

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1801.

CHARLESTON, August 4.

CAPTAIN Washbourn, from Cape-Francois, informed that the day before he sailed, a private armed schooner arrived at that port, in 36 days from Bourdeaux, with a number of passengers. The captain brought dispatches for Toussaint; and immediately on his arrival, was sent up to the house of general Mout, the second officer in command, where he was detained with all his papers. Captain Washbourn made particular inquiries of what intelligence she brought; but nothing had transpired, as the passengers were not permitted to go on shore. This vessel must have left Bourdeaux about the 15th of June.

NORTHAMPTON, (Mass) August 12.

Mr BUTLER,
The alarming prevalence of the dysentery in this vicinity, has induced me to send for publication, the following receipts for the cure of that all destroying malady—"The sentiments of the remedies prescribed, it is hoped, will insure those afflicted with the disorder, to make trial of their efficacy."

RECIPT—I.

Take new churned butter without salt, and just skimming off the curdy part when melted over a clear fire, give two spoons full of the clarified remainder twice or thrice within the day, to the person affected. —This has never failed to make an almost instant cure, even when administered to persons at the point of death and who were solemnly resigned to that last care of every malady, by their physician's farewell sentence.

RECIPT—II.

Take a large apple, pick out the core, and fill the cavity with honey comb, (the honey being strained out, cover it with hot ashes, till roasted soft, then mix it together, and eat it all at once, it commonly gives ease in about half an hour.

RECIPT—III.

Take any quantity of good vinegar, and add as much clean table salt as it will dissolve; to three spoons full of the brine and six spoons full of boiling water; let the patient take two table spoons full as hot as it can be sipped from a spoon once in two hours.

N. B. The above is for an adult; the strength and quantity must be varied for children, according to their age and constitution.

BOSTON, August 15.

Naval Court-Martial.

We learn that a general naval court-martial is to be held in this town the 24th instant, on captain George Little, lieutenants Hatwell and Clough, and Mr. Little, midshipman, all of the Boston frigate; and two other lieutenants of the navy.—The court, we understand, is to consist of

Captain Nicholson, president.

Captain Silar Talbot	Captain Muldowney
Decatur	Campbell
Morris	Russell
Murray	C. Talbot
Tingey	Lieut. Hull
Preble	Davidson.

George Blake, Esquire, judge advocate.

Captain Clark, of the marines, marshal of the court.

NEW-YORK, August 17.

FROM ALBANY.

A gentleman arrived in town this morning from Albany, which place he left on Friday last, reports, that the council of appointment have removed eight-tenths of the auctioneers in this city.

GEORGE TOWN, August 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this town, dated June 10th, 1801.
"We hear from Paris that the treaty has been accepted, and that Mr. Dawson was on the eve of his departure."

BALTIMORE, August 19.

By papers laid before the parliament of Great-Britain and Ireland, it appears that in one year ending in October last, one million and eight hundred thousand quarters of corn, or fourteen million, four hundred thousand bushels, had been imported into England; the expense of which was estimated at more than seven millions sterling. In the present year, the importation will probably exceed that of the last. Fifteen millions sterling paid in two years to foreign nations for bread, is no inconsiderable drawback on the profits of national industry. Parliament is occupied in extending cultivation, by encouraging the enclosure of waste or common lands. This desirable object is however greatly obstructed, with the claims of bishops, patrons and incumbents to the tithes.

We learn from good authority, that the Tripolitans demand of the United States, as the price of peace, 500,000 dollars down, and 1,000,000 dollars annuum;

and that there is to be a suspension of hostilities till the return of the polacre brig which arrived here the other day with dispatches from the American consul at Tunis.

August 20.

The house of commons now consists of 658 members—the number being augmented one hundred by the representation of Ireland—yet a quorum of that house for transacting business is formed by forty members, one sixteenth of the whole. A motion to enlarge the number to sixty, was lately negatived. [Low pap]

August 21.

It was reported here yesterday, on what authority we have not been able to learn, that a considerable expedition has been fitting out for some time past at Guadaloupe, where there was a French squadron with a great number of troops on board, which added to those which admiral La Crosse had brought with him, under pretence of establishing tranquillity in that colony, were to make an immediate attack on the islands in possession of the English, Martinique, &c. and that Toussaint Louverture was to furnish 1100 men who were to be under the command of general Moise. [N. Y. Monitor]

A ship pump on a new construction has lately been invented in this city by G. Clymer, an ingenious mechanic. A great imperfection in pumps on every principle hitherto invented, is, that they are liable to be choked, and get out of repair, by the dirt and gravel lodging in the bottom of the vessel, this imperfection is completely obviated, by the invention of Mr. Clymer, as a demonstration of which he throws an 18 pound ball into the well, which was pumped up and delivered in a few seconds.

This experiment was made on Tuesday last before the governor, judge Peters, commodore Barry, Mr. Latrobe and several other respectable citizens, who spoke of the invention in terms of approbation, and we hope for the good of mankind that it may be fairly tried, and meet with the encouragement it deserves.

[Phil paper]

Captain Silsbee, arrived at Boston, from Cape-Francois, sailed on the 25th of July, and on the 28th was boarded by a French corvette, of 22 guns, treated politely, and informed, that she was from Brett bound to the Cape, and sailed in company with fifteen sail of the line, destined to the same place.

