

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1803.

H A G U E, November 7.

THE following is the substance of letters dated the 1st which have just arrived from Berne, Zurich, and Bâle: "Two French generals are to direct the operations in the cantons. The general in chief Ney is to confine himself to the western; gen. Serras to the eastern.—Gen. Ferras has established his head quarters at Zurich.

"On the 29th ult. a battalion of French infantry arrived unexpectedly at Zurich, and the 13th regiment of horse chassours. On the next day, and on the 31st, several more French battalions of the 37th, 42d and 16th demi-brigades arrived; a part of those troops are destined to form a garrison of Zurich; the remainder have passed through that city on their march to Schwitz, Glarus, St. Gall, Frauenfeldt, Zug, and other places.

"On the 31st gen. Ney arrived at Zurich to concert operations with gen. Serras.

"In consequence of an intimation from the French general, the provisional government was obliged to dissolve itself on the 30th, as well as all the administrative and judicial authorities which had been recently established in the canton. The constitutional authorities have resumed their functions. Before the provincial government itself, they addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the city and country parts, assuring them, "that they yielded only to force of arms, and that they reserve to themselves, by a solemn protest to Switzerland in general, and to the canton of Zurich in particular, the right of establishing a constitution adapted to their interest; a right which the treaty of Lunneville had formerly infused to them."

"A courier extraordinary which arrived at Bâle, Berne, and Munich, on the 1st inst. brings the important news, that the diet of Schwitz at length dissolved itself on the 28th of last month. But they previously published a protest, couched in the same bold and manly terms which have been remarked in all their preceding proclamations.

"Gen. Bachmann, who is also at Schwitz, has, on his side, sent a circular letter to all the chiefs of the confederated troops who are still in the field, enjoining them to disband their troops, and return to their homes. As soon as this order was published on the banks of the Rous, the army which was posted there separated, and began to march for the different cantons of eastern Switzerland.

"It is asserted, that the cantons of Uri and Unterwald have been occupied by the French troops from the Valais who passed the Furka and the Grimsel, and that a corps of French and Italian troops, several thousand strong, have entered Valceline and the Grisons, to re-establish order and tranquillity. The town of Soleure, is occupied by 570 French and Helvetic troops.

Such is the latest intelligence from Switzerland. Brussels, Antwerp and Ghent, expect a consular visit before the end of this month. Fresh orders have been issued, and the prefect of the department of the Scheldt has even taken a tour for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the introduction of British merchandise from the coast of Dutch Flanders.

L O N D O N, November 13.

Private letters from France contain intelligence of very considerable importance indeed! After the ratification of the treaty of Amiens, British subjects having money in the French funds were of course to be paid, and were paid the arrears upon their stock which had accrued before the war, and during its continuance. The beginning of this week, however, some persons making the customary applications to the French bankers, we know not, with certainty, whether to Perregeaux, Rocamier, Sir Robert Smith, or others, are said to have received for answer—"that they were sorry to inform them, that under the present circumstances and situation of the two countries, and as the British government had not thought proper to execute the whole of the treaty of Amiens on their part, the French government has deemed it necessary to issue a decree, ordering the payment of these arrears to be suspended."—Such is the intelligence which has been received. We give it as we received it.—(Courier.)

B O S T O N, January 4.

We have received from a friend at Paris, the papers of that city to November 13. Switzerland was occupied by French troops; and the form of government was framing which was to be imposed, in the name of liberty, on the wretched inhabitants of that country.—The principal difficulty in the adjustment of the "indemnities" had been removed, by propositions which were satisfactory to the *cic-devant* grand duke of Tuscany, and the emperor of Germany; and has rendered the continuance of peace more probable.—The first consul was proceeding to visit the differ-

ent seaports of his nation; he had been at Rouen and Havre, and was every where received with acclamation, illumination, &c. &c.

Some incendiary attempts have been made at Amsterdam.

N E W - Y O R K, January 8.

Equestrian Statue of Washington.

The subscriptions for the equestrian statue of Washington meet, we are informed, with the most flattering encouragement. The books were opened by each subscriber at one hundred dollars, at which rate, it is presumed, that at least one hundred names will be obtained. Voluntary contributions are rarely in proportion to wealth and ability; the generous ardour of unbounded zeal often outstrips prudential calculations, whilst the circumspection of chill parsimony always fall short of its due tribute. On this occasion, however, we are happy to find that those who are blessed with the means are not deficient in the application. This is right, the weight of the present undertaking ought to fall on those who enjoy a redundancy of fortune's favours.

January 10.

Captain Rogers of the brig Georgia, has obligingly favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Savanna papers to the 28th ult. One of that date mentions the arrival there of the barque Nixon, in 56 days from Liverpool, with information that previous to her departure an English fleet had failed for the Mediterranean in three hours warning; that another was ready at Spithead waiting for orders; and that rendezvous houses, were opened for sailors, and large bounties offered to those who would wish to enter voluntarily into the navy.

Extract of a letter from Havre, October 14.

"The new duties that the French government has laid on West-India produce coming in foreign bottoms, will prejudice very much the commerce of the United States with France. American vessels will not be able to import into this country even the natural productions of the United States unless the American government take some effectual measures to secure to us this valuable privilege, by imposing on French vessels and goods a duty equivalent to the one that those of the United States are subjected to, in this country.

