

he expressed a hope, preserving peace, by steering clear of the quarrels of other nations.

According to the latest letters received at Vienna from Constantinople, the secretary of the British legation, Mr. Stratton, is safely arrived at Egypt, where divisions continue to prevail between the Turks and the natives, in consequence of the unfortunate massacre of the beys.

The Loan.

The following are the terms of the loan of twenty-five millions, as they were finally settled yesterday morning between the chancellor of the exchequer and the bidders who obtained it. The following is a list of the several competitors who assembled at Mr. Addington's house, in Downing-street, and the different prices at which they offered to contract for it:

Efdale and Co. and Sewel	£. 9 15 0
Roberts and Co. and Goldsmids	9 5 0
Sir F. Barring and Co and Angerstein	9 4 0
Newnham, Everett and Co. } and Vere, Bruce and Co. }	8 15 0
Bankers' committee	7 15 0
Stock exchange committee	7 15 0
Smith, Payne and Smiths, and Morgan	6 19 3

The bidding was to have been made on a deferred stock, which will not bear interest until 1808, and the 3 per cent. consols and reduced were to have been taken at the market price. The party contracting for it was to receive 60l. consols, 65l. reduced, and a further sum of deferred stock for every 100l. sterling. The house of Smith, Payne and Smiths, and Morgan, as being the lowest bidders, were consequently successful. Their bargain at one o'clock bore a premium of three and a quarter per cent. and there is strong probability that it will experience a very considerable rise. The terms of the loan are extremely advantageous to the public.—The interest on it will not exceed 3l. 18s. per cent. and not more than 3l. 19s. were the interest on the deferred stock to commence immediately.

[DEFINITIVE TREATY.]

SEPARATE CONVENTION,

Entered into between the French and Batavian plenipotentiaries.

The undersigned plenipotentiary of the French republic, declares, conformably to existing stipulations between the French and Batavian republics, and in virtue of special instructions with which he is furnished to that effect on the part of his government, that it is understood that the indemnity stipulated in favour of the house of Nassau, in the 18th article of the present treaty, shall not, upon any account, or in any manner, be at the charge of the Batavian republic; the French government being guarantee to this effect towards the said republic.

The undersigned plenipotentiary of the Batavian republic, in the name of his government, accepts the above declaration, as explanatory of the aforesaid 18th article of the definitive treaty, signed this day by the plenipotentiaries of the four contracting powers.

The present act shall be presented at the ratification of the two respective governments, and the ratifications exchanged in due form.

Done at Amiens, March 27.

(Signed)

J. BUONAPARTE,

R. J. SCHIMMELPENNICK.

The commissioners of the transport board have freighted fifty vessels, for the purpose of conveying the French prisoners to their own country. Their number amounts to nearly fifteen thousand, and they are all to be sent home in the course of next week.

It is reported in some of the French papers that the royal family of France has been thus provided for: Louis XVIII receives from Russia 200,000 rubles a year, and 100,000 piastres from Spain. The count D'Artois 360,000 livres from England;—the prince of Conde 100,000; his son 80,000, and the duke D'Enghien 60,000. The duchess of Angouleme has the fortune her aunt left her. The duchess of Orleans has 50,000 livres from France.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

By the ship Mercury, arrived on Saturday, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received a regular file of London papers to the 10th of April. The greater part of them, however, have but little news except the paper of the 10th, which contains matter of considerable moment, no less than a plan, said to have been formed by Buonaparte, and agreed upon by the respective powers, to seize upon and partition the Turkish empire, amongst France, Russia, Austria and Prussia.

Accounts have been received from Madras, of the submission of the Panjulan Courchy Polygar, and of the complete success of the English forces who carried the fort by storm, after an obstinate resistance.

Lord Whitworth was not to leave London for Paris until the first of May. It was confidently stated, that the governments of England and France, would proceed immediately to the adjustment of commercial regulations.

Joseph Buonaparte from Amiens, and gen. Murat from Italy, had arrived in Paris. Gen. Richepanse was at Brest, at the eve of sailing for Guadaloupe, to succeed gen. Lacrosse.

On the 7th April, at the levee, Mr. William Smith, late American minister at Portugal, was presented to his majesty. His majesty conversed some time with Mr. Smith, on the situation of Portugal and France. Mr. Smith passed some months at Paris, and was making the tour of Europe.

The flour mills of Metcalf and Co. at Brombry, near Bow, in Middlesex, have been burnt. It was the effect of an accident.

