

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 3, 1800.

BERLIN, December 3.

THEIR majesties have come from Potsdam to Berlin. The king has already had an interview with citizen Duroc, the chief of brigade and aid-de-camp of general Buonaparte, on the part of whom, and of his brother consuls, he is come to announce their accession to the chief direction of affairs, as well as the other changes produced by the revolution of the 9th November. The change of system with respect to peace and war, is one of the most considerable, and there is little doubt that he has been sent to promote, by the mediation of our court, the work of pacification which the consul Sieyes may have begun upon while at Berlin, and on which he was at least in a situation to have considerable conferences with our cabinet. To-morrow citizen Duroc will have a second audience of the king. In the meantime he passes his time with officers who are known to be in the confidence of his majesty, particularly field-marshal Mollendorf, generals Kunheim and Templehoff. After having dined with them, he had conferences with them, particularly with the last, whose avocations are analogous to his own, as Duroc is in the artillery. His arrival has in general excited much curiosity, both on account of the political object of his mission and his personal character.

BOSTON, March 17.

The following letter from the American consul at St. Jago de Cuba, is important as it defines a commercial point in the maritime orders of Spain, not heretofore distinctly understood. This letter was accompanied with a protest, stating that the schooner Polly, Atkins, of Boston sailed from Port de Paix, in December last, for Boston, was taken by a British frigate, retaken by a Spanish salucca, and sent into Cuba, where she was condemned.

St. Jago de Cuba, 22d Jan. 1800.

B. Lincoln, Esquire.

SIR,

"On the arrival of the therein mentioned schooner Polly of Boston at this port, I claimed her as American property, subject to a salvage. But was told by the court of admiralty here, that by an order of the king of Spain, all neutral vessels retaken, should be considered as good prizes. For an explanation of this, I beg liberty to refer you to Mr. Stoughton, the Spanish consul with you."

I am your most obedient,

Humble servant,

JOSIAH BLAKELEY,

Consul of the United States.

P. S. On the 15th we received at this city the awful and distressing account, of the death of that friend of mankind—the great—the good—George Washington. The Americans in port wear crape for thirteen days, during which time the American flag is raised half-mast. On the first day of mourning, two American vessels in port, fired in the morning, at noon and in the evening thirteen minute guns. Many respectable strangers here, requested permission and join us in the solemn tribute of respect—Reflections the most serious, seem to have taken possession of every countenance—In a gloomy silence, each inhabitant appeared enveloped—In a fearful gloom the whole city seem to set, inshrouded.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

The United States ship of war Portsmouth, captain McNeil, which some days since received orders to make preparations for sea, we are informed, is to proceed immediately to France with dispatches from government. We are left to conjecture the nature of these dispatches; but we are inclined to believe our commissioners are to receive new instructions.

From the assiduity of the officers and seamen belonging to this ship, there is a prospect of her being ready for sea in the course of this week—no time is lost—even the two last Sunday's have exhibited a scene of uncommon industry on board her.—Yesterday they were taking in her guns and shipping a new rudder.

The wife of Mr. Edmund Bradley, of East Haven, was delivered of three living children on the 12th inst. She has had nine children at four births, three pair of twins, two pair of which were born in the space of two years and two days; in the whole she has had 15 children all born alive.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

The rev. Silas Constant has discovered a cement for preserving wood and brick from decay, and for stopping leaks and fissures; for which he has obtained a patent. It is composed of the following materials, viz. Tar, pulverized coal (charcoal is esteemed the best) and four well flaked stone; the coal and lime to be well mixed together, proportioned at about four fifths coal and one fifth lime: the tar to be heated, and while hot, thickened with the mixture of coal and lime, until it becomes so hard as that it may be easily spread upon the surface of a board, and not run off when hot. Turpentine or pitch will answer nearly as

well as tar, and plaster of Paris will answer instead of lime; to be used in the same manner, and about in the same proportions. The cement must be applied when warm, and is found to be used easiest with a trowel.

A steelyard has been invented by Mr. Benjamin Dearborn, of Massachusetts, in which the centre of motion, centre of gravity, and points of suspension, are so adjusted that the beam vibrates like a scale-beam, when loaded with weights in equilibrium, and when unloaded. He has obtained a patent for his invention, under the title of the "vibrating steelyard." Besides the advantages of the common steelyard, Mr. D's instrument possesses the property of being strictly accurate; it has but two hooks; never requires to be reversed; has the poises adjusted to certain weights, which may be sealed like other weights; gives, by inspection, both *net* and *gross* hundreds; and may be purchased at a moderate price. Such an improvement in determining the weight of articles bought and sold, ought to attract the notice of house keepers and dealers of every description, as it is said to possess great advantages for weighing with ease, dispatch and certainty.

A fourth number of the transactions of the New-York Society for promoting agriculture, arts and manufactures, has just been published at Albany.

The varieties of maize, or Indian corn, are very numerous. Its vegetative powers are found to be admirably adapted to the distant climates of Nova Scotia and the Carolinas, on the American continent. Farmers are not agreed which variety of the grain is most productive. Each soil and latitude undoubtedly has its particular and preferable sort of maize. We mention, however, for the information of our readers, a kind of Indian corn which grew last season on Manhattan Island, at Haerlem. The ear contained sixteen rows of grains. These were well ripened, of a middling size, and of a very firm structure. Not a row contained less than fifty grains. So that the product of a single ear of maize, was more than eight hundred grains. It is submitted to the consideration of farmers, whether the cultivation of this variety would not answer an important purpose in husbandry.

THE SENATE—this day,

Agreed to the resolutions adopted by the house of representatives: the 1st for presenting captain Truxton with a golden medal, emblematical of his late gallant action—the 2d expressive of national regret for the untimely death of the brave young midshipman James Jarvis.

