

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1802.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

By captain McCallister of the Fanny, who arrived yesterday from Amsterdam; but last in 40 days from Cowes, where he by his great attention procured papers to the 25th of August, from which we are enabled to furnish the following advices, six days later than any before received.

GENOA, August 5.

WE have just received a note of the depredations which the dey of the regency of Algiers has been exercising for six months upon the different powers of Europe.

It is useful to publish it; and in reading it, we shall be less astonished at the extreme rapacity than at the audacity of this Barbarian, who seems to think himself the sovereign of the universe, because he treats all the other governments as if they were his tributaries.

This note is followed by that of the contributions which he intends to impose upon Africa, they relate to the princes who are of the same religion; and prove, that there is nothing sacred to this brigand. We may rely upon the accuracy of these details.

Holland, Sweden and Denmark, have made their triennial presents, the value of which is fixed at 16,500 piafters. But by the chicanery which the agents have experienced, these presents have increased for each of these powers to a sum of about 25,000 piafters. Total — piafters 75,000. Spain had sent three fail of the line and two frigates to claim three confiscated vessels. The dey was offended at this measure; and Spain, to avoid a war, paid the sum of — piafters 240,000. This sum includes the value of the three ships given up. A frigate perfectly equipped is to be sent to Constantinople, by Spain, with warlike ammunition.

The dey claims of the English for several cargoes confiscated by the court of admiralty, the sum of 180,000 piafters; and has signified, that if it be not paid in four months, he will declare war. He demands of France presents to the amount of 135,000 piafters.

The dey requires from the Swedish agents fresh presents to the amount of 50,000 piafters.

He lately sent for the Danish agent, and demanded 100,000 piafters, in 4 months, besides a vessel valued at 12,000.

The captain of the Portuguese frigate has thrown 312 men into slavery. The dey has advanced the most exaggerated pretensions. He demands 200,000 piafters for the ransom of a single individual, the son of the Portuguese admiral. Supposing that the court of Lisbon obtains the 312 at 2000 piafters each (which we are far from believing) the regency will obtain 624,000 piafters. To this we must add the amount of presents, and the value of the frigate, 70,000.

We must add also the value of 7 ships taken by the corsairs, and 75 Genoese, Neapolitan and other slaves, 307,500 piafters.

The total of the exactions from Europe is 1,818,500 piafters. In Africa, he has demanded, besides the usual presents from the beys of Titteri, Constantine, and Mascara; 300,000 piafters, and 10,000 in private exactions.

He has ordered the bey of Constantine to march with all its troops against Tunis. He has exacted from the bey of that regency, a sum amounting nearly to 700,000 piafters. Total in Africa 1,100,000. The grand total is 2,918,500 piafters.

COPENHAGEN, June 28.

The admiralty of Denmark, to Mr. Churchman, an American.

The royal board of the admiralty are obliged to you for your attention in sending us your new variation chart, and according to your proposal to make some experiments on the variation of the magnetic needle on board a vessel, we beg you will be so kind as to apply to captain Suedorf, an officer of the navy, and commander of the ship Seyren, to whom we have given our orders on that subject.

The royal board of the admiralty,  
the 25th June, 1802.

H. KAAS,

J. P. WLEUGBL.

L. NORREGAARD.

July 31.

The board of the admiralty, of which the crown prince is the head, have imagined, that the mean variation on the meridian line extended from the royal observatory, proves how near the variation scheme can be applied to practice at sea. Although the coast of Sweden is to light, there is a good horizon towards the sun rising, and the success of the experiments have been such as to ensure the adoption of this new plan.

The ship which brought Mr. Churchman, has already failed for Russia, and it is understood he has been prevailed upon to stay here two weeks longer, on condition of his going to Petersburg, or Cronstadt, at the expiration of that time in the ship Seyren, of 64 guns, which also takes on board the young midshipmen exercising for the navy of Denmark.

PARIS, August 17.

Fete of the 15th of August.

From the MONITEUR.

The prefect of the department of the Seine, and the members of the different administrative authorities of that department, and of the commune of Paris, who had the honour to be admitted to the audience of the first consul, assembled at the prefecture, place Vendome, at four in the afternoon, and proceeded from thence, preceded by a detachment of hussars, to the church of Notre Dame, to assist at Te Deum, afterwards they returned to dinner at the prefecture. The prefect of police, and the secretary-general of his prefecture, were invited. Several toasts were drank, the first to the anniversary of the birth of the first consul.

The communal illumination began at seven, by the lighting of a star 30 feet in diameter, placed 40 feet above the platform of one of the towers of Notre Dame. In the centre of that star shone the sign of the Zodiac, under which is the 15th of August, the day of the first consul's birth. The star formed of patent lamps, burnt longer than all the other illuminations, and was burning at sun-rise. The facade of the ancient Hotel de Ville was illuminated as formerly upon grand ceremonies. The citizens thought they beheld in that decoration a resumption of possession, the idea of which appeared to please them. A figure of 42 feet, representing the statue of peace voted by the senate, had been placed on the platform of the Pont Neuf. This figure placed on a globe formed with its basement and pedestal a group 100 feet high.

At nine o'clock fire works were exhibited on the place of the Hotel de Ville and in the Elyian Fields. After the fire-works the arches Pont Neuf were illuminated.

