Naples. Accounts from that city state, that the whole of Eastern Italy is threatened with absolute dearth, which is to be ascribed to the excessive dryness of the season.

The emigrants are pouring into France from all quarters of Europe.

The French funds seem to be rather on the decline. The Moniteur no longer calls the Fiers Consolide by that name, but the five per cents. They are 55 fr. 600 the price which our Irish five per cents bore after the rebellion.

While the French government is reestablishing the slave trade, the British is considering of imposing additional restrictions upon it.

PITT's BIRTH DAY.

Mr. Pitt's Birth Day was, on Friday May 30, commemorated with great festivity, in Merchant Taylor's Hall, by a company seldom equalled for rank and respectability of character. The chairman was Earl Spencer.

The doors were opened soon after four o'clock, when the company collected in vast numbers.—The three rooms were occupied as follows:

The large room contained	505
The second room	250
The third room	149
	904

The number who sat down exceeded that for which the dinner had been ordered—at a guinea a head—by [illegible].

The following songs were prepared for and sung on the occasion. The first is from the pen of Mr. George Rose; and the second from that of the hon. George Canning.

SONG.

[*To the tune of the Anacreontic.*]

To the statesman, whose genius and judgment matur'd,
From Gallic ambition, mid'st anarchy's cry,
To his country, her laws, and her commerce secur'd—
Can Britons the grateful memorial deny?
No! just to his claim,
Of a patriot's name,
They trust not his merit to posthumous fame;
Remember with pride what by Chatham was done,
And hallow the day that gave birth to his son.

Rome's Senate decreed to her worthies ovations,
With civic rewards she encircled their brows;
To a true British worthy we pour our libations,
While our Senate her order of merit bestows;
Amidst Europe's alarms,
With perdition's blest charms,
Briton's councils he led, rous'd her heroes to arms;
In the dread wreck of nations her empire maintained,
Her spirit unconquer'd, her credit unstained.

No Jacobin rites in our fete shall prevail,
Our's the true feast of Reason—the soul's social flow—
Here we cherish the friend, and his virtues we hail.
But the Gallic fraternal embrace disavow;
Impress'd with his worth,
We indulge in our mirth,
And bright shines the planet that rul'd at his birth,
Round the orbit of Britain, O! long may it move,
Like attendant satellites circling their Jove.

To the councils of *Pitt*,* in an æra that's past,
Her high rank 'midst the nations this country may trace;
Though his statue may moulder, his memory will last,
"The great and the good live again in their race."
Ere to time's distant day,
Our marble convey,
The fame that now blooms, and will know no decay;
Our father's example our breasts shall inspire,
And we will honor the Son, as they honor'd the Sire.

* *The late Earl of Chatham.*

SONG.

If hush'd be the loud whirlwind that ruffled the deep,
The sky if no longer dark tempests deform;
When our perils are past, shall our gratitude sleep?
No—Here's to *the Pilot that weather'd the storm!*

At the footstool of power let flattery fawn;
Let faction her idol extol to the skies;
To virtue, in humble retirement withdrawn,
Unblam'd, may the accents of gratitude rise.

And shall not his mem'ry to Britain be dear,
Whose example with envy all nations behold—
A statesman, unbiassed by interest or fear,
By power uncorrupted, untainted by gold!

Who, when terror and doubt through the universe reign'd,
While rapine and treason their standards unfurl'd,
The heart and the hopes of his country maintain'd,
And one kingdom preserv'd 'midst the wreck of the world.

Unheeding, unthankful, we bask in the blaze,
While the beams of the Sun in full majesty shine,
When he sinks into twilight, with fondness we gaze,
And mark the mild lustre that gilds his decline.

So, *Pitt*, when the course of thy greatness is o'er,
Thy talents, thy virtues we fondly recall;
Now justly we prize thee, when lost we deplore;
Admir'd in thy zenith, but lov'd in thy fall!

O! take, then—for dangers by wisdom repell'd,
For evils, by courage and constancy brav'd—
O! take for a Throne by thy counsels upheld,
The thanks of a people thy firmness has sav'd!

And, O! if again the rude whirlwind should rise,
The dawning of peace should fresh darkness deform;
The regrets of the good, and the fears of the wise,
Shall turn to *the Pilot that weather'd the storm!*

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 3.

COW POCK.

