

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1802.

LONDON, January 4.

YESTERDAY Mr. Lisle, a king's messenger, arrived with dispatches from marquis Cornwallis, and this morning Mr. Webb, secretary to Mr. Jackson, the British minister at Paris, reached Downing-street with communications, which are said to be of importance.

It is confidently stated, that the definitive treaty has been actually signed on the part of Great-Britain, France and the Batavian republic; while a limited time is allowed for the accession and ratification of the court of Madrid. The statement has at least probability to recommend it to credit. [Traveller.]

January 5.

Last night we received Paris papers to the 31st ult.

Neither the first consul nor the minister of the interior had left Paris for Lyons, as was reported on the authority of private letters. The former, it is asserted in some journals, was to set out on Friday last.

January 7.

The rumour in circulation yesterday evening, that a conspiracy to subvert the present order of things in France had been discovered, rests solely upon the authority of the following extract of a letter from Dover, of the 5th instant:

"It is reported here, that Moreau, Berthier, Massena and Bernadotte, have been arrested. Search is said to be making for Macdonald, and an embargo was on Sunday laid on the shipping in all the ports of France."

Without pretending to say that no attempt has been made to wrest the reins of power from the hand of Buonaparte, the statements contained in the extract bear the strongest marks of inaccuracy, and do not appear entitled to the slightest degree of credit.

With regard to the statement respecting the embargo laid on the shipping in the French ports, it seems altogether destitute of foundation. It is certain that a vessel which sailed from Calais on Monday, and arrived at Dover the same day, brought no intelligence of that nature.

LIVERPOOL, January 9.

The expectation of the public having been so great, that the seeming delay in the conclusion of the definitive treaty has caused great anxiety and doubt respecting its result. We have more than once expressed our opinion, that its conclusion could not be expected with that celerity which has been so much encouraged by many of the public prints, and so anxiously looked for by this country. Dispatches have this week been received by our government from marquis Cornwallis, which are reported to be of the most favourable nature; and the signing of the definitive treaty is shortly expected to be announced.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

[The following article, which we find in one of our last French papers, is important, as it affords an additional proof, to the many we have already given, of the efficacy of the linc-pox, in eradicating one of the most loathsome diseases to which human nature has hitherto been subject.]

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF VACCINE.

Counter-experiment by exposing to the contagion of the small-pox, thirty-six children formerly vaccinated.

The results of the counter-experiment lately performed with so much success and authenticity, by the variolous inoculation, upon one hundred and two children, must do away the uncertainty that had been diffused respecting the duration of the preservative property of the vaccine. But as the collection of facts, relative to this important question cannot be too numerous: The committee has seized upon the opportunity that presented itself of attempting another mode of experiment.

It now publishes the process-verbal deposited at its secretary's office by two of its members, citizen Jadelot, chief physician of the *hospital des-écoles de-la-patrie*, and of citizen Marión, surgeon of the *Physique*, who have been chosen to follow this experiment; together with citizen Descemet, physician of the *Physique-français*.

We the undersigned, have met at the infirmary of the *hospital des-écoles-de-la-patrie*, on the 20th and 29th November, and 4th and 15th December, 1801, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of health of the children assembled in the hall, No. 1: Five among them, lately admitted in the hospital, had on the 20th November, a benign small-pox, which was very abundant on each, and had regularly passed through its different stages with every one of them. The others, thirty-six in number, had been vaccinated in the same hospital one year before; and the counter-

experiment by the variolous inoculation, already tried once or twice on some of them, had produced no effect.

"Each of these individuals has been kept 15 days at least in the hall where the variolous were lying. They have continued during the whole of that period with the sick; they used to take their meals with and play by them. Several have slept in their beds at the time of the supuration of the pocks; others were made to wear the shirts of the variolous.

"Notwithstanding which, these thirty-six individuals have not experienced the smallest alteration in their health, either during their stay with the sick or since they have been separated from them.

"We are, therefore, authorized to conclude, that the vaccine has preserved them from the variolous contagion," (or small-pox.)

Signed, December 16, 1801.

DESCEMET, JADELOT, MARIN.

This experiment serves to complete the proofs already acquired of the preservative virtue of the vaccine; it accords with the results communicated to the committee by a very extensive correspondence with all the towns in France and with learned foreigners; in short, it demonstrates that the individuals submitted to this operation, are equally safe from the effects of the inoculation and of the contagion in the natural way of the small-pox.

Signed by all the members of the committee.

Paris, 20th December, 1801.

Thouret, president; Salmade; Doussin-Dubreuil; Marin; Parfait; Mougnot; Delaroche; Pinel; Guillotin; I. I. Lerou; Jadelot; Hufson, sec'y.

A true copy, signed Hufson, sec'y.

March 5.

Ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

Captain Wyeth, of the brig Happy Couple, who arrived last evening, in 48 days from St. Maloes, brings intelligence that the *Definitive Treaty* was signed the ninth of January. We have but a moment before closing our paper, to insert this brief notice of an event highly interesting to the friends of humanity, and which we sincerely hope may secure a long repose to the European powers. [Daily Adver.]

March 6.

A letter from Canton to a gentleman in Providence, received by the *Lovely Lais*, arrived at Philadelphia, mentions, that in September last the Chinese Sea was visited by a typhoon, which occasioned the loss of many junks and fishing boats; the severity of the gale produced an inundation of the low lands, and it was computed that 2000 natives had perished on shore, and 8000 at sea.

