

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 8, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 24.
The English ambassador, lord Elgin, has concluded, in the name of his court, a separate convention with the Porte, in which the latter, on account of the services rendered by the English in Egypt, has granted them certain privileges with regard to the Levant and East-India trade, for three years. It is apprehended, however, that the French government will object to this convention, as France will expect the same privileges with England in that quarter.

GENOA, December 31.

It now appears to be certain, says our Gazette, that the African piratical powers will not be suffered much longer to continue their depredations. The states of America have already declared, that instead of submitting to a disgraceful tribute, they will fit out some frigates for the protection of their trade; and it is generally asserted, that English and French frigates, with flags of truce, have demanded of the bey, in the name of their respective nations,

1. That all slaves of these two nations now in the hands of the Tunisians, shall be set at liberty.
2. That all the corsairs shall be disarmed.
3. That all European ships shall be permitted freely to carry on their trade.

The same demands have been made of all the piratical states of Barbary.

MENTZ, January 19.

The French chief of brigade, Sebastiani, has set out on his return from Constantinople, and carries to Paris the project of a new treaty of peace, as the Porte has refused to ratify the preliminaries of October 9, 1801.

BREMEN, February 2.

Prussia not having been able to come to an amicable understanding with Austria, with regard to the indemnities to which each of them formed pretensions, is at present extremely discontented with the accommodations which have taken place on that subject between France and the court of Vienna, especially as the projects of these two courts can be in no respects advantageous to her interests. On this account the court of Berlin endeavours more and more to form a close alliance with Russia, in order to prevent the effects of this plan of indemnities. The rest of the continent awaits the result, and submits with patience to its fate.

LONDON, February 1.

Mr. King, the American minister at this court, though solicited to remain by Mr. Jefferson, who knows and values his abilities, it is said, has requested that a successor may be appointed. We disbelieve this.

February 2.

General Nugent, it is said, is to return from the government of Jamaica at the end of five years, and that lucrative government is to be held in future for no longer a term by any governor.

The sale of newspapers at Paris is uncommonly extensive and profitable. The papers in the greatest circulation are:

The Moniteur, which publishes near	20,000 per day.
Journal de Paris	16,000
Publicite	14,000
Journal Des Debats	12,000
Journal Des Defenseurs de la Patrie	10,000
Clef du Cabinet	6,000

—Then there are the Journal de Commerce, Le Citoyen Francois, Journal du Soir, Gazette de France, &c. &c. each of which publish but few. But there is The Petite Affiches, which is like a Daily Advertiser, and for advertisements only. It publishes at least 30,000 daily, and all by subscription, which is about 36s. sterling a year. The net profits of the Moniteur is supposed to be one half penny sterling on each paper, which profit, owing to the extensive sale, is enormous. Roederer, the counsellor of state, is part proprietor of the Journal de Paris, and an eminent minister is sole proprietor of the Moniteur, and part proprietor of the Journal de Paris.

February 3.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning, and brought us letters from Holland of the 22d, 26th and 29th ult. The stadtholder has written the following letter to all the members of the former government:

“Having learnt that several members of the government, ministers and other functionaries of the province of —, who were in office on the 18th of January, 1795, as well as before the revolutions that took place after that period, entertain scruples with respect to the acceptance of places under the present circumstances, and since the introduction of the last constitution, and refuse to take employment which

have a relation to the government and administration of the country; I have thought it necessary to inform you by these presents (requesting you to make what use of them you think necessary) that according to my opinion, there are no longer any motives which should restrain you from using your efforts (considering the order of things which has lately been introduced) to procure for your country as much good as it is susceptible of, and thereby to prevent its total ruin. You may accept, without any difficulty, when you think proper, employments, and sit in the colleges which are connected with the administration of the affairs of the country, and take a place in the government, co-operating with the members of the present government.

“I am, with esteem, &c. &c.

“GUILLAUME P. d'ORANGE.
Oranjestein, 26th Dec. 1801.”

February 6.

The refusal of the Porte to ratify the treaty concluded between Turkey and France on the 9th of October, and the conclusion of a new treaty between this country and the former power by which it is confidently said, our trade is to enjoy superior advantages throughout the Turkish dominions, and even with relation to our East-India possessions, form, on the part of the grand signior, a just and grateful acknowledgment of the splendid and important achievements of the British army in Egypt.

These new sources of traffic will, no doubt, stimulate our merchants and manufacturers to exertions highly useful to the general interests of the nation. The mercantile world must, no doubt, look with impatience to the arrival of the articles of the treaty, in order to regulate their speculations with respect to the Levant trade.

February 8.

It is with great pleasure we state from unquestionable authority, that the Danish court's act of accession to the convention signed at St. Petersburg, on the 17th of June last, between England and Russia, was dispatched for Moscow on the 25th of October; and that his Danish majesty's ratification was forwarded from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg on the 24th of December.

The Paris Journals to the 4th instant, which we received yesterday, confirm the intelligence we have already stated, of the arrival of the Spanish minister, Azzarra, at the congress of Amiens on the 29th ult. he was received with great honours, and with much joy; and we can state, on private authority, that he has signed the preliminary treaty on the part of his court.

