

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 27.

THE English ambassador, Lord Elgin, whose health is now tolerably restored, embarked today on board a Ragusan ship, to proceed on his voyage to the Archipelago. It is supposed that he will return soon to England; his hotel, however, still continues completely furnished, and Mr. Stratton is British charge d'affairs.

The Beglerbeg of Romela, Hake Palha, to whose command the expedition against the rebels in that country was committed, has been displaced and banished to the island of Chio, because disturbances have broke out among his own people, and because he has by no means taken proper measures against the rebels. Omer Palha, who at first was intended to be governor of Belgrade, has been appointed his successor, and has arrested him and sent him into exile.

LONDON, May 1.

THE ARMY.—FENCIBLES.

Nothing decisive has been as yet done with the fencible corps, which, it is presumed, will remain on full pay a month or six weeks longer, at least, whether they are to be drafted into the line, or disbanded altogether. This much is certain, that subsistence will be issued for another month, and that they are all proceeding towards the places where they were raised, to await the orders of the higher powers.

His royal highness the duke of Kent embarked on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, at Falmouth on board the Isis of 50 guns, captain Hardy, which arrived there from Portsmouth the day before; on this going on board, the royal standard was hoisted at the main-top-gallant-mast-head; a royal salute was then fired from the Pendennis and St. Mawes Castles, which was returned by the Isis. She then sailed for Gibraltar, with a fair wind at north.

We have never heard of general Alexander Beauharnois, since his mother, Madame Buonaparte, was promoted from the directory to the consulate. Some, indeed, say the young man did not highly approve of the transfer, and that he resolved to withdraw, in consequence, from a scene which he could not witness without experiencing many unenviable sensations, such as always lay very heavy on a soldier's heart!

Madame Buonaparte's late husband, count de Beauharnois, lost his life on the scaffold in support of the principles in which he had been educated; and she, with her two daughters, suffered eighteen months imprisonment under the sanguinary reign of Robespierre, for the crime of being born of noble parents!

May 3.

The contents of the Hamburg mail due and received yesterday may be seen in a former part of this paper. Pashan Oglou on the 5th ult. defeated the Hospodar of Wallachia. Lord Elgin, whose health has been impaired, is considerably recovered, but reports his return to England, in which case Mr. Stratton will officiate as charge d'affairs. The English troops that remain still in Egypt, do not exceed 4000 men. The expedition from Holland to Batavia will sail in July, and the squadron for the Mediterranean, under admiral De Winter, will consist of seven ships of war.

There have been some dangerous commotions in Sicily, a short time before the assembling of the states. There are reports that very great changes may be expected in that island, and especially that a great reduction will be made in the number of Sicilian convents, which are now, it is estimated, in possession of one third of all the lands in the kingdom.

May 5.

From the specimen given by Lord Grenville in last night's debate of numerous grounds upon which the definitive treaty of peace is to be combated, it should seem as if the ministers will have occasion to exert all their eloquence and strength to maintain the popularity of that important measure. The noble lord said, that he designedly abstained from troubling the house upon a multiplicity of essential considerations in that stage of the proceeding, and yet entered into so wide a range of diversified topics, that this preliminary speech occupied the space of between two and three hours. If so much is required in planting the batteries, when the cannonade takes place the fire must be tremendous. The general question will be debated in the house of commons on the 11th, and in the house of lords upon the 12th; but it is expected the details will be a source of very numerous discussions.

It was to the effect of a speech of Mr. Windham that we owed vigorous measures which brought about the conclusion of peace; his speech of Monday evening was uncommonly brilliant and acute; it reminded us of former days, when the talents of both parties used to be displayed in opposition to each other:

in the present case all that we can expect to result from it is, that it may put the nation on its guard, and shew the world the finess and duplicity which the French have exercised pending the treaty.

The prohibition on the use of coffee in Sweden is removed; but that article is still subject to a very considerable duty.

The price of corn, it is said, continues high in Hamburg, notwithstanding the return of peace; this is supposed to be owing to the great demands from Spain and Portugal. The price of sugar is, however, falling daily at Hamburg.

Not one of the consular family now appears in public without three footmen behind the carriage, who, with the coachman and out riders, are all habited in dark green liveries, richly laced with gold.

The following curiosities were landed on Thursday at the dock-yard, Portsmouth, from a brig lately returned from Egypt. They were sent home by Lord Elgin, who it is said, intends presenting them to the king:—

Cleopatra's coffin: Head of the Theban ram, which is said to be 4000 years old; two pyramids from Grand Cairo; a statue of Marcus Aurelius, and one of Scipio, in white marble; hand of a figure which is said to be eighty feet high, and a great variety of Egyptian deities.

May 6.

The Hamburg mail due yesterday arrived last night; and some particulars are very worthy of communication, as may be seen by the following statement:

A letter from Vienna, April 21, states, "In Servia, Bulgaria, and most of the other provinces of Turkey, in Europe, the pachas refuse to obey the orders of the Porte, and appear to aim at rendering themselves independent, by a connexion with Pashan Oglou."

Private letters from Paris state, that the French government is actually occupied on the subject of a navigation act. If this statement be true, such a measure must be the source of considerable alarm to the commercial views and interest of this country.

Private letters from Paris state, that the emperor of Russia continues to interest himself in the affairs of the king of Sardinia and that a negotiation is now carrying on between his Imperial majesty and Buonaparte on that subject.

May 7.

