

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 29, 1802.

H A G U E, February 22.

A COURIER from our plenipotentiary at Amiens arrived here yesterday. The government immediately held an extraordinary sitting. Persons who are esteemed well informed, assert that the difficulties which Spain opposed to the negotiation, and had delayed the termination of it, have been entirely done away, and that nothing now remains to prevent the signing the definitive treaty. Our minister, Schimpenick, is stated to have made with the British ambassador arrangements relative to the Cape of Good Hope, and to the ships of the East-India company, which were confiscated at the period of the breaking out of the war in the British ports, for which ships our government claimed an indemnity.

L O N D O N, February 27.

Such ships continue to be paid off as are in want of repairs, but very few of the seamen will be discharged till the receipt of the definitive treaty.

March 2.

It was not merely the Dutch funds which fell lately in Holland, but also the Russian, American, Prussian funds, &c. fell 5 and 6 per cent. It is calculated that the fall in the funds of these countries amounts to fifty millions. The cause of this astonishing depression is explained in letters from Holland, received on Saturday, to be the facility of getting into the new Dutch loan, which appears so advantageous that the sales of stock are immense, for the purpose of carrying the produce to the officers for the new loan. In the single province of Holland there were subscribed in one day, 22 millions. It is, in short, nothing less than a revolution in the money world.

March 3.

Mr. Basset, the messenger, arrived this morning with dispatches from Amiens.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 28th ult. The only article of any importance in these confirms the arrival of the hereditary prince of Orange at Paris. He arrived there on the 25th, and the next day was presented to the first consul, by whom he was favourably received.

Respecting the negotiations at Amiens, the papers neither communicate any intelligence, nor hazard even a speculation; yet the French funds are higher — 57 30.

An order has been received at Portsmouth to fit out several ships of war with all possible expedition: each ship is to take a number of troops on board, and to be victualled for four months. The destination of the squadron is a profound secret. A rumour that they are going to Turkey to act in conjunction with the Turks against Pashwan Oglou, seems to be unworthy of credit. We rather think this armament is bound for the West-Indies. [Lon. Packet.]

The marquis Cornwallis gave a most splendid dinner at Amiens, on Monday evening, to the French, Spanish and Dutch plenipotentiaries, and their several secretaries, together with a number of the principal inhabitants of the town. His lordship uniformly lives in a style of the utmost elegance and hospitality.

Lord Cornwallis distributes ten guineas a day, besides the fragments of his table, among the poor at Amiens.

There is reason to believe that the salt duty will be repealed. In lieu of this and other duties which will also be changed, it is intended to put a heavy duty on malt and hops. It is also said that coals will be taxed at the pit's mouth, so that the duty paid in the metropolis may be more general throughout the kingdom.

March 7.

The renewed activity which prevails in our ports, and the unlooked for delay in concluding the definitive treaty, have induced numerous reports unfavourable to peace;—we trust they may prove fallacious; but we are not warranted by present appearances in wholly disregarding them. It is generally understood that Buonaparte has greatly embarrassed the negotiations at Amiens, by the introduction of matter foreign to the preliminary treaty, and has given to some of the articles an interpretation inconsistent with their literal meaning. It is further said that our minister, impressed with an apprehension that he negotiated with a view to recruit his marine, and reinforce his distant possessions, rather than with the desire to peace, have pressed for the definitive adjustment, and have declared their determination to break the present injurious truce, unless he immediately converted it to a permanent peace; and to give weight to this declaration, is stated to be the object of our naval equipment.

It is known that the Spaniards have been prevented by the war from receiving the produce of their American empire; and we are assured that one hundred and sixty millions of specie have been collected in South America, waiting the return of peace for its

transmission to Europe. The Spanish government, on the credit of this treasure, have issued debentures to nearly an equal amount; and a large portion of them has been transmitted to the French executive;—a desire to obtain this money is thought to have powerfully influenced the chief consul in his negotiations with this country, and it is now suspected, that his object is to procrastinate the congress until its arrival, when, disencumbered by it of his present wants, he may advance his pretensions. A fleet with 60 or 70 millions of money is stated to be shortly looked for at Cadiz; and the rumour goes, that the squadron fitting out in Torbay is destined to intercept it, in order to hold a security for peace equivalent in some degree to the advantage France has acquired by the preponderancy of her power in the West-Indies. Our present object is to detail rumours, and not to justify them; and we shall not, therefore, enter into an inquiry how far such a measure would be admissible pending a negotiation.

The funds experienced a further trifling depression yesterday—3 per cent. consols, which on Friday closed at 68, yesterday evening, after various fluctuations, left off at 67.

An article in the Hamburg paper, under date Brussels, Feb. 18, says, "We learn from Amiens, that lord Cornwallis has had several conferences with the chevalier d'Azzaro, the Spanish plenipotentiary respecting the indemnities which Spain demands from Great-Britain. M. Azzaro had referred the subject to his court. Until this question is adjusted, the signing of the definitive treaty is necessarily retarded."

"England has not yet agreed to indemnify the Batavians for the East-India ships detained at the breaking out of the war. The new establishment of the Italian republic has also created new delays. Nevertheless, there does not exist reason to doubt the peace being ultimately signed."

By virtue of a convention signed at Berlin between France and Prussia, and afterwards ratified by the prince of Orange, his serene highness has formally renounced all claim to his estates in the Batavian provinces, in consideration of sufficient indemnity being granted to him by France on the left bank of the Rhine.

