

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 26, 1804.

American Intelligence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 13.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from Salem, July 12.

CAPT. Hogin arrived this morning from Rochefort; left there 16th May; brought no papers; but reports, that the French soldiers had declared themselves against Buonaparte's being made emperor, &c. and that Moreau had been set at liberty."

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain Atkins, who arrived last evening in 58 days from Malaga, informs that Mr. Kirkpatrick had received a letter from the American consul at Tunis, in which he stated that the Tunisians appeared disposed to enter into a war with the United States, and that two or three of their corsairs were at sea cruising for American vessels. A letter from Commodore Peble mentioned, that his force was not sufficient for the effectual blockade of the ports of Tunis and Tripoli.

NEWBURYPORT, July 17.

Captain Dagget, arrived yesterday from Marseilles, that while he lay in that port, capt. Jackson arrived there from Massena, and acquainted him, that he had seen a letter from Mr. Gibbs of Palermo, which mentioned that the Tunisians had formally declared war against the United States on the 16th of March; and that they had sent out a considerable force against American vessels. The same letter adds, that the Neapolitans had sent a number of ships against the Tunisian privateers.

Captain D. further adds, that an Italian vessel, which arrived at Marseilles on the 21st of April, bro't intelligence of the fitting out of several Tunisian ships; and that the American consul had quitted that Agency.

RHODE-ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, July 14.

Arrived on Monday, schooner Roger Williams, capt. S. Wheaton, in 21 days from Surinam. A British Squadron, with about 2000 troops on board, left Surinam on an expedition, said to be against Martinique, previous to capt. Wheaton's sailing.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

We hear, with pride and exultation, of gentlemen who have become insolvent paying their debts after they have been exonerated from them by law. Examples of this kind are, indeed, rare; but when they occur they are honourable to humanity; creditable to the gentlemen who furnish them, and pleasing to the gentlemen who furnish them, and pleasing to the public. The obligations of justice are equally binding after legal exemption; but these are often disregarded. The following is an instance of fidelity; and a high sense of the force of moral obligation extremely honourable to Mr. Seaman. We publish it with peculiar pleasure:

NOTICE. The subscriber feels himself happy in having it in his power to pay his old debts. All persons, therefore, to whom he was indebted at the time of his failure, either as a partner of Wilmot & Co. or on his own account, will be fully paid on the 17th instant at the counting-room of Seaman and Rind, No. 67, corner of South and Pine-streets.

N. B. All claims against Wilmot Howell and Co. which were not proved before the assignees at the time of their failure will be rejected.

JOHN E. SEAMAN."

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Captain Smith, of the Three Sisters, sailed from France April 10. Eight days before his departure from Port North-West, Isle of France, admiral Boscawen arrived there from off Batavia, where he had been cruising for some time, to intercept the British westward bound China fleet, report says amounting to 7 sail, without convoy. Admiral L. gave them chase, but they soon turned the tables on his admiral. Some of the heaviest of them turned out and fired his invincible ship Marengo. His reception at Isle of France by the governor (general de La Fayette) was cool in the extreme, because he had not brought in at least two-thirds of this valuable flotilla; and the treasury of that island is in a most deplorable state.

Admiral Linois's Squadron consisted of the Marengo, of 74 guns. Simelante, of 44. Berceau, so well known in America.

The other two frigates remained to cruise in the straits of Sunda. The privateers of this place have taken five or six company and country ships, two or three valuable, since the last rupture between the parties.

July 20.

Captain Clark, of the schooner Sukey and Polly, arrived at the Lazaretto, brings information of the defeat of the Haytian army, near St. Domingo, by the French and Spaniards, with the loss of 2000 men.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, July 3.

Dr. Hunter of Philadelphia arrived in this town on Saturday last, on his way to Natchez, where he is to be joined by Mr. Dunbar of the Mississippi territory; both of whom are commissioned by the president to ascend Red River to its source; to take the latitude and longitude of the various rivers which enter it, with their courses so far as they can be ascertained; to examine the minerals, &c. of the country through which they pass—then to proceed to the head of the Arkansas, and descend that river, making the same observations, inquiries, &c. and to transmit the result of their inquiries to the president. They will be provided with a barge, a party of men, and the necessary instruments and apparatus to facilitate their inquiries.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, July 21.

The chiefs from the Osage nation of Indians, with their king, we are informed, will arrive in town to-day, from the Federal City. The following description of these strangers will give our readers some idea of their persons and dispositions, but what may excite their curiosity much more, is a military anecdote which was related to us by an intelligent gentleman, this morning:—Their king, with 15 warriors, some years ago, intercepted a Spanish convoy with ingots, going across the isthmus of Darien, and loaded themselves with the rich booty; they were, however, afterwards overtaken by superior force, and obliged to surrender their treasure. With 500 stand of muskets, they think they could become purveyors to the mint of the United States, and supply it, in profusion, with ingots from the Spanish mines!

Extract of a letter from Washington, to the editors of the American.

