

money of the Swedes, as the price of peace, &c. and it was expected they would demand the same of the United States." He also fears "there will be a rupture very shortly with Tunis, and requests the consuls to give the alarm to the Americans; and thinks that some of our ships of war would be of great service that way."

A copy of the above letter, for the secretary of state, came in the Samuel.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

To the agents and consuls of the United States of America, residing in the different ports of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Barbary states and British garrisons in the Mediterranean, and to all others whom it doth or may concern.

GENTLEMEN,

I had the honour to inform you in my circular of the 12th of November, 1800, that certain unjust demands having been made by the bashaw of Tripoli upon the United States of America, which I found it my duty to repel; that said bashaw had publicly announced in an official manner that he would declare war against the U. States of America in six months, to commence from the 22d day of October, 1800, if his demands, which he purposely made in an evasive and indeterminate manner were not complied with. I further informed you that it would be unsafe for our merchant vessels to trade in the Mediterranean or its vicinity after the 22d day of March, 1801, as these faithless people generally commit depredations before the time or period allowed is expired. I likewise informed you that I did not conclude, in virtue of his promise, that our vessels might remain in the Mediterranean until the month of March, but in consequence of this regency being at war with Sweden and the season of the year.

I have now, therefore, to observe, that a treaty of peace and amity having been concluded between his majesty of Sweden and this regency on this day, the 3d of January, 1801, it is now no longer safe for the merchant vessels of said United States of America to remain in these seas, or its vicinity, as the Swedes have made the following conditions in consequence of their having 131 of their subjects in bondage, viz.

They have agreed to pay ds. 250,000, including all expences for peace and the ransom of the captives, and 20,000 dollars annually, in consequence of their being permitted to load here 3000 tons of salt annually, and as I have every reason to suppose the same terms will be demanded from the States of America, and that our fellow-citizens will be captured in order to insure our compliance with the said degrading, humiliating, and dishonourable terms; I find it my duty to request you to take such measures as will most effectually prevent any of our vessels from trading on this sea, until you are advised officially by me or either of our consuls at Algiers or Tunis that this disagreeable affair is terminated, which from its nature will require much time, as it extends to making the U. States tributary to Tripoli, and must first be authorised by a particular act of the legislature. I, therefore, request that the above-mentioned agents and consuls of the U. S. of America, and all others whom it doth or may concern, to communicate the contents of this circular letter to all merchants and masters of vessels belonging to the United States, in order that they may withdraw their property immediately from these seas, and that our mariners may fly the impending danger. I likewise request them to make the letter circular and to transmit copies of it along the respective coasts of their residence, and likewise to the departments of State, and wherever they may imagine that it will be most likely to answer the desired effect, as I have from hence but few opportunities.

In testimony of the absolute necessity of using the aforesaid precaution before it should be too late, I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of my office.

Done at the chancery of the United States of America, at Tripoli, in Barbary, this 3d day of Jan. 1801, and of the independence of the United States of America the 25th.

(Signed) JAMES L. CATHCART.
Thomas Appleton, Esq;
consul of the United States at Leghorn.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

From a BOSTON paper.

COMMUNICATION. FLOUR.

By a late report it appears, that last month 100,000 barrels of flour were entered for exportation to England and Ireland from this port only; now supposing the same exertions to have been at other places, and that the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore, each shipped the same number of barrels as New-York, or that the whole quantity of flour shipped in barrels from the United States for England in March is equal to 300,000 barrels; let us for a moment look at this immense quantity of food in various points of prospect.—The object is great, and merits attention. Three hundred thousand barrels of flour placed side by side in a line, would extend 113 miles and a half, which is more than the distance between New-York and Philadelphia—and placed end to end in a line would reach 142 miles, or from New-York to Elk river nearly.

Three hundred thousand barrels contain 58,800,000 pounds of flour.—It is supposed England, Ireland, and Scotland contain 7,000,000 of inhabitants; allowing to each of their inhabitants the half of a pound of

flour per day, it will all be consumed in the short space of 17 days!!

Three hundred thousand barrels of flour at the average price of 10 dollars per barrel, amounts to the sum of 3,000,000 dollars.

