gazette contains the following:

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Thomas, arrived yesterday from Marseilles, last from Malaga, states, that the American consul at the latter place informed him of official accounts having been received that peace had actually taken place between the Ottoman Porte and Russia and England; that this event was not effected until after a severe and destructive battle between the English and Turkish fleets, in which the former were victorious, with the loss of a great many killed and wounded, and the blowing up of one of their largest ships of war.

Capt. Gale, of the schooner Mariner, arrived at New-York from Curacao, which place he left on the 17th May, informs, that a flag of truce, arrived at that port from Lagaira the evening before he sailed; that an express was immediately dispatched to Jamaica, that all the negroes in Curacao were ordered into the forts, and that the frigate Aretnusa, which was laying in the Lagoon, with her sails unbet, was immediately put in readiness for sea. Captain Gale was informed that 7 French ships of the line had arrived at Lagaira, and that it was supposed the flag of truce brought the news of the arrival of the above fleet.

Gen. Victor Lepold Bertier, chief of the first corps of the French army, and one of the commanders of the Legion of Honour, died at Paris on the 24th March, after a month's illness.

The ship Gossypium, has lately been launched at Savannah; and is the first ship that has been built in that place since the revolution.

John Adams, Esquire, is re-elected president of the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

In Ferguson's packet arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, came Mr. PURVIANCE—he is the bearer of dispatches to our ministers in London, and goes in the United States sloop of war Wasp, captain Smith, which is to sail this day for England.

[Norfolk paper of June 6.]

At a late execution in England, before the body was cut down, which was after hanging the usual time, two young women with enlarged necks, appeared under the gallows, and had the affected parts stroaked, for some minutes, with the dead man's hand!

ATTENTION!

A meeting of the ANNAPOLIS VOLUNTEER COMPANY is requested on Saturday next, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the usual parade ground.

June 18, 1807.

For Sale, MY HOUSE and LOT, in the city of Annapolis, on a credit, or will be exchanged for wet goods. SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

December 29, 1806.