

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 11, 1802.

N A S S A U, January 29.

YESTERDAY arrived the Stork sloop of war, Captain Taylor, in a passage of 29 days from London, having on board his excellency John Halket, Esq; appointed to the government of this colony, and his lady—also, Dawson Kelly, Esq; surveyor-general, and secretary to his excellency the governor.

We have not been able to procure any London papers that may have come by the Stork, in time to select any thing for to-days papers. We are informed, however, verbally, of a very important piece of intelligence, if it be true in its extent—we mean no less than a RUPTURE OF THE TREATY OF PEACE, even in this advanced stage of it, between Great-Britain and France. Buonaparte, it appears, without the concurrence of our government, that is, clandestinely, sent to sea, on some secret purpose a squadron of 16 or 18 sail of the line from Brest. Our government not being able to obtain any satisfaction on this head, immediately ordered a fleet of 17 sail of the line to watch their motions; but we are sorry to state, that from an aversion in the sailors to proceed, till they were paid off, the fleet was obliged to return to Portsmouth, where some of the ringleaders were tucked up.

We are not inclined to believe, that this business is of serious importance, as it would appear from this report; but we are assured, that little progress has been made in the adjustment of the definitive treaty.

B O S T O N, February 20.

News from the Mediterranean.

Captain Folger, who arrived here yesterday, in 49 days from Leghorn, informs, that four days before he sailed, Mr. Appleton, consul at Leghorn, received a letter from Naples, informing him, that the George Washington frigate, of 32 guns would come round to Leghorn, to take the vessels under convoy which were ready to sail; and touch at Marseilles for those waiting there: That Mr. Cathcart had received a letter from Tripoli, dated December 28th, mentioning that the bathna had purchased a Greek built ship, of 15 guns, which was to sail in a few days on a cruise, in company with a brig of 12 guns. The Tripoline admiral sails in the ship. Mr. Cathcart's correspondent advised the Americans to wait on board, as he imagined the risk very great: That on the 28th December, commodore Dale, in the President, of 44 guns, in coming out of Port-Mahon, struck on a rock, and was at Toulon repairing: That on the 19th December, the Philadelphia of 44 guns, captain Barron, sailed from Leghorn, on a cruise—supposed off Naples: That the Essex was daily expected at Leghorn from Gibraltar: And that on his passage home, Majorca bearing N. E. six leagues, captain Folger was chased by a black ship showing 16 guns (which answered the description of the above Tripoline ship) until Cape de Gatt bore E. by N. four leagues, when a sudden squall struck the cruiser and carried away his top-masts—on which he gave over chase, wore round, and stood over for the Barbary coast.

Lord Keith's fleet was at Port-Mahon, the 24th December, 1801.

N E W Y O R K, February 26.

We are informed a species of contagious fever now exists in the neighbourhood of Middletown, Monmouth county, New-Jersey. If one member of a family is seized with it, it communicates to the whole. Its victims sometimes linger several weeks, in great distress. Numbers have died with it, and some are now ill. This disease is most probably engendered by the uncommonly warm and moist state of the atmosphere the present winter.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 28.

COMMUNICATION.

It appears, that the cotton tree and shrub and cotton wool of the United States have well deserved the discussions which they have lately received. The return of exports, lately published, establishes a fact, that our shipments to foreign countries of cotton or cotton wool, amounted, in the last returned year, to 20,211,201 pounds weight. This is about 70,000 bales of 300 pounds each. The highest northern situation in which this plant has been yet understood to produce are, one on the river road to Frankford creek, 3 miles north of Philadelphia, and one on the northern road, about 17 miles from Philadelphia. We have reason to believe numerous experiments in gardens and fields will be made in the southern parts of Pennsylvania and Jersey, and in Delaware and Maryland this year, with a view to household manufactures. In Delaware and Maryland, and all the country south of Pennsylvania, it is hoped and believed, that a spirited and extensive cultivation will take place. England, France, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Germany, will probably enter into a very animated competition in the great business of manufactures.

