

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 17, 1802.

H A G U E, April 23.

THE Cato, the Kortenaar, and the Pluto, of 68 to 73 guns, with five frigates, are appointed to take out to the Cape of Good Hope the new governor-general, citizen Janssen, and the commissioner of the government, citizen De Mist. We understand, that the Cato and Pluto will from thence proceed to the East-Indies, for the protection of our trade in that quarter of the world, particularly that to China, for the entire restoration of which the greatest exertion will be employed.

L O N D O N, April 26.

Private accounts from Paris, of the 20th inst. contain the following statements:

As an act of grace, and a proof that religion and mercy were about to resume their reign, the lists of the emigrants, it is understood, were literally thrown into the fire on the day previous to the celebration of the religious festival at *Notre Dame*. A reserve was previously made of about 500 names including those persons who have distinguished themselves in so marked a way in the course of the revolution, that they cannot, it is thought, be with propriety restored. Those who are allowed to return, will re-enter on that part of their property which has not been disposed of, with the exception of woods *de haute de futaie* (full grown forests) which, without recompense to their owners, are to be reserved for the use of the nation.

April 27.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

The following separate article to the definitive treaty has not yet been published:

It is agreed that the omission of some titles which may have taken place in the present treaty, shall not be prejudicial to the powers or of the persons concerned.

It is further agreed that the English and French languages made use of in all the copies of the present treaty shall not form an example, which may be alleged or quoted as precedent, or in any manner prejudice the contracting powers whose languages have not been used; and that for the future what has been observed, and ought to be observed with regard to, and on the part of, powers who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like treaties in any other language, shall be conformed with; the present treaty having nevertheless the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been thereon observed.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty, of the French republic, of his Catholic majesty, and of the Batavian republic, have signed the present separate article, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two; the sixth Germinal, year ten, of the French republic.

(L. S.) CORNWALLIS,
(L. S.) JOSEPH BUONAPARTE,
(L. S.) J. NICHOLAS DE AZARA,
(L. S.) R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

The copy of the definitive treaty to be laid before parliament is printed both in French and English.

April 28.

It is the intention of the French government, in the event of the reduction of St. Domingo under the authority of the mother country, to hold out an encouragement to three thousand European families to settle there for the double purpose of repairing the destruction of European manners and civilization, and forming a counterpoise to the power of the blacks.

April 29.

From Brussels, April 15, we have the following interesting article:—"According to letters from West all the Prussian regiments in the districts of Silesia and Luface are ordered to be replaced on the war establishment. Similar orders were previously issued with respect to the regiments in garrison in Polish Prussia. All the fortresses on the frontier towards Bohemia are to be immediately repaired and furnished with palisades. On the other hand, it is said that a camp will be formed on the left bank of the Rhine about the beginning of May. Every where the Prussian recruiting officers augment their corps by their usual methods. These military preparations give rise to an infinity of conjectures."

The nomination of an ambassador to represent the republic of France at our court, has at length taken place, and the choice of the first consul has fallen on general Berthier. No time is as yet fixed for general Berthier's leaving Paris. On his arrival here, Mr. Otto will depart for America.

We received this morning Paris papers to the 26th. They contain one article of much importance.

The dey of Algiers has ratified the treaty of peace with France. The French funds have fallen—they are 56.8 10.

A letter from a gentleman at Cadiz, to his correspondent in London, dated April 2, gives the following account of the agreeable turn which business has assumed there in consequence of the conclusion of peace, and the remittances from America:

"I have the satisfaction to inform you of the arrival of the money from Spanish America, so long expected. The Argonaut, Spanish man of war, is arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, after a passage of fifty-eight days. She brings a most valuable cargo, consisting of

Dollars. 3,200,000 for the king.
4,119,259 for individuals.

Total 7,319,259

Besides 400 bales of Cochineal, and 400 feros of Indigo.

"Three frigates, with three millions of dollars each, had sailed for Cadiz before the Argonaut left Vera Cruz; and two men of war, the St. Peter and St. Fulgence, with six millions each, were to sail soon after. We may therefore look for them every moment.

"This has been a glorious day for Cadiz; for the news we had from England was of such a nature that we were much afraid of a renewal of hostilities. Our satisfaction is complete. The moment the Argonaut was seen off Cadiz, an express arrived from Paris, with the agreeable intelligence that every thing had been settled at Amiens. This has caused such a general joy, and such a sudden change in the situation of Cadiz, that its inhabitants have already the face of peace and plenty. Our paper money was losing this morning 23 per cent. and is already come to 14."

During the course of the ceremony in Notre Dame on Sunday se'night, Hebul, the leader of the band, presented the chief consul with the plan of the festival, in which the orchestra was placed in front; the consul observed, "Let the music go into the tribune; I will have a battalion of troops in front and rear, *rangees en bataille*." The other remonstrated, that the music would be entirely lost; "That's all one to me (said the consul) I'll have the soldiers in front of me."

April 30.

