

and the form of certificates or attestations of study, good conduct, and ability, shall be approved by government.

April 18.

The following are the particulars of the ceremony of yesterday.

A guard of troops lined the streets from the Thuilleries to Notre-Dame.

Forty coaches, drawn by 4 horses each, conducted the ambassadors, the counsellors of state and the ministers. Five coaches likewise drawn by horses, destined by the ministers of war, for the generals, conducted several of the most distinguished officers of our armies.

The coach of the first consul was drawn by eight horses, richly caparisoned, and led by Mamelukes. It was accompanied by general officers, officers of the guard, and the aides-de-camp of the first consul, all on horseback. The attendants of the first consul were dressed in gold lace—those of the ministers were yellow faced with red, also trimmed with gold.

The counsellors of state, the ministers waited at the door of the church, for the arrival of the consuls, before they entered.

The consuls were expected, at the entrance of the nave, by the archbishop of Paris, attended by his bishops and clergy. They were received under a canopy. The archbishop presented the holy water and incense. They proceeded under the canopy, to the place destined for them, under another canopy, facing which appeared the pope's legate, in his pontifical robes.

The cardinal legate, performed low mass. During the elevation (of the host) the drums beat in the streets, and the troops presented their arms. After reading the Gospel, the archbishop and bishops called in succession by the secretary of state took the oath, one after the other, at the hands of the first consul.

M. de Bourgelni, arch of Tours, delivered a discourse, which the weakness of his voice did not permit us to hear distinctly, but which probably be published; Madame Louis Buonaparte, having made the request.

After the mass, the legate sung the Te Deum, which was performed by two orchestras.

The ceremonies concluded, the consul re-conducted; under the canopy, by the archbishop of Paris, and clergy, to the door of the nave, returned to the consular Paris, about 4 o'clock.

April 22.

Her royal highness the duchess of Cumberland, sister-in-law to the king of England, arrived at Calais, on the 12th April, at 11 o'clock at night, accompanied by lady Catharine Ranelagh, and other female attendants. On landing, the civil authorities went to receive her. The next day she set off for Paris, after testifying her satisfaction for the good reception she met with.

April 23.

The Batavian legislative body, in its sitting of the 16th April, ratified the treaty of peace concluded at Amiens, together with the separate convention agreed upon between the two republics.

LA ROCHELLE, April 7.

The house of Paul Parreau and Filleau, of this place, has fitted out 6 transports loaded with men and provisions for Batavia. Three Dutch frigates will escort them; they will fail this day or to-morrow if the weather permits. This armament is to be shortly followed by a similar one, confided likewise to the care of the same house.

LONDON, April 15.

We have received authentic information from Surinam, that capt. Brown, on entering the river of Surinam, perceived a shark, into which he threw a harpoon, when it immediately disappeared; but the next day it was discovered on the surface of the water not far from the shore. Several boats were sent after it, when it was soon dispatched—But what must have been the surprise of those whose curiosity had drawn them to see it, on opening the fish, the body of a woman elegantly dressed, with the exception of the head, which had been separated from the body.

Lord Whitworth is on the eve of departure for France. His baggage is all embarked, and ready to be shipped. The French government has given orders that it shall be exempt from search on its arrival.

April 16.

By a letter from Malta, dated 14 Feb. we learn, that the late events which have happened in the republic of the Seven Isles, and the state of uncertainty and of weakness in which the government finds itself, have determined the commander in chief of our fleet in the Mediterranean, lord Keith, to dispatch capt. Martin with his majesty's ship the Northumberland and some frigates under his command to re-establish order in their republic. A more judicious choice of an officer calculated to fulfil that important mission in satisfactory manner could not have been made.

In the house of commons, April 14, the chancellor of the exchequer called the attention of the house to the important subject of the extinction of the national debt. The total amount of the permanent taxes, said he, is £.30,000,000, and the principal of the public debt amounts to £.488,000,000. He reminded the house, that in 1786 and in 1799, measures were proposed to parliament for the same object. According to the plan which is to be laid before the house, the extinction of the debt would be effected in the space of forty-three years. But this is not the

only advantage to be derived from this operation; for it presents the means of preventing the necessity of levying £.900,000 of taxes, which otherwise it would be indispensable to lay immediately. He contented himself for the present, with moving that the four resolutions on that subject which he proposed to lay before them, on Monday the 26th April, be now read. Agreed.

