

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 3, 1802.

New-York, May 22.

Just as our paper was going to press, the ship Mercury, captain Brown, arrived at this port in 39 days from London. By her we have received a regular file of the Morning Chronicle to the 10th ult. inclusive, and Lloyd's list and the Universal London Price Current, to the 9th.

Upon a hasty perusal of the papers, we do not find any thing of great importance. Lord Cornwallis arrived at Calais on the 30th March, on his return to England from Amiens, where he had every mark of attention and respect paid him. Sir Edward Law is to be appointed to the high situation of chief justice of the king's bench, in the place of lord Kenyon, who died the 6th of April.

The following are the most prominent articles which our papers contain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 25.

THE late Ries Effendi Jash Effendi has received orders from the Porte to repair to Egypt, together with the Swedish captain, Rhode, to inspect the repairs and improvements intended to be made in the fortifications on the coast of that country.—That two commissaries will in a few days go on board a Turkish frigate. The Porte seems to have some fears that the protection which the English afforded to the beys in Egypt, will enable them to raise obstacles to the new administration; which the Turkish government proposes to introduce.

On the 20th inst. the French charge des affaires, citizen Ruffin, received a courier from Paris, whose dispatches, it is said, are of particular importance.

Two thousand houses have been destroyed by fire in this capital within these few days. The loss to the proprietors amount to many millions.

VIENNA, March 20.

We are assured that the archduke Charles, has succeeded in persuading field-marshal the prince de Cobourg, to quit his hermitage, and to return to Vienna, where he will labour conjointly with the archduke in the new organization of the troops.

March 23.

The news from Hungary becomes daily more and more interesting; all the troops cantoned in that country are in motion, and it is no longer doubtful that it is intended to occupy some of the Turkish provinces. Several battalions of Austrian troops stationed in Transylvania have received orders to march to Szeben, Cronstadt, and several detachments are expected at Bistritz. The number of those assembled in Transylvania amounted to 24,000 men. It is generally supposed that they are intended to occupy Bucharest, Tergowil, and the principalities of Wallachia.

Another corps of Austrian troops is formed on the frontiers of Bosnia and Servia.

A numerous Austrian army is also assembling in Eastern Galicia. The troops destined for the advanced guard of that army, have their rendezvous at Hantz and Dobrilow. The troops are to be commanded by gen. Starraz, and seem intended to seize upon Moldavia. A corps of Russian troops is to co-operate with them, and to take possession of Bender and Akierman.

March 24.

The day before yesterday, the English envoy here, the hon. Arthur Paget, received a courier from lord Elgin, at Constantinople, who, it is understood, brings very important dispatches relative to the affairs of Egypt. A great uneasiness prevails at the Porte, occasioned by a general dissent, which it has conceived of several courts.

HAMBURG, April 2.

The English messenger, who was to bring the ultimatum of the British court respecting the affairs of Egypt, had not reached the Turkish capital, but was expected with great anxiety. The grand signior and his divan were in a state of considerable agitation, under the supposition of a plan having been conceived to seize certain provinces of the Ottoman empire, now in a state of total anarchy. It is reported that the court of Vienna is resolved to open a negotiation with the Porte for the cession of Bosnia, and Servia, as an indemnification for the transfer of the Venetian provinces to the grand duke of Tuscany.

We yesterday received by a courier from the Hague intelligence of the signing of the definitive treaty at Amiens on the 25th March. It is generally supposed here from the text of the treaty, that there must be many secret articles.

LONDON, April 1.

Lord Cornwallis landed at Dover, from Calais at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

April 5.

Dispatches announcing the signing of the definitive treaty, are immediately to be sent, of its first sailing

vessels to all our foreign possessions, and the squadrons on their respective stations. Those destined for the Mediterranean were on Friday morning received at Portsmouth; and the Maidstone frigate, appointed to take them out, sailed in a few hours afterwards.

The signing of the treaty was not productive of such enthusiastic joy in Holland as was expected. It was hoped by many that some better terms might have been obtained for the Batavian republic, and that some stipulation would have been introduced with respect to the Scheldt.

When the first consul received the foreign ambassadors on the 28th ult. who came to congratulate him on the signature of the definitive treaty, he was dressed in the costume of a counsellor of state, and not as usual, in his general's uniform. The Gazette de France remarks that "he chose that moment to strip himself of all the attributes of a warrior."

April 6.

A Dutch mail arrived yesterday morning. A letter from the Hague states, that a separate convention, or contract, was concluded at Amiens, in explanation of the 13th article of the definitive treaty, by which convention or contract, it is stipulated, that the house of Nassau shall in nowise be indemnified at the expence of the Batavian republic. Some observations have been published at the Hague, and are supposed to have originated with the government. In these observations it is asserted, among other things, that the republic has by no means renounced the claim of indemnity for the ships detained in the English ports. In virtue of the 14th article of the definitive treaty, the Dutch minister to the court of London is to advance those claims with vigour.

April 7.

The flow of wealth and confidence which has been so conspicuous within these few days in the monied interest, still continues unabated. The funds yesterday sustained the elevation to which they had attained. Consols left off at 77½ for money; and omnium was done at a premium of 5½. It is believed that the present loan is in fewer hands than any loan for a considerable period. For some time, therefore, the market will be supplied in such a manner as to prevent a depreciation from the quantity on sale. The circumstance of the loan being so little divided, likewise tends to raise the funds, by forcing those who were preparing for the loan to purchase omnium at a high price, or to put themselves in stock, even at the advanced price. The price of stock certainly is a proof of the great quantity of floating wealth in the country.

