

which distinguished it on the former illuminations for the signature of preliminaries, remained inexorably opaque. The mob, with equal consistency, took umbrage, and vented their indignation on the windows, sashes, shutters, and every thing about the house that was not impregnable to bludgeons and paving stones.

Price of stocks on the 30th of April, at 1 o'clock, Consols 77—Omnium 4½.

Perhaps no part of the European intelligence will be read with more attention than the following article, which we copy from the *Courier* of the 30th April. It is unquestionably of considerable importance, as containing the sentiments of the French government on two subjects involving the honour and interests of the United States.

From the *Gazette De France*.

Every body, perhaps, has not remarked with the same attention a passage in the first dispatches from general Le Clerc, in which he observes, that the guns, cannon and powder, which were found at the Cape, were furnished by the United States of America.

Perhaps it would be unjust to found upon this circumstance a serious reproach against a government supposed to be attached to France by principle, by interest, and by a just sentiment of gratitude. But if we connect this fact with several other things; if we apply it to a general system of politics adopted by the United States, under the presidency of Mr. Jefferson's predecessor, the above-mentioned passage in general Le Clerc's letter may not appear insignificant.

Some months ago we published in this paper an anecdote, which, though it remained unknown for a long time, did not the less deserve serious attention. It related to an interview which took place at St. Domingo between Toussaint Louverture and the commercial agent of the United States, at the moment in which the result of the famous battle of Maringo had been made known. The plan of the American government was then to act in concert with the British, to determine the negro general to declare the independence of St. Domingo; and that was one of the principal instructions of the commercial agent. Conferences continued to take place upon this subject, when Toussaint, informed of what had taken place in Italy, changed his resolution all at once, and cried out, in the accent of despair—*Moi pas connaitre ce que devenir—mais Maringo la tuer moi.*—(I know not what all this will produce; but this Maringo kills me;) and upon this the negotiation was put an end to, or at least suspended.

That Mr. Jefferson, become since president of the federal government, has not followed the political system of his predecessor—that he has adopted a mode of conduct less Machiavelian, appears incontestible. But the ideas, either more or less liberal, of a man who is placed for a time at the head of an elective government, ought not to be of any weight in the judgment which may be formed upon the order of things to which he belongs eventually; and when it is necessary to examine the general interests and situation of America, the private opinion of Mr. Jefferson becomes almost a matter of indifference.

If we pay attention to the rapid increase of the population, the industry, trade and wealth of the United States, we cannot avoid foreseeing that that power is destined one day to rule over the new world, and to place under its yoke all the West-India colonies. Is it not the interest of Europe to endeavour, while it is yet time, to remove that epoch to a greater distance; and does not policy require that there should be established as soon as possible upon the continent of America, a barrier against the presumed ambition of a people to whom nature has promised the empire of half the world.

The idea of re-attaching Louisiana to the domain of France, is, perhaps, of all political conceptions, the wisest and most important. England herself could not avoid applauding the plan of establishing on the *terra firma* of America, an European power capable of opposing an impenetrable barrier to the torrent which might one day, without that precaution, spread from the north to the south, cover Mexico, the West-Indies, Canada, and shut Europe out from the passage of the Atlantic. Spain, enfeebled, has too many distant possessions to defend and preserve, to keep the power of the United States confined within its present limits. Great-Britain, herself is not in a condition to form a military establishment upon *terra firma*, capable of insuring the pretensions and rights of Europe upon that part of the world.

It is true that the government of the union has promised to other nations to remain within its present limits. But do we not know, that in politics the execution of these kinds of promises remain always subordinate to a multitude of events and circumstances which cannot be foreseen? And besides, though the federal government should renounce for a century all system of aggrandizement, is it nothing to occupy a territory fertile and extensive enough for the support of 100 millions of inhabitants? Is it nothing to rule over 300 leagues of maritime coast, to have 50 lies under the eye and hand, to reign on the Atlantic, and to see, itself separated, from the South Sea, only by savage nations ready to receive the yoke from whatever power shall appear before them in arms? What means this project of civilizing the Indian tribes; and to whom would these people belong but to the government who takes upon itself to polish them, and which has no rival to fear, being itself a power established in the centre of the new world?

