

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1805.

Miscellany.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

JEROME BUONAPARTE.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE TO M. PICHON, CONSULAR GENERAL AT NEW-YORK.

Board of
For yourself only.

Paris, the 30th Germinal, 12th year of the French republic (20th April, 1804.)

I HAVE taken the orders of the First Consul, Citizen, concerning the demand which you made on me for the appointment of an allowance to be granted to citizen Jerome Buonaparte; and bound to obey the orders which he has given me, in a way that shewed it was not his intention that the slightest modification should have place either in my mode of transmitting them to you, or in the execution of them, I discharge my duty in notifying to you his resolution that no money shall be advanced on the order of citizen Jerome.

He has received orders, in his capacity of lieutenant of the fleet, to come back to France by the first French frigate that was returning thither; and the execution of this order, on which the First Consul insists, in the most positive manner, can only regain him his affection.

But what the First Consul has prescribed me, above every thing, is to order you to prohibit all captains of French vessels, from receiving on board the young person with whom the citizen Jerome has connected himself, it being his intention that she shall by no means come into France—and his will, that should she arrive, she be not suffered to land, but be sent back immediately to the United States.

After having thus notified to you those intentions of the First Consul, and having ordered you to attend to the arrangements he has made, it remains for me to invite you to employ, for the persuasion of the citizen Jerome, every expedient which your wisdom, your prudence, and excellent judgment shall suggest. I have written him to this purpose, and have represented to him that the glorious and brilliant career to which his destiny calls him, requires of him a necessary sacrifice, due also to his interest, his personal glory and the designs of the Hero to whom he has the honour to be related. Explain to him, that having been absent for several years, he little knows the First Consul, whose inflexibility can be compared to nothing but the vastness of his conceptions.—Cherishing important and profound meditations, he considers himself as having no family but the French people; every thing unconnected with the glory and happiness of France, is indifferent to him. In proportion as he delights in exalting and honouring those of his relations who participate those sentiments with him, does he feel coldness for those who do not partake them, or who walk in a different path from that which his genius has traced out for himself. Unwearied fabricator of his own glory, he bewails in secret that he sees not his example followed with the same perseverance by those of his own blood; he is indignant at the obstacles thrown in his way by what he calls their effeminacy; and he declares against beholding them otherwise engaged than in following the steps of his career.

Citizen Joseph, his eldest brother, distinguished by the eminent services he has rendered in his council, by diplomatic meditations and labours known to all Europe, by the treaties he has concluded, invested with the senatorial robe, and of the first rank in the legion of honour, has seemed to him not yet sufficiently clothed with glory, and wishing to crown him with that for which every one may find instruments in perils, hardships and genius, he has just given him one of the regiments which are to bear into England the National vengeance.

General Louis, general of division, known until now by military glory, is about to add to it that of the statesman, and has been just admitted into the council session of legislation.

Citizen Lucien, with the reputation of past conduct, and a fortune perfectly independent, has formed conceptions repugnant to the views of the First Consul; and the consequence is, that he has just quitted France, and that, obliged to abandon the theatre of the glory of his own family, he has exiled himself to Rome, where he becomes the simple spectator of the destinies of his august brother and the empire.

These examples will inform Jerome what his brother expects of him, and what he may expect from his brother. Young as yet, and of an age at which the laws authorize not a marriage to which relations have not consented, he has indiscreetly and rashly contracted one (these are the Consul's wards); he has abandoned the labours which the country required of him; yielding to an irrational passion, he has, without doubt, acted grievously wrong, but his youth shall be suffered

to plead his excuse, provided he is wise enough not to disobey the voice which calls him.

Ashamed of his indolence, too long protracted, let him seize the first occasion of returning to share those labours whereof he should have given an example; and he will recover his brother in the head of the state—it is the only means to consecrate the ties which unite them.

As his friend, as devoted to his family, as his superintendant, in fine, in the career which he has embraced, I have a right to expect a quiet hearing from Jerome, and I entreat he will execute the orders he has received, and follow my advice: I see his brother every day, and if I give him no prospect of bending that brother, by a different conduct, it is because, in truth, I have perceived that he is in this respect inflexible.

Jerome is wrong, said he to me, to fancy that he will find in me affections that will yield to his weakness; the relation in which I stand to him does not admit of parental condescension, for, not possessing the authority of a father over him, I cannot feel for him a father's affection. A father is blind, and takes a pleasure in blinding himself, because his son and he are identified. They have given and received so much, reciprocally, that they form but one person; but, as to me, what am I to Jerome? What identity can subsist between us? Sole fabricator of my destiny, I owe nothing to my brothers. In what I have done for glory, they have found means to reap for themselves an abundant harvest; but they must not on that account abandon the field where there is something to be reaped. They must not leave me insulated and deprived of the aid and services which I have a right to expect from them. They cease to be any thing to me if they press not around my person, and if they follow a path that is opposite to mine. If I require so much from those of my brothers who have already rendered so many services, if I completely abandon him, who in maturer years has thought proper to withdraw himself from my direction, what has Jerome to expect? So young, as yet, and only known by forgetfulness of his duties, assuredly if he does nothing for me, I see it in the decree of fate, which has determined that I ought to do nothing for him.

This is what the hero hath said and repeated to me in divers conversations. The solemnity of those confidential communications he has condescended to make to me on this subject, has struck me, and I repose them in your bosom, that you may seize the moment and the manner of impressing them on Jerome. What gratitude will he not owe to you if you succeed in persuading him. I know not what degree of resistance you will experience, but let him be well persuaded that it is more from personal attachment than from that duty, that I insist with him on such details. My duty might be limited to transmitting to him the orders and arrangements of the First Consul, but this long effusion can proceed from no other motive but my friendship for him. The Consul would end by forgetting him, and he is occupied by so many great objects, that this oblivion, painful at first, would settle into habit—and this is what I fear.