Ad. Berkeley said he would not trespass on the time of the house in adverting to all the particulars contained in the report of the committee on the petition of Dr. Jenner, the meritorious discover of the Cow Pock, as the report had been for some time in the hands of the members. He had to observe, that some of the first medical characters in the country had been examined, and unequivocally stated, that vaccine inoculation was a sovereign preventive against that dreadful malady and scourge to the human race, the Small Pox. Out of the thousands that were inoculated with the vaccine virus, not one died, nor did it even render the parties incapable of following their ordinary avocations. The reason why more medical gentlemen were not called upon was because those examined were men of indisputable eminence, who had originally opposed the practice, but who were now convinced of its efficacy; and he had no doubt, if others had been examined, that they would have borne similar testimony of its virtues. Anonymous letters had been written on the subject, but of these no attention was taken in the report. Much certainly was due to Dr. Jenner, three-fourths of the world paid him homage for the invention, and every unprejudiced mind must acknowledge his just claims on his country. The discovery had this great advantage, that the Cow Pock was so mild in its nature, that the labourer and husbandman could work as usual, though inoculated, without inconvenience to themselves or becoming burthensome to the parish. Nay, our soldiers and sailors, in the situation he described, were enabled to give their full aid in accomplishing those brilliant atchievements which by sea and land distinguished the late war.—The report, he observed, stated, that Dr. Jenner had lost an extensive practice in this country, by his application in carrying into effect his discovery, & when he had accomplished it, he voluntarily promulgated the secret for the benefit of the world. The expence of foreign correspondence with this gentleman cost him from 25 to 30 shillings a day, which to a man of fortune would be deemed considerable, but to a man of none, of serious considerable.

He then adverted to the Parliamentary gratuities to Mr. Irvine, for the discovery of rendering salt water fresh, who received 5000l.—To the discoverer of the stone solvent; and to Mr. Harrison, who received 20,000l. for the discovery of his time piece. The number of patients lost annually in the United Kingdom by the small pox was estimated, he said, at 45,000, taking the number throughout the habitable globe, a victim fell every second of time to this destructive malady. After expressing the great obligation which mankind were under to Mr. Jenner for the discovery, he moved—

"That it is the opinion of the committee that a sum not exceeding 10,000l. be granted to his majesty, to be paid as a remuneration to Dr. Edward Jenner, for promulgating the discovery of the Vaccine Inoculation, by which mode that dreadful malady the small pox was prevented."

Sir Henry Mildmay, after enlarging on the great benefit derived to the world from so invaluable a discovery, moved an amendment, that instead of the sum of 10,000 the words "twenty thousand pounds" should be inserted, which was also seconded.

Mr. Windham was strongly in favor of the amendment.

Sir James Erskine Sinclair made a strong appeal to the feelings of the House in favor of the amendment. From very good authority he was empowered to state, that Dr. Jenner, besides sacrificing his local practice, which was very considerable, had spent no less a sum than 6000l. in maturing his system and bringing it to a state of perfection.

Mr. Courteney observed, that it had been admitted, even by those who opposed the amendment that 40,000 lives, on an average were saved to the country in consequence of the discovery. Now taking the estimate of things by which, in a country like this, every life, on the average, was allowed to be worth 5l. per annum, there would accrue to the revenue a saving or income of 200,000. Under these circumstances he thought the inventor entitled to his *tythes*, and therefore should vote for the amendment.

The House divided on the question, that the words "*ten thousand pounds*" do stand part of the motion. The numbers were—Ayes 59—Noes 56—majority 3.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1802.

The Charleston "Times," of the 23d ult. mentions the following correct particulars of the disagreement between the Governor and Intendant of the Havanna.

"Accounts from Havanna, by the schooner Beauty in 6 days passage, state, that in consequence of some disputes between the Governor and Intendant of that port, the former had arrested the latter, and confined him to his house. The prohibition against the entry of provision, &c. in American vessels, was rigidly enforced; and although flour, continued at 35 dollars, and the murmurs and discontent of the inhabitants were loud and open, the governor, with an ill judged policy, refused to remit in the slightest degree, the severity of the prohibitory orders. The fever had spread from the shipping to the city, and great numbers of the inhabitants were daily carried off."

By capt. Dade we have the disagreeable intelligence of the death of Mr. Dandridge, the American Consul at that place, on the 17th ult.

The deaths in PHILADELPHIA on the 7th inst were 7. On the 8th inst. there were 14 persons in the Hospital, only 2 dangerous.

In BALTIMORE from the 2d to the 9th, 18 cases of malignant fever have been reported to the Health Office. In the same period of time, there have been 40 deaths.

The French General Destaing has been killed by general Regnier in a duel.

Alexandria, August 9.

By a gentleman who arrived here this morning we learn that col. Burrows has received a letter from an officer on board the Chesapeak frigate, mentioning that the Boston, Capt. M'Niel had fallen in with a Neapolitan frigate, and taking her for a Tripoline, an engagement ensued which lasted for about one hour and a half before they discovered their mistake; during which the Boston had nearly all her officers killed.

