

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE II, 1801.

LONDON, April 23.

LATE yesterday evening, the ship Charlotte, Schneider, master, from Hamburg bound to Teneriffe and Bombay, arrived at Deal.—She was detained at Hamburg by the Danish forces there under an idea of her having British property on board, but was liberated immediately on the intelligence of Lord Nelson's victory reaching that port, which she left the 16th inst. (one day later than the last Hamburg mail.) It was reported at that time, that the Danish army would leave Hamburg the following day.

Yesterday the directors of the East-India company voted the sum of 500l. to the committee at Lloyd's towards the relief of the widows and children of those brave tars who fell in the late engagement with the Danes.

Lord Hardwicke, it is expected will very speedily set off for Ireland. The Dorset yacht, to carry him over, was expected to be at Holyhead on Monday last.

Patents are making out at the secretary of state's office for calling Mr. Pelham, lord Lewisham, and Sir Pepper Arden, to the house of peers.

Lieut. Wilkinson, first of the Elephant, in consequence of his officer-like conduct in the action off Copenhagen, is promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed to the Holstein of 64 guns. This is the gentleman who was so severely wounded in the head and chest, in the ever memorable battle off the Nile. He was then a lieutenant on board the Goliath, captain Foley.

As soon as the death of the emperor Paul was known in England, orders were sent out to Mr. Gardiner, the secretary of embassy at Berlin, to repair to St. Petersburg; and on Monday evening, M. de Boissy, a gentleman well known for his talents, and an officer in the regt. de Meuron, left town with dispatches for count de Pahlen, the prime minister of the emperor, who is personally attached to M. de Boissy.

The Paris papers of the 18th shew us what have been the secret articles of the treaty of peace between France and Naples, by informing us of the march of different columns of gen. Murat, in order to take possession of several important places in the Kingdom of Naples, by means of which the Clef du Cabinet flatters itself the French will be able to reach Malta. An insurrection has, it is said, taken place at Rome, and this has furnished Murat with a pretence for sending a part of his troops thither. It is easy to foresee what again will be the fate of the south of Italy, if, as there seems reason to believe, the emperor Alexander should break the connexion which united his predecessor to France.

A plan for the improvement of the town of Liverpool has lately been submitted to the inhabitants of that flourishing place and meets with great encouragement: 80,000l. was subscribed in three hours for the purpose of effecting this object. The outline of the plan is, that a large quadrangle or area shall be formed of the northward of the Exchange, which is intended to be enclosed in the north, east and west sides; by a uniform range of buildings, in a stile of architecture similar to that of the north front of the Exchange, so as to connect the whole under the general denomination of the Liverpool Exchange, with piazzas, streets and avenues, for the convenience of the public at large.

The French papers of the 19th afford us little matter for extract. The following are the only paragraphs which deserve any notice.

"It appears (says the Clef du Cabinet) that peace is very far advanced between France and the Porte, if it be not already concluded.

"The sudden death of the emperor Paul has occasioned a great sensation among the brave Danes, and it is said to have been the cause of the prolongation of the suspension of hostilities.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

An account was presented from the admiralty court of the sentences pronounced on all questions of appeal relative to neutral ships, since the commencement of the war, which was ordered to lie on the table: and a member gave notice of his intention to move on Monday next, that the accounts should be printed.

Mr. Corry presented, pursuant to notice, a bill to enable the lord lieutenant and council of Ireland to prohibit the exportation of corn and potatoes, and to permit the importation of corn and fish, duty free; and also to indemnify those officers who have heretofore acted on the lord lieutenant's proclamation to that purport. The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Irish tea duty bill, and the Irish permanent service bill, were read a third time and passed.

N A S S A U, May 6.

By some trading vessels that arrived yesterday from Cuba, we are informed that the La Vera Cruz fleet,

said to have on board 17,000,000 of dollars, had escaped the vigilance of our cruisers, and arrived safe in the Havanna. They were convoyed by two line of battle ships.

BERMUDA, May 2.

By the importations of provisions this week flour is fell to 16 dollars and corn to 11/8 per bushel.

May 9.

We learn that no salt is made at St. Ubes this year, of course the Americans will be supplied entirely now by the British with that article, as St. Martins is taken.—England alone can make enough of that article to serve the whole world.

S A L E M, May 29.

TRIPOLI AGAINST THE UNITED STATES. — Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, now at Barcelona, dated the 30th of March, 1801, to his friend in this town, received by the ship Two Brothers, captain Holman.

"We have received an official letter a few days past, from the American consul at Tripoli, of that Dey intending positively to declare war against the United States of America on the 22d instant, unless his demands were complied with before that time; and as the limited period has now actually expired, and no arrangement is made to alter the dey's determination, we may conclude with certainty that his cruisers are now out, and capture, indiscriminately, every American vessel that falls in their way. What have they to restrain them, or curb their piratical conduct? Nothing.