The emperor of Morocco has threatened to declare war against Sweden and Holland; if they do not send their accustomed presents in three months.

It appears that the new republic of Seven Islands is distracted with civil dissensions. The assembly convoked to give their opinion upon certain alterations in the constitution sanctioned by the Ottoman Porte and its allies, have annulled that constitution, and appointed a new legislature. The Kaiseran has in consequence addressed a letter to the president of the senate, demanding the immediate re-establishment of the former system, to effect which the Russian Squadron and troops at Naples would, if necessary, be employed.

In the house of lords on the 8th of April, lord Grenville observed, "that it would be of the utmost importance that his majesty's ministers, whenever the definitive treaty comes before the house, should give noble lords full time to give it ample consideration before they should be pressed to any decision on the subject, in as much as the treaty differed, in its nature and probable effects, from all former treaties of peace between Great-Britain and France. In former treaties of peace, it was usual to recognize and confirm all former treaties of amity between both countries and their allies; whereas this treaty would go to abrogate and annul all former treaties. The abrogation of some treaties, he would allow, might be beneficial to this country; that of others must be injurious. He would state, for the present, but one or two striking instances, in which the evil must be obvious. For instance, treaty with Spain, under which renewed by every treaty of peace for two centuries previous to the war, we were allowed to cut logwood in the bay of Honduras, would be annulled; and the power which under this new treaty would be given to France, of trading in the interior parts of India, could not fail to shake the seat of the British government in that quarter of the globe, &c."

Lord Pelham, in reply, expressed his reliance, that when the treaty was fairly before the house, and discussed, no such ill consequences apprehended by lord Grenville, would be likely to ensue.

The price of provisions in England was daily falling—Stocks, on the 10th, 3 per cent. reduced 74 7-8, 75 1-4, 74 3-4—3 per cent. consols, 75 3-4, 76 3-8, 75 7-8—consols for op. 76 1-2, 75 7-8. At Paris, the 6th, the French funds were at 56 1-4.

The English stock, upon an average, was five per cent. higher than it was before the signing of the definitive treaty.

On the 9th of April the chancellor of the exchequer moved in the British house of commons, for leave to bring in a bill to continue the existing restrictions on the issue of each by the bank. On this motion an able and interesting debate ensued, when the motion was put and carried, and leave given to bring in a bill.

The dissolution of the British parliament is again strongly talked of.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Mercury, from London, brought dispatches from Mr. King, American minister at the court of Great-Britain, which were yesterday forwarded to the secretary of state. We learn that Mr. King intended leaving London the ensuing summer for France, on his return to the United States, from this we conclude, that he is already, or expects to be, recalled.

The account inserted yesterday, that Louisiana was to remain in the possession of Spain, is we find corroborated by other letters, received in this city from New-Orleans, mentioning that the news had been received there by the ship Patterson, from Bourdeaux. It is suggested that the court of Spain has given a douceur in piastres to the premier consul for this boon.

By captain Brown, of the schooner Good Intent, in 15 days from the Havanna, we are informed that on the 25th April, about noon, a fire broke out in the tuburbs of the Havanna, which, in the space of three hours, consumed not less than 1200 houses.—How it originated he could not learn; but strong suspicions were entertained that some of the negroes had done it intentionally. When capt. Brown sailed, about twenty American vessels were lying at the Moro, principally laden with flour, but were not permitted to enter and dispose of their cargoes, though the article was in great scarcity, and selling at from 28 to 30 dollars per barrel.

We have seen written accounts from merchants of respectability at the Havanna, which confine the number of houses destroyed to five hundred; and express a belief that government will make provision for the unfortunate sufferers.

May 25.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the ship Hercules Courtmay, in 29 days from Cadiz, informs, that there were Tripolitan cruisers out, between Malaga and Gibraltar, one of which was a brig of 16 guns. Capt. Bainbridge, of the United States frigate Essex, had left the Rock of Gibraltar in pursuit of this brig; in consequence of information which had been communicated to him by the captain of an English ship which had just before spoken her.

Not long before the Hercules Courtmay sailed, a pirate, (which had plundered several Swedish vessels) had been captured in the Straits; by a Spanish armed brig, sent out for the purpose.

Several of the Spanish money ships had arrived at Cadiz; one of which had on board eight millions of specie. This, together with the news of the signing of the definitive treaty, induced a great rise of

Spanish stock. The royal bills rose from 50 to 90 per cent.

