

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 9, 1802.

New-York, September 1.

By the ship *Andromache*, Peirce, arrived at the quarantine ground, we have received Greenock papers to the 16th of July. As nothing of moment has recently occurred in Europe, we shall content ourselves with giving a few articles from them to-day, and continue our extracts in future papers:

The London Gazette contains the appointment of Francis Drake, Esq; as his majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of the elector Palatine.

The election for members of parliament has commenced in various parts of England and Scotland. Mr. Windham has lost his election at Norwich. Generals Galvoyne and Tarleton are chosen for Liverpool; and right hon. Henry Dundas for Edinburgh.

Paris papers of the 3d July assert, that a convention was signed on the 4th of June, at Paris, between the French minister for foreign affairs, and the ministers of the principal courts of Europe interested in the affairs of the indemnities.

L O N D O N, July 12.

IN proportion as the fête of the 14th of July draws near, the Paris papers seem anxious to announce not only the numbers that have voted for giving the consulship for life to Buonaparte, but those that have added to their votes, the wish to vest in him the power of naming his successor. In the Seine and Cile 7880 persons, and in the district of Chalon in the Saone and Loire, 8602, one of 12,886, made that addition to their votes. We have little doubt that this power will be vested in Buonaparte, and at no distant period.

Grain is diminishing in price in several of the departments of France. At Paris, however, it is extremely dear.

The emperor of Russia, and the king and queen of Prussia left Memel on the 16th of June. Nothing has transpired upon the subject of the conferences between the two monarchs.

General Andreoffi is gone to the country near Paris, of course, he cannot be expected here for some weeks. His arrival will be entirely regulated by the progress in the commercial regulations now making.

Among other reports in Paris it is said, an infernal machine has been discovered under a little bridge, over which the chief consul passes in his way to Malmaison.

More troops have embarked at Brest for Martinique. Admiral Villeret (as our private correspondents inform us some days ago) has been appointed captain general of the island, and will sail immediately with two sail of the line, some frigates, and transports.

PARIS, July 7.

The earthquake, which was more or less felt in different parts of Europe on the 12th of May last, almost destroyed the city of Crema, in Upper Italy; Senfina also suffered very much at the same time, and has not as yet recovered from the dreadful effects of the calamity. The town of Manguin was entirely swallowed up, and an immense lake instantaneously appeared on the site on which it stood. Three churches and twelve houses are demolished at Brelcia; the convulsion, in fine, was severely felt in many parts of Switzerland, and even in Darmstadt, near the Nidda.

Alli, the pacha of Janina, the new governor of Romania, has, (says a letter from Semlin of the 19th ult.) transmitted a manifesto to Passwan Oglou, the substance of which is, that although he had already defeated and humbled three powerful pachas, he advised him to conduct himself very peaceably towards him, and not to come too near to Romania; and he added that, if he attempted it, he would experience a reception which he might neither like nor expect.

Passwan answered the manifesto in these words: "I learn with pleasure that thou hast attained so dignified a situation; I congratulate thee on the occasion, and ask thee for thy friendship; in the meantime I remain Passwan Oglou, and if thou shouldst chance to march against me, or to violate my territory, I can assure thee that I shall not only defend it, but teach thee on thy own ground who I am and what I can do."

Corn has fallen considerably in price in most of the markets of the department of l'Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine Inferieure, &c. At Neuchatel, a sack of wheat weighing 150 kilograms (330 pounds) was sold for 50 francs.

The epidemic fever which has long raged at, and in the environs of Brussels, continues with unabated violence; some of the best members of the faculty are of opinion, that it is attended with pestilential symptoms, and that it cannot be classed among the diseases hitherto known. Many hundreds

have already been carried off by this dreadful calamity.

B O S T O N, August 25.

A few days since we mentioned that upwards of twenty persons, chiefly children, had been inoculated for the knee-pock, before the board of health; and several other gentlemen, in the old senate chamber; the physicians have pronounced that they have gone through it. They are now to be inoculated with the small-pox at *Noëlle's island*, under the direction of the same committee of physicians, and under the inspection of the board of health. The committee of physicians is composed of the following gentlemen: Benjamin Waterhouse, M. D. of Cambridge; James Lloyd, M. D.; Samuel Danforth, M. D.; Isaac Rand, M. D.; John Jefferies, M. D.; John Warren, M. D.; and Dr. Charles Jarvis, of Boston, with an invitation to the gentlemen of the faculty; and other respectable characters to attend.

August 28.

Captain Goodwin, who arrived in town yesterday, from Amsterdam, informs, that on the 5th July five sail of Dutch men-of-war, with transports and troops, were lying in the Texel, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, and that two frigates, with fifteen transports and troops, were waiting a wind, being bound to the Dutch colonies in the West-Indies.

August 30.

L A T E F R O M E U R O P E:

Through the politeness of Captain Wood, arrived here on Saturday last, from Liverpool, we have been favoured with London papers to the 17th of July, which, though many days later than previously received from that quarter, furnish nothing of a very interesting nature. A few extracts are, however, made from them:

The negotiation respecting the commercial regulations between France and Great-Britain, are proceeding with activity; although it is scarcely to be expected to produce a commercial treaty in the true and liberal sense of the words, as the French are very jealous of the trade and manufactures of England.

The manufactures of Great-Britain appear to have gained new activity since the peace. In a letter which appears in one of the British papers, it is observed, "That our orders flow in from every quarter of Europe, particularly Spain, Italy, &c. In the muslin line, there is a greater demand for goods than can be supplied. The American trade, however, no person chooses to touch now; having scarcely any other market left before the peace; it has been quite overlooked; above three millions worth of English goods were in the city of New-York alone, when the peace took place, and they have been selling at 50 per cent. loss."