The committee of privileges reported two resolutions, the first declaring that as William Duane, in contempt of the senate, has refused to attend at their bar, pursuant to notification, the sergeant at arms be empowered by a warrant signed by the vice-president, to take the body of the said Duane into custody, and him safe to keep for the further order of the senate.—The second contained the form of warrant to be issued by the vice-president.

The question on the first resolution was decided in the affirmative—yeas 16, nays 11.

Mr. Mason objected to the form of the warrant, on account of its requiring all marshals, deputy marshals, civil, of the United States, and all other persons, to be aiding and assisting in the said seizure. The question thereon was not taken when this paper was put to press.

BALTIMORE, March 29.

It is with peculiar pleasure we announce the safe arrival of the United States ship Constellation, commodore Truxton, at Norfolk, on the 25th inst. We were this day obligingly favoured with a Bahama paper of the 11th instant, from which the following articles of foreign news are extracted, being the only ones it contained.

NASSAU, March 11.

By the arrival on Saturday last, of the brig Pallas, captain Patterson, from Grennock and Cork, (the last mentioned port she left on the 15th of January) we have been favoured with papers as late as the 9th of that month. From them we have extracted the following important intelligence.

CORK, January 9.

The report in circulation in London—for in the absence of a better authenticated intelligence even reports are not to be neglected—is, that ministers are resolved on another continental expedition, to assist the royalists in the Western Provinces of France.—Mr. Pitt is said to have a conference with Monsieur, respecting the best means of supporting the Chouan insurrection, by sending over immediately the most approved emigrant officers, and afterwards making a descent.—British and Russian troops are to be employed, but under the command of a Russian general, and some say Suwarrow.—Sir Charles Grey, and Lord Moira, are both mentioned as the English generals in chief.—The troops destined for Ireland are said to be countermanded, and the brigades, lately formed on

the Dutch expedition, are quartered near each other, to be ready for embarkation at the shortest notice.—Of a similar complexion with these rumours,—for they really amount to very little more,—is that which makes Buonaparte harbour the sanguinary idea of giving up the estates and property of the Chouans to the soldiers, and others, who shall seize on, and massacre these unfortunate men; unless in ten days they deliver up their arms, and the stores with which we have supplied them. We will not so far disgrace human nature as to attribute, for a moment, so atrocious a conception even to Buonaparte.

All that is certain on this subject amounts to this, that four frigates have already landed their cargoes of arms and ammunition in the Chouan country, and several other vessels of war are now ready to sail for the same destination.—The Chouan chiefs pretend to negotiate with the new government of France; but it is probably the only means to gain time.—To distract the French councils, and weaken their efforts on the real theatre of war, it is perfectly politic in Great-Britain to threaten an invasion in Brittany; and, by way of diversion, even to carry it into effect.—The port of Brest is situated in a Peninsula, the isthmus of which, from L'Orient to St. Brieux, is not more than 50 geographical miles over.—Could a force be landed, sufficient to occupy this Peninsula, even for a few days, the French fleet must either come out, and risk an engagement, or be burnt in their own harbour.—But say the opponents of all continental expeditions, this attempt would be equally unprosperous as all those we have ever been engaged in. Granted;—and yet it might be perfectly proper to undertake it.—For if it obliges the French to keep at home an army, suppose of 50,000 men, who would otherwise be fighting at the frontiers; even the apprehension of failing in it ought not to deter us from undertaking it.—Possessed of the undisputed empire of the sea, we should, on the contrary, endeavour to convert the land force we maintain to the general advantage of the common cause—that an immense establishment of between two and three hundred thousand men, besides the Russian auxiliaries, should be solely kept up for the purpose of home defence, now that our fleets alone are equal to the task of repelling invasion, is inconsistent with common sense.—Either, therefore, the army must be reduced, or what is more eligible perhaps, employed effectually to the annoyance of the common enemy, and that too, in the most vital, and vulnerable quarter; for the Chouan country cuts Brest entirely off from the rest of France.

LONDON, January 1.

There are at this time no less than 1796 pendants flying on board British ships of war; and, by a new code of signals, numerically arranged, every vessel can now distinguish each other, on whatever station they may sail: the shore signal posts have also the same code, so that they can telegraphically report to the admiralty the hour on which every king's ship passes its respective station.

The reigning duke of Mecklenburg has been appointed knight of the Orders of Russia. Admiral Mitchell has received the order of St. Alexander Neufky; and Mr. Nepean is to be decorated by the emperor Paul with the order of St. Anne, of the first class.

Letters from Berlin mention, that citizen Duroc is about to set off immediately for Paris. "He must (says a letter) have been as much pleased with our court as our court has been satisfied with him;" and it is presumed that he carries back a plan of peace, the first sketch of which was given him by Buonaparte.

Remarkable events of December, '99.

4. The important fortrels of Coni surrendered to the Austrians.

10. The new French constitution was promulgated, and Buonaparte invested by it with despotic authority, under the title of consul.

17. Accounts received that the Chouans were in great force, and had taken the island of Noirmoutier by storm.

25. The new French constitution put into activity, and Buonaparte installed first consul, with sovereign power.

Annapolis, April 3.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis.

NO subject can be more interesting to the citizens of America than the one which now appears to claim their attention, the approaching choice of a president.

On a question in which so great an opposition of sentiment is likely to prevail, and in which, on a former occasion, the votes were so nearly equal, it ought to be presumed that much might be said on both sides. This, however, is not to be expected in the 5th district, for "behold—A X. has thrown his gauntlet."

I remember to have read, that at the coronation of British kings a champion rides armed cap-a-pie into