

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 25, 1802.

BRUSSELS, December 17.
THE Dutch squadron, having on board the 7th demi-brigade of the infantry of the French line, is ordered to make sail within two days from Fleissingue, to join the Brest squadron. The Batavian squadron, armed at the Texel, and destined for Batavia, has received orders to profit by the first favourable wind for putting to sea.

R O M E, November 21.
 The formal taking possession of the ecclesiastical state by the pope, which has hitherto been deferred, will take place to-morrow. All unnecessary expence is to be avoided on the occasion.

The first consul, in a letter in which he invites the pope to send a deputy to the congress at Amiens, has made use of the expression, that he requests his holiness to chuse his envoy, in the same manner, as if he was sent by a power that had 300,000 men under arms.

L O N D O N, November 29.
 Admiral Totty is appointed commander in chief of the Leeward Island station.

Letters from the North of Germany speak with confidence of ministers being sent to the congress from Russia, Turkey Austria, Prussia and the German empire; and that after the definitive treaty of peace with England is signed, the plenipotentiaries from all the powers assembled will enter into a negotiation, for the purpose of fixing, in a precise manner, the rights of nations respecting the navigation of the seas. It is added, that the fate of the German empire, will be arranged at the congress, and not by the deputation which is to assemble at Ratibon.

If it be true, as reported, that the laws of navigation are to be discussed at the congress of Amiens, we may predict the most disagreeable consequences. On the passports France sends to this country for our merchantmen is inscribed "Liberty of the seas;" the meaning of which is, that Britain shall not avail herself of the superiority of her navy. If any attempt should be made to establish such a principle, of course it will be scouted.

December 12.
 Yesterday a cabinet council was held at lord Hawkesbury's office on the dispatches received on Thursday last from marquis Cornwallis, at Amiens. Most of the foreign ministers attended, so that it is probable the deliberation related to their respective courts. The Portuguese minister was present, and this day his excellency sets off for Amiens. It is supposed that the business of settling the boundaries of Guyenne is the object of his journey.

Private letters from Holland state, that the declared intention of the grand consul to open the Scheldt, and restore Antwerp to its former dignity, had produced so great a sensation throughout the new Batavian republic, that it was expected a considerable French force would receive orders to remain in the country some time longer.

Lord Elgin having sent from Constantinople to Athens several artitts, who caused diligent search to be made in the temple of Theseus, they were so fortunate as to find there almost all the bas reliefs which formerly ornamented the temple of Minerva. These ornaments, a great number inscriptions, and all the urns capable of being transported, have been sent by the Porte to Britain.

The Russian archbishop, Plato, who officiated at the coronation of the emperor Alexander, is 105 years of age, and a man of distinguished talents. He has consecrated three sovereigns of Russia. His speech was remarkable for its firmness and good sense, and was circulated by the emperor with great profusion.

December 14.
 Dispatches were received on Saturday from Amiens and Paris, at lord Hawkesbury's office. No particulars have transpired, except that at the former every thing appears to be going on in the most satisfactory manner.

December 16.
 The king of Prussia has written a congratulatory letter to the king of Etruria, on his entering on his government.

The arrival of the stadtholder has produced a very great effect on his partizans in Holland. They begin to entertain the greatest hopes; and they already believe that that prince will soon again be their governor. Every thing is at a stand at Ratibon, and it is to Amiens that all look for the settlement of the great interests that remain to be arranged on the continent.

B O S T O N, February 11.
LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
 The subject of the "Maryland resolutions," agreeable to the report of a joint committee, appointed to

examine it, has been referred to the next legislature.

N E W - Y O R K, February 13.
 Arrived at Stonington-port, on the 1st inst. schr Hancock, capt. Rapall, 25 days from Guadaloupe, bound to Newburyport. Capt R. informs that business was entirely at a stand in that place, when he sailed, in consequence of the threats and hostile movements of the blacks, who had repeatedly declared, that they would massacre all the whites and mulattoes, as soon as the troops from France arrived, who were momentarily expected. The mulatto governor Pelage, and his party, were detested by the blacks; Pelage had therefore consented to resign his office to any white person whom the inhabitants should elect, except Lacroffe, the former governor. Capt. R. also informs, that alarms were frequent, and the situation of the inhabitants really distressing, hundreds of whom would leave the island, were they permitted. The markets were low, both at Guadaloupe and St. Thomas.

February 15.
 The ship Orlando, captain Joseph Marfchalk, arrived at this port yesterday, in 36 days from Bourdeaux. Capt. M. left Bourdeaux on the 5th January and the river the 7th. He informs, that no account had been received there of the signing of the definitive treaty; and that the French fleet destined for Guadaloupe, sailed from Brest about the 14th December, having 30,000 troops on board, under command of general Le Clerk.

Captain M. has brought dispatches from commodore Dale, for the secretary of the navy. The United States ship President had been driven ashore at Port-Mahon, in the island of Majorca, but was got off with little damage.

The brig Sally, of this port, failed from Bourdeaux, the 6th January, and has dispatches on board from Mr. Livingston to the secretary of state.

February 18.
 From a report made to the governor by the inspector-general of beef and pork in the city of New-York, it appears that between the 25th of August and 20th January last, there were inspected in this city, 11,604 barrels of pork, 4402 do. of beef.