An article from Basle, April 18, says, they have received official intelligence, that the Valais will be separated from Helvetia, and will form a democratic republic, free and independent, of which the town of Sion will be the capital. The French republic guarantees its independence. It will be governed by a legislative committee, elected by the members of the legislature. France reserves to itself the right of sending troops through the Valais, for the purpose of communicating with the Italian republic. This news has produced the most lively pleasure in the Valais. The greater part of the French troops at present in the Valais will be withdrawn; one battalion only will remain until the definitive organization of the Valaisan republic.

May 1.

The consequences which will result to many captains in the navy, by the repeal of the condemnation of American vessels in the West-Indies, will be of a very serious nature, and fall very hard on those officers who have acted only in the execution of their instructions. We understand it is their intention to petition the admiralty board on the subject, and if the matter be not taken up there, it will come before the house of commons.

May 3.

On Saturday we received the Paris Journals to the 27th ult. inclusive; and yesterday those of the 28th reached us.

It is with great satisfaction that we present to our readers the act of grace respecting the French emigrants, which we have announced some weeks since to have been in contemplation. The *Moniteur* of the 27th contains a senatus consultus, which decrees an amnesty in their favour, and with certain exceptions, and subject to certain conditions, they are permitted to return to their country and enjoy the rights of its citizens. The exceptions are as follow:

- 1st. The individuals who have been chiefs of armed assemblies against the republic.
- 2d. Those who have held commissions in the armies of the enemy.
- 3d. Those who since the foundation of the republic have preserved their employments in the households of the ex-dixant French princes.
- 4th. Those who are known to have been or to be at present either the promoters or actors of civil or foreign war.
- 5th. Commanders by sea or land, as well as the representatives of the people, who have been guilty of treason to the republic.

6th. The archbishops and bishops, who, disavowing all legitimate authority, have refused to give in their resignation; but the number of individuals to be finally maintained on the list is not to exceed one thousand.

All emigrants are requested to return to France before the 23d of September next. On their arrival they are to declare before commissaries at certain specified frontier towns, that they return by virtue of the amnesty; this declaration is to be followed by an oath of fidelity to the government, which is to be taken within a month by the emigrants who have previously returned to France. They must formally renounce all places, titles, distinctions, salaries, &c. which they may have obtained from foreign powers; a certificate of amnesty, signed by the minister, will then follow. They are, however, to be for ten years under the special superintendance of government, which also reserves to itself the power, if circumstances appear to require it, of removing them 20 leagues, or even to a greater distance from their usual places of residence. During this period, however, they are to enjoy the rights of French citizens. Whatever property of the emigrants remains in the hands of government is to be restored to them, with the exception of woods and forests, which are declared to be inalienable; immovable property applied to the public service; claims on the great navigable canals; and dividends arising from public funds since their emigration.

The *Moniteur* of the 28th gives the correspondence that has taken place between the British and French admirals in the West-Indies on the subject of the request made by the latter for provisions for the troops and ships at St. Domingo. Admiral Duckworth was obliged to decline the demand, being himself greatly in want of supplies for his own fleet.

The French budget for the service of the year has been opened in the legislative body. The expenditure is stated at 500 millions (nearly 21 millions sterling) for the whole year, viz. from Sept. 23, 1801, to Sept. 23, 1802.

The revenue is expected, with some amelioration, to meet the expenditure. The direct and indirect taxes are to be continued. The perusal or poll tax is to be increased something less than a 3d. The fisheries on the rivers are to be farmed out. A vote of credit for 300 millions for the year 11, is proposed, in order that the public service may experience no check whilst the legislative body is not sitting.

N E W - Y O R K, June 7.

Captain Bonamy, of the schooner *Antoinette*, from Cayenne, informs us, that several American vessels arrived there before his departure, but were not permitted to enter or to dispose of their cargoes unless it consisted of flour, which was in great demand, and sold at from 12 to 14 dollars per barrel. This prohibition, which was rigidly enforced by Victor Hugues, the governor, was said to be occasioned by the arrival of four French ships from Europe, who had supplied the colony with every necessary article of consumption, excepting flour.

[Communicated by a gentleman from Havana, arrived yesterday.]

In the *Courier* of May 20, printed at Havana; an order of the governor appeared under date of the 13th May; that all foreigners should depart from that place in 30 days; that those who had been in the habit of doing business there should quit, unless they should receive permission from the king to remain—unless this order was complied with, their property would be confiscated, and their persons sent to Spain.

The arrival of Saturday of the *Henry*, from Liverpool, has extended our European advices to the first of May inclusive.

The ratification of the powers concerned in the definitive treaty lately concluded, having been received at London, the king has formally issued his proclamation, declaring "That the said treaty of peace be observed inviolably as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever."

The article from Brussels confirms our recent accounts relative to the warlike preparations of Prussia, Russia, &c.

The price of articles usually exported to Great-Britain from America, had experienced a very great depression. In a Liverpool price current of the 29th April, upland cotton was quoted at from 10d. to 11d. sterling, a pound.

Lord Kenyon died worth 300,000l. all acquired by his own profession and an unrelaxing system of economy.

On the evening of the 29th April, when the illuminations took place in London on account of the peace, the house of William Cobbett, book-seller in Pall-mall; (the notorious Peter Porcupine) in consistency with the same spirit of anti-pacific darkness