NEW YORK, August 4.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house of the first respectability in New-Orleans, to another in this city, dated July 20, 1802, received via Philadelphia.

"The alarm that exists in the United States respecting this province being ceded to France, we have great hopes is groundless. Nothing but conjecture or report has prevailed on this point hitherto, and we doubt not the timely notice that will be given by the Spanish Court to its officers here, will afford us sufficient time to prepare, if necessary, for any emergency.

"42[illegible],000 dollars in specie, are just arrived from Vera Cruz. This, we hope, will be a great advantage to commerce."

Extract of a letter from the same, to the same, dated July 22.

"We have but one moment before the sailing of the Eliza to inform you that a courier arrived here this morning with dispatches from Madrid, dated in March and April, via the Havanna. We have been at the Government House to obtain information that may be depended upon; and are happy to inform you that not one word is said in these dispatches respecting this Province being ceded to France. At the Havanna, accounts are received that may be depended upon, and to which the officers of government give full credit, which says that France relinquishes her claim to this country for five ships of the line, five millions of dollars and repairs for twenty ships. We congratulate you on this news, and sincerely hope it will be productive of mutual advantage."

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Proprietors of the Charter for opening the Navigation of the Catawba and Wateree Rivers, having at length seen, with much satisfaction, the completion of the Santee Canal, propose to recommence their operations for opening the Catawba and Wateree Rivers during the present year, as soon as the state of the said Rivers will permit.

In the mean while they have determined to double the number of their shares for the purpose of admitting such persons as may choose to become subscribers. The expences which have been already incurred by the Company amount to one hundred dollars on each share of the present number, which, when doubled according to the present determination, will reduce it to fifty dollars a share.

The Charter of South-Carolina is in perpetuity, and these shares are forever exempted from any rate, tax, duty, assessment or imposition whatever. The Act of North Carolina, authorises the Company to fix and establish a toll on all goods and merchandise, for 99 years, and exempt their shares from any rate, tax, duty, assessment or imposition whatever, for the same period of time.

The present proprietors think it a duty incumbent on them, to inform the public, that a very considerable sum is expected to be raised from the sale of vacant lands, (*which extend two miles on each side of the Catawba river, the whole length thereof from the North Carolina line down to Camden Ferry, a distance of not less than 120 miles, and in which is supposed are reserved to the company, not less than 58,000 or 60,000 acres*) and lest they should be deferred from engaging in the present navigation, by a reference to the enormous expence of the Santee Canal, the stockholders think it but just that they should declare their opinion of the improbability of the subscribers being called upon for more than 15 dollars on each share per annum, as it would be impossible for the works to be carried on longer than for about four months in the year, since the labourers will be chiefly employed in the water.

It is further to be remarked, that the Catawba river is looked upon as the most proper site for the establishment of a magazine, foundary and arsenal, for the three southern states, viz. North and South Carolina and Georgia; that surveys have been made, and a statement thereof forwarded on this subject some years ago, to the secretary at war; that the state of South Carolina passed an act, authorising a purchase by the United States, of a certain quantity of land within this state; and the Catawba company have offered to release to the United States, any of their lands on said river, for such purpose, on a fair valuation. The hour now seems to approach for such an establishment; not only because it is a time of almost profound peace throughout the world, but that the idea is revived by the President of the United States, in his message of the 2d of February, 1802, to Congress, wherein he says, "besides the permanent magazines established at Springfield, West Point, and Harper's Ferry, it is thought one should be established at some point convenient for the states of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, such a point will be found near the borders of the Carolinas; and some small provision by the legislature, preparatory to the establishment, will be necessary for the present year." And nature indeed has pointed out this river as the most proper place for such a magazine, from the vast quantities of ore which have been discovered on the Catawba and its two branches, and there can be no doubt but that such an abundance of metal must attract the attention of the engineer, who may be authorised to examine and determine on a proper site for this establishment, particularly as there are already several furnaces and forges on the abovementioned rivers, at some of which six pound guns have been cast and bored, equal to any ever imported or made to the northward.

The company intend for the present season, to confine their operations to the removal of the obstructions from Rockey Mount to Camden Ferry, to the opening of a road for a carrying place, and the transportation of goods, from above the Falls at Rockey Mount, down to the Old Ferry landing; to the erection of a bridge across the Rockey Creek, and to the building a boat, and establishing the Ferry, which is allowed them by law.

