

Art. X. The principles and regulations stipulated and settled by this present act shall apply to every maritime war, by which Europe may unhappily be disquieted. These stipulations shall also be considered as perpetual, and upon all occasions shall be appealed to by the contracting powers for the regulation of their commerce and navigation, and for the maintenance of the rights of neutral nations.

Art. XI. As the object and main consideration of this convention is to ensure the general freedom of commerce and navigation, his majesty the king of Sweden, and his Imperial majesty of all the Russias, hereby agree, and bind themselves to each other, to give their consent that other neutral powers may become parties to it, adopt its principles, conform to its obligations, and partake of its advantages.

Art. XII. In order that the belligerent powers may not have to plead ignorance of the arrangements concluded between their said majesties, information shall be given to such belligerent powers of the regulations they have determined upon, which, are so little of a hostile nature, that they can be detrimental to no other country whatever, but on the contrary, are only calculated to secure the commerce and navigation of their respective subjects.

Art. XIII. The present convention shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged, in due and good form, within six weeks, or sooner, if possible, from the day of signing it.

In testimony of the same, we, the undersigned, furnished with full powers, have hereunto signed our names, and affixed our seals.

Given at St. Petersburg, the 4th (16th) of December, 1800.

(Signed)

CURT VON STEDINGK,
VON KOSTOPFIN.

[Here follows the ratification of their Swedish and Imperial majesties, countersigned by Joh Christ de Toll and count Kostopfin.]

Russia and Denmark are said to be reconciled again. Russia and Sweden are now at variance. Paul has treated the young king in a very cool and neglectful manner. These things diminish the importance of the northern confederacy.

One of the articles in the treaty of Campo Formio, alluded to in the new treaty of peace between France and Germany, states that a treaty of commerce shall be forthwith concluded between those powers.

HORNE TOOKE.

This famous character has been chosen a member of the British parliament for Old Sarum. The election of this gentleman is, however, contested, on the principle that he is disqualified by having taken orders as a preacher.

OF TURKEY.

The army of Passawan Oglou, contains several Frenchmen and Poles of distinction. Kosciuszko was expected to join. It is said, the French intend to add a body of troops to it. Thus this formidable army of insurgents, which, of itself, has defied the power of the Turkish government, is to be rendered more formidable. Russia undoubtedly meditates a blow on the Sublime Porte. Algiers and Tunis have betrayed signs of disaffection. The throne of the grand signior trembles to its base—and before we know his crimes we may hear he is destroyed. First he is to be executed, and afterwards tried!

March 4.

Accounts are said to have been received by the admiralty, that the French squadron from Brest had been seen off Malaga, steering E. If this information be correct, their destination is Egypt. If Sir Robert Calder should not overtake them, lord Keith has, off the coast of Egypt, a force more than equal to cope with them.

The Danes have a small but valuable fleet upon its return from Tranquebar. These Indiamen have already left the Cape, and a proper force is upon the look-out for them. It is computed that we may reasonably expect to capture about four hundred ships belonging to, or carrying the flag of Denmark and Sweden. When these circumstances are considered, with the total suspension of the very lucrative commerce these nations carry on at present, having the whole of the Cabotage, or carrying trade of Europe, with the certain loss to Denmark of her counters of commerce in Asia, and her two West-India islands, and to Sweden, of her very valuable China trade—it is difficult to assign the conduct of their courts to any principle of human reason, or to any objects of policy whatsoever.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

It will not be thought uninteresting by the public to be informed of the remedy to which is to be attributed, under Providence, the abatement of the fever, and the tranquillity of mind which resulted from such long repose. Several opiates having been tried, without the desired effect, Mr. Addington suggested a prescription which had been used by his father, Dr. Addington. A pillow filled with hops, was placed under the king's head, which acted as a soporific, and produced the most complete success.

The quick and visible progress of amendment, since this favourable circumstance, justifies the most sanguine expectation of his majesty's speedy recovery.

Among the numerous inquiries after his majesty's health, the following card was left:

George-street, Westminster.

Captain Blake, of the grenadiers, in the regiment of col. Murray, at the battle of Preston Pans, in the year 1745, left among the dead in the field of action, with no less than eleven wounds—one so capital as to carry away three inches of his skull, preserved 56 years to relate the event, and enabled by gracious

protection to make his personal inquiries after his majesty's health.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The law suspending the Habeas Corpus act has been suffered to die a natural death. And a number of persons have already, in consequence, been liberated from the Tower, and from different gaols.

