

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 6, 1803.

NEWBURYPORT, December 10.

In a letter from the Havana, of November 9, it is said, that the king has refused the admission of lumber from the United States, in American vessels, and to carry away rum and molasses; but granted the privilege to Spanish bottoms; in consequence of this and other unexpected measures of the Spanish government, freights in American vessels are literally worth nothing, and the vessels themselves can be sold for no price, although there are a great many of the finest that ever entered the port.

NEW-YORK, December 16.

Great-Britain is putting on a hostile appearance. In all her sea ports the greatest activity prevails in recruiting for seamen, and victualling and manning her fleets with the greatest expedition. Ships of war and packets victualled for six months; with sealed orders, have sailed from England in every direction. The Squadron which recently sailed up the Mediterranean from Gibraltar, is to be reinforced by several additional ships from England; and the command of the force, in that sea, is to be conferred on general Oakes.

The cause of these hostile appearances is imputed to the recent interference of France in the internal affairs of the Swiss cantons—and of a suspicion that she means to renew her designs upon Turkey and Egypt, and to obtain possession of Malta. The British, however, seem determined to resist the designs of this mighty colossus, which aims at universal power; and, if not prevented, would bestride the whole world.

The markets in England, with very little variation, continue much the same as by former advice.

Three per cent. consols were at 67 1-2—Omnium 10 1-4 discount.

December 27.

Captain Steele of the ship South-Carolina, informs us, that a few days before he sailed, a letter from the governor of the Mississippi territory had been received by the government of New-Orleans, requesting an explanation of the infringement of the Spanish and American treaty, by depriving the Americans of a place of deposit on the Mississippi river; and wishing to be informed, whether this measure was to be deemed tantamount to a declaration of war against the United States.

This communication was under deliberation by the governor and council of New-Orleans for four days; the substance of their reply was unknown, but, at the breaking up of the council, it was declared, that American vessels might enter and deposit their cargoes, by giving security for the full value of the cargo, that it should not be removed until the decision of the Spanish court should be received; Property declared to be Spanish, was permitted an entry.

Great quantities of produce brought down the Mississippi, in slight built boats, had arrived at New-Orleans, and a great deal of it lost in the river, in consequence of their having no place to deposit it.

To shew the hostility and hatred of the intendand towards the citizens of the United States, it is sufficient to mention the following fact—A boat loaded with cotton, having come down the Mississippi, by accident sunk in the river, the cotton was taken up and landed on one of the wharfs, till it could be put on board the ship South-Carolina. The intendand on hearing of it, gave orders for its immediate removal, on pain of its being thrown into the dock.

Cotton, at New-Orleans, had fell in price. Dry goods dear and in demand.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in New-Orleans to another in this city, dated 22d Nov. 1802, received per ship South-Carolina.

This port for some time past has been shut to American vessels, even deposit was forbid, but now they allow it on paying 6 per cent. and vessels are allowed to be entered on giving security for the payment of a duty of 9 1-2 per cent. on amount of their cargoes. I know of none that has yet done so; but somehow or other they find ways and means to discharge and get re-loaded. Some they convert into Spanish, others discharge their cargo in the river into boats for Natchez, but they seldom go farther than New-Orleans.

By the ship Prudent, capt. Crowninshield, who left the Cape of Good Hope the 13th October, we are informed that it was still in possession of the English; that Anquam had not been given up on the 10th August; that the Hottentots and Caffres were continually committing depredations on the inhabitants back of the Cape, and had taken a small town, which they burnt, and put every inhabitant to death. The planters are obliged to be continually under arms, and the English, in order to keep up the appearance of settling them, have sent a small force, which are

dislitted on the planters, and commit the most cruel and barbarous actions.

The inhabitants at the Cape are very much dissatisfied with the English, and are anxious that it should be given up: [V. T. Morn. Chron.]

December 28.

Captain Rudd, of the ship Richmond, from Havre-de-Grace, informs us, that just before he sailed Buonaparte and his lady, visited that place. Their reception was of the most brilliant nature. The first consul was addressed and caressed by all classes. While there he visited the wharfs and docks of Havre, and expressed himself highly gratified with the order in which they were kept.

The pilot that brought up the brig Paisley, in 15 days from Cape Francois, informs, that a large fleet of French men of war and transports, with 10 or 15,000 troops on board, had just arrived at the Cape. The brig being subjected to quarantine, and not visited last evening by the health officer, we were unable to get any further accounts from the Cape; but probably shall in the course of the day.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.

A letter from Washington states, upon the authority of a high officer of the government, that assurances have been received from the Spanish minister there, that the present arbitrary conduct of the intendand of New-Orleans is unwarrantable, and without the knowledge or sanction of his court.

From the (Frankford) Palladium.

STATE OF OHIO.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Chillicothe, to a member of our general assembly, dated November 28.

