

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 8.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Orbit, captain Bool, 35 days from Liverpool.

Capt. B. has furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 29th August, and Lloyd's Lists to the 27th inclusive, a few days later than before received; but they are almost wholly destitute of intelligence worth copying.

The king of England was alive on the 29th Aug. but was very ill, and his recovery hopeless.

Cooke, the actor, is said to be inferior to Kemble in Richard; but the number of his wives considered, he certainly excels him in Henry the VIIIth, which part he acts to the life.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

Advices from France by the last cartel state, that the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Council at Paris, had been resumed, and it was supposed that an arrangement would be at length agreed upon between Napoleon and the Pope.

Marshal Ney had arrived at Paris. The interest excited in the Mercantile world by the rumour that 200 vessels had been admitted into Russian ports, has been considerably damped by the subsequent intelligence that those vessels were all Americans, and their cargoes consisting of coffee, Havana sugar, and cotton, had so completely glutted the markets, that at St. Petersburg cotton had fallen below 6d. per lb.

Buona-vista had imposed a tax of a centime per sheet (whatever may be the form of the volume) on all publications the copy-right of which belonging to the author or his heirs, has expired.

The intelligence contained in the following extract of a letter lately received from Paris, is worth attention, although the authority of a private document does not warrant much dependence on its contents.

"If it is interesting to you my friend, I must inform you that the business of our climate has taken a very favourable turn—that it is said the holy pope will come here to swear allegiance to his sovereign—that the affairs in Spain are in a very good train. Marshal Macdonald informs me that he expects to be in possession of Figueras by the latter end of this month. There is, perhaps, a cloud rising from the north, but which will soon be dissipated by the thunder of our cannon."

The success of the Russians at Rudschuk, appears to have been inconsiderable—they were obliged to retire hastily from that town as they set it partially on fire; and the Turks who were close in their rear very speedily extinguished the flames. The grand Vizier's army is three times as numerous as that of Kutusov, and he has formed the design of attempting the reconquest of the provinces which remain in possession of Russia—he begins with the invasion of Wallachia and Bessarabia.

The Little Belt, of 18 guns, capt. Bingham, arrived on Thursday at Portsmouth, after a passage of 3 weeks from Halifax, to which place she went to repair the damage sustained in her severe action with the confident frigate. She has brought on board the capture of the French frigate Emer prenant, of 32 guns, bound from Brest for New-York, with despatches, by the Atlantic loop of war of 18 guns, capt. Hickey.

The Monitor of the 19th contains the following important declaration made by Buonaparte, in reply to an address from a deputation of the Ionian Isles:

"I will never abandon the islands which the superiority of the enemy by sea has placed in their power. In India, in America, in the Mediterranean every thing that is and has been French shall always be so. Conquered by the enemy, by the vicissitudes of war, they shall return into the empire by the other events of the war, or by the stipulations of peace. I should always consider it as an eternal blot upon my reign, if I ever sanctioned the abandonment of a single Frenchman."

AUG. 26.

By the late intelligence from America, there appears to be no doubt, that unless the Orders in Council are repealed, there will be a war, or a continuation of their non-intercourse laws with this country. The information of the release of every American vessel which had arrived in France since her repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and of the condemnation of every one in our courts that has been captured since, has long since reached America. It will excite a strong sensation against this country, and at once decide the American government upon the course of measures to be pursued. They must, if they have a regard for the honour of their country, persevere in the measures they have adopted. They have unquestionably a right, by the law of nations, as well as in equity, to prohibit an intercourse with us, if we prohibit their intercourse with the Continent. In answer to the question "Whether the Milan and Berlin decrees are repealed?" the editors of the ministerial journals triumphantly ask for evidence of this. Now, by the Milan decrees, every vessel which was spoken with by an English ship of war, was declared a good prize. But no vessel can arrive in France which has been spoken with by our ships of war, because all are captured under the orders in council. Our government makes it absolutely impossible to produce the evidence; and then, from the Marquis Wellesley, down to the lowest satellite of the party, they with the most consummate impudence, declare the Milan decree not repealed, because there is no proof. Can there be any thing more jesuitical, or machiavelian? With respect to the Berlin decree, by which every ship that had touched at an English port was declared a prize, the American minister offered to give a proof at once decisive of its repeal; let an American vessel, protected by this government against the orders in council, be despatched from London to France, and if seized, the question would be decided. But this offer was at once refused, because it would furnish actual and unequivocal proof of the repeal. The decree is formally repealed by Buonaparte, the same man that made it; and every American vessel that has arrived in France since, has been permitted to depart with its proceeds. They are now returning to America, and most of them will be captured under the authority of the orders in council, by our ships of war. As but few can arrive in the U. States, it will without doubt be used as an argument by some of our flagitious editors, that the decree is not really repealed, as so few ships return home. There has been an attempt to deceive the people of this country in respect to a war with America.

