

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1802.

HAGUE, May 28.

OUR republic begins to assume a new complexion:—there is more in it at present which resembles the old rather than the new, order of things. The departmental governments smell a little of the provincial governments; each one seems to be more master on his own ground than for some months past; decent equality is again introduced—the citizens are returning to their appropriate classes; magistrates, accustomed to rule, and who learnt to do so from experience—even old magistrates, are raised to their former state of elevation; esquirehoods, with all their quarters, are again exhibited to view—liveries once more adorn the backs of menials—seats of distinction for great men are again erected in the churches and play-houses; the ecclesiastics are on the point of reassuming the gown and band; the people are confined to their religion and their daily labour; the refractory, in all practical cases are sent out of the country; all animosities of party are exteriorly abolished; the hand of fraternity is extended to our ancient ally Great-Britain; amity and peace are established with the house of Orange; orange is the fashionable colour, orange handkerchiefs, orange ribbons, orange gloves are the ornaments, as in times of old—and many other recent changes strike the impartial spectator with astonishment; and leave him ample field for conjecture.

June 18.

Nine citizens are appointed by the government of state to form the council of the Hague. Citizen A. J. La Pierre, agent of police, is appointed high bailiff of this place.

Every thing is getting in readiness here for the reception of the Imperial ambassador, who will arrive ere long.

The election of Orangists to the departmental government causes great dissatisfaction among the inferior patriots who think it hard that others of an opposite party should run away with the fruits of their labours. But the answer is "That all party spirit having now subsided, an Orangist is as eligible to fill a post in the government as any other description of persons, otherwise there was no cause for bringing about a reconciliation." Few, if any, of the late members of the departmental government have been rechosen.

Several citizens, in order to outdo the ladies' orange ribbons, have dressed themselves in orange coats; and the same too which were worn in 1787, as a distinction of party.

RATISBON, June 1.

Letters from Italy, received this moment, announce an extraordinary price of news, which we should, however, consider as hazardous. If we are to believe it, it is no less than the occupation of the Morea by the French army, which has evacuated Calabria, to serve, adds the same accounts, with the consent of the Porte, as a compensation for the aggrandisement of territory which Wallachia and Bulgaria will give to Austria and Russia, who, with the consent of the Porte, also are preparing to take possession of them. —Publicité.

BERN, June 6.

The Little Council has issued the following decree, dated the 12th instant.

1. The censure of the press, established in pursuance of a decree of the senate, dated the 12th of November, 1801, is suppressed.

2. The national prefects shall keep a vigilant eye over those writings, which treat of political subjects, and in case they shall find passages contrary to order, and calculated to disturb public tranquillity, they shall stop the circulation of such works, and bring the authors before the tribunals.

3. In such case the national prefect shall inform the government of the measures which they have taken.

4. The publisher or printer of every writing published without the name of the author, shall be responsible for its contents and shall put his name to it under the penalty of 100 francs.

LONDON, June 19.

M. Otto is to remain at Paris a month before he takes his departure for America. This gentleman has never yet seen the first consul, in whose esteem he holds a very distinguished rank. Much of the time during which he is to remain at Paris, will, it is supposed, be passed between them in conferences on the relations between France and the United States, and on the best means of facilitating supplies for the West-India possessions of the republic.

We learn from the Hague, that the Batavian council of state has issued the expected proclamation for revoking the laws in force against British merchandise, and permitting the importation of our manufactures into the ports of the republic.

A letter from Bengal says, the country of Cooh Behar exhibits a truly miserable appearance. The lower ranks, without scruple, dispose of their children for slaves to any purchaser, and that too for a very trifling consideration.

In the Frankfort Genealogical Manual (*Genealogisches Handbuch*) a list of the family of Buonaparte is inserted for the first time. It appears to contain some particulars hitherto not generally known.

Napoleon Buonaparte, born August 16th, 1767; wife Josephine, widow of gen. Beauharnois; her first name Lapagerie; born at Martinique, 1762; married December, 1796.

Step children. Eugene Beauharnois, Cecile Beauharnois, married January 4, 1802, to Louis Buonaparte, brother of her step father.

Brothers and sisters. Joseph Buonaparte; Lucien Buonaparte, a widower without children; Louis Buonaparte, married to Cecile Beauharnois; Maria Buonaparte, married in 1797, in Italy, to general Le Clerc; Caroline, married in 1800, to gen. Murat; Jerome, Guide Marin; Adela, married in 1800 to gen. Ciaccioche.

Parents. Charles Buonaparte, born at Ajaccio, in 1739, first a lawyer, afterwards in the army; his widow, Letetia Raniolini, was celebrated for her beauty.

Uncle by father's side. Napoleon, late canon at St. Miniato al Tedesco, in Tuscany.

Extract of a letter from gen. Le Clerc to the ministry of the marine.

"The CAPE, May 8.

"The rebuilding of the Cape proceeds with a degree of activity which it is difficult to conceive. This city rises out of its ashes.

"I do not conceal the mischief which has been done in many districts of the colony, but from the different official reports which I am now receiving, I am convinced that more than three fourths of the colony are entire. The districts of Artibonite, and all those of the south, the Mole, and Fort Liberte, are completely preserved.

"American vessels crowd our harbours with cargoes of flour, deals, and other materials for building. Citizen Pichon acquaints me that the Americans have shewn much dissatisfaction with the measures taken by me on my arrival; but, in my opinion, they are wrong to speak of the past. There were some agents of the American government with Toussaint, and they did not always give him the best advice.