The parliament of England having been dissolved at the close of the last session, the election of members to form a new one has commenced. Among other returns which have been officially reported are those of the city of London, city of Westminster, and Southwark, viz.—Combe, Price, Curtis, and Anderson, for the city of London; Fox and Gardner, for the city of Westminster; Tierney and Thornton for Southwark.

The rapid and successful measures of Passwan Oglou, has roused the attention of the Austrian and Russian governments; not, we presume, in tender mercy to his Sublime majesty; but rather to get footing in European Turkey.

Buonaparte has made a tender of the mediation of France to Passwan Oglou, for the purpose of adjusting the differences of that pacha with the Porte. This unexpected interference of the first consul is supposed to be the result of an application to him on the part of the Turkish government.

Hostilities have broken out between the Russians and Persians, the former of whom have already penetrated into the province of Ghilan. Some violence offered to the Russians at Asterabat is mentioned as the cause of these hostilities. Persia and European Turkey open a rich prospect to the desiring eyes of Austria, Russia and France.

The difficult affair of the indemnities is at length finally arranged. A French minister is to repair to Ratisbon in July to notify the plan, and cause it to be carried into execution, on the part of the powers interested in it. The only ecclesiastical electorate to be preserved is the electorate of Mentz. Upon the subject of the indemnity to his Sardinian majesty, a specific convention has been agreed upon between Russia and France.

Importation of cotton into England, from 13th January to 6th July, 1802, viz. 40,202 packages from the United States, 38,187 do. from other parts.

The votes for continuing Buonaparte in the first consulship for life, have been generally returned; and a great proportion of them, with the addition, that he have the privilege of naming his successor.

The first consul is to set out for Brussels and Antwerp, very shortly; and will be accompanied by gen. Berthier, and adj. gen. Duroc.

In a proclamation which Buonaparte addressed to the French people on the 14th July, he says: "Frenchmen, you have conquered all obstacles, and your destinies are accomplished." *Most truly said.*

The comparison between Buonaparte and Cromwell will fail, if he assume the title of emperor—Cromwell would never assume that of king: he knew that protector was a new and undefined word, that could be made to mean just what he pleased; but "every body (as he observed) had a notion of a king."

M. Schimmelpenninck, late ambassador from the Batavian to the French republic, is appointed to the same office at the court of St. James.

Toussaint Louverture has arrived at Brest.

Mr. Fox is about setting out for Paris.

The French funds fluctuate very little—they are 53f. 95c. British 3 per cents Consols 75 1-2.

We are sorry to notice that general Mattoon, declines being considered a candidate for a seat in congress at the next elections.

N E W - Y O R K, August 30.

A letter is received in town from a respectable mercantile house in Antwerp, dated June 17th, which mentions that the entry of tobacco at that port was prohibited by a recent decree of the French government; and that the merchants had sent a deputation to Paris to remonstrate against the measure, and to procure its repeal. No doubt existed at Antwerp of the accomplishment of this object.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Cape-Francois, under the date of the 12th instant, stating, that on the 10th three ships of the line, having 2000 troops on board, arrived there; and that about an hour previous to the writing of the letter, four transports, with 1300 troops, entered the harbour. These transports, it was said, had left behind them 12 or 14 others, all destined for Cape-Francois. Every thing was in a state of tranquillity. Flour from 7 to 8 dollars; lumber 34 to 35; salted provisions in great demand, especially beef and pork.

The ship *Dispatch* from this port has arrived at Bourdeaux; but was obliged to perform quarantine, the captain not having had the precaution to take a bill of health from the custom-house. This measure ought never to be neglected by ships destined for foreign ports. Some masters of vessels, for the paltry consideration of a few cents, decline taking bills of health, the event of which must naturally excite suspicion and often expose owners to the risk of a fall of markets, inevitable detention, and, consequently, very heavy charges.

The health committee of Portsmouth, (N. H.) state on the 24th instant, that no case of fever had happened within the last twelve days, that the town was remarkably healthy, and that the few cases of malignant fever which had occurred were evidently *sporadic*.

Mr. FULTON, an American, known in this country by his improved canal locks, and by a book on canals, pretends lately to have discovered a method of navigating vessels at any depth under water, and of enabling the persons who navigate them, to continue immersed for seven hours, without the access of fresh air. He intends, it is seriously asserted, to apply this invention to the purposes of warfare, and, from his ability, to approach them unseen, in a state of security, he proposes to *blow men of war to atoms*.—The experiment has not been repeated in this country; but the invention itself was made the subject of a very formal notice to the house of peers, without, however, producing a very grave effect upon that assembly. Should any further particulars of this curious business transpire worthy of notice, we shall not omit to lay them before our readers.

[*Lon. Mag. June.*]

In a late account of the cinnamon trade at Ceylon, the following is the quantity, according to the account from the East-India company: For 1775, 76 and 77, each year 400,000 lb. for 1778, 350,000; for 1779 and 1781, each year 300,000, and for 1780 at 250,000. Half of this was for Amsterdam, and the other half for Middleburg, Delft, Rotterdam, Hoorn and Enkuyfen. The highest price at 165 silvers banco, and the lowest 90.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 1.

Army of St. Domingo.

Head Quarters at Cape Francois, 4th July, 10th year of the French republic.

The general in chief orders,

1st. There shall be levied upon the inhabitants of the colony, a war contribution to amount to 13,000,000 francs of France.