Some years ago, when our fellow-citizens were compelled, from the war we were then engaged in, to resort to every means to procure among themselves the necessaries and comforts of life, attempts were made to extract molasses from pumpkins, and met with the desired effect. The pumpkins yielded liquor of a good quality, which when properly prepared answered very well as a substitute; and in such quantities that two produced three quarts fit for distilling. Pumpkins are known to be valuable to farmers as food for stock of all kinds—and it is believed that rum may be distilled from them at least equal to what we get usually from New-England.

An infectious malignant fever prevailed in London, the spring past, to an extent which excited public attention. The society for bettering the condition of the poor, on the 1st of May, appointed a committee to digest a plan for checking its progress.

From the (Washington) National Intelligencer, of August 19.

OFFICIAL.

Appointment by the president of the United States.

Francis L. Taney, Esquire, to be commercial agent for Ostend.

AN ORDER

Of the president of the United States.

Making certain alterations in the districts therein mentioned, and erecting a new revenue district, to be denominated "The North-West District."

Sec. 1. In pursuance of divers acts of the congress of the United States, vesting in me certain powers and authorities, in relation to the internal revenues thereof, the following alterations of and additions to the arrangements heretofore made, for securing and collecting the said duties, are hereby adopted and established.

Sec. 2. The districts of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, shall, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, severally, form each one survey; and the duties of inspector of each of said surveys, shall be performed by the supervisor of the district comprehending the same.

Sec. 3. The several counties of the district of Virginia, originally and heretofore contained within and forming the first, second, third and fourth surveys, of the said district, shall, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, be contained in, and form but one survey, (to be hereafter denominated the first) and the duties of inspector, in and for the same, shall be performed by the supervisor of the said district.

Sec. 4. The second survey of the district of Ohio, according to its present limits, heretofore established by the president of the United States, shall be, and is

hereby erected into an entire new district, to be denominated "The North-West District."

And the said district shall consist of one survey, and may from time to time be divided into such and so many divisions, as by the supervisor thereof shall be found expedient and necessary.

Sec. 5. The collectors of revenue in the districts of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, and in the first, second, third and fourth surveys of the district of Virginia, shall render their accounts of duties arising from and after the 30th day of June last, and pay over the monies arising from the same, to the respective supervisors of the said districts.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, on the twenty ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the above order the president has abolished, after the 30th of September next, nineteen of the offices of inspectors of surveys, appointed under the several acts of congress for raising internal revenue.

Before this alteration was made, the following arrangement existed. The States of New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Georgia and Tennessee, being so many districts, formed each one survey, wherein the duties of inspector were performed by the supervisor. By the late alteration the situation of these districts remain unaltered.

In Massachusetts there were three surveys, in Pennsylvania four, in Maryland three, in Virginia six, in North-Carolina five, in South-Carolina three, and in Ohio two, making in all 26 surveys, and 22 inspectors, the supervisors of Maryland, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Ohio being also inspectors of one of the surveys of their respective districts.

By the new arrangement of the executive, all the surveys in each of these seven districts are combined into one survey, and the duties of inspector devolved upon the supervisor, except in the cases of Virginia and Ohio, in the former of which two inspectors are retained, and in the latter there are in future to be two districts with a supervisor in each, on account of the extensive tracts of country they embrace.

By this modification of the old plan of collection, an annual saving of about 20 000 dollars will be made, or near 3 per cent. on the net product of the internal revenue.

But in addition to this interesting effect we understand the following reasons had great weight.

The collectors of the internal revenue (appointed by the supervisors) under the late system made their payments to, and accounted with, the inspectors, who made payments of the sums so received to the supervisors and rendered to them their own general account, after settling quarterly the accounts of all the collectors in their survey.

The supervisor finally made payment to the treasury, and, after settling the accounts of the inspectors in his district, rendered his accounts to the commissioner of the revenue.

It appears, from this statement, that no correspondence existed between the collectors and the supervisors, or between the collectors and inspectors and the treasury department. It follows that whenever the accounts of a supervisor were not rendered in time he might charge the delay on any one inspector, who might himself throw all the blame upon one or more collectors.—Thus the delinquency of a single collector might stop the settlement of the accounts of a whole state, without its being possible for the treasury department to trace the evil to its source. And although the supervisors having the absolute power of appointing and removing collectors, might be considered responsible for their conduct, such responsibility was nearly annihilated by the intermediate class of inspectors, appointed by the president, who stood between them and the collectors, and who had the immediate superintendance of that subordinate class of officers.

By the new arrangement these difficulties are removed by the collectors being obliged to account directly to the supervisors and these last directly to the treasury.

The Ragusan brig, Welcome, sent as a dispatch boat by our consul at Tunis, has arrived at New-York. She brings advices from Tunis to the 14th of April, and from Tripoli to the 15th of March. Our government having received much later official information from both places, no material news is received by the Welcome. Through Lisbon a letter has been received from Mr. O'Brien, our consul at Algiers, from which the following is an extract.

Algiers, May 24, 1801.

"A few days past I received letters from consul Cathcart, dated the 17th April. No arrangement had taken place with the bashaw on our affairs. Six sail of the Tripolitan corsairs were ready for sea, and it was generally thought would have orders to capture Americans. The Algerines have arranged their differences with the grand seignior."