

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 11.
ACCORDING to the last intelligence from Egypt, there were still in that country, 7000 English troops, including the corps from India; they will be distributed in Alexandria, Damietta, Rosetta and Ghize. The beys have united in the last place, under the protection of the English general; the differences in regard to the latter and the chiefs of the Ottoman army being not yet entirely accommodated. Dr. Hesse, of Erfurt, who introduced the vaccine inoculation into Turkey, has performed the operation with success on the child of a person in the seraglio, in whose fate the grand seignior takes the liveliest interest.

B A S L E, February 16.

The last week the French took possession of the public treasuries of the Frickthal, ordered the Austrian authorities, which existed there, to cease their functions, and established a provisional government.

P A R I S, February 28.

Count de Dietz, hereditary prince of Nassau, and son of the ci-devant stadtholder, was presented on the 25th to the first consul, who gave orders that he should be treated with the respect due to the brother-in-law and cousin-german of the king of Prussia. The first consul made known to him, at his first audience, the satisfaction he had experienced on reading the beautiful letter of his father, tending to procure tranquillity to his country, and informed him that circumstances would soon occur when France would be able to give him real testimonies of it.

H A G U E, March 1.

Our minister at the congress of Amiens has made the most pressing representations to the French ambassador, for the reslitting of the Scheldt, in order to sustain the drooping commerce of this country; or if this should be found impossible, that then, for preventing its total ruin, it might be made a law, that the trading towns of Brabant and Flanders be rendered subject to an impost of three fourths on the transit or conveyance of their merchandise, and those of this republic to one fourth; offering, at the same time, to put Middleburg on a footing with Dunkirk, and thus one fourth higher. By this means he proposed the throwing obstacles in the way of the English merchants at Brabant, and to deprive them there of advantages which might be found here, and thus to procure the French a considerable gain to the prejudice of the English.

Our minister has also proposed in the congress, the abrogation of the famous act of navigation passed by Cromwell, an act which gave a mortal stab to the commerce of this country; and, at the conclusion of the peace, to form an entire new commercial treaty with Great-Britain. Those two points, in the present posture of our affairs, are of the highest importance to the republic.—How far citizen Schimmelpenninck has succeeded, or how far he is likely to succeed, time must determine—for as yet we are ignorant of our destination and our fate.

L O N D O N, March 6.

On Thursday, Mr. Bingham, an American gentleman, and lately a senator, was presented to the queen, by Mr. King, envoy of the United States; as was Mrs. Liffon, to the king, on her return from North-America.

March 8.

We yesterday received Paris journals of the third inst. The most remarkable circumstance contained in them, is a denial, on the part of the editor of the Gazette de France, that the proclamation of Toussaint Louverture was written by him. The article is curious, and worthy of perusal.

There is also a very interesting account of the steps which have been taken to repress the order of free masonry in different parts of the empire. As the most celebrated writers have been greatly divided in opinion respecting the utility of these institutions, the article from Franckfort relating to it, will naturally be read in this country with a considerable degree of interest.

An article from Weimar, dated February 10th, represents the manoeuvres of another society, once celebrated throughout all Europe for its ambition and its intrigues, to have excited considerable alarm among the people. The society (the Jesuits) has employed its missionaries to revive among the most superstitious devotees of Germany, the principles for which they had been banished from almost every country of Europe.

Switzerland continues in a state of anxiety and apprehension. It seems the detestation of the people of the Forest cantons against the late innovations has mounted to the highest point; and nothing but the want of an efficient power of resistance retains them in a quiet state.

This morning we received a Dutch mail. It contains no new article of intelligence. The National Syndicat was installed at the Hague the first instant. The colonels of the different corps of armed citizens in the Dutch republic, have received instructions from the council of war, to reduce these corps to the numbers limited for the national standing army. The council of war has also, it is said, presented to the council of state an entire new plan of organization for the armed citizens.

The Dutch mail of the 2d, arrived yesterday, but its contents have been wholly anticipated by the Paris papers.

The French mail of Tuesday, likewise arrived yesterday morning; the journals continue silent on the subject of the negotiation at Amiens. They mention a small squadron to be on the eve of sailing from Flushing, from whence the French frigate Indefatigable, with troops, had sailed for St. Domingo.

The 4th regiment of Austrian artillery raised during the war has been disbanded. Such of the officers and privates as wish to remain in the service are incorporated in the three other corps.

Letters from Semlin to the 6th ult. represent Belgrade as being still the theatre of daily sanguinary combats between the different parties—that the shops were all shut up, and that a scarcity bordering on famine, prevailed in the city.

March 9.

On Saturday an admiralty express was received by Sir T. Pailly, at Plymouth, directing the Plantagenet and Conqueror, of 74 guns, which were to have been placed on the ordinary establishment of that port, to be taken into dock, and fitted for commission with all possible dispatch.

On the preceding evening orders were received from the admiralty and victualling board, to prepare with the utmost expedition stores and provisions for all the men of war of every description laying in Cawland bay and the Sound, for four months; in the execution of these orders, a preference was directed to be given to the line of battle ships; the store-keeper and agent victualler commenced their preparations a few hours after the arrival of the orders; and it was expected that they would be carried into full effect before the end of the present week.