The Hamburg mail brings advice, that the remainder of the English troops destined to act against Egypt has arrived at Marmora, where a great number of ships of war were at anchor.

Letters from Constantinople mention, that Abdallah Menou's function in Egypt are confined to the duties of governor-general, and that the real command of the troops has, by order of Buonaparte, been given to general Regnor, an officer of great merit. *Extract of a letter from on board Sir Robert Calder's squadron, dated off the Rock of Lisbon, Feb. 19.*

"We have detached from the Channel fleet, and on the 12th inst. ran for and made Cape Oregal, which seems to have been our first rendezvous—there, on the 14th, we encountered one of the heaviest storms from the east which the most experienced seamen in our fleet had seen for these fifteen years—but providentially we know as yet of no material damage sustained, except that of the dispersion of some of the squadron, which originally consisted of the Prince of Wales, 98, rear-admiral Sir Robert Calder; Pompee, 80; La Juste, 74; Spencer, 74; Courageux, 74; Thames, 32; Magicienne, 32, Telegraph brig, 16.

"On the 17th the whole squadron assembled under Cape Finisterre, except the Montague, Magicienne, and Telegraph brig, the two latter of which had been sent off by the admiral with dispatches. This morning we arrived off this place, and were happy to perceive the Montague safe in the Tagus, though she had in the storm I have mentioned suffered the loss of her main and mizen-masts.

On Sunday last, died at his house in Slough-lane, near Windsor, Dr. Herschell, the celebrated astronomer, and discoverer of the new planet *Georgium Sidus*.

BOSTON, April 4.
FROM LISBON—LATE.

Letters from a respectable merchant at Lisbon, received yesterday, via Salem, inform, that the controversy between Portugal, Spain and France had been satisfactorily settled.

April 9.

From the Mediterranean.

Captain Lovett, arrived here yesterday from Alicant, informs, that he fell in with the French squadron, which escaped out of Brest, about 20 leagues on the Barbary coast, bound up the Mediterranean; that he spoke an American vessel who had been boarded by the above squadron, and treated politely. Captain Lovett further informs, that the United States ship George Washington, captain Bainbridge, had returned from Constantinople to Algiers, and after tarrying there a short time was suffered to proceed home, she brought a number of French prisoners from that place to Alicant, and failed from thence with the Rover, and several other American vessels, which she convoyed. The crew were in good health. All American vessels bound up the Mediterranean are compelled to ride quarantine for forty days, before they are permitted to enter any port. Since the rupture between England and the northern powers, upwards of 300 sail of Swedish and Danish vessels have been sent into Gibraltar.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

We learn from Washington, that the frigates President, Philadelphia and Essex, with the schooner Enterprize, are ordered to cruise in the Mediterranean, under the command of commodore Truxton.

For two days past strong N. W. winds have prevailed. At the change of the tide last night the frigate Constellation, laying at anchor in our river, in veering about, was suddenly thrown on a rocky shoal, and heeled on her side. In this situation she now remains; her lee gunwales being below the surface of the water. During the exertions to right her, this morning, a seaman, falling with the main-yard, which unexpectedly gave way, had his leg and thigh fractured.

It is expected that the frigate will be got off without much damage to her hull. In effecting this her rigging will necessarily suffer.

NEW-YORK, April 14.

Captain Lynch, of the ship Niagara, who arrived here yesterday, informs us, that he brought out London papers to the 6th of March, but that they were mislaid. He says that the king of England continued extremely ill; that a number of Danes and Swedes had been brought into Ramsgate; and that it was hourly expected that England would declare war against the northern powers.

He further informs, that six American vessels failed in company with him, bound for the Baltic, which had been chartered by the British merchants at the rate of 9l. sterling a tun—and that every American vessel that could be obtained was sought after with avidity.

Yesterday morning arrived here from New-London, the United States sloop of war Connecticut, on her way to join the squadron at Hampton Roads. She came through the Sound.

April 15.

A letter from a gentleman of respectability at St. Croix, to the editors of this Gazette, contains the following interesting particulars:

St. Croix, March 21st, 1801.

