

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1802.

LONDON, August 30.

WE this morning received the *Moniteur* of the 26th inst. which merely contains an account of the organization of the National Gendarmerie of the island of St. Domingo, which are to consist of four legions. The funds are at 51 40.

The *Moniteur*, the French official paper, has been instructed to publish what may be considered a formal manifesto, stating that it is the wish of the government to maintain the integrity of the Roman empire.

On Friday last a Dutch fleet of seventeen sail of merchantmen, two frigates, and a corvette, arrived at Torbay, with Dutch settlers for Surinam and Demerara. The Dutch are using their utmost expedition in sending out civil and military officers to take possession of all the settlements restored to them by the treaty of peace.

The dey of Tripoli has declared war against Sweden, and has rejected all the propositions made by the Swedish rear-admiral Cedestrom. The port of Tripoli is now blocked up by the Swedish and American squadrons.

The average price of sugar, computed from the returns made for the week ending the 25th day of August, 1802, is thirty-three shillings and seven-pence half penny 100 wt.

The first consul wishes that all his troops should swim, both infantry and cavalry. In consequence of which since the commencement of the season, the master swimmers of the school for swimming have given lessons in that art to the soldiers. Every precaution that art can suggest, has been taken to ensure the safety of the men. But unfortunately the learners are not always able to manage their horses, so that scarce a day passes without some of the men being drowned. The day before yesterday there were two and yesterday there were three drowned. It is said, that on the 23d September a large body of troops will swim across the Seine in the presence of the first consul, in order of battle, with their baggage, &c.

We learn, from our private correspondent, under date of the 20th instant, that Louis XVIII, who still keeps his court at Warsaw, has refused to accept the annual alimony offered him by the courts of Prussia and Russia, from a notion, that if he really consented to receive such a sum in the shape of a pension, he would, by so doing, forfeit his title of succession to the crown and kingdom of France. This unhappy prince has written letters both to Frederick and Alexander, thanking them for their magnanimous offer, but informing them that he begged leave to decline any stipulated sum, but would appeal to them on proper occasions for what little his exigencies might require, in the proud hope of repaying all on the day of his restoration.

Thomas Paine embarked a few days since from Havre, for America.

Three per cent. con. 67 3-8 8 1-4 8 1-8.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

The Conflagration last night!

At 10 o'clock last night, as this paper was going to press, a most dreadful FIRE was raging in New-street, which broke out of a stable about 9 o'clock—Several stables were laid in ashes.

P. S. We have stop't the press to state, that the fire commenced at the stable occupied by Hugh M'Garrahan, on the west side of New-street, communicated, it is said, to the hay by a candle. This stable, valued at 300 dollars, and the following were consumed: Dr. Borrowe's stable, valued at 300 dollars. John Morison's house, 500. Philip Livingston's brick stable, 1800. Peter J. Mumroe's stable, 500, and stopt at Dr. Charlton's fire proof stable. On the east side, Sheriff Morris's stable, valued at 300. Ephraim Hart's stable, 300. Bernard Byrne's two stables, 500. James Watson's stable, 400. John Delafield's stable, 400; and Michael Little's long room, which recently cost 1500 dollars in repairs, with furniture, valued at 1000 dollars.

Here the conflagration stop't, by means of the wonted exertions of our firemen and citizens, after the destruction of property, valued at about 8000 dollars.

October 11.

Captain Skinner, of the ship *Iris*, from London, has politely favoured the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, with a regular series of London papers to the evening of the 27th August; and with Lloyd's lists and a price current also to that date.

It remains questionable whether the suppression of English newspapers in France has actually taken place. The fact is not only unnoticed in the official journal of the French government; but Paris papers to the 24th August, (four days after the renowned prohibition) continue their extracts from London newspapers in the same manner as heretofore.

The religious of *La Trappe* are ordered by the Helvetic government to evacuate the Swiss territory before the expiration of the month of October. They are to be allowed six months to dispose of the property acquired at Laval Sainte in 1791, when they quitted France to procure an asylum in Switzerland. Their house of education is suppressed, and all the youths under their care have been sent home to their parents.

Respecting the sudden departure of the French minister from the court of Portugal, as mentioned in the two last numbers of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, the following article appears in the official gazette of Lisbon.

Lisbon, 14th August.

General Lafnes, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, left this court in the morning of the 10th instant; a measure which he took from his own proper will, and which is the more unexpected, as have been the constant and repeated civilities and attentions paid to him by this court in demonstration of the constant friendship, perfect harmony, and good understanding subsisting between this monarchy and the French republic—as there does not exist any actual object of discussion between the two governments which can alter, in the slightest degree, the happy relations of this country with France, relations which this court desires efficaciously to promote, and even to render more intimate."

Copy of the note of the minister of foreign affairs to the different ministers resident at the court of Portugal.

General Lafnes, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, having adopted the unexpected resolution of withdrawing from the court, his royal highness the prince regent, my master, has ordered me to communicate to you this event, which is the more unlooked for as he had received the most ardent and distinguished testimonies of regard, founded upon the most perfect harmony and entire good understanding subsisting between this monarchy and the French republic; and this too at a moment when there existed no object of discussion which could in the smallest degree affect the friendly relations which his royal highness desires, and will make it his study to promote. You will have the goodness to give notice of the above to your respective courts."

