

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 25, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 12.

THE English have just evacuated the whole of Egypt. The Turks pretend that before embarking, they sold at a mean price to the rebel beys, all the ammunition remaining in that province. These still continue in Upper Egypt, and more daily reinforcing themselves with deserters from the Ottoman army, principally with those from the Asiatic corps.

As soon as it was known that the freedom of the Black sea had been granted to the French, several commercial houses of that nation, established here, have sent expresses to Smyrna, Salonica, and several places in the Archipelago, charged with new speculations.

BERNE, September 13.

The French minister received a courier from Paris. Nothing has yet transpired of the dispatches brought by him; but they cannot be otherwise than interesting to our country. A great event is preparing, which it is said will take place to-morrow. During the two last days very active and multiplied conferences are held at the landamman Dolder's. We are assured, that it is in contemplation to appoint a dictator, or grand conciliator;—and, that citizen Dolder is designated for that extraordinary magistracy.

September 14.

An event little expected occupies the public attention, and gives rise to a thousand conjectures. Citizen Dolder, landamman, has been carried off this morning from his house, and under the eye of his guards, and after having been obliged to resign his office. The following are the particulars of this singular event:—

At 5 o'clock in the morning, three citizens of Berne and two of Zurich, entered the house of the landamman, and presented to him a project of resignation already drawn up, inviting him to sign it upon the spot, informing him at the same time that it would be likewise signed by all the other members of the council of execution; that this measure was commanded by circumstances and that it had the consent of the senate, &c. Citizen Dolder signed it without any opposition. The five persons above mentioned then obliged the landamman to get into a carriage, and conducted him to Jegistorf, a distance of three leagues from hence, where he is guarded in the house of a Mr. Sturler of Berne.

This event as may be well conceived has occasioned the greatest surprise, and excited general uneasiness. The senate itself had no knowledge of what was passing, and it is not known with certainty for what purpose this measure has been taken. It is presumed to have been done to prevent Dolder from being dictator. In that case two members of the executive council have offered to resign; but the senate, before composing a new government, wishes to fit this affair of citizen Dolder to the bottom, and for that purpose have sent two senators to him.

The cantons of Argovic and Baden are in a complete state of insurrection! All the peasants have risen en masse, and have made themselves masters of Brugg and Leuzburg; and last evening, when the courier left Arran, that city was threatened with invasion. The peasants afterwards propose to direct their march against the castle of Arbourg, to liberate a man named May de Schoftland who is detained there.

The latest public accounts from Zurich are not of a tranquil complexion. General Andermatt had taken a very advantageous position near the city and was making dispositions to fire upon it with red hot balls should it refuse to surrender. Letters of a more recent date say that he has executed his project, and that several parts of the city were on fire.

September 15.

The members of the senate sent to citizen Dolder are returned, and are at this moment making their report to the senate. It is not at present foreseen what turn our affairs will take.

We hear from Baden, that a smart action has taken place between the insurgents and the Helvetic troops. The former had about 30 men killed, and a great number wounded.

September 16.

Citizen Dolder, landamman, Rutterman and Fuesly, Rathschalters, who had given in their resignations on the 14th and 15th, have returned to the resumption of their functions, in consequence of an invitation from the senate.

The war office has this morning received accounts of the capitulation of Zurich.

A courier arrived last evening from head-quarters, has brought dispatches announcing that a column of about 2000 peasants of the canton of Zurich had joined the Helvetic army; and that a reinforcement of about 400 men, in two bodies, destined for the city, have been defeated by our troops of the line and militia, and especially by our horse chassours, who

have dispersed the insurgents, killed many, and made 40 prisoners.

Some insurgents of Argovic have entered Arran without experiencing any other resistance than a slight check near Baden from a company of troops of the line and 30 chassours of Zurich. They have 20 men killed, and several wounded; but the troops of the line were obliged to yield to superiority of numbers. It is said the insurgents had advanced as far as Oiten. A convoy of ammunition for general Andermatt, escorted by three officers and sixty men, was obliged to enter the fortress of Arbourg for safety. A company which was at Langenthal, has fortunately received orders to march against Arran; the same night the insurgents had projected to disarm it. A certain number of peasants had marched to Thoun, intending to disarm the troops there; but the citizens, having joined the troops, the peasants were repulsed.

All the troops that were in Oberland are returning to Berne, and the posts which were at Brune are raised.

PARIS, September 21.

The first consul has taken up his residence at St. Cloud the three days past. The workmen are now occupied in placing lamp posts between St. Cloud and Paris.

LONDON, September 18.

It ought not to excite surprise, that the embassy of general Lafnes should begin its diplomatic career in the manner we have heard described. He is a man without education, having been an apprentice to a dyer in Bayonne till 1793, when he was put in requisition. What led to his disgrace with the first consul, after being appointed commandant of the consular guard, was his conduct in the arrangement of the contract with a tailor to supply the guard with cloaths. The tailor was informed, that unless he made him (Lafnes) a present of 100,000 francs, he should not have the contract, which snip agreed to, observing, however, that it must be laid on the prices. When the account was sent in to Buonaparte, he thought it very high, and sent for the tailor, who confessed the cause of their being so high charged. The first consul, in a violent passion, sent for Lafnes, who, in his turn, was also enraged. High words took place. Lafnes being a great favourite with the army, it was not thought proper to imprison or exile him; and he was with difficulty prevailed on to accept the embassy.