Very little intelligence of importance has been received by the Orlando, besides what was communicated yesterday. Nothing new was stirring at Bourdeaux. The measures of government in France are conducted with impenetrable secrecy. The departure of the fleet for St. Domingo, is generally known—it is supposed it will rendezvous at an English island, until the disposition of Touffaint and the inhabitants be ascertained. It is also surmised that a portion of the embarkation is destined for Louisiana, and that more troops will follow as soon as they can be marched to the coast, and transports provided. From the communications of an intelligent passenger, it is presumed that the American trade will be severely restricted, and that the United States have little to expect from France on the score of commercial favours. The American merchants have indeed little to hope from the friendship of foreign powers, whose necessities alone can extort a demand for our productions. European jealousy and policy will endeavour to curtail our credit and cramp our trade. American enterprise and activity will, however, surmount every obstacle.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.

The following paragraphs, which occur in Buonaparte's official state of the French republic, were differently stated in a former paper:

"At St. Domingo some irregular acts have of late roused the vigilance of government. Under equivocal appearances, it only perceives ignorance confounding names and things; ignorance usurping while it imagines that it is acting agreeably to orders received.—But the fleet and the army, which are now ready to take their departure from the ports of Europe, will soon dissipate such clouds, and St. Domingo must return, entire, under the laws of the republic.

"In St. Domingo and Guadaloupe there are no more slaves—all are free, all shall remain so. Wisdom and time will restore order and industry.

"At Martinique the principles must be different—there slavery has been continued and matters must remain so; for it has cost human nature too much already to think of effecting as yet a new revolution in that quarter. Guyana and the Island of France have remained faithful to the mother country, though surrounded by factions, by temptations, and having only a feeble administration to rule over them."

February 15.
 We have been favoured with a letter from Lancaster, from which we have made the subsequent extracts:

L A N C A S T E R, Feb. 12, 1802.

"The bill, entitled, "An act, declaring the holding offices or appointments under this state incompatible with the holding or exercising of offices or appointments under the United States," has passed both houses of the legislature, by a constitutional majority.

"In the house of representatives, the yeas were, 76 nays 4
 "In the senate, yeas 18 nays 7

94 111

"Therefore, it has constitutionally become a law of the land, without the governor's approbation. The unanimity displayed on this occasion is, perhaps, unprecedented in Pennsylvania."

February 17.

De Witt Clinton, Esquire, is appointed a senator from the state of New-York in the senate of the United States. The choice took place on the 11th. General Clarkson was the federal candidate. Mr. Clinton had 82 votes, and general Clarkson 45. Many of the members were absent.

Letter from Paris, 7th December, 1801; via New-York.

In my last I mentioned Mr. Livingston's arrival at l'Orient. At present he is here, where his business will be less difficult than I supposed. Our claims for depredations, I then considered as a matter of the first consequence to be adjusted: these I now find are expressly done away by the treaty, which we were entirely ignorant of until it was submitted to the legislature here for approbation.

I wish much to know the sentiments of the American people upon that part of the treaty and for which we have received NOTHING—What advantage a commercial treaty may give us, remains to be known—I expect few or none.

We find American vessels cannot be sold here, because they cannot be made free French bottoms; look at the difference in the duties on goods imported in French or American vessels, on tobacco it is 10 per cent.—which is a prohibition.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable house in Lisbon to a house in Philadelphia, dated Lisbon, Dec. 10, 1801.

"The great harvest in Great-Britain, with the peace, has caused such unexpected supplies of wheat to drop in here from the Baltic, Africa, and in Ottoman vessels from the Morea, that the prices have declined on some sorts 50 per cent. on others 40 per cent. American flour has experienced a fall 7, to 7,200 (about 9 dollars) per barrel. Indian corn little or no sale. This article we dare not venture to recommend at this moment—nor can we say any thing in favour of slaves or rice, though the crop of the latter in Maranham. is very short this season, but a prodigious quantity is expected in England from the East-Indies, a good deal of which will no doubt come here. The peace has caused an incredible damp on all our Brazil products, but on none so much as sugars, of which our stores are full, besides what are expected to arrive from Pernambuco, Rio Janarid and Bahia; to advise a price, we cannot, as none will be offered.

"All advices from Italy and Hamburg say not a chest can be sold.

"Exchange on London 68."

N O R F O L K, February 6.

By captain Quarles, arrived yesterday, 15 days from Port-Republican, we learn, that the strictest order and discipline prevail throughout the island of St. Domingo. It was understood at the time he left there, that 8000 negroes were under arms, acting as militia; the whites had been disarmed, and a certain number of negroes apportioned to the plantations, who if found straying from them, were instantly shot. The whites had received assurances of protection and safety from the government; the fortifications round the island had been repaired, and it was expected that on the arrival of the troops from France they would meet with a friendly reception; they were at the same time prepared to oppose force to force should circumstances render it necessary; for which end quantities of arms and ammunition had been imported into the island in vessels under Spanish colours.

February 13.

By the arrival on Thursday, of the brig Jane, capt. King, 37 days from Falmouth, we are again enabled to present our readers with the

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS,
Having been favoured with London papers to the 31st December.

L O N D O N, December 20.

Such is the favourable state of the negotiation at Amiens, that lord Whitworth, whose departure for Paris, in quality of ambassador, it was expected would have been delayed till the signing of the definitive peace, is immediately to proceed thither. The