

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 1 2, 1 8 0 4.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, July 2.

CAPTAIN CROCKER, of the Sally Tracy, from Gibraltar, informs us, that previous to his sailing a report prevailed there of the regency of Tunis having declared war against the United States.

AFFAIR OF THE CAMBRIAN, AGAIN.

Letters from Washington inform us, that a very interesting discussion is now on the tapis, at that place, between the United States and Great-Britain. On the part of the United States complaints are made to Mr. Merry, minister plenipotentiary from his Britannic majesty, of the irregular conduct of the officers of the Cambrian frigate in the port of New-York; on the other hand, the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, strongly remonstrates against the improper and illegal interference of the mayor of the city of New-York, and of the wardens of the port, in depriving the Cambrian frigate and Driver sloop of their pilots to navigate them out of port. This would have been a clear and undisputed case on the part of the United States, and enabled us to take high commanding ground, to insist on signal satisfaction for an unprecedented violation of sovereignty, has now, by the rash and unadvised interference of an officer, having no competent authority, sunk into an ignominious and humiliating termination. This is more than reflecting and well informed men immediately foresaw, and what was expressly predicted in this paper at the commencement of the business. It would not become us to say more at present.

CAMBRIAN FRIGATE.—On Saturday the United States marshal of this district went again down to the Cambrian, for the purpose of arresting the lieutenant who commanded the men employed in impressing the crew of the Pitt, and who forcibly prevented the revenue officer from boarding that vessel. The marshal went down in the revenue cutter, but returned yesterday without success, having been refused admittance on board the frigate.

As the brig Rolla entered the Narrows, bound to Orleans, on Friday, the British frigate Boston got under way to cut her off, in which act she got ashore, where she remained 3 hours before she got off. She went to sea on Saturday morning.

The Boston gave chase to the Rolla, in consequence of understanding that Jerome Buonaparte intended departing in her incog.

July 3.

The first number of a French paper, entitled *Le Citoyen Francais*, made its appearance yesterday in this city. It is edited by a Mr. Corneille, and to be published daily.

July 4.

The British frigate Cambrian, captain Bradley, got under way yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and went to sea.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

Captain Stiles, from Havana informs, the Spanish government are taking such steps to prevent the catching of picaroons fitting out privateers from that island, or bringing prizes into it, that he is of opinion the business of privateering will be much cramped, if not totally stopped, from the island of Cuba.

By the following article, which we find in the New-York papers of yesterday, we are sorry to learn that any indications of impending sickness have already made their appearance in the neighbourhood of this city. We fervently hope that the awful visitation may be averted.

SIR,

We, the subscribers, having heard that a malignant disease had made its appearance at the Waaleburg, (on Long-Island, opposite New-York) have considered it a duty to examine minutely into the accuracy of this report, and to transmit to you as the magistrate of this city, the result of our inquiries. It appears that a brig arrived there some days ago from Port-au-Prince, in the island of St. Domingo, and she came up to the wharf near Messrs. Helms and Little, who live opposite to each other, and that the crew went on shore to the grocery store of Mr. Helms for the purpose of purchasing such things as they wanted. Before the arrival of this vessel the crew was very healthy, but since the discharging of the vessel, several persons have been taken sick. It was also had on board two barrels of tainted beef which were ordered by Dr. J. Bailey, of the health department, to be sunk.

It further appears that the cook of his vessel died on the voyage, the particulars of whose complaint we have not been able to learn. During the period in which the brig continued at the wharf, the wind blew from the northeast, and it could be evidently traced that the persons who sickened lived in the direction to which the wind blew.

A pilot boat (the schooner Hound) is now also lying at some distance from the shore, which has lately arrived from St. Domingo with French passengers. The persons who assisted to pump the bilge water out of this vessel, declare that it was of so disagreeable and offensive smell that some actually sickened and were obliged to leave her. This information we have derived from the testimony of Isaac Brown and George Little, residents at that place.

Mrs. Little was the first person who appears to have been taken seriously ill after the arrival of these vessels, her complaints were marked by great debility and soreness of stomach, but were unaccompanied by those symptoms which peculiarly designate the yellow fever. To the northeast from her house resides Mr. Jones, whose wife died a few days past of female complaints: her mother has also lately died of asthma, apparently worn out with years. In neither of these cases were any symptoms resembling those of yellow fever to be traced.

On the 20th inst. Philip Dring, a ship carpenter, residing at Mr. Helm's (close to where the brig lay) was seized with fever of which he has died within a few days, and which (according to the declaration of his physician) was accompanied with the most unequivocal symptoms of yellow fever.

Mr. Helm's house in which Mr. Dring had an apartment, is a large building, containing about thirty persons; but the room in which Mr. Dring died was only occupied by himself, his wife, and one child; it appears to have been sufficiently spacious, and to have had every advantage of cleanliness and ventilation.

Jane Johnson, who acted the part of nurse in the family of Mr. Little, was seized on the 22d, with symptoms of yellow fever, and died on the 25th, with black vomit. From the contiguity of these houses, there is very little doubt that the woman must have had intercourse with the apartments inhabited by Mr. Dring's family.

In the neighbourhood of Mr. Jones, at the Mill, resides William Sherlock—His wife was seized on the 22d, and died on the evening of the 28th, with the most dreadfully marked symptoms of yellow fever.