The definitive treaty being signed, it is supposed the act which enabled the bank to restrain its payments in specie will be immediately taken into consideration by parliament, and will naturally occasion a discussion of great importance.

On Sunday night died at Bath, the right hon. Lloyd lord Kenyon, chief justice of the court of king's bench. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his only remaining son, George, now lord Kenyon.

Mr. Otto has written a letter to the French prisoners, congratulating them on the conclusion of the definitive treaty, which presents the prospect of their speedy release from captivity. He exhorts them to conduct themselves with propriety and decorum till their deliverance is regularly effected. He warns them to remove all spirit of party, if it has not been subdued by so many years sufferings and of captivity; and when they return, to be careful not merely to excite the resentment of their fellow-citizens; but the just animadversions of a government powerful and henceforth unshakable. He congratulates them also on the happy change of affairs they will observe on their return to France.

April 8.

Our correspondent at Paris informs us that it was confidently said there, on the authority of citizen Schimhempnick, the Batavian plenipotentiary at Amiens, that the port of Flushing was to be given up by France to the Batavian republic, and that this was stipulated in a separate convention between the French and Batavian ministers at Amiens.

April 9.

A short but interesting conversation took place in the house of lords last night respecting the question, how far the definitive treaty was to be considered as superseding all former stipulations and qualified relations subsisting between the two countries and their establishments in different quarters of the globe. If every thing is to be absolutely new from this definitive treaty, instead of its renouncing former agreements not inconsistent with it, the peace will turn out more unfavorable in many points than at first view appears.

We yesterday received Paris journals of the 4th. The French funds are 55 1/2. The dem-official journals insinuate that the government is now about to wrap up the extent of the war, and to console

date all the out standing debts. This will in the first instance, be combined with the new direction which peace gives to capital, tend to depress the funds. Such a step, however, is necessary to fix the public opinion respecting the good faith of the government, and to distinguish it from its revolutionary predecessors.

April 10.

We understand it is at present the intention of government to ratify the definitive treaty of peace on Monday, and dispatch it to Paris. It will probably there meet the ratification of Spain returned back from Madrid, which, with the ratifications of France and Holland, may be expected here about the end of the week. In about ten days after lord Whitworth will set out for Paris.

In announcing that the final arrangement of general peace is so near at hand, it is with much pain we give to the public any information tending to damp their joy. We received private advices from the continent yesterday, which, in addition to the contents of the public papers, leave very little doubt that the flames of war just extinguished in the west of Europe are on the eve of being rekindled in the east. We are assured the event which every one has so plainly foreseen is on the point of taking place; that the PARTITION of the TURKISH EMPIRE is agreed upon, and that Buonaparte, has succeeded in persuading Russia, Austria and Prussia, tempted by the prospect of aggrandisement, to enter into his views. It is possible that Mr. Basset, the messenger, brought official intelligence of this to our minister a few days ago. We understand Russia and Austria will immediately invade the Turkish dominions.

This intelligence comes by a private channel; but it rests on good authority, and is strongly supported by the contents of foreign journals. From the French, German, and Dutch mails, received yesterday, we have made extracts under the head "Turkish Empire," which will enable our readers to judge how far our opinion is founded. It appears the French minister at Constantinople received dispatches of great importance; that the English minister at Vienna received a messenger from Constantinople with dispatches of great importance also; the grand signior and the impatience, as it was reported Austria and Russia had agreed to seize upon her western provinces, which are in a state of anarchy; that the archduke Charles had called from his hermitage field-marshal Cobourg, and is busily engaged with him in organizing the army; that the Austrian troops at Hungary are in motion, and their designs in seizing upon several Turkish provinces is no longer doubtful; that 24,000 men are in Transylvania alone; that numerous Austrian armies are assembling in Eastern Galicia to seize Moldavia; and that cordons of troops are on the frontiers of Bosnia and Servia, which are to co-operate with Russian troops destined to take possession of the Turkish towns of Bender and Akkama.

While these formidable measures are pursuing against the Turks, they are embroiled with the English on account of the massacre of the beys. The Turkish empire left alone, and attacked as it will be by all the great military powers of Europe, must fall; Buonaparte will then obtain his objects, Egypt and Greece, in defiance of the British marine. If he cannot reach them by sea, he will by land; and the very pretext will be used by the great military powers for partitioning Turkey, which they lately used for their attempt to partition France. The disorder, anarchy, and confusion, will be found so great, as to threaten the very existence of civil society; no regular government will be able to exist, unless the Turks are reduced, and the scenes acting in Poland attempted in France, will be repeated in the territories of the Ottoman Porte.

All these powers want is dominion; principles and morality are mere cant. Since they find the result of experience and the evidence of facts that they cannot obtain it in France—why—since of Turkey will do as well.

Should a general attack upon the Turkish empire be made, what part will England take? Ten years ago Mr. Pitt desired, and parliament voted it good that we should go to war with Russia rather than allow the cession of a single Turkish town to her. Will England now see the whole empire broke up, Greece, Egypt taken, India threatened? In the definitive treaty, England guarantees the integrity of the Turkish empire against France, but France in the first instance will probably not interfere. Russia and Austria will do the business while France and Russia will receive their dividend of the spoil. Or even should France interfere, she will do further violate the definitive treaty respecting Turkey, than she has done the preliminaries respecting the integrity of Portugal; a step of which ministers have submitted. Perhaps Mr. Addington alluded to this approaching war, when in concluding his speech on the budget,