"The ship Washington, the only ship of war from the United States that ever visited these seas, at the moment when she would have been of the most essential service, sailed for America; and instead of affording us some kind of protection and security, left us to our fate. I do not mean to criminate her commanding officer, well knowing he has implicitly obeyed his instructions. Should war actually have taken place on the part of Tripoli, redeeming the American slaves, and the annual tribute paid, will cost the United States more than the whole wages of two of our frigates crews for two years; and were those frigates in these seas, the Barbarians would be over-awed by their presence, and this would always restrain them from a sudden declaration of war. Behold the situation of the American commerce in the Mediterranean. The mouth of the Straights blocked up by French and Spanish privateers. It seldom happens that a vessel escapes all those licenced thieves; which if they should, a great evil awaits them—not only capture and loss of property—but SLAVERY! What rational merchant will therefore risk his property, and what fool of a captain will hazard his liberty and property, for the paltry gain of his wages? It is a chimerical farce to depend for security on Barbarian treaties, when we daily see with pain, treaties broken by nations who dignify themselves with the name of Christians.—How then can we expect an adherence to duty from those wretches, whose sole object is to enrich themselves upon the weak and defenceless? It is evidently the object of other neutral nations to excite hatred and distrust, and to prevail, by every exaggeration in their power, with the different deys to make war with America, that the vessels belonging to their own nation may not only sail with greater security, but that their flag may claim the preference in every quarter—and the consuls who represent those nations never cease to multiply the smallest jealousy into mountains of suspicion and alarm, and awaken the fears of the deys. It is from their vile machinations so many wars are declared and put into execution in a moment; and it is also whispered, with credibility, our government has not been punctual in remitting in season to the respective deys their tribute; and as it is of the greatest consequence to those powers to be at war with some one nation or another, the smallest infraction of a treaty is all-sufficient to give them appearance of a just pretext for war. When these things are so well known in America, is it not astonishing that they are neglected and never attended to in season? It appears, upon reflection, as if America preferred to pay for, rather than guard against, or prevent, an evil the most distressing and afflicting. The American vessels now in the Mediterranean are all unarmed, which increases their danger. It would be some alleviation of our misfortunes, and lessen the risk, if we were prepared to resist an attack; but situated as we are, our defence is certainly hopeless.

"The feelings of humanity are wounded, when we reflect, how many valuable seamen and members of society are often dragged into slavery, and their wives and children watering their husbands and fathers absence with tears of affliction and distress; and their misery increases in proportion to the absence of those to whom they are accustomed to look

for subsistence and protection. Those who never felt the galling chains of slavery cannot appreciate the value of liberty and freedom; nor those who have all their days been dandled in the lap of luxury, describe the feelings incident to the excruciating pangs of hunger and cold. Admitting Heaven should be pleased to bring us to our destined port, other distresses and embarrassments still attend us. The Spanish government has laid forty days quarantine upon all our vessels coming direct from America; and as this climate is excessively hot in summer, few cargoes, if any, escape without great injury, and many have been nearly ruined; and the only redress you receive for this malignant act, is, "it is the king's orders." Your demand, therefore, must be carried to Madrid; and if you should prosecute it at that court, the expences would be double your claim; and after a delay of sixteen or twenty months, be turned off without any restitution for the loss on your goods. No cargo of fish can escape ruin, so long as they are compelled to perform so ruinous a quarantine. The Spanish privateers out of that piratical hole, Algeiras, capture indiscriminately every American vessel they meet with, and take them in for adjudication; forty days expire before you are admitted to practice, or visit the shore; three or four months more escape before you are acquainted with the decree. As for liberation it seldom happens, and when it does, great part of your cargo is stolen by the privateersmen, which plunder is sanctioned by the government; no redress is given you, nor must you expect any; it would be criminal should you demand it; you must be captured without reason, suffer without murmuring, be plundered without redress, and condemned, without justice.

"These are the virtues, which dignify this nation, and which, except sleeping, are the most predominant qualities. In addition to these numerous vexatious evils, his majesty of Spain (who is a great politician) has lately laid an additional duty of five dollars upon every quintal of cocoa, and sixty cents upon every quintal of sugar; so that the duty alone upon cocoa is equal to its first cost in America, and the duty upon sugar is now six and a half dollars per hundred; profound policy, to enrich himself and his beloved subjects! These are the distressing embarrassments which attend our commerce with this country; and I fear my country sees it with a cool, indifferent eye, and does not wish to extricate us from the overbearing difficulties; or else, some exertion would be made to rescue us from so many calamitous evils, which it is not in our power to oppose, as defenceless individuals, as it loudly calls for the intervention of government; and as long as we place our security on the faith of treaties, we shall be the dupe of every state and power, that is able to fit out and man fishing boats to harass and intercept our commerce. No neutral nation on earth is so much plundered as ours, and none bears it with the same steady, cool indifference. Should the other Barbary states declare or make war upon us, they will not only ruin our commerce in the Mediterranean, but will extend their captures, as they did before, into the Atlantic."

BENNINGTON, May 25.

Second census, of the state of Vermont.

Bennington county,	14,720
Rutland,	23,724
Addison,	13,349
Chittenden,	12,313
Franklin,	8,782
Windham,	23,455
Orange,	17,250
Caledonia,	9,369
Essex,	4,439
Orleans,	1,430
Windfor,	27,000

By the late census of this state it appears that the number of inhabitants is 153,881, which gives us four representatives and leaves a large fraction. The city of New-York, it appears, contains 60,483 inhabitants, and is of course the second city for population in America; it appears that we were led into an error with respect to Philadelphia, the total present population of which is 72,136. Thus by the census it appears that Philadelphia is the first, New-York the second, and Baltimore the third city in the United States.

From the London Daily Advertiser, April 17, 1801. The wheats throughout the kingdom certainly never could appear finer than they do at present; and the spring seed corn never went better into the ground than it has done this season. Before the next harvest, however, in addition to the wheat already imported from the ports in the Baltic since September last, amounting to about 350,000 quarters, two million barrels of wheat flour may be expected to be brought into this country from America, which are more than