

from France with 11,000 troops on board, bound for the Windward-Islands; and that they had then been 32 days on their passage. Martinique is to be delivered up to the French on the 27th of July—an event which is regretted by many of the French inhabitants, who fear that the present tranquillity will not be permanent; and that new scenes of distress await the long afflicted islanders.—Numbers of the British merchants were preparing to leave the island on account of its approaching restoration to France.—The latest accounts from Guadaloupe were that the negroes at Basseterre had been completely quelled. They would have held out longer, had not their provisions failed. The inhabitants who had fled to the Saints, Dominique, &c. were returning, with confidence in the firm establishment of the French power.

#### BRIDGEFORD, (Con.) June 30.

On Thursday last arrived off this port, on her way to New-York, the ship Enterprize, Ezekiel Hubbell, of this place, master, in 140 days from Canton. Capt. Hubbell has performed a circuitous and lengthy voyage of nearly two years and a half since he left New-York, and we expect has met with success proportionate to the greatness of his undertaking. Captain H. lost his second mate and two others of his crew.

Capt. Hubbell's rout has been round Cape Horn, up the Pacific Ocean, upon the north-west coast, and thence to Canton, in the course of which he has had many scenes of danger, of anxiety, and some profitable traffic: one of the natives of Sandwich islands (where Cook was killed) he brought home with him, who is now in this place at school; a likely and ingenious lad of about twelve years of age, of an olive complexion, black straight hair, &c. who understands much and begins to speak our language.

We learn from capt. Hubbell, that the natives of those islands are making great improvements from what they were in captain Cook's day, by the help of some white mechanics settled there; have several deck vessels, &c. Also we learn that the native who killed capt. Cook was yet living there, and was pointed out to capt. Hubbell.

#### NEW-YORK, July 2.

In yesterday's Gazette we stated, that there had been fourteen fires at the Regulars, near Havanna, in one day. We should have said that there had been 14 successive fires in 14 days. This place, it was supposed, was set on fire by the lower class of people, in consequence of their distressed situation for want of provisions.—They were continually railing against the policy of their government, and our informant adds, that it is probable an insurrection will soon take place in that quarter.

A ship from Baltimore, belonging to Mr. Gray, of Salem, had arrived at Havanna, with 3000 barrels of flour.—The captain offered the intendant 1000 barrels of it to permit him to enter—it was agreed to—and on the eve of entering, it came to the knowledge of the governor, who ordered the ship away.—The next day, the intendant ordered her to remain in the harbour.—Thus she was situated when our informant failed—and it was doubtful whether the governor or intendant would succeed. The intendant, it is said, has long been in the habit of receiving *solid inducements* to permit American vessels to enter.—The governor, perhaps, more honest, has endeavoured to put a stop to it.—And thus he is at loggerheads with the intendant, and all the officers of the custom house.

It will amaze our readers to be informed that Buonaparte has at last reached the acme of his ambition. Before this time we presume, he has been declared perpetual consul. We found this opinion upon a printed handbill received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser last evening from Havre, by the ship Herkimer, of which the following is a literal translation. Not having our regular file of French papers, we are unable to ascertain upon what pretext the government has judged it necessary to adopt a measure so astonishingly bold, and perhaps so pregnant with danger. In our next, it is probable, we may have it in our power to present the public with some particulars respecting this very important circumstance.

#### NOTICE.

The mayor of Havre informs the inhabitants of this city, that the registers prescribed by the arret of the consuls of the 20th instant, to collect the votes of the citizens upon this question,

Shall Napoleon Buonaparte be consul for life? are opened at the secretary's office of the municipality, and will be closed the 3d of next month.

Similar registers are likewise to be opened at the secretary's office of the sub-prefecture, at the registry of all the tribunals, and at the office of the notaries.

At the city-hall of Havre, the 25th Floreal, year 10 of the French republic.

SERY, Mayor.  
TAVEAU, Secretary.

\* 15th May.

July 3.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American vessel at Tunis, to his owners in this city, dated April 10th, 1802.

"West-India produce is now on the rise, and very little in the market, except what belongs to Mr. Eaton, who returned from Leghorn on the 12th of March. One reason of our still lying here is, the prospect of a rupture between this regency and the dey of Algiers. This circumstance may prove favourable to us: When rogues fall out, honest men

stand a better chance. The dey of Algiers has forbidden his subjects trading with this regency on pain of death."