If England should be compelled to buy as much flour for two years to come, as she has bought for this year past, the nation would be totally ruined.

If the United States had not sent a barrel of flour to Europe, the price here would not now have exceeded 4 dollars per barrel.

April 22.

We feel great satisfaction in announcing to our readers, that last evening, by great exertions, the frigate Constellation, which sunk a few days since by accident, was righted.—She now lies on an even keel, and nothing remains but to pump her out, which will not require much time or trouble—for her hull is said to be free from injury. It must be doubly consolatory to every friend of his country, to see this fine frigate saved from destruction. This joyous event has dissipated the fears of those who conceived the idea of raising her impracticable; and we join our patriotic fellow citizens in applauding the skill and activity which re-established her, and unite with them in a hearty wish, that a like accident may never again attend any vessel in our navy.

A gentleman in London, by the packet, writes to his friend in this city, in the following manner:

"The report respecting the change in the ministry, is as follows:—That the duke of York and Mr. Pitt have had, first, a dispute, and then a violent quarrel, in the course of which, it is said, the duke charged Mr. Pitt with not only having ruined the country, but that he would bring his father (the king) and family into ruin along with him;—that Mr. Pitt, in his turn, charged the duke with being a coward, and the cause of the failure of the late expedition to Holland. Upon this, it is said, the duke drew his sword, and would have run Mr. Pitt through, had not the prince of Wales, who was present, hastily stepped in and prevented it. This is the report; therefore I give it to you as report only. This is said to have happened three or four days previous to the rumour of Mr. Pitt's resignation; after which a cabinet council was held, in which Mr. Pitt was out voted by one, and then he resigned.

"The dispute above-mentioned between the duke of York and Mr. Pitt is said to have arisen from this circumstance. The duke of York was for sending the supplementary militia out of the kingdom, and for ordering out the volunteer corps to be embodied and do duty in their stead. Mr. Pitt was decidedly against the measure, being contrary to the faith and assurances of government when they were first trained to arms; and further, that it would most assuredly cause an insurrection of the people. This produced high words, from whence the quarrel arose, and the violence that followed."

The returns of the Massachusetts election, as far as they are given in the last Boston papers, are for Strong 21,319, and for Gerry 17,216.

The hostile dispositions of the bashaw of Tripoli, mentioned in the letter of Mr. Consul Cathcart, satisfactorily explains the object of the small armament now fitting out in Hampton Roads. As it was expected that hostilities would be commenced by the Tripolitans against our commerce on the 22d March, it is hoped no time will be lost in forwarding the expedition.

The Patapsco sloop of war was sold by auction last evening, at the coffee house, for 24,000 dollars. We understand that Messrs. Wm. Read, and Co. were the purchasers.

April 24.

OFFICIAL.

The chevalier de Yrujo, his catholic majesty's minister plenipotentiary, has just received the official accounts of the declaration of war by his court against Portugal, which took place on the 27th of February, 1801. The manifesto received, states, that the French army was to enter Portugal immediately, and in concert with the Spanish forces, to make a vigorous attack on the capital.

Extract of a letter dated Lisbon, March 7, from an authentic source.

"We are concerned to have to impart, that the long impending threats of the French republic, against this country, are now drawing towards a crisis, as Spain, impelled by that ally, has declared war against Portugal, and hostilities between the armies on the frontiers may be daily expected. Our hope is, that the new ministry in England, will, by immediate negotiation with France, restore universal tranquillity; otherwise the Portuguese have but little chance of preserving long their old alliances. The Guadiana river (which forms the line between Spain and Portugal) will certainly be one of the hostile scenes of action, and of course property there, in ships or merchandise, will be very unsafe."

A letter from the same source, of the 14th, says, "Hostilities have not yet commenced."

RICHMOND, April 17.

Great curiosity discovered near the Ohio, related in a letter from a gentleman at Fort Harmer, dated February 7, 1801.