"The Osage Indians who lately arrived in this city, were, on Tuesday escorted by the president and several officers of the general government to the navy yard for the purpose of viewing the U. S. frigates United States, Chesapeake, Adams, and General Green, now lying in the Eastern Branch. As they were strangers to any thing of the kind, it was expected they would have expressed a great degree of surprize at the sight of a large vessel of war; but it is a trait very extraordinary in those men, not to seem surprized at any object, however great, which may meet their eye. Upon their arrival near the navy yard, they were met by the Italian band, and conducted towards the vessels, where a federal salute was fired. Immediately upon the discharge of the first gun, the signals and flags of the different nations, agreeably to previous arrangement, were hoisted in a moment, but without exciting in them the least emotion, except an expression of satisfaction at this mark of distinction shewn them.

They are very much pleased with the attention paid to them by the government, and endeavour to evince it by a respectful demeanor to the officers and citizens generally. They are stout, well made men; and though "counted" very ferocious, have the appearance of being the most polished savages I have ever seen. You will be able to form a more correct idea of them as they will shortly visit Baltimore and from thence proceed to Philadelphia, New-York and perhaps to Boston.

They have received their presents from government, and are friendly disposed.

In order to shew their gratitude to the citizens of this place, for their polite attention, a circular piece of ground was enclosed yesterday afternoon, in which, at the setting of the sun, they presented the inhabitants with a new species of entertainment—the WAR DANCE. Of this I can give you no idea; therefore I will not attempt it. They were painted, and dressed in their war habits. A numerous and respectable company were present, amounting it is supposed to near 3,000, among whom were the president of the United States, and many of the officers of the general government. The sight was novel, and of course gave general satisfaction."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 26, 1804.

JACOB'S LAW DICTIONARY.

Subscriptions for this valuable work, now printing in Philadelphia, in two volumes, 4to, price 20 dollars, in boards, received at the printing-office.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Constitution, dated Malta, March 12, 1804, to his friend in this city.

"We shall have a severe war the ensuing summer, our commodore is a dashing officer, I like him much. Tunis will certainly be at us, they have three ships here at this time fitting out. Now is the time for America to shew dignity of character by throwing a force in the Mediterranean sufficient to crush those insolent petty rascals. Give us but the means, and we will make the tyrants of the Old World cringe and beg a peace from the citizens of the New. I have a contemptible opinion of them.—The Constitution could crush the whole Tunisian fleet, provided she had sea room enough and a stiff breeze."

"In Prison, Tripoli, March 4.

"It is with inexpressible pleasure I resume my pen to write you a few lines—your friendly letter of the 9th January I received by the shore ship, by which conveyance this goes. I am sorry to inform you that on account of the burning of the fugate our prison has been removed to the castle, where I presume we shall remain until our country redeems us. Our good friend, the prime minister, has this instant informed captain Bainbridge by note, that the balhaw has granted us the liberty of writing, which we have been deprived of since the 15th of last month.

"We are at present confined in the centre of the palace, within a few rooms of the balhaw's apartment, but as yet have not had the honour of seeing his highness. We were removed from the consul's house the 1st instant, accompanied with our guards, and the governor of all slaves, who is a great friend to us.

"Be assured, my dear friend, your friendly offer to supply me with any articles I may want during my captivity, will ever be remembered by myself, and those dearly connected with me. Lieut. Porter desires to be remembered."

NEW-YORK, July 16.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

On Saturday last the remains of ALEXANDER HAMILTON were committed to the grave with every possible testimony of respect and sorrow. That distant readers may form some idea of what passed on this mournful occasion, we shall here present them with a regular and correct account of the whole scene.

The military, under the command of lieut. col. Morton, were drawn up in front of Mr. Church's house, in Robinson-street, where the body had been deposited. On the appearance of the corpse it was received by the whole line with presented arms, and saluted by the officers, with melancholy music by a large and elegant band.

The military then preceded the bier, in open column and inverted order, the left in front, with arms reversed, the band playing a dead march: At 12 o'clock the procession moved through Beekman, Pearl, and Whitehall-streets, and up Broadway to the church.

[Here follows an account of the procession.]

On the top of the coffin was the general's hat and sword, with boots and spurs reversed across the horse. His grey horse, dressed in mourning, was led by two black servants dressed in white, and white turbans trimmed with black.

The streets were lined with people; doors and windows were filled, principally with weeping females, and even the house-tops were covered with spectators who came from all parts to behold the melancholy procession.

When the advanced platoon of the military reached the church, the whole column wheeled backward by sections from the flanks of platoons; forming a lane, bringing their muskets to a reversed order, and resting the check on the butt of the piece in the customary attitude of grief. Through the avenue thus formed, the corpse preceded by the clergy of different denominations and society of Cincinnati, and followed by the relations of the deceased, and different public bodies, advanced to the church, the band, with drums muffled, all the time, playing a pensive solemn air.

FUNERAL ORATION.

On a stage erected in the portico of Trinity church, Mr. Gouverneur Morris, having four of gen. Hamilton's sons, the eldest about sixteen and the youngest about six years of age, with him, rose, and delivered