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, resident at Haere, to his friend in this city, dated the 20th of May, 1802.

"Things in this country are going on strangely—all back again to the old system. Priests lead the van, and the order of the day is the institution of a legion D'HONNEUR, as it is styled, which is something like the old order of St. Louis. Those who are to compose it are to bear titles for life, though not hereditary, and to receive certain annual salaries. It is intended to be a recompense to those who have exerted themselves during the revolution, and every one who has gained a fibre of honour, is a member. There are, however, different grades and different salaries: and you will no doubt agree with me, that if it is not nobility, it is the ladder to it.

"Buonaparte is to be named first consul for life—to be nominated by the people, viz. A paper or book is to be opened in every department, and all those who are of opinion that such a step will be for the good of the country to sign Yes, and the others No—as if any man dare say No.

"Report says a conspiracy was lately formed against him by 15 generals who are at present under arrest—Massena and Angereau are among the number.—Duroc, his aid-de-camp, is said to have discovered it, and informed him that he was to be assassinated in descending the stairs of the Thuilleries when going to the review. He was at the head of the staircase when Duroc told him this, but he bade him give his arm, descend immediately, and beware to betray the least symptoms of fear or suspicion. It is said the conspirators, unadvised of his descending so quick, forebore the attack, but waited for his return. He took, however, another staircase—such is the story as report tells it—and supposed to be true.

"For my part I do not calculate on the present posture of affairs being of long duration—God knows, however, how it may END."

#### Latest from France.

Capt. McKeown, of the ship Mars, arrived here on Saturday, in 39 days from Havre-de-Grace, politely furnished the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette with a Havre paper of the 20th of May, from which we have translated the following interesting article:

#### Sitting of the legislative body.

May 17, 1802.

The counsellors of state, Bruix, Desfolles, and Dupuis, were introduced.

Bruix mounted the tribune: "We are going," said he, "again to take possession of several of our colonies: It is of the first moment that we should remove the fears of the planters.

"It is known to you in what manner the illusions of liberty and equality have been propagated in those remote countries, where the striking difference between the civilized and the uncivilized man, the difference of climate, colours and habits, and principally the security of European families, imperiously required a great inequality in the civil and political state of individuals.

"It is also known, what has been the fatal consequence of these innovations, so eagerly pursued by zealots, most of whom were, doubtless, actuated by the honourable intention of promoting the cause of humanity, and who, while endeavouring to render the inhabitants of the colonies indiscriminately equal in rights, have only rendered them equally unhappy.

"Slavery, then," added the orator, "must be maintained in such of our colonies, as have constantly flourished under the *regime*; in others, let us hasten to substitute for *delusive and seducing theories*, an healing system, the combination of which must be adapted to circumstances, variant of themselves, and confided to the wisdom of the government."

Bruix then read the following project of a law:

Art. I. In the colonies restored to France conformably to the treaty of Amiens, SLAVERY shall be maintained agreeably to the laws and regulations existing prior to the year 1789.

II. It shall be the same in the other French colonies beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

III. The traffic in slaves and their importation into the said colonies, shall be conducted agreeably to the regulations existing prior to the year 1789.

IV. Notwithstanding all anterior laws, the *regime* of the colonies shall be subject for the period of ten years, to the regulations of the government.

The discussion of this project was appointed for the 20th May.

July 7.

In the Virginia Argus, we find a long address from John W. Eppes, of Chesterfield, in which he says, "Mr. Giles, the present representative of America and Chesterfield district, having declared to me his determination to retire at the close of the next session of congress, I make you an offer of my services as your representative, and then promises his republican friends a steady adherence to principle, &c. &c."

It appears by an article under the Paris head, that the meditated expedition to Louisiana, under general Bernadotte, has been suddenly deferred: that general has been ordered to reside some leagues from Paris, and the government makers who were manufacturing a new system for that country, being discharged from

their service.—This event is received by some as a proof that France has relinquished her intention of colonizing Louisiana. We do not consider it in this manner. Concerns more interesting to the ambition of Buonaparte, now exclusively occupy his attention. The consolidation of absolute power, in his own person, and the establishment of a succession, are considerations to him paramount to all territorial acquisitions. For these objects, every other will for a time be overlooked. Until he shall have entrenched himself with every royal prerogative; and attained an elevation which will defy competition, the exterior concerns of the government will be left to take their natural course. We may believe that as long as France is engrossed by this object, the tranquillity of other countries will remain uninterrupted.

