

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1800.

HAGUE, April 5.

CITIZEN Marmont on Tuesday last quitted Amsterdam rather abruptly, and returned hither, and after a short conference with our directors, he set off for Paris. This interview was not of the most agreeable nature. It is said that he reproached our government for refusing assistance to the mother republic, in her present most urgent wants. These reproaches are said to have even been accompanied by menaces.

A strong shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Brieux on the 10th, about 10 minutes past three in the morning, Reamur's thermometer being then at six degrees below the freezing point. The first shock was instantaneously followed by one less violent. Its direction appeared to be from West to East, like the shocks of last year. A noise resembling a clap of thunder, was also heard, and seemed to proceed from the sea.

PARIS, March 24.

The statements made in the English prints, and which appear to be inserted by the order of the British cabinet, respecting the exchange of a considerable quantity of corn from this country, for articles of colonial produce, are perfectly unfounded.

The English ministers wished, in spreading that report, to calm the fears of the people of England on the subject of the scarcity, and to alarm the people of France with respect to the views of the government.

The French government is totally unacquainted with the house of Vandyke and Geves, and will never carry on a trade with the enemy arising out of the necessary articles of its people's subsistence. It is bound to preserve the resources of France undiminished; and accordingly recent orders have been issued more strict than before to prevent the exportation of grain. It was England that first shut up the seas to the commerce of nations; it was by her machinations that the northern provinces of France were desolated, and deprived of all resources which formerly fed the inhabitants of the southern departments. Let then the English rise in insurrection, from the state of famine into which they are plunged; let them overthrow an oppressive government, the enemy of their tranquillity and that of nations; let them accept the peace offered to them by France; and they will find in the French, friends, brothers, and asserters of their freedom.

April 8.

The following paragraph is translated from the official journal:

A person named Boucherot arrived from London at Paris with a Dutch passport, was suspected of having a commission to pay the ill intention, and especially to provide money for the purchase of the corn which the English wish to obtain from France; he was a long time followed by the police, which arrested him on the 5th with Madame Talon and two exchange brokers. Among the papers of Boucherot were found those which confirmed the suspicions that had been formed. He brought money from England, and to conceal it he had two acts de commandite, the one for 1,300,000 livres, and the other for 1,500,000 upon a person named Talon, who, to the constituent assembly, was the canal of corruption from the court; who, since his emigration, has been the agent who negotiated for Pitt the reduction of Surinam, and who is at this moment in great favour in London, and one of the principal agents in the service of England. This intrigue has been entirely defeated by the activity of the prefect of police in Paris. The arrest gave rise to a thousand fables. A simple affair of police has been represented by ignorant persons as a great conspiracy which menaced the existence of the chief magistrate of the republic.

LONDON, March 6.

The late rev. Mr. Rosenhagen is said to have left amongst his papers, which he has bequeathed to his friends, Messrs. Chafe, Sewer and Chafe, and which are on their way from Madras, where he died; a solemn declaration that he was the sole author of the Letters of Junius.

March 12.

A gentleman has communicated to the society instituted at Bath for the benevolent purpose of improving the condition of the lower order of the people, a method for preserving potatoes; it is in substance thus:—take three pounds and a half of potatoes, peel and rasp or grind them, then put the pulp into a coarse cloth, and place it between two boards in a common napkin-press till it becomes a dry cake, about the thickness of a thin cheese; then lay it on a shelf to dry. From such a quantity of potatoes about a quart of juice is expressed, to which add the same quantity of cold water, and about 60 grains of starch or fine flour for pastry, will be deposited. The potatoes, by boiling or steaming, regain nearly the same weight as the roots lose by the pressure. Frozen potatoes by

this mode become perfectly sweet and eatable. Upon a large scale the same methods may be adopted for the navy, as the cake occupies but a sixth part of the compass of the potatoes, and will remain good for years.

April 22.

In several of the French departments of the West it is believed that Buonaparte is descended from the person who wore the iron mask, and who is by many supposed to have been the elder brother of Louis XIV. They hence infer that the first consul has a fair claim of inheritance to the crown of France!!

General Berthier, Buonaparte's constant companion, and commander of the army of reserve, served in America with the French troops during the last war.

April 30.

On Sunday morning the three French princes of the house of Orleans left town, and on Monday the duke of Orleans, with three other persons of distinction, and servants, arrived at the Fountain Inn, Portsmouth, where they still continue; in order, it is reported, to proceed to Minorca. The object, it is supposed, is to open a correspondence with their mother, who now resides at Barcelona, and to bring her to this country. Since the accession of Buonaparte to power, remittances have been made to the duchess by his order, from the rents of her estates in France, which have never been confiscated, though the payments till now have been very irregular. He has likewise shown every attention to her in her present situation, and it is said she would have received permission to return to France. If she has approved the late change of conduct in her sons, she would no doubt, however, decline such a step.

By advices from Seringapatam, of a recent date, we are informed that a large chest of treasure has lately been discovered there, and that intelligence has been given of very considerable sums having been buried in the fort a short time previous to the capture of that important place. No doubt every attempt will be made to bring the fact to light, and it is said great hopes are entertained of success.

DUBLIN, April 10.

The state of the county of Limerick is dreadful beyond expression, an open rebellion could scarcely produce greater mischiefs than take place almost every night. General Sir James Duff is indefatigable in prosecuting the loyal and suppressing the insurgent; from the zeal and activity of this gallant and sagacious officer, much advantage daily arises and every good to be ultimately hoped.