"I must not close my letter without dealing a little in the wonderful. We have discovered the ruins of a very ancient town; it is 90 rods square, surrounded with a wall which is at this time two rods thick, and five or six feet high, and from the appearance of soil, two or three growths have already added to the manure; and the present timber affords trees seven feet diameter on the walls; I cannot give

a minute description without delineating it, for which I have not time at present. It is four square, with twelve gates, three on each side; and very regular. Between the town and the Ohio are regular fortifications, with turrets of observation, lines of defence, outworks, &c. In the town are a number of raised grounds with regular ascents to them, probably places of worship, and a canal to lead water from town, eight rods wide—a wall on each side which is fifty thirty feet high in some places—the burying grounds, &c. &c.—We have made every inquiry of inhabitants and Indians: they can give no satisfactory accounts. The Indians say their fathers do not know who made them: Then it would be mere conjecture in me to strive to unravel the secret. That they are not works of nature, is certain; and that the Indians in their present state, have not made them, is as certain: Then it follows, that the present Indians are descendants of nations once acquainted with arts, or this continent was inhabited by a nation unknown, who are lost in the revolutions of time, and entirely extinct. For many reasons I am apt to embrace the latter; but let either of the two be true, it convinces me that we know very little respecting the first peopling of America.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Appointment by the president of U. S.
OFFICIAL.

Walter Jones, jun. attorney for the district Pat. mack.

BALTIMORE, April 22.

The legislature of New-York have agreed to an amendment to the national constitution, so as that the mode of choosing electors of president and vice-president, and federal representatives, shall be uniform (in districts) throughout the United States. Decision was deferred on an amendment directing that the votes for president and vice-president shall be distinctly designated.

While Paul is going to war with Britain to establish the principles of free ships making free goods, he publishes an ukase to all free neutral nations, that he will capture every vessel belonging to them carrying the property, or trading with the ports of Great Britain.

France, it is said, at the instance of Russia, has agreed to restore Piedmont to the king of Sardinia, with exception of Turin, Alexandria, and the other fortresses which are to be possessed by the Cisalpins.

April 23.

Inland Navigation.

Upwards of 3000 barrels of flour and 200 hogsheads of tobacco, arrived from the back country through the canal, in the basin, at Richmond, in one day—the 6th inst.

Mr. Pichon, charge des affaires of the French republic, has removed from the city of Washington to George-town, to which therefore letters should be directed.

We can assure the public that his excellency John Taylor Gilman, Esq; is re-elected governor of this state, by a majority of more than two to one.

[Portsmouth Oracle.]

Annapolis, April 30.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

EXTRACT.

Picture of the present time.

LOST was the nation's sense, nor could be found,
While the long solemn uniform went round:
Wide and more wide it spread o'er all the realm;
E'en Palinurus nodded at the helm:
The vapour mild o'er each committee crept;
Unfinish'd treaties in each office slept;
And chiefs' armies doz'd out the campaign;
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main.

Mr. JOHN HALL, late resident of Queen-Anne, departed this life 4th April, in the 19th year of his age.

HE is gone, the much lov'd youth is gone,
From whence, alas! he will no more return.
How short the radiance of thy rising ray,
Just call'd to shine—and only shine a day:
Yet why lament, 'twas God that call'd away,
'Twas virtuous sure, the summons to obey;
Now joy supremely great he does receive,
And dwells with him who died that we might live.
Yet tears will flow for one so dear,
And friendship demands the tributary tear
To thy lov'd memory—be those humble lays,
Whose early merit awakes the voice of praise.
Thy follies none—but purity and truth,
And spotless innocence, adorn'd his youth.
His generous soul, that scorn'd each mean disguise,
Soar'd sublime, and fought the highest prize.
But lost those charms, the lovely youth is fled,
And sorrowing friendship counts him with the dead.
Thus spread the early lily to the day,
And leaves its bosom to the grateful ray;
In Nature's gay simplicity it stands,
And yields delight,—and modest praise commands.
When a blast from baleful breathing skies,
Abates the flower, it droops its head and dies.

To be SOLD, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, on Saturday the 2d of May next, at 10 o'clock, for CASH,

SEVERAL articles of household furniture, also a negro woman and young child, she is a good house wench and an excellent waiter.

R. HIGINBOTHOM.

April 20, 1801!