Previous to this affair the chief consul owed gen. Lafnes much service; their first acquaintance commenced in 1794, during the troubles in Paris. Buonaparte took Lafnes to Italy, where he distinguished himself by many acts of bravery, and he was the first man who set his foot on shore after passing the Po. In 1799, Lafnes had the principal charge of conducting the revolution which placed Buonaparte on the throne, having the command of the principal post at the Thuilleries and the watch over the hall of the council of ancients. Hence arise the unwillingness of the first consul to punish his old favourite.

M. Otto's plate, pictures, &c. &c. were packing up yesterday, previous to his departure. M. Otto deserves much praise for the address and decorum with which he has conducted himself during his residence in England, a period of the greatest interest to the peace and tranquillity of both nations. It is believed that he will leave London immediately on the arrival of general Andreossi.

September 25.

A curious hoax has been lately played of at Margate:—A visitor offered a *Pic-Nic* treat to the market people, to be celebrated in the midst of the market place. The entertainment afforded a curious spectacle; a long table was spread with plates, &c. on which was placed a large leg of mutton, with plenty of vegetables; bread, porter, &c. for the guests, about thirty of whom sat down at table, and for some time enjoyed themselves very comfortably. The bellman of the town was president. Soon after dinner, when the jorum had been pretty freely pushed about, Mr. president felt himself suddenly indisposed, and was obliged to appoint a deputy, a good looking fisherman, who presently feeling similar emotions, was compelled to follow his predecessor in office; four or five others experiencing the same kind of qualms, suspicions began to be entertained that all was not right; at least that all could not be fairly attributed to the sudden change of the weather. An examination of the pots was therefore made, and it was discovered that a considerable portion of jalap had been conveyed into the porter! The whole market place was presently in an uproar; and between the sufferers and the laughers, the scene was a truly comic one. The promoter of this elegant *Pic-Nic* is supposed to have made his escape at the beginning of the festival.

A letter from Margate, September 23, says:—“A boat has just arrived in 15 hours from Ostend. I have conversed with one of the passengers, who appears to be a very intelligent man. He states that orders have been issued within the last six days, to prevent any Prussian vessels which entered the harbour from unloading. This prohibition has been very strictly enforced, and it very naturally led to apprehensions that some difference had taken place between the consular government and his Prussian majesty; a circumstance, however, extremely improbable. My informant also mentioned to me, that the population of Ostend has considerably diminished ever since the peace; that of trade they have none, except a little in salt. This he attributed to the very high duties which have been imposed on almost all articles of commerce by the French government. The following addition to those already existing has been made within these last ten days:—

50 per cent. upon tobacco.

2d 1-4 per lb. raw sugar and coffee.

50 guilders per tun upon foreign fish.

He adds that a tax of 15s. per chaldron has been laid upon all British coals imported.

From the London Courier of Sept. 25.

General Andreossi's non-arrival has occasioned no little surprise, and some slight uneasiness. We know not that any accounts have yet been received of his having left Paris. It was rumoured in the city this morning, that there was some demur—we disbelieve it: Our expectations are seldom gratified as soon as we wish, and a day or two's delay is, perhaps, of little importance, now that peace has been definitively settled between the two countries.

BRIDGE-TOWN, October 9.

The schooner *Porcupine*, with the remainder of government stores, arrived on Thursday from Martinique. We understood that the colonial system of French laws of 1789, which has been declared to be in full force there, has already been acted upon with respect to the coloured inhabitants, none of whom, whether free or slaves, are allowed to wear shoes or stockings, and by a proclamation of the commander in chief, are restricted in their dress to linen shirts, short jackets and pantaloons. The only duty yet laid on commerce is imposed upon the Americans, who are confined in their importations to the articles of flour, fish, and lumber, on which they pay a duty of 2 1-2 per cent. and 5 on exports, being compelled to receive a proportion of produce in payment, and are allowed only two hours to lay off the harbours without coming to. Slaves have been imported in French vessels, and an English Guineaman, called the *Mersey*, has been permitted to sell her cargo under the national flag. The English who are still there receive every attention from the French officers, but they are very rigid towards the native inhabitants; the troops, who are represented to be *sale cochons*, are very unhealthy, and die four or five daily, and the garrison already much decreased.

CAMDEN, November 9.

A late Kentucky gazette mentions, that the early frost had been very destructive to the cotton in the western parts of Tennessee state, that scarcely one third part was fit for manufacture.

In the same paper it is mentioned, that the weaver has been uncommonly destructive to wheat in that country; that some farmers have determined not to thresh; since they do not expect to find one tenth part.

BOSTON, November 10.

Latest from Europe.

By the Salem, captain Ruffel, from Bourdeaux, we have received Paris papers to the 20th, and Bourdeaux journals to the 26th September.

All the articles in the Paris papers conspire to shew that the consular government gains strength and vigour daily; and there does not appear one murmur of discontent or disloyalty. All power resides in the first consul, and the conservative senate;—which Buonaparte takes care shall be composed of none but such as are devoted to him. He has the sole right of appointing the senators; and we find, by the gazette of the 18th September, that he had named on that day as senators, citizens Arrial, minister of justice; Dubelloy, archbishop of Paris; Aboyille, major-general and first inspector of artillery (He served in the United States during our revolutionary war) Fouché, late minister of general police; and Roederer, to be senators. While such men enjoy the conservative power; Buonaparte has nothing to fear.

The Bourdeaux papers still indicate an astonishing increase of commerce, and activity of business; and the principal part of the entries and clearances are French.