It has been said, that in such an event the U. States would divide, and the northern States would form an alliance with this country—Let no man place any confidence in this; it is perfectly fallacious. The most warm & animated opposition to the measures of their government, is made in Boston. It consists of the very men who were the first to take up arms against this country in the American war. Mr. Pickering, whose addresses have been published in most of the papers, is one of those individuals who engage with the greatest ardour in the rebellion against this country, and who continued in the army until the independence of America was acknowledged. Besides, it is not possible to suppose such a perversity in the human character, as that they would now encounter all the horrors of a civil war, to be placed in the situation of colonists, when but a few years since, they suffered all that human nature can suffer, for the boon of independence. The opposition in that country, in consequence of the licentiousness of the press, is more violent in declamation than in this country; but foreign war would at once unite them as it does here. However much they disapprove the measures of government, they have foresight enough to see the consequences of rebellion as well as ourselves—Interest would oblige them to rally round their government for support. Though the opposition does not consist of a fifth part of the population, yet it possesses most of the public funds, which in case of a disunion, would be lost. They have nothing to hope for in the event of a war more than they now possess. They have every inducement to support their government in the system it has adopted. Their commerce, in a national point of view, is not worth pursuing, during the existence of the orders in council, as their produce must centre in this island, and of course, has not produced half of its original cost.

[Statesman.]

A letter from a gentleman in the Isle of Leon, dated the 25th ult. gives but a melancholy account of the state of affairs in Cadiz, and in the Isle, owing to the total want of energy on the part of the regency and the cortes, and the jealousy too plainly shewn by those in authority of our officers and troops. The government too was overwhelmed with debt, and the treasury exhausted. The letter says, "The marine is 18 months in arrears of pay, and the army 5; pitiful as their rations are, the troops often pass 4 or 5 days without any. Mr. Wellesley is said to be anxious for his recall, worn out with fruitless labour. Graham was driven from his command by the resistance which was made to every point of moment; disgusted with the groundless jealousy, so generally shewn, he begged to be relieved." The letter estimates the whole of the French force before Cadiz at 18,000 men, but which is conceived to be adequate to execute any thing serious. The letter observes, our great security is in the strength of our locality, from the extent of marsh, intersected with ditches at every 20 yards, of great depth and of equal breadth; we have forts every where placed to command all the roads and approaches, so that we should mow down the heads of columns, which no where could advance but in sections.

The Duke of Suffex is much better; Doctor Ainslie has pronounced him out of danger.

A morning paper says, "It is understood, the intention of ministers, that parliament shall assemble in October, for a short session, the chief business of which will be the removal of the restrictions so unwisely upon the present exercise of the royal authority."

AUGUST 28.

We resume our extracts from the German papers, brought by the Anholt mail, which arrived yesterday. We lately stated that some persons in official situations in Prussia had been dismissed, and some of them sent to prison.—It appears from the present papers that great discontent prevails in the Prussian states, and that the persons alluded to have incurred the displeasure of government by taking an active part in remonstrating against some of its recent measures. The Russians, it is said; have evacuated the fortresses of Silistria, which has been taken possession of by the Turks.

Advices from off Flushing, state that the French fleet lately moved out, apparently with intent to put to sea, but that they have returned again into the harbour. It consists of 17 sail of the line, and a large proportion of frigates. Besides these, there are 3 ships of the line at Gorée, and 5 in the Texel. These united would make a formidable fleet of 25 sail of the line; and it is supposed that they will endeavour to form a junction as soon as the season obliges our ships to leave their station; an event which is likely soon to take place, as they have already experienced a great deal of bad weather upon that coast.

We have received Dublin papers of the 24th inst. The town of Drogheda, in the county of Louth, the county of the Fethers, and their political influence, held a meeting on the 23d inst. and unanimously adopted resolutions for a total repeal of the penal laws against the Roman Catholics, and the appointment of a committee to confer and co-operate with the General Committee.

The omnium, after a slow and difficult rise from 2 per cent. discount, to about 1-8, has at length gained the favourable tide, and after much vacillation and struggle for two days past about par, was this day at a premium of 1-8th.

PARIS, AUG. 16.

Wednesday the fourteenth, at six in the evening, salutes of artillery announced the FETE of Saint Napoleon. There was admittance gratis at the Theatres of Paris.

On the fifteenth, the day of the fet, the same salutes were repeated at six in the morning, at mid-day, and at six in the evening.

