

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 13, 1802.

New-York, May 7.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Betsy*, arrived yesterday, had a passage of 40 days from Liverpool. The editors of the *New-York Gazette* have received London papers by her to the 24th March. We should be happy to be the harbinger of good news, or of saying something that would alleviate the present anxiety of the public mind; but it appears that the affairs in Europe continue to be in an unsettled state. The definitive treaty between England and France was not signed; but there was a probability it would be in a very short time. England is said to have demanded the whole sovereignty of Malta; which it is expected would be granted by the first consul. Preparations for defence, notwithstanding, continue in England; and an additional number of troops have been ordered to the West-Indies. The *Medusa* frigate, which was to take out Lord Nelson, had been riding at single anchor for five days, waiting for his arrival to sail immediately. Switzerland appears to be in a tumultuous state—600 troops had arrived at Bienna, which had given rise to many conjectures. The emperors of Germany and Russia, have declared, that they have seen, with interest, the definitive organization of the Italian republic; and declare their resolution, notwithstanding, to send ambassadors to that republic. The ill success of the French in St. Domingo had been officially announced in the Paris papers. The American treaty bill was passed in the house of commons. American flour at Liverpool was at 40s. sterling per bl.

P A R I S, March 13.

THE marquis de Lucchefini, minister from his majesty the king of Prussia, congratulated on the 15th of this month, (March 6) the chief consul on the issue of the congress at Lyons.

Count Gobentzel, ambassador from his majesty the emperor of Germany, has communicated directly to the first consul, on the 18th (March 8) the resolution of his Imperial majesty to admit ministers plenipotentiary from the Batavian, Helvetic and Italian republics; and that his majesty was disposed, on his part, to appoint ministers of the same rank to reside in those republics. He at the same time declared, that his Imperial majesty had seen with interest the definitive organization of the Italian republic.

The count de Marcoff has received, by the return of the courier, that he had sent off to notify the issue of the congress at Lyons, his credentials to reside at Paris as minister plenipotentiary. The chief de brigade Golincoart has written, by the same courier, that his Imperial majesty of all the Russias has seen with interest the motion made at Lyons, to reopen a commerce with his dominions.

March 15.

For these ten days past, all the English journals are crying out like madmen for WAR. Some orators of the parliament do not disguise their opinions more. Their heart distils but gall.

"The first consul does not wish for peace"—The ministers, to whom Europe and humanity owe so much, Mr. Addington, lord Hawkesbury, &c. are imposed upon.

Yet it is now a fortnight, if we may believe persons worthy of credit, since all the articles were agreed upon at Amiens: that the discussions with respect to drawing up the articles are determined, and that if it be not signed, it is only that a last courier is expected from London.

What signifies, then, the language of these turbulent writers! The advantages which the preliminaries give to Great-Britain are sufficiently great. But the continental power of France must be restrained! Why then did the king and the unanimous voice of the nation ratify the preliminaries? and if it were necessary to impose upon France continental sacrifices, why Mr. Grenville, did you not treat when you had allies, when their army was encamped upon the Alps, when the Russian armies were yet doubtful of making a retrograde march, and when la Vendee, still smouldering, occupied a portion of the French army? And since you did not think that France was sufficiently enfeebled to attain your end, but still thought you ought to continue the war, it was necessary, Mr. Windham, to direct it better; it was necessary that these 25,000 men, who were parading uselessly, at so much expence, on the coasts of the ocean, and before Cadix, should have entered Genoa the same day Melas did; it was necessary not to give the world the hideous and almost unexampled spectacle of bombarding the subjects of a king, your ally, even in his capital, without declaration of war, and almost without having sent back his ambassador.

What do you hope for? to renew a coalition. The cannon of Copenhagen has destroyed coalitions for 30 years.

What would you then? Pull down the ministry; whose wife hand has been able to cure a part of wounds you have inflicted. But at length, if, to allay your ambition, you should draw your party into an abyss of evils, your nation will soon regret the preliminaries of London, as it has regretted the armistice of El Arich. The details of the congress at Amiens plainly shew, that the English nation, which holds such a distinguished rank in the world, by their deep and correct sense, and by the liberality of their ideas, must have towards the first consul of France a new movement of esteem and benevolence, because they will see, that it has not depended upon him that the peace was not prompt, honourable and eternal. Your passions, low and disgraceful, will be discovered, and you cannot long govern a nation, which spontaneously unites its voice with that of the whole world, to point out the enemies of men.

## Telegraphic dispatch of the 13th March.

It was demanded by the first consul of the maritime prefect of Brest, news,

- 1st, Of the health of the army of St. Domingo;
2. Of that of the general in chief.
3. Of Madame Le Clerc.
4. If the conduct of Toussaint was good, bad, or doubtful.

It was replied, on the same day,

'That on the voyage, neither that army nor the squadron had lost a single man;

'That the general in chief was very well, and was with the advanced guard several leagues from the Cape when the order was sent off. That the first consul's sister had borne the voyage well, without being indisposed; that the conduct of Toussaint was still doubtful.'

The French funds are 57f.

The *Moniteur* of the 15th, contains long details respecting St. Domingo, which we are forced to defer till to-morrow.

There have been several engagements, and Toussaint resists the French force with all his power.

L O N D O N, March 16—18:

Lucien Buonaparte, and the celebrated Carnot, were, in the sitting of the 9th, elected by the senate, to fill the vacant places in the tribunate.

The negotiations between Austria and France relative to the occupancy of the Brisgau, are brought to a conclusion. It is decided that the French demi-brigade, or any other which the French government may send to replace it, shall remain in that country until its fate be definitively determined.