"Muskets, guns and powder, were furnished from the United States with increased activity, the moment the preliminaries of peace were known. It was therefore natural that I should take measures to prevent this communication with the rebels. Our commissaries in America do not feel very much for the interests of the public treasury. A paltry little brig which you sent out has cost 28,000 francs for repairs. Citizen Pichon, however, ought to know, that the brig was not worth half the sum."

June 22.

By the latest advices from Egypt we learn that the British troops at Alexandria had encamped before that city, where the plague was making great ravages. This terrible scourge had likewise manifested itself at Smyrna, and great fears were prevailing lest it should even reach Constantinople.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 18th ult. state, that apprehensions are entertained by the Porte, with respect to a project said to be formed between the courts of Vienna, Petersburg and Berlin, to appropriate themselves some of the Turkish provinces in Europe. Conferences on this subject had actually taken place between the Reis Effendi, the Russian minister and the charge d'affairs, and two couriers were dispatched on the 17th ult. one to Petersburg the other to Paris.—When these advices left Constantinople, a corps of near 20,000 men had been collected in the environs of the capital, destined to act against the rebels and banditti, who spread terror and desolation over most parts of the European provinces.

It appears it is not only the Dutch that are discontented at the opening of the Scheldt; but the merchants of Nantes, Rouen, Havre and Dunkirk, have petitioned the French executive not to allow a direct trade between Antwerp and the East and West-India colonies, asserting that if it be uninterrupted, all the old French ports from the Loire to the Low Countries must be ruined.

Private letters from Paris, say, "The British government having strictly prohibited the importation of any kind of produce from this country, the government here were not pleased with it; and it is in consequence thereof, that a commissary general is appointed for England, to modify certain navigation laws and other commercial regulations, and that I believe will be all; for there certainly will be no treaty of commerce."

This day arrived a mail from Holland, by which the following letter has been received, dated Rotterdam, June 11: "We learn, from good authority, that the French have prohibited the importation and exportation of tobacco to and from Antwerp, under the penalty of seizure! This measure tends, and is no doubt calculated, to favour the other French ports, especially Dunkirk; but offers no encouragement to foreigners."

The earthquake which was lately felt in several parts of Italy, swallowed up one whole village, that of Menguin, twelve leagues from Lodi; so that not one inhabitant, nor any vestige of it, remains.

BOSTON, August 6.

The Frigate Boston.

Captain May, who arrived in quarantine road on Wednesday evening from Gibraltar, brings the following information: That capt. M'Niel, of the frigate Boston, cruising in the Mediterranean, observing seven Tunisian corsairs in pursuit of a Neapolitan vessel, interposed to prevent her capture. An action ensued which terminated in the sinking of two of the vessels of the Barbarians, dismasting three, and putting the other two to flight. The frigate afterwards put into Sicily; having a number of her crew killed and wounded.

Impending War.

Captain May further informs, that he was told by commodore Morris, at Gibraltar, June 20, that about a fortnight before, as he expected a rupture with the Moors, he wrote home for reinforcements, but the emperor assuring Mr. Simpson, our consul at Tangiers, that he had not the least intention of going to war with the United States, he (the commodore,) by the frigate Effex, countermanded his former letter. Two days after the Effex sailed, an express arrived at Gibraltar, from the emperor demanding of the commodore passports for all vessels bound from his dominions to Tripoli with wheat; and that he should take the Tripolitan sloop of war, then stripped at Gibraltar, under his convoy, and see her safe into Tripoli; that in case of refusal he should order Mr. Simpson out of his territories.

These demands the commodore refused to comply with, and sailed in company with captain May for Tangiers. Mr. Gavino, our consul at Gibraltar, had distributed circulars to all the consuls in that neighbourhood, to warn them of the danger he apprehended there would be in a few days in Americans passing the Straits without convoy.

NEW-YORK, August 11.

By the brig George, from Nantes, we learn, that in consequence of large supplies from England and this country, provisions had fallen greatly, particularly rice. The frost had been so severe in France as to destroy the vines, which occasioned wine and brandy to rise 30 per cent.

Yesterday arrived at our quarantine place, the French frigate *La Consolante*, captain La Tuilleries, of 48 guns, and 400 men, all in health. L'Inconstant has been about three months from Brest, and is last from the Guadalupe station; and, about ten days since, in a gale, parted from four other French frigates, all destined for the United States, for provisions. Capt. La Tuilleries thinks it probable they will all come into this port.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

We are extremely happy in being authorised to reiterate our assurance of the continued decline of those malignant indications of disease, which recently appeared in the city. On this subject the reports of the board of health are the most satisfactory as well as the most authentic evidences. To these we refer our distant readers.

Notwithstanding the present favourable appearances, a precipitate return to the city, it is believed, would be extremely perilous. We have not yet passed that crisis in the season which usually determines the malignancy of summer disorders. Till then let our citizens enjoy their country security.

FREDERICKSBURG, August 10.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Chesapeake frigate, to a gentleman in this town, dated

"Before Gibraltar, June 21.

"Our frigate is entirely refitted and will proceed on its cruise in a few hours; it is hourly expected here that the emperor of Morocco and the Tunisians will declare war with the United States. A brig from Marseilles, which arrived here last night, brings news that seven Tunisian corsairs engaged the American frigate Boston a few days ago, and that the Boston lost in this action a number of men and several officers and that she dismissed two of the enemy and shattered the rest very much; this is generally believed. It is also reported that the Moors are ready