

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 25, 1800.

PARIS, October 1.

By a decree of the consuls, no master or mate of a vessel, less than 15 tons, is exempted from service in national vessels; persons above 40 years of age are exempted, if they have served 18 months; all under that age may be commanded for service, without reference to any time they may have served.

October 8.

While the first consul was at Morfontaine at the entertainment given by Joseph Buonaparte to the American plenipotentiaries, citizen Cambry, prefect of the department of Oise, presented him several golden medals, which had been lately found by country people in his department. They were concealed in an earthen vessel, large enough to contain 500,000 livres worth—were perfectly well preserved, and of various epochs, some of them dated from an early period of the Roman empire, others during the time of the republic.

The prefect observed to the consul that it was difficult to procure these medals, because the people who found them, were fearful lest they might be taken from them, as according to the ancient laws of France, all treasures found in this way belonged by right to the government. At present, replied the first consul Buonaparte, government will not contest the good fortune of a citizen—Besides, it is necessary to use every precaution to prevent these medals being melted down for bullion by the country people—buy up then, as many of them as you can: probably, added he, after a moment's silence, it will be easy for you to procure more—I hope it will, general, answered the prefect. On this reply, the first consul advanced towards Mr. Davis, one of the American ministers, and said to him, these Roman medals, Sir, have just been found in France, except and carry them with you to America, so that the monuments of the Roman republic may become pledges of amity and union between the republics of France and the United States.

BOURDEAUX, September 27.

The French frigate Franchise, which sailed with the Concord and Medee, that were taken, has returned in safety to Rochfort.

BELFAST, October 17.

Copy of a letter from a house of the first respectability in the corn trade, in Elbing, dated 12th September, to their correspondents in Glasgow

"We have hitherto experienced such favourable weather, as we have seldom seen in this country; and, notwithstanding the backwardness of the crops of grain in summer, every thing is now in safety in this quarter. Wheat cannot be deemed an abundant crop in this country, but we have reason to expect the quality for the most part will prove much better and heavier than for several years past; and accounts from Austrian Poland especially, are equally favourable of quality as of quantity. Barley and oats are every where in these provinces abundant, and of such good quality in general as to afford very flattering hopes of the existing refrains on their exportation being removed very soon. Peas are also much more abundant and of better quality, than was expected. With regard to the new imports on wheat which amount to about 100 g. per last we have reason to conclude, it will be entirely taken off or greatly diminished in the course of the winter if not sooner."

CHARLESTON, December 4.

Yesterday was brought to trial, before justices Johnson and Grover, Ben and Smart—two negro slaves; for the murder of William Maxwell. The magistrates and freeholders were unanimous in bringing them in guilty; and farther, from the circumstances of aggravation, that the punishment should be severe. They were accordingly sentenced—Ben to be carried, between the hours of ten and twelve this day, out side the tobacco inspection, and there to suffer death by being hanged alive; the other, Smart, to be carried to the place where the murder was committed, near the thirteen-mile-house, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, and there to suffer the like punishment, on Friday the 5th instant.

December 5.

Yesterday was burnt pursuant to sentence, Ben, a negro fellow belonging to Mr. Jeggmiles for the murder of Mr. Wm. Maxwell, in a barbarous manner. Smart, concerned with Ben will suffer death in like manner this day, at the place where the murder was committed, near the thirteen-mile-house, between the hours of ten and four.

The following articles, respecting the unfortunate situation of Cadix were handed by captain Stinson, of the ship Polly, from that port.

The greater part of the merchants had left the city, and the governor had stopped all communication with the adjacent parts, it being generally supposed that the fever raged worse in them than in Cadix, at which place ten thousand died in the course of two weeks. I

have frequently met in the streets three or four carts loaded with dead bodies piled up to 25 to require two horses to draw them from the king's hospital; and have seen in the yard of the cathedral, (where the bodies from the different houses were deposited every day to be carried out of the gates in the night) from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. This I was a spectator of for fifteen days.

Situation of Cadix on the 4th September, from the account of the governor's secretary.

Convalescent,	25,000
Died, up to the 4th September,	7,000
Sick,	8,000
Left Cadix for adjacent towns,	33,000
Total,	73,000

Out of every six hundred deaths, according to the calculations, there were no more than twenty-six females.

The convent in which the Franciscan friars resided, contained one hundred and fifty, out of which one hundred died.—The other convents suffered greatly likewise.

NEW-YORK, December 12.

The convention of amity and commerce, between the United States and France we are informed, has been published in the Paris papers. The following is the fourth article:

ARTICLE IV.

"Property captured and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratification (contraband goods destined to an enemy's port excepted) shall be mutually restored on the following proof of citizenship, viz. [Here follows a copy of the form of the passports now used by American vessels]—And this passport shall be sufficient without any other paper, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding; which passport shall not be deemed requisite to have been received or recalled, whatever number of voyages the said ship may have made, unless she shall have returned home within the space of one year.

Proof with respect to the cargo shall be certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place where the ship sailed, and whither she is bound; so that the forbidden or contraband goods may be distinguished by the certificates; which certificates shall have been made out by the officer of the place whence the ship set sail in the accustomed form of the country.