The American treaty bill was read a third time in the house of commons, on Monday, and passed.

March 21.

Yesterday Dressens, the messenger, arrived at lord Hawkesbury's office with dispatches from lord Cornwallis; he left Amiens on Thursday. A report prevailed at the stock exchange, that the French minister at the congress, disclaiming all wishes to procrastinate the negotiation, had ascribed the delays which have hitherto occurred, in a principal degree to the agent of his Catholic majesty; and it is added, that he has in the name of the chief consul declared; that unless Spain conforms to the basis laid down in the preliminary articles, he will leave her to negotiate for herself, and conclude a peace without reference or consideration to her interests. The stocks yesterday were rather higher than on the day preceding. Consuls opened at 60 1-8, and closed at a quarter.

The opposition with which the French forces in St. Domingo have been encountered is favourable to peace; although we hope it is not such as to warrant any serious apprehension for the ultimate success of the expedition. Had Toussaint submitted to the army of Le Clerc, or fallen before it, Buonaparte would have acquired a preponderance of power in the West-Indies, which would doubtless have increased his pretensions at Amiens; but now the success of this enterprise, in which the commercial interests of France are so immediately and so anxiously involved, is in a degree dependent on the peace; and whatever might have been the previous disposition of the French executive, we doubt not that their recent accounts from St. Domingo, have made them anxious for the early conclusion of the peace.

Government appears determined to watch the movement of the French expedition to St. Domingo with more discretion than they evinced in permitting it to sail; for, in addition to the troops which we have already mentioned to have been sent to Jamaica, a brigade is ordered thither from Gibraltar; and several of the regiments recently returned from Egypt to Ireland, and which have been recruited from the militia corps of that country, are also about to be sent to that island. The military establishments of most of our West-India settlements are likewise to be augmented, to repress the spirit of revolt which

has so strongly manifested itself amongst the negroes.

The naval stations on the coast of Essex, have all bent their signal yards again, and the several officers, by orders from the admiralty, now carry on their telegraphic communications; in like manner as they did in the course of the war.

The 55th regiment of foot embarked on Wednesday morning at Portsmouth on board the *Texel* and *Delft* of 64 guns. The *Ceres* frigate is going to Cowes to take more troops on board. The West-Indies is supposed to be their destination.

Several of the beys of Egypt are preparing to oppose the grand vizier, who holds himself in readiness to resist their attack. The contest may be expected to be very critical, as the inhabitants of the country are more inclined to favour the beys than the new Turkish administration.

The Amsterdam Journal confirms the report of the pacha of Bosnia having joined the standard of the rebellious pacha of Widdien, and that he was advancing at the head of a numerous army into Romania, and was within 200 miles of Constantinople:

March 23.

Mr. Hunter, jun. was not more than between twenty-two and twenty-three hours in coming from Amiens; one of the most expeditious journeys that was performed, and for which the messenger deserves much praise. His dispatches were of very great importance. A cabinet council was immediately summoned, which sat several hours. As soon as it broke up, Messrs. Hunter and Dressens were dispatched to Amiens and Paris with the result. The plenipotentiaries at Amiens are said to be as actively employed as our cabinet. The conferences are daily, and are frequently carried on to a late hour at night. How does the activity accord with the assertion of the *Moniteur*, that all the articles had been agreed to, and even the wording of them completed? The following information has been transmitted to us. Upon a subject on which such secrecy has been preserved, we pretend not to pledge ourselves for the perfect accuracy of the statement, but it bears an aspect of great probability.

All the points that had been in discussion were, it is said, settled, and the articles drawn up about three weeks ago. Every body knows that till a treaty is signed, either of the negotiating parties may introduce new matter, if circumstances have occurred to render it necessary. Our ministers saw that the unanimous feeling of the country was against the result of the proceedings at Lyons, and the union of the French and Italian republics. To induce Buonaparte to abandon his new dignity was hopeless. But as France had placed herself in a situation of increased power since the preliminaries were signed, we had a right to require some equivalent. The country was with the ministers; and Malta, which was to have been under the protection of a third power, is said to have been demanded in full sovereignty to us. Buonaparte demurred, but situated as he is with respect to St. Domingo, and not ignorant of the voice of this country upon the subject of the Italian republic, he feels that he cannot eventually refuse our demands. This has displeased him—he knows that the British press has directed the attention and roused the feelings of the country, and hence these petulant invectives against it.

Such is the information that has been transmitted to us. At the cabinet council yesterday, nothing decisive, it is rumoured, took place. Further information is expected from France, and hence, it is believed, that the definitive treaty will not be received before the beginning of April.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning.

Our very intelligent correspondents at Amsterdam and the Hague inform us, that on the 16th several commercial houses in the former city received a courier from Amsterdam, with the intelligence that all obstacles to peace had been removed, and that nothing remained to be done but to sign the treaty. The Dutch funds rose immediately six per cent. The next day, however, another courier arrived, whose news is said not to have been so pacific, and the funds fell 5 per cent.

The Dutch government has ordered the council of marine not to suffer the fleet to sail till after signing the definitive treaty.

These circumstances have cast a deep gloom over the public mind in Holland. The merchants know not what to think or how to act. "If we look to France," say they, "we see no preparations for war, and we expect peace,—when we look to England, the brightness of the prospect vanishes, for we behold the utmost vigour and activity in all her ports."

A short time ago it was said in several papers, that the Dutch minister at Amiens, Schimmelpennick, had demanded the shutting up of the Scheldt; or in case of refusal, the establishing Middleburgh as a free