Capt. Dederer, of the schooner Susan, in 21 days from Aux-Cayes, informs, that the French troops had effected a landing in different parts of the island of St. Domingo, and that the blacks had burnt the town of Leogane, and proceeded to massacre the white people in a shocking manner.—The troops destined for Aux-Cayes, had not arrived when our informant sailed, but were momentarily expected. The inhabitants were flying in all directions, and the town exhibited a picture of the utmost distress.

The editors have been favoured with a sight of a letter from the honourable Robert R. Livingston, dated Paris, 20th December, from which the following is an extract:—

"This country is threatened with a scarcity: Bread is already very high, and the uncommon rains which have prevailed this winter, will be very prejudicial to the winter crops in the ground."

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, to another in this city, dated 9th January, 1802.

"The French government have refused to permit the importation of British manufactures into France, and a great quantity which were sent thither immediately on receiving the account of preliminaries of peace being signed, are now on their way back—even coals must be returned. Yet our government seems to have every confidence in their good faith, for the ministry have declared, that our plenipotentiary has every reason to be satisfied with the pacific disposition of the French, and a large armament having 26,000 men on board, were suffered to sail from Brest on the 18th ult. for the West-Indies, and it has not been thought at all necessary to send out a force to watch their motions. We yesterday heard through the London papers that government had sent down orders to Portsmouth to get ready a fleet of 9 sail of the line and some frigates, with all possible dispatch; and that carpenters were set to work on quarter day, which is regularly a holiday.—their intended destination is not officially stated, but that circumstance does not seem to have given rise to any rumours in the papers; that it was caused by a jealousy of the motions of the French—indeed, one paper mentions the disturbed state of our islands in the West-Indies as the probable occasion."

March 10.

By the ship *Enterprise*, in 26 days from St. Croix, we learn, that the Danish commissioners had arrived there from Martinique; and, by agreement with the English, the Danes were to possess the island the day after the *Enterprise* sailed. General Walterstorff, the new governor, with the troops, had arrived a few days before in a frigate.

Extract of a letter dated Havana, 23d February, received by the brig *Delaware*.

"Yesterday arrived here, four Spanish and one French frigate, four days from Cape Francois, bringing the news of the destruction of that town; but the plantations in the neighbourhood were all saved. They applied to the governor for provisions and money."

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

The manner of planting the cotton tree or plant, in the West-Indies, and some additional information.

They begin by hoeing the ground well, in which they wish to plant the cotton seeds. After this operation, they draw lines or rows, at the distance of seven and eight feet, and they plant the cotton seeds along the rows six feet apart, taking care to dig well the place where they sow the seeds. This plantation is commonly made in May or June, in order to gather the cotton in January or February. They may plant it also in this manner in July and August. This last plantation ripens as soon as the first, but does not yield as much.

When the seeds of cotton are sprung up, they must take great care to prevent its being choaked by weeds or grass, till it has grown three feet high. At this period, it is necessary to break the buds from the ends of the branches, to give more to the smaller branches, which are those that produce the most cotton wool. Without this precaution, this bush will grow very much, and yield very little.

In the French colonies, where vegetation is continual, when the crop is gathered, they cut off the cotton bushes six inches from the ground—they shoot out again and give a second crop, which produces much less than the first. It even happens, that many of the plants perish. It is consequently more advantageous to replant every year.

The cotton tree or bush, grows in any sort of ground, provided the climate is temperate. The strong grounds are those that produce the least.

They sow seven and eight seeds in every hole—when it is pretty well grown, they pick the weakest, in order not to leave but two or three of the strongest plants.

In the United States where the white frosts of autumn kill the cotton trees, it is believed that it is essential to plant early in the spring, to have time to gather the cotton before winter. It would be more expeditious and more advantageous to plough the ground, in which they wish to plant the cotton tree, or cotton bush.

The foregoing is received from an experienced and judicious West-India planter. Upon equally authentic information from North-Carolina, it is stated, that "thin poor upland" has produced 600 pounds weight of seed cotton to the acre, on a first experiment by a person unused to the cotton cultivation, and that on such land, it ripens quicker and is a much surer crop, than upon their best and richest low lands. It is added, that it grows there too big on the rich low lands, and part of the leaves and bolls rot on the stalk and part are destroyed by frost. It is presumed, that a moist air near a river, swamp or dale, is not good for cotton, because the moist vapour collects on the plant, freezes, and thus frost nips the cotton plant. On the contrary, the sea-side air, and bay-side air, being salt, do not freeze so early on the plants, and being less qualified to produce frost nips, such air and such situations are most favourable to the cultivation of cotton.

The printers of the United States are requested to insert this article for public consideration, as the time of cotton planting is approaching, and because of the great and growing importance of cotton wool which appears to have been exported during one year ending in last September, to the amount of nearly twenty-one millions of pounds weight. This was the crop of 1800—the crop of 1801 was certainly greater.

March 8.

PRINCETON COLLEGE CONSUMED.

It is with infinite regret we announce, that on Saturday last, about noon, this spacious and elegant building was entirely destroyed by fire, which was first discovered in the cupola. It was with great difficulty that the furniture, books, &c. were rescued from the flames. Its originating in the roof of the house, has excited suspicions of its being the effect of design.

In consequence of this distressing occurrence, we understand, that it will be necessary to suspend the