A private letter from Lisbon states, "It is said that the departure of general Lafnes is grounded on the refusal of certain satisfaction required by France, and tacitly conceded on the conclusion of peace, with the view as appears, of eluding them; which is proved by the fact, since general Lafnes, agreeably to the orders of the first consul, demanded either the fulfilment of them, or passports to depart. The last was complied with, and he left Lisbon four days ago with his secretary of legation, proceeding in all haste to Madrid, where, no doubt, he will arrive this morning. His wife was to set off this day by the packet for England, in order to proceed more commodiously to France, having to nurse a young citizen scarcely a month old. Madame Lafnes is a woman of the most amiable disposition and manners, and of the most correct conduct. It is said that general Lafnes made a free eulogium on the prince regent to M. Pinto de Valfemont, stating that the prince was good for nothing but ——— (a very coarse expression) and that his ministers knew it well, since every one of them was a despot that reigned for the sole purpose of enriching himself and committing iniquities for which there was nobody to call them to account. This violent tirade shews the character of the general, who is a brave soldier, but no statesman. This tirade too he actually pronounced with a loud voice at the very time when M. Pinto waited upon him to beg him to be quiet for some days: and when it was stated to him that hopes were entertained of prevailing on the prince regent to agree to his demand. An hour after, however, his passports were sent him."

The *Iris*, on her homeward bound passage, spoke a vessel from Lisbon, the captain of which informed him that the differences between the United States and the emperor of Morocco were accommodated amicably.

Prices of stocks at London, August 27,—at 12 o'clock, 3 per cent. consols 66, 7 1-2. 3 per cent. reduced 68 1-8. Opium 12 3-4—70 dif.

A regular file of Paris papers to the 22d of August is received at the office of the *Mercantile Advertiser*. The leading articles have been anticipated by the last arrivals from London and Liverpool; but the following are novel and interesting, and we believe passed unnoticed by the English editors.

From the "JOURNAL DU COMMERCE" of the 18th August.
Citizen Vidot, member of the tribunate, is named grand judge at St. Domingo, in the room of citizen Duperon, deceased. It is asserted that gen. Victor

is going to Louisiana in the capacity of captain-general, and that the tribune Laufcat is appointed prefect of that interesting colony.

We learn from Genoa that a Neapolitan frigate has captured a Turkish vessel in the canal of Procida. Those seas must be infested with a great number of privateers, waiting for the Neapolitan fleet, on board of which her majesty the queen of Naples was to embark at Trieste.

At Rome, the arm of the conqueror followed the plough; in France, our brave warriors are going to increase the blessings of intercourse by digging canals, and peace will continue to render their courage and devotion useful. The canal which is to join the Sanibre to the Scheldt, passing under the walls of Brussels, is about deriving its existence from the victorious hands of the French soldier.

The French frigate *La Consolante* dropped down to the watering place yesterday morning, preparatory to taking her departure for Guadaloupe: previous to this she fired a salute, which was returned by the fort on Governor's Island.

Captain Butler of the brig *Peacock*, from Guadaloupe, informs us that general Richepanse died there on the 7th August, after an illness of 10 days, and is succeeded by general Gobert. A considerable reinforcement of troops was hourly expected, though the island was perfectly tranquil. Provisions were scarce, and in great demand. Flour at 12 dollars per barrel.

Eight British men of war, one frigate, and two sloops of war, have arrived at Halifax, N. S. from the West-Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.

A letter from Cadiz, dated the 24th August, from the American consul of that port says—"By this opportunity I forward official dispatches to our government of the TREATY of PEACE between the emperor of Morocco and the United States, being happily concluded by Mr. Simpson."

From Martinique.

A letter to a gentleman in this city, from his correspondent at Martinique, dated Sept. 12, informs, that on that day a French fleet, consisting of two ships of the line, one frigate, one brig and two schooners, having on board 2000 troops, arrived at Port-Royal. The island was to surrender on the day following.

Extract of a letter from the Southward, to a gentleman in Charleston, dated the 2d inst.

"We began to pick cotton as early as our neighbours, and to gin also; but were soon obliged to knock off both, owing to the seasons. The cotton seed is so soft, and broke so bad, that we must wait until it dries better; but have had no weather fit since. The pease sprouts in the fields, and the cotton seed in the boles. Prospects are rather discouraging, for high winds and wet weather prevent the cotton from opening as it ought, and hurt the fields much. Our neighbours are not better off. I have all your hands on both places lopping up and heaping the new grounds, for nothing can be done with the cotton yet, in the field or gin house. The pease have suffered very much."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Penobscot to his friend in Falmouth.

"The 29th day of September has arrived, and there has been no frost with us sufficient to kill or corrupt the Indian corn. But my corn yet appears too green to bear a heavy frost upon it. I have often saved much by cutting up my corn close to the ground, when it is frozen (when the stalks had not been cut) binding it in sheaves, and stocking it upon the tilled land. The earth drew the frost out of the stalks and ears, and the corn ripened kindly, without mouldering, or rotting. Another method which I have sometimes gone into since I have lived in this cold climate, is, to husk the frozen ears, which are very green, as soon as possible; and boil them in a large-kettle of water from 15 to 20 minutes, after which they are always dried sound and fit for grinding, when laid thirt upon the floor of my garret. The same kettle of water will serve for a number of bushels."

WASHINGTON, October 13.

We understand that letters have been received in this country from Algiers, as late as the 7th of July, which furnish the following information:

The dey of Algiers has demanded of the American consul to direct the United States frigate the *George Washington*, to be brought to Algiers, for the purpose of being sent by the dey to Constantinople, to transport a quantity of spars and other articles. The consul remonstrated, but in vain. The dey directed him to write immediately, and obtain an answer as soon as possible.

On the evening, however, of the same day, the dey informed the consul, that considering the great