It is certain that about the 20th February, Joseph Buonaparte quitted Amiens, and went to Paris to consult with the chief consul respecting the negotiation. He spent a whole day at Malmalson: on the 25th he returned to Amiens. On this occasion, no doubt, the whole subject of the negotiation would be received: It is still the general opinion in London, that ministers have insisted upon bringing the negotiation to a determination one way or the other within a short limited period, and the most active preparations are going on, if necessary, to support the determination.

March 10.

Besides the squadrons destined to reinforce our fleets on foreign stations, a channel fleet of 30 sail of the line, including 15 three-deckers, will in the course of a few days, put to sea; under the command of admiral Cornwallis; and the North sea fleet, under the orders of admiral Dickson, which is now receiving supplies of seamen from Sheerness, is also expected to sail before the end of the present week. An official order has been sent to Woolwich for several thousand hammocks to be sent off directly for the equipment of those ships which had been laid up in ordinary to be refitted; and the best tower cables, which since the signing of the preliminary treaty, have been discontinued in many of our men of war, are, by order of the admiralty, to be brought again into immediate and general use.

In the house of commons this day, one hundred and thirty thousand seamen were voted for the service of two months, from the 25th March to the 25th May.

Policies were yesterday opened in this city, on the ground that no treaty would be concluded; and twenty guineas were taken to pay one hundred if the negotiations at Amiens broke off. Though things are doubtless somewhat critical, we are still inclined to think that there will be a treaty, and probably the steps which have been taken will accelerate its conclusion.

Letters from Franckfort in the French papers contain the outline of a treaty between France and Prussia, relative to the indemnities to Prussia and her allies in consequence of their losses on the left bank of the Rhine. It appears from this that the house of Hesse Cassel was to obtain the interest of France and Prussia in order to procure the dignity of elector for its chief. This has long been an object with that state, and this stipulation, if carried into effect, would tend to increase the weight of Prussia in the empire at the expense of Austria. Recent events, however, may in some respects have changed

the details of the treaty, though its principles will be acted upon by France and Prussia in regulating the indemnities.

Some letters from Paris state, that admiral Lacrosse is recalled from the government of Guadaloupe, and that gen. Richepante, who distinguished himself so greatly in the campaigns of Moreau, is appointed his successor.

Some noblemen in Sweden, having lately renounced their dignities, the king of Sweden has published a proclamation against this innovation, stating that every Swedish nobleman who shall for the future renounce his nobility, whether hereditary, or conferred upon himself, or a right which duly and legally belongs to the kingdom or nobility, shall not, from this hour, be considered by us or our successors as a good subject, and attached to the form of government, nor shall enjoy any of the privileges of the inhabitants of the kingdom in that quality; but such an one shall be obliged immediately to retire from the kingdom.

March 11.

A vessel which arrived at Dover from Boulogne, brought over a report which is stated to have prevailed at Amiens, that unless the definitive treaty should be signed on Friday next, at the latest, Marquis Cornwallis would return to England. Probably this rumour may be the echo of some rumours which have prevailed in England: a good deal of doubt still continued in the city yesterday on the subject.

We yesterday received Paris journals of the 6th. They are quite barren of intelligence. Our correspondent at Paris informs us, that in consequence of the late intended conspiracy, several emigrants and royalists are arrested or sent out of the country, among these he mentions, that the Abbe Sicard, the teacher of the deaf and dumb, is sent into exile. We wonder how the government could think of parting with a man who might have been rendered very useful, if, instead of teaching the deaf and dumb to speak, he could have taught those who can speak and hear, to be deaf and dumb. This would form a most tranquil and harmonious community, as deaf and dumb subjects are very desirable for some governments!

M. Sicard, it seems, was guilty of writing something to prove that the title of citizen was not applicable to Frenchmen. The duke of Montmorency Laval has been sent away, and the Abbe du Parc, lately returned from England, sent to the Hotel de la Force.

The French funds have recovered a little. They are 56l. 45c.

A letter from the Hague says, that marquis Cornwallis has demanded at Amiens in what light the loans were considered which the house of Austria had negotiated in England, and which had been mortgaged upon Belgium? It was replied that these loans would belong to that class which is to remain at the charge of Austria.

A private letter from Hamburg states, that "the emperor Alexander has invited the courts of Vienna, Berlin, London, Madrid, Naples, Dresden, Munich, and Lisbon, to join him in his endeavours to obtain a suitable settlement for the remaining princes of the house of Bourbon."

General Murat has remitted the payment of the arrears due to the French government by the Italian republic, amounting to about two millions and a half of francs. This is stated to be a valuable proof of the friendship which unites that republic to France.

The Swiss senate is actively employed in discussing the alterations necessary to be made in the constitution of May, 1801.

March 12.

On Wednesday an interview took place between lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto.

It is said that lord Nelson is to have the chief command of our fleet in the West-Indies. The Medusa frigate, captain Gore, is preparing at Portsmouth to take out his lordship, who will proceed to his destination with all possible dispatch. Several more ships of the line and frigates have been ordered to be fitted out for immediate service and join the channel fleet.

The critical state of the negotiation still continues to occupy the attention of every one. Nothing further, however, has transpired on the subject. No doubt is entertained that ministers have authorized marquis Cornwallis to bring the matter to a speedy issue, so that peace or war will very soon be announced. In the mean-time the activity of preparation in all our ports is unremitting. Although matters are thus suspended, there seems in general to be a considerable confidence that a definitive treaty will be concluded.

The delay of the definitive treaty excites a considerable degree of alarm. The liberality of concession in the preliminary treaty, seems in some measure