At a meeting of the Catawba Company, the 4th of March, 1802, two-thirds of them being present,

On motion, resolved, That the six hundred shares in the Company of the Catawba and Wateree Rivers, be sub-divided into twelve hundred.

That the present proprietors be entitled to hold double the number of their present shares; and that they have besides a preference to extend the number of their shares to one for every ten to which they shall be entitled after such sub-division.

To every new subscriber who shall pay 50 dollars, shall be entitled not only to the advantages to be derived from the opening of said river; but also to a proportionate interest in the lands vested in the Company by the legislature of this state.

Resolved, That 100 shares be reserved to be offered to the state of South Carolina, and that an equal number of shares be reserved to be tendered to the state of North Carolina.

At an anniversary meeting of the Catawba Company, on Tuesday the 10th instant, the following resolves were entered into:—

"That an advertisement be published, inviting persons to contract for the opening of Graves's Ford and Love's Ford so deep and wide as to admit boats drawing 2 feet 9 inches water, and 12 feet wide; also, for opening a road and carrying place, from above Rockey Mount, to the Ferry landing below, and for constructing a bridge across Rocky Creek; also, for building a Ferry Boat to ply across the river, at or near the present landing at Rockey Mount, also for surveying the vacant lands, which have been already granted them by the legislature. Such undertakers to give approved security for the faithful fulfilment of their respective contracts, and to direct their applications to the President, Judge Grimke, during the sitting of the constitutional court at Columbia, from the 19th to the 24th of April next, or to Charles Tew, the secretary, in Charleston, on or before the 15th day of May next ensuing.

"That the President do establish a correspondence with some mercantile house in Cambridge, and endeavour to obtain permission to lodge with them the monies of the Company, and that they would disburse the same, according to the directions of the Company.

"That one hundred shares be offered to the citizens of North Carolina, and that they have to the first day of January next ensuing, to subscribe for such shares, and that General Davie be authorised to appoint some person or persons in that state to receive such subscriptions on the part of the Company, payable as in the following resolution:

"That col. Senf, col. Hill, and John Simpson, esq. clerk of Lancaster court, be authorised to receive subscriptions from such persons as are inclined to become proprietors, and who reside within the limits of this state, and that they take notes, payable to the President and Directors of the Company for opening the navigation of the Catawba and Wateree Rivers on the first day of March 1803, and they be authorised to deliver receipts for the same in the nature of scrip, in such form as the President and Directors shall appoint.

"That these resolutions, with the late publication in the papers of this city, as far as the President and Directors shall deem necessary and proper, be inserted in Cox and Shepard's Gazette of this city, and in the one which is printed in Raleigh, North Carolina, by Joseph Gales, once a month until the 1st of October next.

"That the solicitor of the company be instructed to adopt the most immediate measures for the recovery of such balances as appear to be due by such proprietors as have paid none of the requisitions for the last 18 months past, and that the secretary do furnish him with a list of the names of such defaulters.

"That the following mode be adopted as the uniform rule of transferring the shares of the company: "I A. B. do transfer my right to share No. forty, (the number must be in letters and not numerals) in the company for opening the navigation of the Catawba and Wateree rivers, unto C. D. for value received. Signed A. B. Witnessed by E. F. G. H. Proved on oath, before me, L. M.—J. P."

"That the sum of one shilling and two pence be paid on each share, on the requisition which shall become due, on the third Tuesday of September next ensuing, and the same sum on the third Tuesday of March thereafter.

"*South Carolina,* 180 .

"Received of a note payable to the President and Directors of the Company, for opening the navigation of the Catawba and Wateree rivers, for fifty dollars, which, when paid, will entitle him to be a stockholder in the said company."

Potomack Navigation.

AT a general meeting of the Potomack Company held on Wednesday the 2d instant, a dividend on the Capital Stock at the rate of three per cent per annum was declared for the time, since the Locks at the Great Falls have been opened; and five dollars and fiftyfive cents per share, the amount thereof, will be paid to the respective stockholders, or to their legal representatives on demand, by the treasurer of the Company.

By order of the Board,

JOS. CARLETON,
President.

Georgetown, Aug. 11, 1802. ep6t

Public Sale.

Under a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland will be sold, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 4th day of September next, at Rhodes's Tavern in the city of Washington.

LOTS No. 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 in square No. 105, in the said city. Said lots will be sold separately and on a credit of six months; but the purchaser must give bond with security, to be approved by the chancellor, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. When such payment be made, the trustee will convey all the right and estate of James M. Lingan, Ann Casenave, Nicholas Young, Johanna and Peter Casenave, parties to the said decree, to the purchasers.

JOHN HEWITT, Trustee.

Washington, Aug. 11, 1802. law3t