"I am happy in having it in my power to inform you we have shaken off the old shackles of territorial government, to become a state. The convention, last evening finished the constitution, and have now under consideration the propositions of Congress.— Since your inclination leads you to public life, a part in which I hear you are now acting in the general assembly of Kentucky, I will state some of the outlines of our constitution.

"The general assembly is to consist of a senate and house of representatives, to be chosen by the people, the latter in the ratio of one for every 600; and the former to be in number equal to half the latter: So that our first assembly will consist of 32 representatives and 16 senators. The representatives to be chosen annually; and the senators biennially, in such manner that one half the number shall go out every year. A representative must be 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and one year a resident of the county for which he is chosen. A senator must be 30 years of age, and have been a citizen of the United States and of his county two years.

"The salaries are as follow: to the governor, not exceeding 1000 dollars; each judge, 1000; secretary, 500; auditor, 250; treasurer, 450; members of the general assembly, two dollars per day.

"Our next general assembly will be chosen in January, and meet in March next.

"The governor will hold his office two years, and have power to grant reprieves, &c. except in cases of impeachment; is required to see the laws faithfully executed; may convene the general assembly on special occasion; sign all grants; and, contrary to our territorial plan; has nothing to do with legislation.

"The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and court of common pleas for each county; three judges to compose each court. The supreme court with appellate and original jurisdiction in cases at common law and in chancery; the judges of common law pleas form also the orphans court, and have jurisdiction in all probat and testamentary matters. The judges are to be appointed by joint ballot of both houses, and to continue in office seven years. The general court to be held once a year in each county, and the court of common pleas as the law directs.

"The auditor, treasurer and secretary, are to be chosen by a joint vote of both houses.

"Slavery is not to be admitted; but white people may indent themselves for any term; but blacks not for more than one year, except minors, who may indent themselves until the age of 21.

"No person of colour, immigrating to this state, can be entitled to suffrage, or to hold any office.

"No person is entitled to suffrage who does not pay taxes; and as no poll tax is ever to be laid, persons who have no property will not be entitled to suffrage.

January 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated October 7, 1802.

It is now universally believed, and is confirmed to me by a particular friend just arrived from France,

that she is going to take immediate possession of Louisiana. Mons. Mr. L. Aulfat is appointed colonial prefect; Jean Job Ayme, commissaire de justice, and gen. Victor goes out with 4000 troops.

"M. L. Aulfat had taken leave, and had an interview with Mr. Livingston, our minister, on the occasion.

WASHINGTON CITY.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 22, 1802.

A message was received from the president of the United States by Mr. Lewis, his secretary, imparting to the house the information requested respecting the violation on the part of Spain of the treaty between the United States and that nation.

The message is as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

"I now transmit a report from the secretary of state, with the information requested in your resolution of the 17th inst.

"In making this communication, I deem it proper to observe, that I was led, by the regard due to the rights and interests of the United States, and to the just sensibility of the portion of our fellow-citizens more immediately affected by the irregular proceeding at New-Orleans, to take not a moment in causing every step to be taken which the occasion claimed from me: being equally aware of the obligation to maintain, in all cases, the rights of the nation; and to employ, for that purpose, those just and honourable means which belong to the character of the United States.

"TH. JEFFERSON."

December 22, 1802.

The message is accompanied by letters from our consul at New-Orleans—the proclamation of the intendand—a letter from the governor of the Mississippi Territory to the secretary of state, enclosing a letter written to the governor of Louisiana—and a letter from the governor of Kentucky to the president.

Thursday, December 23, 1802.

The speaker laid before the house the following letter, and accompanying address.

Hon. Sir,

Enclosed you will receive an address from the convention lately convened at this place for the purpose of forming a constitution and state government for the seventeenth state of United America, and which has been made my duty to enclose to you, to be communicated to the honourable body over which you preside.

With every sentiment of respect,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

EDWARD TIFFIN.

The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

To the president and both houses of congress of the United States.

The convention of the state of Ohio, duly appreciating the importance of a free and independent state government, and impressed with sentiments of gratitude to the congress of the United States for the prompt and decisive measures taken at their last session to enable the people of the North Western Territory to emerge from the colonial government, and to assume a rank among the sister states; beg leave to take the earliest opportunity of announcing to you this important event.

On this occasion the convention cannot help expressing their unequivocal approbation of the measures pursued by the present administration of the general government, and both houses of congress, in diminishing the public burthens; cultivating peace with all nations; and promoting the happiness and prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That the president of this convention do enclose to the president of the United States, to the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, the foregoing address.

EDWARD TIFFIN, president of the convention.

Done in convention at Chillicothe, the 27th day of Nov. 1802.

THOMAS SCOTT, secretary.

On motion of Mr. Randolph the above communication was referred to a select committee of five.

B. A. L. M. O. R. E. December 28.

The common council of the city of New-York, at a meeting held on the 28th inst. resolved without a