The dissolution of parliament, it is said, will take place after the king's birth day.

The duke of Bedford is nominated an honorary member of the board of agriculture.

The price of bread has experienced a considerable diminution; it now sells for 10d. the 4 lbs.

The departure of his royal highness the duke of Kent is fixed for Monday next. He will take leave of their majesties at Windsor on Sunday.

Our journals pretend to say that M. Otto is named minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America. This nomination would not fail being agreeable to Madame Otto, to whom it would give the opportunity of once more seeing her native country: she was born at Philadelphia.

Two prisoners of state, who had been confined in Newgate, and eleven out of thirteen, who were detained at Kilmainham, were set at liberty yesterday, in consequence of a stipulation made with them, by which they had agreed to quit the European territory at war with Great-Britain. The prisoners at Port St. George, it is thought, will also be liberated on the same conditions.

In the house of lords, on the 14th, lord Holland inquired if the minister intended to lay before the house the convention lately concluded with the powers of the North? The secretary of state, lord Pelham, replied, he had no reason to suppose that the king would refuse to the house the papers relative to that convention.

April 19.

Our ministers, in the course of this day, expect to receive the ratifications of the definitive treaty.

His majesty has bestowed the title of Baron of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland upon Sir Edward Law, chief justice of the court of king's bench, by the name, title and title of Baron Ellenborough, in the county of Cumberland, which dignity is to descend to his heirs male.

All the French prisoners in this kingdom will embark this week for France.

The price of sugar last week was £.1 19s. 2d. per quintal.

The Indian company received dispatches on Saturday last from Bengal, informing them that the governor-general was on his way to Lucknow, for the purpose of having an interview with the nabob of Oude, who had left Monghir, and had proceeded more than 300 miles into the interior to the north-west of Calcutta.

A letter was at the same time received, mentioning that serious troubles had broken out among the Monguls, a people who inhabit part of the country north of China. A strong party of Tartars had assembled to march against the Monguls, who are said to be supported by Daly-Lami. Religious schisms are said to be the cause of these disturbances.

Major-general Sir Charles Ross has concerted measures with the magistrates of Tipperary to put a stop to the disturbances which have for some time past existed in the neighbourhood of the city.

An anecdote little known, but very interesting, is, that the person who has had the principal agency in determining our government to pacific measures is the prince of Wales, who has held many conversations on this subject with Mr. Addington, at the last of which he invited M. Otto to be present—when all the preliminaries were arranged amongst them previous to the arrival of the rest of the ministers. It was not until 11 in the morning that lords Hawkesbury and Felham arrived. Mr. Pitt was in the country. Every thing was completely arranged by eleven at night. The prince of Wales expresses on all occasions his highest respect for the first consul; nobody in the United Kingdom speaks of him with greater regard.

#### FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, April 18.

Yesterday the first consul ratified the definitive treaty of peace between the republic and his Britannic majesty. The respective ratifications were exchanged this day, Sunday, at nine o'clock in the morning.

A senatus-consulte has been issued in consequence of a message from government, by the conservatory senate, which pronounces an amnesty to the greatest part of the emigrants. It is added that the number of those remaining on the list is only from one thousand to twelve hundred.

This morning, at 6 o'clock, conformably to public notice, a discharge of 60 guns, announced the promulgation of the law on worship. After the distribution of colours, by the first consul, to several battalions, the procession began to move from the palace of the Thuilleries. It was almost noon before the carriage of the first consul, in which were the two other consuls, could get out of the palace yard. Every where, on his passage, the first consul received the congratulations of an immense croud of people in all directions. On his return from Notre-Dame, the same testimonies of public acknowledgment accompanied him to the palace of the Thuilleries. It is a great length of time since Paris offered a spectacle altogether so imposing and majestic as that which its inhabitants have this day witnessed.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

SPANISH SHEEP.