The articles which best suit this market, and which can still be brought here in our vessels without paying a high duty, are, oils, indigo, cochineal, pot-ash, dye-woods, cotton, rice, whalebone, deer skins in the hair, hides, tortoiseshell, bees-wax, lignumvite, mahogany. American tar and turpentine will not answer this market, that of the Baltic is always preferred. The same prejudice reigns against the oak timber of the U. States.

"Tobacco will answer well, provided it is shipped in French bottoms."

"Tobacco imported in French bottoms and put into entrepot, may be exported from thence, free of duty, any time within 18 months after it shall be deposited. If taken out of the entrepot for consumption, the importer or consignee liable for the duties—which are one third less in French, than in foreign bottoms. The charges on a hoghead of tobacco are about 5 francs, exclusive of commission and duties."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 11.

Extract of a letter from Natchez, dated 25th November.

"We have of late been seriously alarmed at the proceedings of the Spanish resident at New-Orleans; who in direct violation of treaty, has done away the benefit of a deposit there, and thus occasioned a very considerable interruption to our commerce. We are now compelled to pay 6 per cent. on goods sent there, which are immediately considered as Spanish property, and can only be shipped in Spanish bottoms, and cleared out for Spanish ports; how this will be relished by our executive and legislature, I cannot take upon me to say; but the people of the western country will not long submit to it, but at all hazards take possession of New-Orleans, and all the country east of the Mississippi; and this they can easily accomplish if the French troops do not come to prevent it. I trust, however, firmly in the energies of the general government for redress, though many assert that a difference of interest exist between the eastern and western states; and therefore prophesy that the day is not distant, when the country watered by the Mississippi will separate from the union, and form itself into one great independent empire.

"More than one million of people daily drink of the waters of the Mississippi; they inhabit a country, rich in resources, beyond the ideas of the citizens of the older states, who have a very faint conception of its commerce, or the enterprise of its well informed inhabitants—no where in the world do the people live with less labour than they do here, and the hos-

pitality and liberality of the inhabitants, are very great indeed.

"The inhabitants of Louisiana, are very friendly disposed to the United States, indeed their interests are the same with ours, and having experienced the benefits of having the river free, they are much displeas'd at the existing impediments; they therefore cannot long exist, and even if the French come, surely they will not be so blind to their own interests as to have a rupture with the United States."

January 13.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated on board the United States frigate John Adams, December 4, to a gentleman in this city.

"We arrived here the 30th November, to take in provisions for commodore Morris, who is at Malta. We shall stop at Malaga, and go up in company with the Constellation. All our squadron except the Adams, Campbell, winter at Malta, and we all live in hopes, that by the arrival of spring, the commodore will make an attack on Tripoli. Yesterday a store-ship arrived in 24 days from New-York.

January 14.

To the humane, benevolent citizens of the commercial cities and seaports, and of the interior of the United States.

The respectful address of the committee of the town of Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire, in behalf of the town.

The duty we owe to our constituents, the citizens of this desolated town, impels us to lay before you in general and concise terms, its present suffering state.

The late terrible fire with which Divine Providence has visited us, in a view of all circumstances, is believed to be without a parallel in our common country.—This town, retarded in its early growth by many causes, seemed beginning to overcome those obstacles, when the revolutionary war, by its necessary effects, nearly annihilated its former and principal branches of commerce. It was just emerging from this state, its trade began to revive and increase, and particularly in the central part of the town; where great exertions were made, and much money was laid out to render it commodious for the purpose, and even to embellish it.

This fair and beautiful part of the town has in one short day, become a heap of ashes and rubbish, exhibiting such a scene of devastation and ruin, as gives fresh pain at every new view—the number and value of the streets totally or in a great measure destroyed—the number of the inhabitants now exposed to sufferings and hardships beyond the relief tendered by their sympathizing neighbours. The aged, and infirm, widows and orphans unhoused in midwinter—the stagnation of business, excepting the labour patiently submitted to, and going on, of rearing or fitting up shelters for persons and property rescued from the flames. The great destruction of books, accounts, and papers of very great value—the inability of the inhabitants of the town to preserve, without assistance, its trade with the interior, ready to fly off in many directions—and finally the damages consequential to such a state of ruin, which though they may be conceived, baffle all description and calculation—ALL CONCUR to plead powerfully with the opulent and the prosperous; indeed, with all in a comfortable state, who feel themselves exposed to like calamities, and that they may need like assistance from sympathizing friends and countrymen.—It is from persons in prospering or easy circumstances, that relief is peculiarly desired, and solicited.—But injustice would be done to our own feelings to those of our suffering friends and neighbours, and to those of our benevolent fellow-citizens in the union, did we not declare that the smallest donations which may be made by the compassionate of every class, will be gratefully received, and with all others faithfully appropriated. This town has cheerfully had a fellow feeling on like calamities taking place in distant parts of the union, and has no doubts of experiencing the sympathy it feels bound to show.

JOHN LANGROW,
DANIEL HUMPHREYS,
JAMES SREAF,
NATHANIEL ADAMS,
JOHN GODDARD.

* * * The printers of news-papers in the U. States are requested to insert the foregoing, in aid of the cause of humanity.

January 15.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

The law enacted by the legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 12th March, 1800, which allowed further time to all who had title, their heirs or assigns, to any lands, tenements or hereditaments, on the 26th day of March, 1785, to pursue their actions for the same if they were unjustly kept out of possession, will give no time further than the 25th day of March next, to enter their said actions, so that if they will