No obstacles to the definitive peace, therefore, can now occur on the part of Spain; the negotiation must rest entirely between France and England; and, from all we hear, we are further confirmed in the opinion we gave on Saturday, that the difficulties are at present on this side of the water. Buonaparte has stipulated his conditions; it remains only for the English government to accede to them. Two English messengers, Messrs. Shaw and Dressings, sailed on Friday from Dover to Calais, the one bound to Paris, the other for Amiens, with important dispatches from our government.

Yesterday were received Paris journals to the 3d inst. inclusive. Their contents are rather interesting.

The chief consul returned to Paris on the evening of the 31st ult. with Madame Buonaparte, and on the following day the legislative and the public bodies presented an address of congratulation to him on his return, in which they appear fully to acquiesce in every thing he has done at Lyons. The chief consul, in his answer, intimated the motives which determined him to interfere in the affairs of Italy, by saying, that it was a sacred duty imposed on the French people to organize the Italian republic. No further explanation is given as to his future views, nor at what period it is probable the Italians may be able to find another man capable of performing the office of presiding over their affairs.

On the day after the minister of foreign affairs returned to Paris from Lyons, the following very curious article appeared in the Moniteur:

“It is ever with increased astonishment we observe the long articles contained in the English Journals, and the speeches of the members of their parliament, relative to the sailing of the Brest squadron. It is difficult to conceive how, when we are in a state of peace, an expedition destined to St. Domingo, to re-establish the tranquillity of that island, can occasion the least apprehension with regard to Jamaica. We trace in these speeches not the sentiments of civilized Europeans, but the fears of the Tartars of Thibet. For the honour of the civilization of the present age, let us not make ourselves appear more barbarous and ridiculous than we really are. Such puerile discussions, which merely indicate a want of faith in the men who provoke them, are directly

contrary to the orders given at Brest at the period of the signing the preliminaries of peace. Upon the pretext of that department demanding instructions, referring to the probability of admiral Cornwallis's squadron, being compelled by stress of weather to take refuge in Brest, he was answered that he should not only allow the squadron to enter the port, but should even avoid adopting any extraordinary precautions; for it is the most serious insult that can be offered to civilized Europeans, to afford them reason to think, that it is even supposed possible they can have recourse to a line of conduct of which the first principles of honour and the rights of nations, have excluded an example.”

Altho' we have never entertained any doubt of the sincerity of the French government in the explanations given to marquis Cornwallis, respecting the sailing of the West-India expedition, we do not consider the observations contained in the above official article as very conclusive. The preliminary treaty stipulates for a cessation of hostilities by sea and land; of course, if a ship of either nation were to be driven into a foreign port by stress of weather, it must be respected; but it does not follow from hence that a power can insist as a matter of right, pending on a negotiation for a definitive treaty, to dispatch a most formidable armament to a distant settlement, without its becoming an object of jealousy and vigilance.

The only intelligence respecting the negotiation is contained in the papers of the late date; in one of which, after noticing the arrival of the Spanish plenipotentiary at Amiens, it is asserted that the definitive treaty will certainly be signed within 15 days, all the articles having been agreed upon. The French funds are rather lower. On the 2d, the tiers consolidate were 56½.

Part of the Turkish army that was in Egypt is about to be marched against Passwan Oglou.

The grand vizier is to remain at Cairo till the new organization of Egypt shall have been completed.

February 9.

We stated many days since, that we had reason to believe that all the material articles of the definitive treaty that regard this country and France had been finally settled at Amiens. We understand that the points which have been latterly discussed, relate solely to a strong wish expressed by our government, that Demerara and Surinam should be declared free ports for three years, to enable the British subjects who have settled there the more easily to dispose of their property, and to remit it direct to this country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 9.

At 4 o'clock, (the speaker not being present,) Mr. Ley, the senior clerk, said, it was his duty to inform the house, that he this morning received a letter from Mr. Speaker, and directing him to communicate the same to the house. If it was the pleasure of the house he would read the letter. [There was a general call of read, read.]

The letter was dated Palace-yard, Feb. 9, 1802, and was nearly to the following effect:—“Sir, his majesty having been graciously pleased to signify his intention of conferring upon me the office of lord chancellor of Ireland, it becomes in consequence thereof, my duty to resign the chair of the house of commons. I have to request, Sir, that you will communicate the same to the house, at their meeting this day. I must intreat you, at the same time, to express in the strongest terms the regret I feel, at quitting the high situation to which their favour raised me, and my gratitude for the uniform support I experienced from them, in my humble attempts of discharging the duties of that important office.

“I have the honour to be, &c.”

The chancellor of the exchequer said, that the house, he was sure, must be aware that the present was not the proper occasion to express their sentiments of respect for the right hon. gentleman who lately presided in that house, which he was sure must be felt by every member in it. At the proper time he was sure he should be supported by the feelings of that house, while he expressed his sentiments of that gentleman, founded upon every consideration of private friendship, and of gratitude and admiration for his character as a member of that house, more especially in the high and arduous situation which he had lately filled. Under the restraint, however, of the present circumstances, he had only to state that his present majesty, in consequence of the event stated in the letter which had been read, gave leave to that house to proceed to the choice of a speaker, who was to be presented for the royal approbation on Thursday next, in the house of peers, at two o'clock. It was then moved that the house should adjourn till to-morrow.

The house adjourned at a quarter past four, till to-morrow.