Extract of a letter from Duncaik, dated April 6.

"Yesterday the county meeting took place; it was the most numerous and respectable we ever remember. Col. Foster moved a petition to his majesty against the measure of a legislative union, which was received with universal approbation, and was unanimously agreed to, and signed by the high sheriff and freeholders."

BOSTON, May 29.

Saturday arrived in this port the brig Ranger, capt. Wooley, from Rotterdam, which he left the 27th of April. Captain W. informs, that it was reported in Rotterdam when he sailed, that there had been a very serious battle in Italy; that a great number of Austrians were slain, and that Buonaparte was mortally wounded; and that the French obtained a complete victory—but he believes there was no great dependence to be placed on those reports.—Letters from Rotterdam dated April 19th, say, Good harmony between France and America will soon be restored; and that the navigation of neutrals is not intercepted in these seas, if the ships papers are regular.

N. B. It is impossible to attach much credit to this story, as Buonaparte did not command in Italy. It is Massena who commands that division of the French, who occupy the Genoese territory. Buonaparte was not to leave Paris until the 12th or 16th of April, to command the provisional army at Dijon, near the Rhine.

June 7.

Yesterday the honourable Dwight Foster, Esq; was elected a senator of the United States, in the room of the honourable Mr. Dexter, appointed secretary at war.—[In the house Mr. Foster had 135 votes out of 197—and in the senate 23 of 26 votes.]

By the resolution passed yesterday, the general court is to be in session on the 13th November next.

A gentleman from Nova-Scotia informs, that a mutiny had broken out in the British garrison of St. Johns, Newfoundland;—that the mutineers after killing a number of their officers took possession of the fort—the remaining officers, however, with the assistance of the militia retook the fort, and sent a number of the ringleaders to Halifax. On the passage the mutineers rose on the crew, took possession of the vessel, and were steering for the United States, when they fell in with a British cruiser, which captured and conducted them to Halifax.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

In the court of vice-admiralty at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, the ship Charlotte, belonging to Brothers, Coster & Co. and the ship Warren, belonging to Messrs. John Murray and son, of this city, were lately condemned, vessels and cargoes. The loss will be very considerable to two of our principle insurance companies. We understand that the judge, in passing sentence of condemnation, gave as his opinion, and founded his decision upon it, that a neutral vessel, accustomed to trade to an enemy's port, was liable to seizure on the high seas, even though such vessel might not at the time of her capture, be carrying goods to an enemy, and though her papers might be in every respect regular. From this decision, we hear, it is intended to make an appeal.

Liverpool, April 23, 1800.

DEAR SIR,

I have just time to inform you that I arrived here yesterday in the ship Augusta, 13 days from land to land was taken by a French privateer, and politely dismissed. They have not taken any which they boarded lately, when all their papers, &c. have been regular. Our shipment will turn to a good account, rice 3s. cotton 2/3 to 2/3od. I should have fired the insurance, had not your letters arrived from New-York two days before us. I am very sorry you ordered it, as I had written by several conveyances from Savona, but outlasted them. I shall write you more particularly in a few days.—The appearances here are, that our affairs with France will be amicably adjusted. In haste, I am, &c.

PHILETUS HAVENS.

To Messrs. Thomas Carpenter & Co. merchants New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette]

To the Editors.

The ravages of the Hessian Fly which has again made its appearance in some parts of this state, and likely to disappoint the flattering prospects of the husbandman, induces me to think it proper to make public every probable means for preventing its direful effects. From these considerations, I am induced to request you will give a place in your useful Gazette to the following account of an experiment, that was made and related to me, by a practical farmer of credit and respectability in Bucks county. I would, however, be understood to hold it up more with a view of fully proving the experiment, than as one that had been sufficiently tried to decide on its efficacy.

He states, that for several years his crop of wheat had been nearly cut off by that insect, and that, for the two last seasons, on his ground intended for seeding (which had been followed in the usual way by two plougings) about three weeks before he intended sowing his wheat, he sowed about half a bushel of oats to the acre, which he harrowed in, and afterwards ploughed the green oats in with his seed wheat. On examining the oats just before ploughing it down, he found the fly had deposited its eggs in abundance, which, by being turned down, he believes perished. The consequence, however, was, that his crop of wheat was very good, but little if any affected by the insect, while his neighbours fields were materially injured and some of them entirely cut off.

As this experiment requires no additional labour, and is attended with the trifling expence of but half a bushel of oats per acre, I am induced to hope it will meet with a full and fair trial the ensuing season, which may perhaps be more satisfactorily proved, by leaving part of the same field unsowed with the oats.

A FARMER.

N. B. The time of seeding the wheat is recommended rather late than early.

6th mo. 3d, 1800.

June 7.

Extract of a letter to the secretary of war, dated S. W. Point, 6th May, from T. Lewis, temporary Superintendent of Indian affairs.

"The Indians of this nation are improving in the art of spinning, weaving, &c. &c. to a most astonishing degree."

A French agriculturist, of considerable celebrity, Cadet de Vaux, has lately published some reflections on the growing scarcity of water, which he ascribes to the destruction of the woods. He says that these two circumstances have in several places of France occasioned an extraordinary barrenness in soil formerly fertile. His observations have made so much impression on several administrative bodies that they have planted a number of trees upon the common grounds belonging to their jurisdictions.

June 11.

We are informed that the Turkey wheat, a species of that grain brought from the Levant, hath been tried by some speculative farmers in Chester county, and it hath been found that the Hessian fly which had destroyed the other wheat in the same field, had not