Let it not then be imagined that the plan of uniting Louisiana to the dominion of the French republic is dictated by ambition, or that it is part of a pure and simple system of aggrandizement. The preservation of the European possessions in the West-Indies has rendered this plan necessary; and the interest of all the maritime powers of Europe, is to see the strongest amongst them form an establishment on the continent of America, sufficiently imposing and important to serve as a counterpoise to the domination of the United States.

June 9.

Ship William, Capt. Gardiner, in 34 days from London, and 32 days from the Downs, arrived at this port yesterday. Papers by this vessel to the evening of the 4th of May are received at the office of the *Mercantile Advertiser*.

They inform us that the *Mondovi* brig arrived at Malta from Egypt on the 28th February, with the intelligence of the Mameluke chiefs having retired to Upper Egypt, and declared war against the Porte. Several bloody actions had taken place between them and the grand vizier, with various success. Sir Richard Bickerton was on the point of setting sail from Malta for Alexandria, to endeavour to put an end to these hostile operations.

The hospodar of Wallachia has been defeated, and his army dispersed, by Passwan Ogloou.

A convention dated the 2d March has been concluded between the emperor of Germany and the Sultan of the Porte, by which the Ottoman government engages to protect against the attacks of the Barbary states all vessels belonging to subjects of his Imperial majesty which shall be provided with a Turkish firman.

A letter from the Hague says that the English government has sent orders to the Moluccas to transport, before the British troops evacuate the island, all the seeds and plants of spices to Jamaica and Trinidad. Thus the commerce in spices, which the Dutch have hitherto enjoyed exclusively, and which has so materially contributed to enrich their merchants, will be now divided with Great-Britain.

A conversation of considerable importance took place in the British house of commons on the night of Monday the 3d May. Mr. Windham stated his reasons for giving notice of a motion respecting the definitive treaty, and entered into a detail of the objections which had been thrown out at different times in both houses by gentlemen of his opinion. Mr. Pitt defended the definitive treaty against Mr. Windham's attack, but reserved the full statement of his arguments until the proposed motion should be made. He said, however, with respect to the apprehensions expressed for the safety of the British East-India dominion, in consequence of the non-renewal of former treaties, that not only no English member of parliament could find any solid ground of objection or uneasiness, but that no rival could discover a plausible pretence for cavil on that account. He defended generally the non-renewal treaties, and contended that the advantage of the omission was as great on the part of England as France. Mr. W's notice was of a motion for Tuesday the 18th of May; but Mr. Addington moved, as an amendment, Tuesday the 11th. The reason he gave for this was, the necessity of terminating the work of peace (already too long suspended) as speedily as possible.

In the course of his observations respecting the definitive treaty, remarking on the cession of Louisiana to the French, Mr. Windham said—

"By this acquisition the French are established in a space as unbounded as the view it opens, whether north or south. What a present have we made in it to the Americans! We have placed a serpent at their feet by which they will ultimately be devoured. We have put them in that state in which they must become willing slaves under the dominion of France. We all know something of human nature. We know that men detest the instrument less than the cause, and turn their resentment upon those whom they can make to feel it most. They will not, of course, hesitate between us and the French; and thus we shall eventually forfeit the friendship of America by the aggrandizement of the French in that quarter. As to the wealth which this establishment opens to them, it has no limits but their will. On the continent of South-America there is no power that can resist them. There are the sources of the wealth of the world; but if gentlemen do not feel the consequence of their passing into the hands of the French, it would be in vain for me to impress them with an idea of their importance."

To this part of Mr. Windham's speech, the chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Addington) replied:

"In the climax of reasons that the honourable gentleman had gone through, he laid considerable stress on the dangers which menaced the independence of the American states from the French having a settlement in Louisiana. Undoubtedly every accession to the French power in that part of the world, and every thing that threatened the independence of the United States was ground of serious apprehension; but was it only from Louisiana that France could make the attack, if she had such power and was so disposed? Did the honourable gentleman pretend to say that if a large military force was sent to Guiana, it may not from thence be made to act with altogether as much effect? Did he mean to say that the attempt might not be made from St. Domingo, if that island was brought under proper subjection, and made the depot of an armament intended for that purpose; if, finally, the countries themselves were not disposed to assert their own independence, and Great-Britain was inclined to look tamely on it; why, therefore, not from Louisiana alone, than the

power of France was to be dictated, but from many other quarters equally."