Some of the finest breed, called MERINOS, have been imported in the ship Perseverance, arrived here yesterday, from Lisbon, for the purpose of ameliorating the valuable production of wool in this country. That the true Spanish sheep of this race produce nearly twice as much wool in quantity as most others, that it is sold for three times higher price per pound; and that its quality is so superior as to render a portion of it indispensably necessary in the fabrication of the superfine clothes of Europe, are well attested facts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

By several late letters from Cape Francois, we are sorry to learn, that a contagious disorder; very mortal in its effects, prevailed there.—It has proved very virulent and fatal among the crews of American vessels laying there.

Among the French troops there were also numerous victims to this restless disease. It is stated that when the Fanny sailed (May 16) three principal French generals were all at the hospital.

Under these alarming and distressing circumstances it is peculiarly incumbent on the guardians of our port, to pay a rigid and scrupulous attention to the regulations of the quarantine and health laws.

BALTIMORE, June 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability to his friends in Salem, dated

"Zanesville, (N. W. Territory) April 29.

"The settlement and improvement of this country is rapidly increasing, and at no distant day the carriage of our produce from the mouth of the Mississippi will be a great business. You doubtless have heard of the commencement of the ship-building business at Marietta; a ship and brig are now about to descend the river; if they should meet with success, the business may be considered as established, unless the possession of Louisiana by the French should interfere with the freedom of the navigation of the Mississippi. It will behoove our government to have a watchful eye to that object, which is of incalculable consequence to this country, and to the union, if the integrity of the nation can be considered as of the least importance; for this country must follow the fate of the only outlet to the ocean."

June 2.

Col Humphreys, late minister of the United States at the court of Madrid, with his lady, arrived at New-York on Friday last, in the Perseverance, capt. Coggerhall, from Lisbon. Capt. Higginson also came passenger.

June 3.

OF CAYENNE.

It appears, by letters received from citizen Martin, director of the spice plantations at Cayenne, addressed to the professors of the Museum of Natural History at Paris, dated from the plantation house at Gabriel, 12 Vendemiaire, year 9, that he has exerted himself considerably to augment the plantations of spices at the above residence. In the course of the year, he planted about 1000 cloves, 1500 pepper trees, 1800 cinnamon trees, and some nutmegs. The crop of cloves for the year will not be abundant, scarcely amounting to seven thousand pounds weight; this is but a small crop, that of the last year amounted to twenty-six thousand pounds weight; and he estimates, that there remains on the trees more than six thousand pounds weight of cloves, for want of hands to gather them. Citizen Martin proceeds to shew the quantity of pepper that may be gathered on a single plant. A pepper tree, at the residence of citizen Laforest, produced at least twenty-nine pounds; it was, however, yet green when it was weighed, and half of its weight will be diminished by the time it gets dry. The pepper was quite beautiful, large, well grown, of a fine colour, and very pungent and aromatic. What is brought from the Indies, says citizen Martin, does not come near it: a recent trial was made of both, an opportunity having offered by means of an enemy's vessel, partly loaded with India pepper, taken on its return to Europe, and brought into Cayenne. Citizen Martin infers from this, that the culture of the pepper plant merits all possible encouragement at Cayenne; and applies the observation to the spices there, which, according to him, at least equal in goodness those of the Moluccas.

THE SCHELD.

We are credibly informed by a gentleman of intelligence, who lately arrived from Havre, that the rumour concerning the shutting of this river, is entirely groundless. The report was circulated in the Netherlands, and had excited considerable sensation in Antwerp. The prefect of that department was called on to ascertain the fact, who declared, that the navigation of the Scheld would remain free and unshackled from any restrictions whatever.

[N. Y. paper.]

THE subscriber has supplied himself with the following articles of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the best quality, which he will sell in small quantities, viz.

Red and yellow bark, castor oil, glauber's salts, opium, magnesia, sago, Goulard's extract, Anderson's, Scott's, and H. Wilkins's anti-bilious pills; also a few lancets.

He has added to his assortment of dry goods, Irish linens, brown ticklenburgs, brown Irish down, dimities, boys and men's felt hats, fustians, &c. &c. which he will sell remarkably low for cash.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Annapolis, June 10, 1802.