At 9 in the morning his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, accompanied by the municipal body of the city of Paris, preceded and followed by several detachments of troops repaired in grand procession to the quay St. Bernard, to lay the first stone of the Wyne-Market, and afterwards to the market St. Martin, of which they laid the first stone. After this ceremony the municipal body was admitted to an audience of his majesty the Emperor at the Palace of the Thuilleries.

At two there was a mock fight on the river, between the Pont Royal and that of the Thuilleries.

At mid-day the emperor entered the Hall of the Throne, in the Palace of the Thuilleries. The Grand Chamberlain introduced the Princes, Grand Dignitaries, next the Cardinals and the Ministers, the great Officers of the empire, the Grand Eagles of the Legion of Honour, and all the persons who were entitled to admission.

The diplomatic body were conducted to an audience of his majesty in the accustomed form.

Among other presentations by the Duke de Bassano, Minister for Foreign Affairs, were messrs. James Sloane, Samuel Greene, and W. Gracie, citizens of the U. States.

His eminence Cardinal Fesch has addressed the following letter to the cardinals, archbishops, and bishops, fathers of the council:

AUGUST 21.

MY LORD,

The Church has experienced a considerable loss in the person of one of the fathers of the council, Bernard Marie Carenzoni bishop of Feltri, deceased at Paris, on the 20th—God has called him to him at the moment in which he prepared to fulfil the honourable mission with which he had been charged with by their Holinesses. We can now give this prelate no other proofs of the esteem he merited, but by putting up public prayers for the repose of his soul. In consequence, to follow the pious and ancient usage of the church of France, I have the honour to invite you my Lord, to enter into a holy & salutary deliberation by ordering in your diocese prayers for the deceased bishop, and for the choice of a worthy successor.

The council will celebrate at Paris a solemn service for the bishop. A circular, addressed to each of the Fathers, will point out the day, hour and place.

I am, &c.

CARDINAL FESCH.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17.

ERRATA.

In the "Essay on the Genius of Burke," published in our last, the sentence beginning at the 27th line first column of the third page, should read—"Notwithstanding the bottom on which they grounded their expostulation was sound, yet since the opinions of most men were perverted by prejudice, whilst the tide of corruption wafted others down the stream of folly, the future could certainly present to them nothing but a dreary vista of calamity."

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

On Tuesday the Jockey Club Purse of three hundred dollars was run for over the Annapolis course, and won by Mr. Wm. B. Beans' horse—Victory.

Wm. B. Bean's ch. h. Victory, 5 yrs. 3 lbs. J. B. Bond's bl. g. Othello, 5 yrs. 11 lbs. C. S. Ridgely's g. h. Treasurer, 6 yrs. 2 lbs.

And yesterday the Colt's purse of one hundred and fifty dollars, two mile heat was won by Mr. Bond's Financier.

Mr. Bond's s. c. Financier, 4 yrs. old, 11 lbs. Mr. Beans' b. g. Tickler, 3 do. Mr. Ridgely's s. f. Indian Queen, 4 do. Mr. Stockert's b. c. —, 4 do.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

CITY OF BALTIMORE—(corrected) William Pechin, 1633 James L. Donaldson, 1592 Luther Martin, 1161

KENT COUNTY.

Stewart 555 Frisby Harris 548 Graves Farrel 551 Boyer Comegys 522 Spencer

Jon. Tillotson 674 John Young Peter Willett 629 P. Rich P. F. Bayard 576 Th. Douglas A. Jump 574

S. Stevens, jr. 720 E. Hambleton J. Wainwright 684 T. Stevens S. Tenant 674 Robt. Banning Jas. Dooris 633 Phil. Sherwood

Joseph Ennalls, Edward Griffith, Frederick Bennett, John Smoot.

Mess. T. N. Williams, E. K. Wilson, R. I. H. Handy, L. Quinton—majority about 200.

FREDERICK—(no opposition.) Joseph Swearingen, Thomas Jones, Isaac Shriver, Dr. William Tyler.

MONTGOMERY—(no opposition.) Charles Evans, John H. Riggs, Leonard Owen, Abraham Jones.

WASHINGTON—(no opposition.) Messieurs Bowles, Hall, Downey Boerstler.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last at the seat of Col. Richard Harwood, by the Rev. Mr. Compton, Mr. Benjamin Harwood, of Richd. to the engaging Henrietta Maria Batte.

Same evening, at the Head of Severn, Mr. Francis Belmeur, to Mrs Sarah Warfield.

OBITUARY.

DIED—on Friday evening last, in the 24th year of his age, JAMES HARWOOD, Esquire, of this city—a worthy and esteemed young man, cut off in the bloom of a youth which promised gratification to his friends, and utility to the public. His numerous friends his generous soul had cherished, have only left the sad privilege of enshrining his beloved memory in their aching hearts.