The illuminating of the columns of la Madelain was delayed by particular circumstances, and it was not till midnight that it was possible to enjoy and appreciate the fine effect of those columns, which surmounted by figures characteristic of the victories to which the general peace is to be attributed, presented the novel appearance of eight triumphal columns. The place Vendome represented the departments of the republic; represented by 121 columns bound together by garlands of oak and olive, crowned by transparencies and surmounted by tri-coloured flames. Each transparency bore the name of a department. The columns and garlands were illuminated in coloured lamps. In the centre of the square, on the first stone of the departmental column, was a large oak, illuminated with coloured lamps. Around the oak was erected a circular altar, founded upon steps, and bearing in it twelve divisions, in form of tables of law, the senatus consulta of the 2d and 4th of August, written entirely upon transparencies.

Orchestras were erected in the place Vendome and the place of the ancient Hotel de Ville; the dancing continued till very late at night.

The direction and execution of this fete was confided to the taste and activity of citizen Molines, architect of the prefecture of the department.

August 18.

Since the news of the adoption of the organic laws of the French constitution were received at the Hague, the public funds at that place have experienced a considerable rise.

A memorial was lately read at a sitting of the academy of arts and sciences at Paris, upon the possibility of directing air balloons. The author is citizen Henia, chief of squadron of the 15th regiment of dragoons. He maintains that they are capable of being conducted through the air upon the principles of navigation; he proposes to have a parachute reversed, as the means of retarding their ascension and horizontal direction.

The prefect of police at Paris has published his report relative to the application of the hydrogen sulphurated gas, to medicinal purposes. The result is; that the experiment is extremely dangerous, and that its use ought to be entirely abolished.

August 20.

Arrêt of the 20th August.

The consuls of the republic, having seen the brief of pope Pius VII. given at St. Peter's, at Rome, on the 29th of June, 1802:

Upon the report of the counsellor of state charged with all the affairs relative to worship, the council of state having been heard, decreed

The brief of pope Pius VII. given at St. Peter's, at Rome, on the 29th June, 1802, by which citizen

Maurice Talleyrand, minister of foreign affairs, is restored to the secular and lay life, shall have its full and entire effect.

The first consul,  
(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, August 20.

The report of the misunderstanding between the emperor Alexander and his Swedish majesty, in consequence of the treatment said to be experienced by count Panin from the latter, appears to deserve no credit. A letter from Stockholm, of the 17th ult. states, that an interview was shortly to take place between these monarchs, on the frontiers of Sweden.

August 21.

Yesterday we received some other Paris journals of the 16th instant. They contain accounts of the festivities which took place upon the proclamation of the organic senatus consultum. Notre Dame, all the public edifices, and even the Pont Neuf, were illuminated. Upon the tower of the cathedral sparkled a star, and in its centre the Virgin, being that constellation which presided at the birth of the consul.

Thus does every thing flatter vanity and power from religion to astrology; and the fortuneteller disputes the palm of servility with the archbishop.

Cardinal Caparra, the pope's legate, performed mass at Notre Dame, and during the service consecrated M. Fesch, Buonaparte's uncle, archbishop of Lyons. The Protestants also performed a solemn service of thanksgiving in their temple in the Rue St. Thomas du Louvre. There were groups of dancers in the street during the whole night, and the Parisians are as happy as if they had carried any one point by ten years of massacre and misery.

A Prussian courier passed through Brussels on the 6th ult. in his way to Paris, with an official account of the occupation of the Prussian indemnities by the troops of that kingdom.

The new members elected to parliament amount to 184, of whom 145 are English, 14 Scotch, and 25 Irish.

August 25.

We yesterday received Paris journals to the 18th inclusive. While the French government is so much embarrassed about the question of commercial treaty, it is found that notwithstanding prohibitions and difficulties, or rather it is found that in proportion to these obstacles of regulation, British goods, &c. find their way to France. A decree of the consuls establishes depots for all goods, prohibited and non-prohibited, at Mentz and Cologne. The ground alleged for this measure is to secure the facilities of transit, though no mitigation takes place of the laws against the introduction of prohibited articles into France. The custom house will be obliged through their depots to connive at the traffick. It is clear, indeed, that when goods are allowed to be brought publicly to be put in depot at Mentz and Cologne means will be devised of giving vent to them along the banks of the Rhine, and thus they would be smuggled into France. It is quite clear that while the present taste for many English commodities continues in France, they will be smuggled. In all probability those people in France who are engaged in the smuggling trade, will naturally be as clamorous as the alarmist manufacturers against a treaty that would establish a free and recognized trade. The smugglers wish things to be as they are. The French government, however, should know that rigid prohibition does not answer the end proposed, while it deprives the revenue of what would be paid in moderate duties. The policy would be therefore to impose just as severe a duty as would make smuggling a losing attempt. No other plan can protect domestic manufactures better than this.

The intelligence from Germany relates entirely to the plans of indemnities, and of new modelling the Germanic body, which are in agitation. Prussia has taken possession of several parts of its share, particularly the dominions of the late electorate of Cologne and Munster. Report states that a number of new electors are to be created. In fact, whatever idle plans may be attempted *a la Francais* to give a new constitution to the Germanic empire, the thing will be found to be impossible. A mean, factious, undignified assembly of the various partizans of Austria, Prussia and France, may be formed and entitled the college of electors, but it will only be a scene of paltry intrigue, will be destitute of real authority, and its decisions, while despised by the losing party, would give little real weight to that in whose favour they were pronounced. In fact such is the rage for encroachment, and such the dangerous principle on which the indemnities now claimed by the great states proceeds, that all the smaller states will gradually be absorbed. Formerly their existence, and their rights were respected from habit, if not from a sense of