The public have been a long time in expectation to see the vegetable paper (of straw) in the market; and it appears by the report of a committee of the house of commons, on the printers and book-binders petition, and the examination of Messrs. Philips and Sewell, that the public and trade were disappointed, as it is now about ten months since an act of parliament passed granting favours to that manufacture; many thought it was an imposition, and never would be brought to light; but we have now seen samples which (notwithstanding of a coarse sort) are still of much superior strength and texture than any paper made of rags. Much praise is due to the patentee, and others concerned, that their first attempt is not to make in a new mill, and by new machinery, superfine paper; but by what we have seen, they will be able to make the strongest and most lasting paper that ever has been produced.

May 8.

It has been erroneously stated in a public paper, that passports are no longer necessary for foreigners to enter this country. The alien act is still in force, and no alteration in that respect has taken place.

During the revolution, the names of many of the public hospitals, &c. in France, were changed for others, which tended to destroy those recollections that encourage benevolence, by doing honour to the benefactor. These revolutionary appellations are to be abolished, and the original names restored.

All accounts from France agree that the French government shows the most determined resolution to enter into no commercial transactions with this country.—They will receive no English produce, though they will kindly allow English ships to carry away French wines and brandies. It was yesterday reported that the Spanish government had imposed a duty of 15 per cent. on all English manufactures and colonial produce. This is the influence of France, which, by the mandate of sovereign power, shuts Italy, Spain, Holland, and almost all the markets of Europe against us. These measures prove the hostility more than the wisdom of the French government.

The lord chancellor has been elected governor of the charter-house, in the room of Lord Kenyon, deceased.

An article in one of the last French papers says— "In a letter which the president of the U. States

has recently transmitted to THOMAS PAINE, to expedite his departure from France, he deposes, in pathetic terms, the sufferings, the undeserved sufferings which so long have awaited this persecuted patriot! he recognizes the eminent services he has rendered mankind by his literary productions, and he begs him to accept an asylum in America, remote from the ingratitude of Europe. In consequence THOMAS PAINE leaves France in a fortnight, in a frigate of the United States, which is now waiting for him at Havre-de-Grace.

TRINIDAD, May 22.

We learn with regret, accounts from Tobago and Grenada, that a great mortality prevails in those islands, particularly among the shipping, "a circumstance (says the Grenada Gazette) not only lamentable but astonishing, especially as there appears to be no malignant disease among the inhabitants."

NEW-YORK, June 21.

A number of the friends of Don Urquijo, (the masked prisoner of state, whom we mentioned a few days ago to have been banished to the Philippine Islands by the court of Madrid, for attempting to abridge the power of the infamous inquisition) have also become victims to their zealous co-operation with him in promoting the cause of humanity. Among these is the learned Jovellanos, who, it appears, had expressed his sentiments with too much freedom in a memorial which he drew up at the express request of the government on the best means for ameliorating the internal organization of the Spanish monarchy.

The debate, and the division, upon Sir Francis Burdett's motion, evinces that a connexion exists between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Addington, to a further extent than they acknowledge in public, and that the latter is in a great degree dependent on the former.—The whole ministerial phalanx took as earnest a part in Mr. Pitt's behalf as if he had still been their leader. Every panegyric on him was cheerfully asserted in his favour extolled, and the division was just such as if the minister had exerted himself on the occasion. [Morn. Post.]

June 22.

Yesterday arrived here, the British packet Lady Hobart, captain Fellows, from Falmouth, via Halifax.

We are informed by a passenger in the packet, that the prevailing opinion in England was, that the Grenville party would soon prevail, and that Pitt would shortly go into office again as the minister.—That the present administration was daily growing more unpopular, and that new troubles were anticipated. Trade was extremely dull, and a general gloom damped the spirits of all classes.

In the British house of commons the 6th May, in discussing the definitive treaty, Mr. William Elliott took a view of the accession to French power, in the acquisition of Louisiana, which, by giving them a dominion over the river Mississippi, invested them with a dangerous influence over the North-American states, particularly Kentucky, which was known not to be much attached to the union, and which, from the connexion of its trade with the Mississippi, it would not, perhaps, be difficult for French intrigue to seduce from the Federal Union, and attach to Louisiana. The honourable gentleman concluded with moving, "That an address should be presented to his majesty, praying that a copy of the treaty concluded at Badajos, between France and Portugal, should be laid before the house."

On the 18th of April the superb ship La Republique Francaise, of 118 guns, was launched at Rochefort, amidst an immense concourse of spectators.

June 24.

The vice-president of the United States, his daughter, and Mrs. Nesbitt, arrived here yesterday from Charleston, in the brig Comet. As the brig passed Governor's Island the fort saluted her with 16 guns, as a mark of respect to the second officer of the government.

We have received by the brig Comet, Charleston papers to the 16th inst. inclusive. The governor of South-Carolina issued his proclamation on the 15th, stating that he had good reason to suppose (from reports officially made to him) that a fever of an alarming nature exists in several parts of the West-Indies: he therefore, by virtue of the powers vested in him for that purpose, orders and directs, "that all vessels entering the port of Charleston from Cadix, or any port, place, or island in the Mediterranean, in the West-Indies, or the Spanish Main; or from any port, place, or island in Africa or America between the tropics; or from any other port or place where contagious disorder prevails, or has recently prevailed, together with their crews and passengers, be brought to anchor at Fort Johnson, and within no greater

G. DUVAL

June 14, 1802. 3X