"What is the world? Thy school, oh misery! Our only lesson is, to learn to suffer, And he who knows not that, was born For nothing."

On Tuesday, Mr. George C. Mayer, late of the city of Baltimore.

From the Richmond Enquirer. I have made several observations with respect to the situation and appearance of Comet since my last. The following are the distance. Right ascension, &c. on the 5th inst. at half past 7 in the evening.

Polar Star 38 Urfa Major, Alpha 29 2 Lyria 47 50 Urfa Major, Epsilon 14 Right Ascension 211 30 Declination 51 Longitude 6 Signs 57 50 Latitude 58 Distance from the sun 58 Progress in its orbit from the 21st Sept. 5th October, twenty one degrees, 30 minutes.

ing at the rate of one degree thirty-two minutes every twenty-four hours.

Deg. 83

Amplitude H. M. Set at 11 10 Rise at 12 50

On Saturday the 12th instant it will commence to be visible all night.

About the 2d of December, (upon the supposition of its mean velocity being until the 25th degree of Aquarius, the being then in the ninth degree of Sagittarius. In a former publication I inadvertently mentioned its descending Node to be in Sagittarius in place of Aquarius.

Its Tail at present extends 14 degrees before upon the supposition that the distance from the earth is equal to that of the Sun's distance its Tail would extend 24,730,888 miles. If the present distance of the Comet was half of the Sun's distance, the length of the Tail would be 355,444 miles. If the Comet's distance were fourth of the Sun's distance the length of the Tail would be 6,182,723 miles. From the velocity of the Comet still increasing, as likewise its apparent magnitude, it continues to approach the earth.

JOHN WOOD.

SMALL POX & KINE POCK.

The Printers throughout the U. States are respectfully requested to give the following facts and observations a place in their respective papers, provided they shall judge their publicity may be of service to the cause of Vaccination.

Experiments of Small Pox Matter on persons who have had the Kine Pock.

Ex. 1, 1803.—At Connecticut Farms N. J. Five children to whom I had communicated the Kine Pock, in 1802 were taken into my arms, amongst those that had the small pox and were inoculated with matter warm from the scales. In two or three days there appeared a small red spot, where the matter was injected, similar to a musquito bite; and in a few days, the inflammation extended as far as commonly produced by the sting of a scorpion, but soon disappeared.

Ex. 2, 1803.—At the South Plains N. J. Five children which I had vaccinated were admitted to a house, where four persons had the small pox in the natural way. Two of the children who had the kine pock were put to bed with a young woman full of the small pox, in the most infectious stage of disease. The children's heads were covered over with infective bed clothes, so that they could breathe no other than the infectious air, for several minutes, and were afterwards inoculated with fresh small pox matter; but to the inexpressible joy of their fond parents, they were found invulnerable to that contagious disease.

Ex. 3, 1804.—At the Narrows, L. Island. Nine children who received the kine pock from me, were inoculated with small pox matter without effect.

Ex. 4, 1804.—In N. Jersey near Amboy. Five children who were vaccinated by me were inoculated for the small pox in a house where a man lost his life by its pestilential powers; this experiment was superintended by col. Morgan and others, the result of which was favourable as the former ones.—The small pox had no power over them; the monster had lost his sting!

Ex. 5, 1805.—At Stamford Conn. Thirty-five persons, men, women, and children, who had passed through the vaccine process under my care, were inoculated with small pox matter, from a little daughter of capt. McCowen, 4 years old, then labouring under the confluent small pox. All those persons who were to be tested came to the room where the little sufferer was lying; the distressing sight of which was enough to make the stoutest heart to shudder; her visage was so shockingly disfigured that bystanders were not able to recognize the single feature of a heretofore lovely girl. After death had closed the scene of her sufferings, and kindly released the happy spirits from its loathsome and corruptible tenement, the most part of those persons on whom the experiment was performed, received the infected room previous to the removal of the remains of the child. Of those persons, thus exposed again and again experienced any inconveniences either from breathing the contagious air, or from the infected small pox matter in the room. The experiment has forever established the credit of vaccination in that vicinity.

Ex. 5, 1805.—Town of Weston Conn. Thirty-five persons whom I had vaccinated with the small pox with the same favourable effect as in the preceding cases.

Ex. 7, 1806. A public experiment was instituted by the authority of the town of Stratford, Connecticut, where 28 young persons were faithfully vaccinated in the presence of the authority of the town, and a large circle of spectators. The same pest house, several boys who had the kine pock, lived 14 days, and slept