If the delirium of the passion should render him inaccessible to the voice of reason, you have only one thing to represent to him, which is, that the passions cease, or at least decline, and that in this case the consequence would be endless. Jerome is very young, his life will be long, and I, who know his brother much better than he himself knows him, am certain, that should he not comply with his wishes, he is storing up for himself the most poignant regret.

Moreover, if, unfortunately for Jerome, he should prolong his stay in the United States during the war, if peace should be made before his return, what a grief for him to have passed with a woman a season of dangers. And what regret does he not prepare, even for the woman herself, when humbled by his obscurity, he shall one day impute to her, were it even involuntary and secretly, at the bottom of his heart, the indolent part to which he shall have been reduced by the passion wherewith she inspired him.

And even if he loved this woman, let him learn, for her sake, to quit her.—Let him return and keep near his brother—he will give him credit for the sacrifice; and from the sentiments of good will and friendship which will thence result, it has not forbidden him to conceive hopes. But let him not bring her along with him; be her accomplishments what they may they would produce no effect, for most assuredly the order is given to prevent her landing, and it would be fresh trouble, and a disobedience too gross of the orders of the First Consul to have any other effect than an irritation extremely unpleasant for what is and ought to be most dear to the heart of Jerome.

I repeat to you Citizen, I recommend the object of this letter to your careful attention, and to your solid judgement, as to the use you shall make of it; I have entered into no detail on the nature of the illegality of the connexion in question, because I treat

this affair in a sentimental manner merely; but I have some difficulty to conceive how the father of the young person hath brought himself to yield to an union, reproached by our laws, and which the dignity of Jerome's family required should be very maturely considered before it was consented to.

(Signed)

DECRES.

The example of Lucien cannot but divert Jerome from imitating his conduct: Behold him separated from his brother; but this afflictive separation, afflictive for all the friends of their family, would have much more unpleasant consequences for Jerome, who has yet acquired no personal weight, no fortune, and whose property left behind at Paris has been employed, in part, to pay the bills he has drawn on France. But this motive is nothing in comparison of those more prevailing ones, of the duties and the career of glory that call upon him.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE ITALIAN MULBERRY AND LOMBARDY POP-LAR.

IN travelling in different places, but most particularly between Philadelphia and Trenton, I could but lament observing such numbers of the latter, in places where they will undoubtedly be found extremely injurious, they being more subject to sucker from the roots than almost any other trees, and from my experience believe the wood to be of little value, and from their spiral form are illy calculated for shades.

On the contrary, the cultivation of the Italian mulberry appears to be almost totally neglected, although possessed of superior qualities, which render them the most proper to be planted in waste ground, by fences, road sides, or any place where shades are desirable, except in streets of cities or towns, for the following reasons: First, as shades, their leaves put out as soon as necessary for that purpose—are the most glossy, clean and beautiful green of any leaves of trees, except evergreens, that our climate is favourable to; the tree forms a beautiful top, makes a close shade, drops scarcely any leaves, twigs, or bark, during the summer, and never suckers from the root; the leaves continue on the trees in a green state till hard frosts, then fall suddenly, and are eat as greedily by horses, cattle or sheep. Secondly, the females produce fruit in great abundance, which begin to ripen and fall off about the time early cherries ripen, and continue ripening and falling for near two months; are greedily eaten by, and are wholesome and nutritive to swine, poultry, &c. and so grateful to birds, that they will do little injury to cherries or other fruit, while they can obtain a sufficiency of mulberries. Thirdly, the great value of the wood or timber, which is excellent for boat or ship timber, posts or stakes, for fencing, and is very good fuel, and the growth is so rapid, that having planted a number of the trees near the margin of the Delaware, they greatly obstructed the prospect, which induced me to fell many of them to boat builders; which trees, when cut, to the admiration of many, measured, where cut off at the but, from twenty to twenty-six inches diameter, and in few places had more sap than the two last years growth, and their age but twenty-three years. I must further observe, that from the firmness of the wood, and its being more hearty, agreeably to the age of the tree, than any other wood produced within my knowledge, and what experience I have had of its durability when set in the ground as posts or stakes—and as the leaves are the only food on which silk worms are fed to advantage in any part of the world, and as I have been informed by persons from places where the culture of silk is pursued in the eastern countries, that the leaves of old trees are preferred to those of young for that purpose, and as population and industry may increase, so as to make the culture of silk in our country an object worthy of pursuit, the having trees ready for the purpose would be advantageous; therefore recommend the propagation of said mulberry trees to my fellow-citizens.

The Italian mulberry may be propagated by planting the seed thin in drills, in ground properly mellowed and manured, and if kept clean from weeds and grass through the summer, will grow from four to eight feet high the first season. The spring following the small ones should be taken up and planted in a nursery, where they should remain till fit to be removed to the places of their destination; but care should be taken to prevent horses or cattle destroying them, until a proper size to protect themselves. They may also be raised from cuttings, especially in a stiff soil; this last method has some advantages over the former, as you may have the trees to bear fruit, or otherwise, agreeable to your desire, by observing from what trees the cuttings are taken. The same purpose may be effected by ingrafting or inoculation, both of which I have known to succeed well.

The foregoing is recommended to the consideration of the public, by

JOSEPH COOPER.