Our informant has brought out dispatches from several of the American consuls up the Straits for the secretary of state.

May 26.

TOUSSAINT SURRENDERED.

The supercargo of the French ship Fanuy, arrived here yesterday, informs the editors, that about the 28th of April, the black general Christophe, (commanding near Cape Francois) made overtures to general Le Clerc, offering to capitulate under certain stipulations; which was refused. He then surrendered his army, stores, &c. unconditionally.

Some days after this arrangement, a battle was fought between the French troops and the blacks at Port Francois, in which the former were victorious. This appears to have been decisive—for, immediately after the engagement, Toussaint sent his aid-de-camp to Le Clerc, offering to surrender, on condition that himself and his officers should continue to hold the same rank which they then held. General Le Clerc in reply said, that his surrender must be no otherwise than unconditional. Two days after Toussaint and Dessalines surrendered their army, on the conditions specified by Le Clerc; who afterwards permitted Toussaint to remain on his own plantation, as a private citizen, until he should receive the orders of Buonaparte relative to him—declaring, at the same time, that every thing that had passed, as far as it respected himself, should be buried in oblivion.

After this important and unexpected termination of a short but sanguinary war, a great number of the blacks returned to the plantations; and it was expected that in the course of two or three weeks the whole of them would return, and peaceably resume their accustomed duties of cultivators of the soil.

Thus, it appears, that tranquillity is about to be restored in the French islands, where proscriptions, assassinations, and destruction by fire and sword, have long been the order of the day.

About 6000 bls. of flour from France had arrived at Cape Francois just before the Fanny sailed.

A letter from Port Republican of the 4th instant, mentions, that on the 2d of May a French frigate, with 300 troops on board, under the command of general Boudet, failed for Guadaloupe to take command of that place; Pelage having signified his will to Le Clerc to surrender that island to any officer he might empower to take possession of it. As this news comes in a letter to a respectable merchant in this city, we think it is entitled to full credit. It is very pleasing to learn, that the late horrid work of massacre and conflagration at the Cape, is not to be repeated at Guadaloupe, which was lately expected.

Captain Phipps, who arrived here yesterday, in 16 days from Florida, via Savanna, informs, that the Indians have driven all the white inhabitants from the Maine. Several of the white people were killed, and the rest took refuge in the fortifications of St. John and St. Marks. Several of those who had been driven from their plantations, came passengers with captain Phipps.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated May 1st, 1802.

"I haste to communicate to you the pleasing intelligence, tranquillity is again restored to St. Domingo, the black chiefs have surrendered; the terms are not known—Christophe is now here."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated April 7, 1802, to a gentleman in this city.

"The British Squadron from Egypt, under lord admiral Keith and vice-admiral Saumarez arrived here a few days ago. There are also here some Portuguese ships of war destined up the Mediterranean, to cruise against the Algerines. The Swedes are cruising in concert with the Americans against the Tripolitans, with a Squadron consisting of 3 heavy frigates and a 64. We also learn that the king of Sweden, anxious to give a decisive blow whilst a good opportunity serves, has sent orders to his commodore off Tripoli, to prepare bombs, boats and every other necessary implement for besieging the town, together with a plan for laying the siege, requesting it might be laid before the American commodore, whom he hopes will take an active part in the arrangements; as well as in the contest—placing the greatest reliance on the skill and intrepidity of the American character."

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 6.

"Since my last two events have caused a considerable rise in the scale of public confidence, the first is the arrival of the definitive treaty, the other the minister's declaration a few days ago in the house of commons, that he intended to move for a repeal of the income tax; and though the wants of the nation make it necessary for him to borrow 26 millions and a half for the service of the current year for England and Ireland; and to raise, besides that, four millions to pay the interest of 97 millions borrowed already, on the pledge of the income tax; he has not only done both, and in borrowing the sum he wanted, made a good bargain for the public, but he has laid on such taxes as will more than amount to an equivalent for the income tax, without exciting any alarm or appearing to be at all burthensome.—But what is more extraordinary than all this, the 3 per cents, which, before the budget was opened (on Monday) were at 68 1-2, have raised to 77 and 78 1-2; and the other stocks in proportion! Thus has the confidence of the nation been promoted and advanced by what almost every man thought but a few days ago, would have depressed it. The income tax gave universal dissatisfaction, and since the peace has been concluded, the