

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1802.

LONDON, November 16.
GOVERNMENT received on Saturday and yesterday dispatches from marquis Cornwallis, brought by Messrs. Hunter and Lisle. The vessel which brought the last messenger, brought us Paris papers to the 12th instant.

The accounts of the Fete describe it to have been extremely grand. The early part of the day was stormy, but towards the afternoon the weather cleared up and enabled the people to enjoy, without molestation, the magnificence of the spectacle, and the brilliancy and beauty of the illuminations. The palaces, the bridges, and the Place de Concorde, were the most conspicuous. The coup de œil on the Seine was novel and pleasing. Several hundred boats were rowed up and down the river with bands of music, and illuminated from head to stern. No accident occurred during the whole day.

Marquis Cornwallis was introduced on Monday to the chief consul, with whom he had a private conference. He had been previously introduced by Mr. Merry on Sunday to M. Talleyrand, with whom he dined. Never was any ambassador received with more distinguished honours, or treated with more respectful attention.

"By way of precaution and equality," says the *Moniteur*, "the carriages were forbidden to be driven after five in the evening on the fete: etiquette required that of lord Cornwallis should be excepted from this measure. His lordship walked about in all places destined for the fete."

"Every where did he see order and propriety observed without constraint. His presence every where excited that attention which is not the result of curiosity, which rather serves to repress the feelings, and which is an expression of pleasure, and at the same time a testimony of respect to the character, and to the fame of him who is the object of it."

Apartments had been prepared for his lordship at the Thuilleries to see the illuminations. From the different aspects of that building, and the gardens, his excellency could see the fete in many different directions.

A guard of honour is appointed to do duty at the hotel where his excellency resides, and whenever he passes any of the guard-houses the soldiers turn out as they would for the chief consul.

On Wednesday marquis Cornwallis gave a grand dinner to Joseph Buonaparte, Talleyrand, and several general officers of the first rank in Paris.

His lordship is stated to have been much fatigued with his journey to Paris, on account of the badness of the weather.—He slept one night at Amiens, at the house taken for him during his residence at the congress. The morning of his departure from thence being fine, the people crowded from all parts of the town to see him, and he was several times under the necessity of appearing at the balcony to satisfy their curiosity and impatience.

About two posts from Paris, lord Cornwallis was met by Mr. Merry, with whom he entered Paris in his chariot and four. The other carriages followed, escorted by 150 of the finest hussars in the French service. The magnificence of the equipages, and the celerity with which they passed along, excited the astonishment of the Parisians. They had previous notice of his excellency's arrival, and the streets were lined with people. The carriages drove to the hotel, Grange Battelier, on the Boulevards, where a most magnificent suite had been hired for the accommodation of the embassy. It is the finest hotel in Paris.

The expedition to St Domingo proceeds with great vigour. Gen. Leclerc, it appears, is to command. He is to have under him generals Rochambeau and Boudet, both of whom very highly distinguished themselves in Italy last campaign, besides many other officers of great distinction. The civil department will also be extremely well selected.

We understand from private letters, that it is believed general Rochambeau, after assisting in reducing Toussaint, (if he resist) proceeds to take the chief command in Martinique.

The French funds are 57 1-2.

It is evident from the deliberations in both houses of parliament, that the legislative bodies are in perfect coincidence of opinion with people on the subjects of peace, and the convention with Russia. This circumstance alone is remarkable in the history of Great-Britain, and promises an happy futurity to its subjects, while it has conferred a lustre on the administration, which proves they merit, and ensures to them henceforward, the confidence of their countrymen.

December 7.
The treaties of peace between the French republic and the emperor of Russia and the elector of Bavaria, have been submitted to the legislative body.

Letters from the Hague, state, that the number of ships lost in the late gales on the coast of Holland is

beyond conception, immense. The coast is every where strewed with dead bodies and with the wreck of ships.

Baron Hompesch is exerting all his interest in the courts of Europe, for the purpose of being reinstated in his late situation of grand master of the order of Malta. It is thought that England will support his claims in the most powerful manner.

Yesterday advices were received at the admiralty of the death of rear-admiral Blanket, commanding in the E. Indies; who so ably conducted the expedition of the Indian army through the Arabian and Red seas, to their landing in Egypt.

The Gazette mentions the appointment of John Halkett, Esquire, to be captain-general and governor in chief of the Bahama islands in America.

The following are the diplomatic arrangements concluded upon, and which will take place in the spring. Lord Whitworth to go ambassador to Paris, as soon as the definitive treaty is signed.

Mr. Litton, ambassador to the Hague; and lord Henley Stuart, son of the marquis of Bute, secretary of legation.

Mr. Wickham, minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin.

Lord Carysfort, minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg.

Lord Robert Fitzgerald, minister plenipotentiary to the court of Lisbon.

Sir James Crauford, minister plenipotentiary to the court of Stockholm.

The embassy to Madrid is not settled.

His royal highness the duke of Cambridge goes out in the spring to Nova-Scotia, with the appointment, it is said, of commander in chief.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 6th ult. proves that the tempests experienced in this country in the beginning of last month, were also felt in the north of Europe. On the 4th ult. a most violent storm set in from the sea, swelled the waters of the Neva seven English feet above their usual height, by which all the lower parts of the city were quite under water, and the inhabitants were obliged to take refuge in the upper stories. The inundation did great damage and many vessels were lost.

The blindness to which our countrymen has been subject in Egypt, is supposed to have been produced by exposure to the night dews, which contain a strong nitrous acid. In some cases a suppuration has succeeded the inflammation, and the eye has burst.