They cannot increase the quantity of sheep's wool, but they may have the quantity of cotton increased for them. The following account of the cotton made by certain foreign countries is a matter of considerable interest to us at this juncture:—

	Pounds weight
The produce of St. Domingo, (French part) in 1788, was	6,500,000
Ditto of all the British-West-Indies, with what they drew thither from other places, in 1788,	4,250,000
Ditto of the Dutch colony of Surinam, in 1792,	925,967

There is no doubt that the increase of the cotton-manufactories in Great-Britain since 1785, '6 and '7, has been very great. The computed quantity manufactured in the British European dominions last year is forty millions of pounds, of which the American quantity (say 21 millions) was a very large proportion. But the demand by their competitors on the continent of Europe in 1802 will be also great. Our own coarse and bulky manufactures of cotton adds considerably to the demand. There is such a weight of candles exported from hence, besides our own vast consumption, as to require, at seven to the pound, above ten millions of wicks. There is scarcely a regular city or country shore within one hundred miles of navigation, in the states which do not produce cotton, but what sells cotton for spinning, weaving, quilting; candle wicks, and various purposes. Our domestic consumption is very great. In the cotton raising states this valuable production supplies the place of sheep's wool, flax and hemp in a number of manufactories. This country, as an act of patriotism, will turn to the general use of foreign and domestic cotton goods in lieu of foreign woollen, flaxen, flaxen and hempen goods. It is our interest to take foreign cotton goods from the nations which take our cotton wool and manufacture it for us into clothing, blankets, rugs, coverlids; and other bedding, carpets, quilting, &c. &c. It is a certain fact, that the Chinese make cotton carpeting; and it is equally certain, that the French make cotton blankets. We are surprised to find the ingenious British manufacturers do not attempt those manufactures. We believe, the French, Dutch and Germans will intercept some of their supplies of wool. Let them then work up American cotton into articles, formerly made of sheep's wool. They have no such customers on earth as this nation, which shipped to foreign nations in the last returned year, exports worth 93,020,543 dollars: Cotton hats appear to be a practicable manufacture, and it is certainly the interest of our manufacturers to endeavour to offer to their customers both cotton hats and wool hats: Silk, fur, hair and wool are made into hats: To a person unacquainted with the art; cotton hats appear worthy of an attempt: If they were made with light drab-coloured outside for summer wear, and green underparts, they would be adapted to the use of a great number of persons. If this wonderful production of America (COTTON) can be consumed and exported with advantage, it must continue to yield great profits to the cotton raisers, and by multiplying them and manufacturers of cotton, it must so far prevent a redundancy of grain and meat, and salted fish, as to occasion the grain and cattle, farmers and fishermen of the United States to have good and certain markets. It is ever to be remembered, that it does not require rich land, but in every state it should be studied to plant it in situations the least exposed: The seaside air, and a dry air, inland, perhaps are best.

February 27.

In the senate, on Thursday last, the motion relative to fixing the permanent seat of government, for this commonwealth, was taken up. The vote was first taken on Columbia, for which there appeared 11. Next on Philadelphia; when 9 rose. Then on Lancaster; which had also 9. And lastly on Harrisburg; for which there were 14.

The following extract from an account of the weather in the winter of 1790, by a citizen of Philadelphia, may serve to calm the fears of such persons as dread an unfriendly influence of the present moderate winter upon health and the productions of the earth.

December, 1789. The weather moderate during the early part of this month. 25th a pleasant day: No ice in the river. Three light snows this month. Rain from the 28th to the 31st, but the weather moderate.

January 1, 1790. A charming day; no ice in the river, and no frost in the ground.

January 2. This day as pleasant as yesterday. Boys swam in the river, and ships arrived, and sailed, as in the middle of summer.