At the date of our last accounts from Paris, a new mode of public instruction has been agreed to by the tribunate, and was under discussion by the legislative body. The revolutionary names which many of the public hospitals were distinguished, and which tended to destroy those recollections that encourage benevolence by doing honour to the benefactor, are to be abolished, and the original names restored.

BALTIMORE, June 10.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND.

By a late return it appears, that there are in England and Wales,

Inhabited houses	1,575,923
Families occupying them	1,896,723
Uninhabited houses	57,475
Males	4,715,711
Females	4,627,869

Total of persons 9,343,578

It is expected that an enumeration of Scotland and Ireland will soon be taken. It has been pretty accurately ascertained; that in Scotland there are 1,700,000 inhabitants—and in Ireland 4,000,000.

Died in England, on Sunday morning, the 18th of April, while writing in his study, at the Priory, near Derby, to which he had lately removed, Dr. DARWIN, without the least previous indisposition. This gentleman justly held a high rank in the literary world, by his writings of the *Botanic Garden*, *Zoönomia*, *Physiologia*, &c.

June 12.

A New-York paper of the 10th inst. says, "Accounts from Cape Francois are to the 19th ult. when every thing was tranquil. Toussaint had surrendered on the terms announced in general Le Clerc's letter to him. The most interesting article from this quarter is, 'That six thousand troops had passed the Cape, in a squadron destined to take possession of Louisiana.'"

A gentleman from New-Orleans mentions, that the Spaniards there were in daily expectation of the arrival of a force and government from France to take possession of that rich and delightful country.

[*Boston Centinel*.]

USEFUL DISCOVERY.

We understand the rev. Burgiss Allison, of Bordentown, has discovered an easy, cheap, and effectual mode of divesting spirits of its essential or empyreumatic oil (which causes in spirits that disagreeable and nauseous taste and smell) thereby giving it at once all the properties and advantages of age and rectification.

[*Trent paper*.]

Miss Bingham, just married to the third son of Sir Francis Baring, is one of the greatest fortunes of the present times. Her father is director of the bank in Philadelphia, a man possessed of immense riches.

[*London paper*.]

ANNAPOLIS, June 17.

WE are authorized to state, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Esquire, has consented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

LOST,

Supposed by Lending.

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume—A return of them will much oblige

F. GREEN.

On Tuesday the 20th of July next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at JOHN WOODARD's tavern, on Elk-Ridge,

ALL the tracts or parcels of land, whereon Charles Hammond, of Charles, now lives, called, *September the 14th, 1739, I was born John Hammond, son of John*, containing six hundred and sixty-six acres, and *Addition*, containing thirty acres, and one negro man, one negro woman, and three children, three head of horses, one cart, and ten head of black cattle, taken in execution as the property of CHARLES HAMMOND, of Charles, by virtue of a writ of *feri facias* out of Anne-Arundel county court, at the suit of WILLIAM ALEXANDER, HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THE meeting of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, which stands adjourned to the fourth of July next, (it being Sunday,) the members thereof are respectfully informed, that the said meeting will be held at Mr. EVANS's tavern, in Baltimore, on Monday the 5th of July next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon; the members of the said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order, ROBERT DENNY, Secy.

Annapolis, June 15th, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the subscriber's plantation, near Mr. Baldwin's tavern, Prince-George's county, on the 11th instant, a gray GELDING, about 10 or 11 years old, and 14 hands high, he is handsome and delicately made, paces, trots, and gallops, and is a pleasant saddle horse; he has a thin mane, a switch tail, and is low in flesh; having ploughed all the spring. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend the thief, so that he be brought to justice, and who will deliver the horse to me; eight dollars will be paid for the horse alone. Annapolis, June 14, 1802. G. DUVAL.