The following persons are now actually labouring under this disease: James Castles, residing at Mr. Helm's; Edward Livingston, residing at Mr. Little's; Mrs. Dring, who attended her husband during the whole course of his illness; Sarah Wakeman, who resided at some little distance from Mr. Helm's, towards Brooklyn, with whose house, during the illness of Jane Johnson, she had frequent intercourse; Mrs. Gueridge, near the residence of Sarah Wakeman, who was much at Mr. Little's, and was also in Mr. Dring's room during his illness.

From this statement it appears that three persons have died with yellow fever, and that five are now labouring under the disease. We do not wish to hazard a prognostic as to what may be the termination of either of them, except in the instance of Edward Livingston, all of whose symptoms strongly indicate a speedy dissolution.† We forbear making any comment, we only wish to present such a statement of facts as may enable you to take the most proper methods for the preservation of the health of our city.

* Two women more have been seized since this report.

† Since dead.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, June 25.

On Wednesday last, before the circuit court held for this district, came on to be tried the suit brought by the earl of Coventry and others, the representatives of the late earl Grenville, against Messrs. Collins and Allen, of Edenton—the jury being sworn, the plaintiff's counsel stated as follows:

That in 1664 the province of Carolina was granted by King Charles II. to eight lord proprietors, of whom lord Carteret afterwards created earl Grenville was one—that in 1729 seven of the lord proprietors surrendered their parts of the province to the crown—that in 1744 the crown and earl Grenville divided the province, and one eighth part was allowed and set apart for earl Grenville—that in 1793 earl Grenville died, leaving Robert his son and heir at law, who took the title and estates—that in February, 1776, Robert Earl Grenville died, and by his will devised his estate to trustees, in trust for lord Carteret and others—that in 1796, lord Weymouth one of the trustees, died: the demise was laid, 1st on the title of

the surviving trustee; and 2dly, on the title of lord Carteret; to prove the descent of Robert Earl Grenville the deposition of John Parkinson was read, and to prove the conveyances between the crown and the lords proprietors, and earl Grenville and the crown, the original deeds were produced and read—here the plaintiff's counsel rested their case.

The defendant's counsel then stated their defence to be,

1st. That the rights of the plaintiffs were lost by the change of government which took place on the dissolution of the royal government; that they thereby became aliens, incapable of holding land, and that this incapacity still exists.

2d. That by the declaration of rights and the constitution of the state, the rights which the plaintiffs had before the revolution became vested in the collective body of the people of North-Carolina.

3d. That their rights were taken away by some of the acts of assembly for confiscating lands, and for opening offices for the entry of vacant and unappropriated lands.

4th. That the defendants had been in actual possession of the land since the year 1787, under a grant from the state, without any adverse claim set up till the suit brought by the plaintiffs.

To prove the latter, the grant was read and a statement of facts tending to prove the possession. The plaintiff's counsel then tendered a demurrer to the evidence, and upon the plaintiffs admitting distinctly on the record that the defendants had been in the actual possession of the land from 1787, the defendant counsel joined in demurrer; whereupon the court discharged the jury from the further consideration of the cause. The argument of the demurrer was postponed by the court till December term.

The counsel for gen. Davie pressed for the trial of the suit brought against him, but the court directed it to be continued on the ground, that it was unnecessary to try that till the demurrer should be argued and disposed of.

Thus the truly important question, how far the rights of earl Grenville have been affected by the change of government, the laws of confiscation and the acts of limitation, is submitted to the decision of an able and enlightened court. We do not pretend to be acquainted with the legal principles on which the event of this question depends, but we flatter ourselves that the result will be favourable to the interests of the state. The importance of this controversy must be obvious to every reflecting mind; and we trust that as the legislature will be in session before the argument will be heard, that they will yet lend their assistance to those who are defending her great rights and best interests.

We forbear to repeat any of the arguments which were used by counsel in discussing the propriety of joining in the demurrer to the evidence tendered by the counsel for the plaintiffs, because they had no bearing on the main question. We shall however use our best endeavours to furnish to the public a full and accurate statement of the arguments which may be used at the next term on the demurrer.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, July 3.

The squadron under the command of commodore Barron, destined for the Mediterranean, and which has been for sometime lying in Hampton Roads, is now ready for sea, and will sail the first fair wind. It consists of the following frigates:—

President,	Commodore Barron.
Constellation,	Capt. Campbell.
Essex,	— J. Barron.
Congress,	— Rogers.
The John Adams, captain Chauncey, (storeship) failed last Tuesday.	

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, July 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Winchester, Virginia.

“A mountain, 15 or 20 miles hence (Winchester) bursted; and an area of 15 or 20 acres of earth fell into the adjacent valley, to the consternation and utter ruin of the inhabitants; the force and violence being such as to have crushed and destroyed trees, fences, houses, and every thing which was in its way. The mass of earth, gravel and rocks fallen on the surface of the bottoms, has not only destroyed the crops thereon growing, but has covered the soil so deep as to render it almost useless for cultivation in future.”

On the 1st of May, the amount of the British fleet in commission was 100 ships of the line—26 of 50 guns—125 frigates—256 sloops—Total 507. Surely this statement is calculated to inspire every friend of his country with confidence in the means of her defence.

Lon. Pap.