July 9.

An electrical apparatus on the Galvanic principle, is now placed in the Museum in the state-house. From this new and interesting invention, we possess the advantage of obtaining an electrical shock when the air is so damp that a spark cannot be had with the best constructed machine on the old principle, and that also without labour. How far it may become useful in a medicinal view, deserves inquiry.

#### SAVANNA, June 22.

By a gentleman from Louisville, we learn, that a duel was fought, sometime last week, between major-general James Jackson, (late governor of this state, now a senator in congress) and col. Robert Watkins. We have not been able to obtain the particulars relative to this occurrence, other, than that after having exchanged four shots, the fifth, gen. Jackson received the ball of his antagonist in the body, which lodged near the back bone. Col. Watkins received no injury.

The legislature of this state, which was called together by the governor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the articles of agreement between this state and the United States relative to the western land, rose last week, having first ratified, we understand, on their part, the said articles of agreement.

#### BALTIMORE, July 12.

Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, at Baltimore, June 1802.

On motion resolved, That there be two censors appointed in each county of this state, four in the city of Baltimore, two in the city of Annapolis, two in Frederick-town, and one in Hagar's-town, whose duty it shall be to see that the medical and chirurgical law be not infringed by unlicensed practitioners, and that the penalties thereof be inflicted on trespassers, as well as to execute such other duties as may be required of them by the bye laws.

Resolved unanimously, That the following gentlemen be appointed censors:

For the city of Baltimore, Drs. Coulter, Crawford, Alexander and Moores; for the city of Annapolis, Drs. Shaaff and Ghiselin; for Frederick-town, Drs. Tyler and Baltzell; for Hagar's-town, Dr. Pindell; for Anne-Arundel county, Dr. C. A. Warfield and Dr. Wm. Murray; for St. Mary's, Drs. Jackson and Roach; for Kent, Drs. Worrell and Scott; for Calvert, Drs. Parran and Bourne; for Charles, Drs. Wood and Jamefon; for Baltimore, Drs. Cromwell and Love; for Talbot, Drs. Martin and Johnson; for Somerset, Drs. King and Jones; for Dorchester, Drs. White and Wyevell; for Cecil, Drs. King and Miller; for Prince-George's, Drs. Beans and Marshall; for Frederick, Drs. Smith and Hilliary; for Queen-Anne's, Drs. Noel and Thomas; for Harford, Drs. Davis and J. Archer, junior; for Caroline, Drs. Keene and Mace; for Washington, Drs. Young and Jacques; for Montgomery, Drs. Anderson and Magruder; for Allegany, Drs. Lynn and Murrow.

Resolved unanimously, That it shall also be the duty of the censors to obtain complete lists of the practitioners of medicine and surgery within their respective districts, and that they transmit or bring them to the next meeting of the faculty.

On motion, resolved, That an executive medical and chirurgical committee be appointed, consisting of fifteen members for the western and seven for the eastern shore (exclusive of the president and secretary, who shall be deemed members ex officio,) who may meet from time to time on their own adjournments, to receive any medical communications or other information that may be made to them during the recess of the faculty; that they be empowered to form such rules and regulations as they may think necessary for their own internal government, and that it be the duty of this committee to report the result of their proceedings to the faculty at their stated meetings.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the executive committee for the western shore: Dr. John Archer, sen. Dr. Daniel Moores, Dr. Alston Alexander, Dr. J. T. Shaaff, Dr. R. Ghiselin, Dr. John Campbell White, Dr. Charles A. Warfield, Dr. John Owen, Dr. Robert H. Archer, Dr. George Brown, Dr. Colin Mackenzie, Dr. Tyler, Dr. John Crawford, Dr. John Coulter, and Dr. John Archer, junior. For the eastern shore, Dr. Annals Martin, Dr. Stephen T. Johnson, Dr. James M. Anderson, Dr. T. Thomas, Dr. P. E. Noel, Dr. Morgan Browne, and Dr. John Mace.

NATHANIEL POTTER, Sec'y. of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

P. S. The editors of newspapers throughout the state of Maryland will promote the cause of humanity