I send enclosed a few of our island's newspapers, which are only curious from their paucity of informa-

tion. At present we cannot expect much news, as we are entirely prevented from receiving any information from our neighbouring islands, by some British frigates, which watch our harbours, and allow nothing to come in or go out but a few Americans. All Danish and Swedish vessels they carry into Yor-tola: from which we had an account this day, by a flag of truce which has been sent over there by our government, that the property would be sold, and the neat proceeds deposited in the treasury, until a declaration of war or a reconciliation takes place; but am fearful it will be the former.

About ten days since as our government brig of 20 guns was going over to St. Thomas, in company with a government schooner, she was attacked by the British sloop of war Arab, captain Perkins. She made a signal for the schooner to return to this port, which she did; and a considerable engagement took place between the sloop of war and the brig, until another armed English ship came up, and began to assist the ship in her attack; the captain of the brig then made a running fight, until he got into the harbour of St. Thomas. The sloop of war was considerably injured. A few nights after, another sloop of war ran into a harbour at the west end of this island, sent her boats among the vessels, and cut out three ships, two sloops, and one schooner; some of them had a considerable quantity of produce on board—the ships were entirely stripped of their rigging; their sails and rudders were on shore.—Though they drifted directly out of the harbour, next morning they were still in sight, when the captain of the sloop of war sent his boat, with an officer and a crew, on shore, to the commanding officer of the fort, to demand the sails and rudders of the vessels he had stolen at night!

We are all under arms, keeping guard and learning our military evolutions continually, hourly expecting a visit from the English, to change us into horses *John Bulls*, though we are determined to cope them.

P. S. March 22. We have just received information from Guadaloupe, that they expect there daily fourteen ships of the line with troops, and their former commander Desforneaux. Should this squadron arrive, the English will have enough to do in the West-Indies without troubling us.

Rum is 5 bits per gallon, and sugar from 5 1-2 to 7 dolls. per cwt.—American produce scarce and high—flour 18 dolls. salt fish 12 dolls. per cwt.—other articles in proportion.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

By the arrival of the brig Eliza, from Gibraltar, we learn that the George Washington frigate, capt. Bainbridge, upon her arrival at Algiers, from Constantinople, took on board the French consul at that place, and landed him at Alicant.—He was obliged to quit Algiers in consequence of the dey having declared war against France, at the instigation of the Ottoman Porte.

Captain Davis, of the brig James Stuart, of this port, previous to his arrival at Gibraltar, spoke the French fleet from Brest, under the command of admiral Gantheaume, and was informed they were bound to Naples; it was, however, generally believed at Gibraltar, that they were going to Toulon, where two ships of the line had been ready for some time, and were to proceed finally to Egypt. A British fleet, under the command of Sir John Bor-lafé Warren, from before Cadiz, consisting of six sail of the line and four frigates, passed the Gut six days after, having previously dispatched a fast sailing frigate to watch their motions.

Brig Eliza left Gibraltar the 28th February, in company with the United States frigate George Washington, from Algiers for Philadelphia; brig Cyrus, Dagget, from Naples for the West-Indies; brig Mary Louisa, Bush, of Norfolk, from Leghorn to the West-Indies; parted with the Washington the 2d March.

April 16.

There is now in circulation, in this city, a new coinage of French money, denominated "5 FRANCS," which are said to be worth about ninety cents each. As they, in some measure, resemble the "French crowns," we think it our duty to give this caution to prevent deception.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated March 22.

"A brig arrived here yesterday from St. Kitts, who brought the news of 12 ships of the line from France, with troops on board, having arrived in the West-Indies, and that all the troops at St. Kitts had embarked for Barbadoes. This news has raised the spirits of the inhabitants here, and sugars have got to 8 dollars."

NORFOLK, April 9.

A Spanish frigate, with two millions dollars on board, has been cast away on the coast of Peru; 50 of the crew were drowned, and the money lost.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Representatives of congress elected for Maryland.
Gen. Samuel Smith, without opposition.
Joseph H. Nicholson, without opposition.
John Archer, by 881. votes to 23 votes given to John Carlisle.
Richard Sprigg, in the room of John C. Thomas, General Heister.
Mr. Plater.
Mr. Campbell.
The five first named are republican, the two last federal.