And if such passports, or certificates, or both, shall have been destroyed by accident, or taken away by force, their deficiency may be supplied by such other proofs of ownership as are admissible by the general usage of nations.

Errors with respect to any other than merchant ships shall be the commission they bear. This article shall take effect from the date of the signature of the present provisional treaty. And if from the date of the said signature any property shall be condemned, contrary to the intent of the said treaty, before the knowledge of this stipulation shall be obtained, the property so condemned shall be restored or paid for without delay."

December 13.

The arrival of the ship Matilda from St. Sebastians has put us in possession of Paris papers to the 16th of October. We have examined them in vain for the copy of the convention lately concluded by our envoys, which we were given to understand had been published officially. The two following articles are all the intelligence we have yet deemed worth a translation; the first as comprizing the operations of the army of Italy since our last report, and the second a demonstrative of the internal tranquillity of the republic.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser, from Le Moniteur of the 24th Vendematre, 16th October, 1800.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Copy of a report of the operations of the right wing of the army of Italy, to the general in chief Brune, by lieutenant-general Dupont, dated 25th September.

"The body of troops commanded by general Pino, having evacuated the line of the Rubicon, and gone to Bologna, the armed brigands in Ferrara and Tuscany thought the moment a favourable one to throw themselves into Romagna, and commit there every sort of excess without opposition. They invaded the greatest part of that territory, and advanced as far as Imola, cutting down the trees of liberty, turning the magistrates of the people out of office, and exercising every where the most abominable pillage.

"In order to surprize them in the midst of their incursions, I gave charge to general Monier to send to Ferri the Cisalpine second half brigade, with the body of light troops from the 4th hussars and 4th re-

giment of chasseurs. The general of division Pino, who had the command of that expedition, arrived the 4th complementary day at Faenza, after having pursued the brigands, who had already taken possession of Imola. They divided themselves into several bodies, one going to Ferrara, another to Ravenna, and a third following the road of Arezzo. The general formed his troops into three columns, in order to overtake them. The brigands, on their way to Ferrara, were attacked near Lugo by one of the columns under the command of Ferrand, chief of brigade. Terror took possession of them, and few made their escape.

"On the 5th complementary day, the French column destined for Ravenna found there the brigands ready to make resistance. Their defence was short. The chasseurs of the 4th regiment, commanded by the chief of brigade Yam, entered, and every man found with arms in his hands was exterminated.

"The same day a detachment of grenadiers surrounded the brigands, who were making their escape towards the Appenines. A similar fate awaited the third body, and the few who remained hid themselves in the mountains.

"At the moment when Bologna was threatened with invasion, the national guards acted with great firmness: they formed a column ready to co-operate with the French and Cisalpine troops. I presented to them 6 pieces of cannon, which I am persuaded they will use gloriously against the common enemy.

"The Cisalpine troops employed in that expedition have emulated the French in activity and bravery. General Pino has rendered very important services on the occasion to the French and the Cisalpine republic.

(Signed) DUPONT, lieut. gen."

PARIS, October 16.

The city of Bourdeaux continues to enjoy the greatest tranquillity. Several circumstances have furnished the opportunity of discovering the melioration of the public spirit. The feast of the republic, the translation of the remains of Michael Montaigne, the news of the prolongation of the armistice, and the discourses of the first consul to the envoys of the department, have called forth a manifestation of the good sentiments with which a great majority of the inhabitants of that beautiful city are animated.

Translated for the Daily Advertiser.

On examining our Paris papers, received by the Matilda from St. Sebastians, we discovered the following paragraph:—

Plan to assassinate Buonaparte.

PARIS, October 14.

During the first days, of the 2d decade of Vendematre, information was received, that a person of the name of Demerville, residing at No. 24, Rue des Moulins, had distributed a considerable sum of money; and that some well known villains frequented his house.

Positive information was received, that on the 11th instant, eleven of these villains were to throw themselves upon the first consul, when coming out of the opera.—The police then took the most active measures to watch them. On the 18th two of them, (one by the name of Cerrachi) were arrested in the lobby of the opera; they were armed with cutlasses. Demerville and some of his accomplices were arrested in the night—they are in pursuit of the others; Demerville and Cerrachi have both confessed. These wretched miscreants are for the most part composed of individuals, injured to murder in the massacres of September, and these of Versailles.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.

Since Thursday last, the 8 per cent. stock of the United States has experienced a fall of 5 1-2 per cent. in consequence of the election of Mr. Jefferson.

December 17.

One of the supercargoes of the ship Philadelphia from Leghorn, arrived in town last evening from Cape May, at which place he left the ship on Sunday evening. By him we learn, that the ship Philadelphia on her passage to this port, stopped at Gibraltar, from whence to the Capes of Delaware, she had 42 days passage. Whilst the Philadelphia lay at Gibraltar, a ship belonging to Baltimore arrived there, from Leghorn, the captain of which informed, that, on the 16th October, he, with a number of others, were obliged to slip their cables and put to sea on account of a French army having attacked and got complete possession of Leghorn.

Our informant further adds, that the fleet with troops under Sir R. Abercrombie had returned from Cadix to Gibraltar; without effecting any thing, and had again failed, destined, as was generally supposed to Egypt.

The Philadelphia, saw a great number of vessels of the coast bound in.