

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.

As soon as the Porte received the news of the treaty being concluded at Amiens, a courier was dispatched with fresh instructions to the Turkish minister at Paris.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.

We experienced a few days since a most violent tempest, which has destroyed a great number of vessels in the neighbourhood of Cronstadt; several Swedish and Prussian vessels have been cut through by the ice.—Our commerce with France has again revived—already four French ships with full cargoes, have their flags flying in our harbour.

MADRID, May 15.

The definitive peace was officially published here on the 4th inst. Te Deum was performed in the royal chapel; a gala was given by the government which lasted three days.

Recent advices from Oran inform, that the plague is making great ravages in that country.

The king has ordered the establishment of three military colleges, to educate such youths as wish to attach themselves to the army. There are to be 200 young men admitted in each college, and none to be admitted who do not belong to the nobility. These colleges are to be established at Valladolid, Grenada, and Alcala de Henarez. The prince of peace has the supreme presidency of the whole of them.

STOCKHOLM, May 21.

A courier, dispatched by baron Sillverhielm; our minister at London, arrived here this day, and has brought the ratification of the British government to the act signed at Petersburg the 30th last March, by which his Swedish majesty accedes to the convention of the 17th June, 1801. The re-establishment of a good understanding between the two powers, has not been effected without difficulty. The refusal of the British minister to give a satisfactory answer to the different points of indemnification which existed has rendered the negotiations extremely precarious; but the British government, after much altercation, having consented to restore the greater part of the Swedish effects detained, or they captured, or only embargoed; and having given assurances that all points of disputes should be amicably and honourably arranged, the exchange of ratifications took place the 11th of this month. Before the arrival of the ratification on the part of his Swedish majesty, the English government had sent out orders to the West-Indies to give up the island of St. Bartholomews to any agent of the Swedish government, and also to take off the embargo laid on their effects. The ships Triton and Venus, belonging to the West-India company, have been liberated previous to the exchange of ratifications, and restitution made for the injury they have sustained. The treaty of commerce of 1661 is renewed, subject, however, to those modifications which the difference of the times have caused since its formation. Respecting the convoy taken in 1798, every hope is entertained, that after the last answer of the British minister, a fresh inquiry will be made into the situation of the case, although the exchange of ratifications may have taken place, and that every point in dispute regarding that subject, will be amicably settled between the two courts.

C. A. D. I. Z., May 21.

Official accounts were yesterday received of the sailing on the 10th inst. of 13 Algerine vessels, destined to cruise against the Spanish ships, which nation Messieurs Arabs appear to be not well pleased with, owing to a non-compliance with the customary tribute. Our accounts state that they have landed between Carthagen and Alicante, and plundered the scattered houses with a view of obtaining such provisions as the hurry of their departure prevented them from procuring; it is thus Musselmen have declared war, and commenced hostilities.

It is impossible to conjecture the reason why all the civilized nations on the continent of Europe have submitted to become tributary to those barbarians, the Tunisians and Algerines, when the force of any one of them, if properly conducted, is far more than sufficient to completely punish their marauders, who exult by plunder and rapine.

FRANKFORT, June 3.

His serene highness the prince Waldeck arrived here yesterday. The Russian troops made prisoners of war have marched from Cologne some days since, on their return to their native country.

The states of Hungary have demanded of the emperor, the free exportation of their country's produce.

BRUSSELS, June 7.

Grain, which has for some time risen to the most exorbitant price, in Belgium, has fallen one fifth in the department of La Dyle, and hopes are entertained that it will still fall. The wise measures of government have been the cause, assisted by the immense quantities of grain, imported from the Baltic.

This place is full of French and Dutch emigrants, who are on their return to their native countries, in consequence of the late laws in their favour. Many entire families from Austria and Bohemia, have arrived here within these few days, and immense numbers are yet expected.

LONDON, May 30.

General Murat is arrived from Naples. Accounts from that city state, that the whole of Eastern Italy is threatened with absolute death, which is to be ascribed to the excessive dryness of the season.

The emigrants are pouring into France from all quarters of Europe.

We are pleased to notice that overtures have been made during the week from Buonaparte to our government, relative to the settling of commercial treaty between the two nations; and are assured that arrangements are making to carry the same into effect. By this it should appear the grand consul is desirous of maintaining that peace the wisdom of his councils and that of St. James's has so happily brought about. Commercial commissioners will soon be appointed.

In Caermarthen market, good veal sells at 2 1-2d per lb. Lamb at 4d. Beef at 2d. Mutton 6d. and butter at 8d. per lb.

Letters from Liverpool say that the trade of that place is totally at a stand, in consequence of the unsettled state of the West-India islands; and should not a new source of trade be shortly opened to the merchants, the most distressing consequences are likely to result. During the war Liverpool increased in wealth, and in population nearly a third, but is likely to be reduced a double proportion by the peace.