Bankrupt, H. Deaves, late of New-York, but now of Liverpool, merchant.

December 9.

The peace establishment of the army has at length been finally arranged and determined upon, between the commander in chief and his majesty's ministers; and is as follows:

- 27 regiments of light dragoons
- 1 regiment of hussars
- 101 regiments of infantry
- 6 regiments of black troops
- 60 companies of invalids.

Seventeen regiments of infantry are to be kept in India, each regiment to contain 1200 men. The other regiments are to be reduced to 750 men. This large force is independent of the horse and foot guards, the artillery, and the waggon and staff corps, which amount to 20 battalions; making the whole upwards of 160 battalions, exclusive of the marine corps.

We understand that it is the intention of government, to maintain a force of 12 ships of the line on the Jamaica station; and orders to that effect have been issued and the necessary arrangements made. This is a greater force than has been in that quarter during the war. But the French force there will, in consequence of the expedition to St. Domingo, be considerable.

Mr. Addington's proposition is to pay the debt of the civil list out of his majesty's colonial possessions. The colonial possessions meant to be thus appropriated are, we believe, those forfeited estates in the islands of St. Vincents, Dominica, &c. of which the rents are at present received by the crown.

Lord Keith and all his naval force, were lying at Malta, on the 1st of November.

The whole of our troops, except about 5000, were embarked from Egypt.

A letter from Hamburg states: "Private letters from Petersburg, of so late a date as the 20th ult. bring the pleasing intelligence, that by virtue of the convention concluded between Great-Britain and Russia, on the 17th of June, a commercial treaty, of nearly 40 articles has since been agreed upon between the two powers. The commercial treaty is said to be very beneficial to the British subjects, and reflects the highest honour on the diplomatique talents of lord St. Helens.

The civil and ecclesiastical constitution of Great-Britain, so long the envy and admiration of the

world, is about to be published by authority, with all its variations, as settled at the union with Ireland.

The following paragraphs are extracted from letters from Hamburg, under the date of November 24.

"Intelligence had reached Vienna on the 24th inst. from Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, that the celebrated Passwan Oglou, having heard of the preliminaries of peace between France, England and the Sublime Porte, by one of his emissaries, immediately withdrew his troops from that bank of the Danube belonging to Wallachia, and sent one of his officers to the new Hospodar, to solicit him to intercede with the Sublime Porte. Passwan declares he is willing to submit to the grand signior, on condition of his being maintained in his government of Widden. The Hospodar immediately dispatched a courier with these overtures to Constantinople.

The strong squadron at Bantry-Bay which has been made the subject of so much speculation, is victualled and stored for six months, under the command of vice-admiral Mitchell, who had received sealed orders. It has probably before this sailed for Jamaica.

ROSEAU, (Dominique) November 26.

It appears that M. Lacroffe's endeavours to procure a reconciliation with his opponents at Guadeloupe, have proved ineffectual. He has dispatched two of his aids-de-camp to France, by the way of England.

M. Lacroffe has been landed here from the Tamer M. W. and will remain until the forces arrive. Orders are given to all the British cruisers to intercept all dispatches from France, and forward them to him immediately, he being the legal chief of Guadeloupe.

The Cork fleet is safely arrived at Fort-Royal.

The Pensee frigate arrived here on Tuesday; she had fallen in with one of our cruisers off Marie-Galante, who informed of the then state of insurrection in the island of Guadeloupe, and that M. Lacroffe having been refused admittance there on his return in his majesty's ship Tamer, had arrived in this island, upon which the Pensee came in here and anchored in Woodbridge's bay, and it is supposed will remain until the French fleet and troops arrive.

Yesterday morning the Pensee saluted the British colours at Fort Young, which was returned.

In consequence of an application made by the chief consul to his majesty, passes have been granted for an army of 45,000 men to proceed from Brest, escorted by ten sail of the line, (French) to reduce St. Domingo to its former state of order. The same permission has been granted to an army of 12,000 men, under the command of gen. Macdonald, who are to be immediately embarked likewise at Brest, escorted by seven sail of the line, to take possession of Martinique and Guadeloupe. It has been mutually agreed between the two courts to assist one another in bringing our colonies into a complete state of order and security. We congratulate our readers on this happy event; and we trust that our neighbours at Guadeloupe will see the necessity of immediately returning to their allegiance, or else a dreadful day of reckoning awaits them.

The island of Madagascar has been fixed on by the chief consul, as the place to send all those infamous insurgents who dare violate the laws of the mother country. A similar example, it is probable, may be followed among us against any of those refractory gentry who may be puffed with the ideas that the diabolical system would never be abolished.

NEW-YORK, January 22.

We learn by the schooner Fanny, from Guadeloupe, that the inhabitants were in hourly expectation of the arrival of a body of troops from France. The negroes under Pelage, had been quiet before the receipt of this news, which threw them into consternation, and they had made several attempts to assassinate Pelage. Lacroffe was still at Dom n'et. The whites and mulattoes were disposed for quietly receiving the troops from France. Business of every kind very dull, and an embargo of fifteen days had just been taken off, for American, Swedish, and Danish vessels; but was still imposed on French vessels, when the Fanny sailed.

January 25.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States frigate President, dated Malaga, November 9, 1801.

"With pleasure I inform you that we take our departure from the Straits very soon; we proceed from this to Algiers—we are detained here in consequence of a head wind. From Algiers we shall proceed home. It is said we shall touch at Cadix. I suppose I shall see you about the 1st of February."