T O R B A Y, March 3.

On Monday arrived here, a king's messenger to admiral Cornwallis, and about an hour and half after his arrival, his majesty's ships Bellerophon, Robust, Magnificent, Excellent, Audacious and Edgar, got under weigh, and sailed immediately, destination unknown, but generally supposed for the West-Indies.

S H E R B O R N E, March 4.

In addition to many former attempts to construct a carriage to run without horses, a method has lately been tried at Camborne, Cornwall, that seems to promise success. A carriage has been constructed, containing a small steam-engine, the force of which was found sufficient to impel the carriage, containing several persons, amounting to a ton and a half weight, against a hill of considerable steepness, at the rate of four miles in an hour. Upon a level road it ran at the rate of 8 or 9 miles in an hour.

N E W - Y O R K, April 21.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American vessel at Tunis, to his owners in this city, dated January 22, 1802.

"On my arrival here I found Mr. Eaton, the American consul, was gone to Leghorn in the frigate Washington, and the doctor of the Philadelphia frigate is left here as charge d'affaires. Markets at present are very dull, owing to the peace in Europe. We have nothing to fear from the Tripolitans, as they have not at this time a corsair at sea. The Philadelphia frigate is stationed off the port of Tripoli."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 22.

We have been favoured with the perusal of the report of the committee of the senate of the United States, on the subject of transporting the mail of the United States. This report is accompanied by a letter from Gideon Granger, post-master-general, furnishing several statements and remarks on the practicability and expediency of establishing a public chain of mail stages from one extremity of the United States to the other. It appears that the stages between Philadelphia and Baltimore, which have been the property and under the management of the post-office department, have in the course of three years operated, not only defrayed the whole expence of transporting the mail, but actually yielded a balance of 11,000 dollars, in favour of the establishment. It is, therefore, the opinion of the post-master-general, that it would be, if advisable, equally from considerations of

economy, expedition and security, to have the mails throughout the United States, under the same arrangement. It is hence estimated that the expence of establishing a line of stages from Portland, Maine, to Louisville, Georgia, will amount to 90,790 dollars.

It is very properly suggested by the post-master-general that all other carriages for the transportation of passengers should be compelled to give the road to the mail coaches.

C H A R L E S T O N, April 10.

Messrs. COX and SHEPPARD,

YOU will, perhaps, render essential service to many, by publishing the following recipe for the DROPSY. I received it from a lady, who has had many evidences of its efficacy.

Yours, &c.

C.

Take a tea-spoonful of the Salts of Tobacco, in a little warm gin and water, (say a gill) night and morning, for an adult person; the dose to be increased or decreased, according to circumstances; for a child, half the quantity will answer, to be continued until it operates effectually by urine.

The following is the method of obtaining the salts:—Take one pound of good leaf tobacco, and put it in an iron pot, (that has never been used with any greasy substance) over a slow fire—keep stirring the tobacco until it is consumed to ashes; then pour three quarts of water over the ashes, stir all well together, then take it out, strain it clean, and return the liquor in the same pot, to be boiled over a slow fire until it is evaporated; you will then find thick salt at the bottom of the pot; scrape it up and lay it on paper, and dry it in the shade; when dry, it will be fit for use.

W A S H I N G T O N, April 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated April 19, 1802.

"It is this moment stated to me that a vessel from Bourdeaux brings an account that lord Cornwallis has left Amiens, and hostilities were expected to recommence. He departed on the 13th ultimo."

B A L T I M O R E, April 20.

Captain Preble has resigned his situation in the navy on account of ill health.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 1st March, 1802.

The following is a paragraph of a letter, which I have this moment received from a friend in Paris, under date of 22d Feb. It is important, and should be known in America:

"It is determined that a colony shall be settled in Louisiana and Florida. General Bernadotte is to have the command; its departure will, perhaps, depend on the accounts expected from St. Domingo; preparations are now making for this expedition. I understand the Indian nations, adjoining Florida, have agents now here for the purpose of making treaties with this country, to unite themselves with the troops or settlers that may be sent from hence. The establishment of this colony is said to be a darling object, and it will be pursued with ardour, unless the difficulties that may arise at St. Domingo should derange the present plan."

A part of the French fleet under admiral Gantheaume has already sailed for Europe from the West-Indies, and six or seven fail of the line only are to touch in our ports. They are under admiral La-touche—an officer well known during our revolution for his successful maritime enterprises.

[Aurora.]

April 21.

A letter from London, dated early in March, from a source of unquestionable correctness states, that considerable changes in the ministry were in contemplation; Mr. Erskine was certainly to succeed to the honours and emoluments of lord Kenyon, who wished to retire from his seat in the King's Bench—and, as considerable doubts were entertained in the best informed circles of the success of the negotiations at Amiens, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox were, in the event of an unsuccessful issue, to become the leading characters in the new ministry. These arrangements meet with the cordial approbation of both parties; as the opposition, disgusted with the ambitious views of the French cabinet, and at length convinced that every measure which a regard for the safety and interest of the country could dictate, had been pursued by the late and present ministry, were determined to unite heart and hand in the prosecution of the war, should an appeal to arms again be inevitable.

April 22.

On Saturday the vice-president of the United States withdrew from the chair of the senate for the remainder of the session, whereupon the senate elected Abraham Baldwin president pro tempore.

[National Intelligencer.]