It appears by accounts from the Mediterranean, that the rebellion lately broke out in the empire of Morocco, against the emperor, and the insurgents were headed by the emperor's nephew, who has, however, been defeated, with great loss. The particulars of the battle are contained in the following extract of a private letter:

"Tangiers, May 19. We have this day received intelligence of an action having taken place between the emperor of Morocco and his nephew, in which the latter has been completely defeated, with great loss; it is already known that there are 8000 killed, 2400 taken prisoners, besides an immense number wounded. The emperor speaks in the highest terms of the very great assistance he received from an officer who arrived at the camp the night before the action and requested the emperor to accept his services. He had the command of a squadron of horse, and contributed in a great measure to defeat the enemy. It is expected that this week will put an end to the war, as ambassadors are now going from the emperor in answer to terms proposed by the nephew. We learn that the officer who distinguished himself so much belongs to the city of London light horse, and that he is deputed from some of the principal merchants in that city, to procure the release of two ships detained by the emperor of Morocco. We are happy to find, that in consequence of his great services on the occasion the emperor has lent a favourable ear to the object of his mission. The emperor has already conferred some distinguished honours upon him."

CONSPIRACY

AGAINST THE LIFE OF BUONAPARTE.

A private letter from Paris, dated May 24, observes, "that it is quite certain that there existed a conspiracy to assassinate Buonaparte.—Fournier, and a grenadier of the name of Donadio, were charged with carrying it into execution. But Buonaparte had timely information of the plan. Fournier has been examined, but has not confessed anything. He has been promised pardon if he would develop the whole of the plan; he has refused, and demands to be brought to his trial—he has been conducted to the temple—such is the state of this affair. Fournier passes for a most determined man and a dangerous character."

Buonaparte is reported to have said to some one, that within these few days one hundred and fifty grenadiers of the guard had demanded their dismissal. As the situation of the grenadiers of the guard is very advantageous, we can only attribute this proceeding to the discontent which has been endeavoured to be spread among them. It appears commands have been given to almost all the generals who are now at Paris, and they are for the most part on the

point of departing. Within these two days disturbances have taken place in certain parts of the city on account of the high price of bread. Several bakers were without a supply of that article; but abundance is restored, and we know not how to account for the momentary scarcity. The most likely cause is the discontent of the bakers themselves, who are averse to the government charging itself, as formerly, with the distribution of it in Paris; it appears that things are established upon the same footing as before the revolution. The inquietude, which has prevailed, is also attributed to the secret manoeuvres to excite discontent among the people, at the moment of voting for the prolongation of the consulate. We are assured that some of the country people have refused to vote till the bread is cheaper. It is dreadfully dear at Paris and in the environs.—The number of persons at Paris who have signed their names with the notaries is very limited. There is not a notary whose list exceeds 15 persons, and of those there is a greater proportion of ci-devant nobles than of other classes. The people appear very indifferent upon the subject. In Provence the signatures have been infinitely more considerable."

Extract of a private letter from Paris, May 26.

"There has not been as yet any thing published, either officially or otherwise, respecting the reported conspiracy of the 5th of May. All that is certainly known on the subject is, that no less than twenty of the French generals are either in confinement or in exile. Angereau and Massena were conducted three days since to the castle of Vincennes, which, you must recollect, was an ancient state prison, about a league from Paris. The task of mounting guard at the Thuilleries is at present performed by the Corps des Guides who were never before called to that duty. These are a body of men, brave to desperation, who accompanied Buonaparte both in Italy and Egypt, and whom, by his largesses, he has greatly attached to his person."

"The grenadiers of the consular guard, who before discharged this duty at the palace, are still at the barracks of Coubervoie and Ruelle, two leagues from Paris, to which places they were sent on the 5th inst. It is supposed that they will not be recalled previously to the arrival of 1500 chosen men whom the Italian republic is about to send as a guard of honour to its president."

Extract of a private letter from Paris, May 27.

"However the general will may be for the prolongation of the life of Buonaparte's consulship, the people do not appear very eager (at least at Paris) to repair to the notaries, where the registers are deposited, in order to sign them. One of the notaries, in the most frequented part of Paris, had only received yesterday, which was the sixth day after the opening of the registers, nine signatures; of those nine, there were only four who added a wish that Buonaparte should nominate a successor; a fifth expressed a desire that the consulate should be hereditary. This tardiness in signing the registers is attributable to a variety of causes."

June 2.

We last night received Paris journals to the 31st ult. Their contents are by no means interesting. We have, however, made some few extracts, rather to prove the truth of our assertion, than as a display of importance. The insurrectional movements in the Valais are not yet entirely reduced. The cold has this season been as excessive in Germany as in Great-Britain; the snow in several places was one foot thick; and some trees were broken down with its weight.—A plan of a constitution for Switzerland has been preferred to the notables by the committee of Berne.—The tiers-estate are at 55l. 60c.

A private letter from Paris, dated 30th May, and received by yesterday's mail, contains the following passages:—The hereditary prince of Orange is gone to London; he was well received on his arrival here, but a visible coolness took place, shortly after, between him and Buonaparte. It is variously accounted for; but the following is whispered to be the real cause:—Buonaparte, it is said, held out some distant hopes to the young prince, that he might, ONE DAY, be restored to a certain and considerable portion of his birth-right; and it is now well known, that within these two months, emissaries have been dispatched from Paris to the different states of Holland, for the express purpose of feeling the pulse of the Batavians, and of recommending Schimmelpenninck to them, as a chief magistrate, under the style and title of First Consul, Buonaparte, reserving to himself the office of vice-consul over him. It is thought here, that the prince is gone to London, in order to solicit, once more, the interference of that government in his favour."

We last night received a few papers to the date of June 2, inclusive; by these we have the first official