January 3. A delightful day; more like October than January; the weather continued moderate and pleasant till the 10th, when it became so cold as to

produce ice in the gutters. January 11, a light snow, but soon afterwards the weather became moderate; lies common in the house. 31st. Crossed the Delaware this day with as much ease as in mid-summer. An old lady between 70 and 80 years of age informed me that she recollected a winter equally mild sixty years ago, in which the river was not frozen, and yet the next summer was a most plentiful one for fruit and grain.

February 6th. This day cold. 7th, the mercury at 22 deg. in the house. The navigation was stopped for the first time during the winter. 9th, a snow. 10th, the mercury at 8 deg. at 7 o'clock in the morning. 11th, the mercury at 10 deg. at the above hour. The river so much frozen as to admit of skating on it.

July. The weather cool, and the city uncommonly healthy.

August. This month very healthy. 29th. The city continues very healthy.

September. Great quantities of fruit this month, and of an excellent quality.

P. S. The recorder of the above facts has lately heard, that in a late English magazine, there is a comparative view of the influence of cold and moderate winters upon health in Great-Britain, from which it appears, moderate winters were always succeeded by the most healthy summers and autumns.

March 3.

From a late Irish paper.

There was living in the year 1782, a Russian peasant of the name of Theodore Basilly, 75 years of age, who had the very extraordinary number of 87 children, by 2 wives, viz.—By his first wife, at 4 births, 4 each time; 7 births, 3 each time; and at 16 births, 2 each time; in all 69.—By his second wife, at 2 births, 3 each time; and at 6 births, 2 each time; in all, 18.—Total 87.

From a London paper.

A very extraordinary forgery has recently been discovered at Norwich, by a young lady of that city. Miss — last week went to the bank of Gurney & Co. and presented a draft of 400l. for payment, purporting to be drawn on the house by Mr. Evans, of Kirby. On looking at the draft, Mr. Gurney remarked to the lady, that this was not according to the manner in which Mr. E. had hitherto drawn his bills. Miss — asked "how so?" He replied, because he never knew him to draw upon a stamp before; and that he always signed Thomas Brown Evans and not Thomas B. Evans, as appeared the signature of the present bill. Miss — persisting, however, that it was drawn and signed by Mr. Evans, she was required to call the next morning, and went away. Mr. Evans was immediately sent for, and being shewn it by the banker, declared the bill not to have been drawn by him, and agreed to wait the issue of Miss —'s application in the morning; but soon after returning, he asked to look at the bill again, when, upon receiving it, he is said, under the pressing influence of his humanity, to have put it into the fire. The affair might probably have rested here, had not Miss —, on going home, voluntarily declared to her family the fraudulent attempt that she had made, with all the circumstances that had passed upon the subject at the bank: the consequence was, that her family, consisting of a father, mother, two sisters and herself, left Norwich on Monday last for Yarmouth, and thence embarked for Hamburg in the course of that evening. Until this extraordinary event, Miss —, who is beautiful and accomplished, was highly esteemed for the amiableness of her manners; her elder sister, a short time since, was married to a field-officer in the army. The family thus involved in extreme distress, being in easy if not affluent circumstances; and the author of their misery having discovered no propensity to extravagance, it is difficult to ascertain the motive that occasioned this extraordinary attempt, which Miss — herself refused to declare.

S A V A N N A, February 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the town of St. Mary's, dated 10th February, 1802, stating a few absolute facts.

"I am sorry to inform you, that our neighbours in East-Florida are in a dreadful situation at present. That infamous fellow, Bowles, has at length brought the Indians and Spaniards to open hostility. Four months past, the Machalook town of Indians, (where general Bowles makes his head quarters) took from the plantation of F. P. Fatio, Esq; on the river St. John's, forty-nine of his negroes, which were conveyed to Bowles; Mr. Fatio's son followed a few weeks after to the Indian town, and saw Bowles, but could not recover one of his negroes, and not without great difficulty got back himself, being greatly insulted; and having his horses taken from him. A gentleman from New-England, named Hull, (commonly called Judge Hull) obtained from the governor