

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 16, 1802.

H A G U E, July 12.

EVERY thing is returning here to the old footing; the departmental directions have replaced the ancient ones of the states general in the hall. Servants liveries are seen again as formerly.

We have an account from Antwerp, which mentions a singular incident that occurred in the Scheldt, on Sunday.—The Philadelphia; captain Cooper, of 450 tons, of and from Philadelphia, was run aground either through the ignorance or stupidity of the pilot, near Baaz, and the greatest part of the cargo will be lost. As it happened in a place where the sand bank is known to all fishermen, and even children, it being particularly marked, and as the accident occurred at five o'clock in the afternoon, with a fair wind, we are full of conjectures that it was done wilfully, and think that the pilot was bribed, in order to circulate an idea that our river is insecure and even dangerous. The pilot made his escape, with the captain's consent; otherwise it is more than likely that he would have been killed by the enraged populace. The ship was laden with colonial and East-India produce. A small part of it has been brought up by two or three lighters, but the rest is irrecoverable.

Letters from Vienna of the 26th ult. state that Passwan Oglou's rapid progress has given rise to vigorous measures on the part of the Austrian government. The court of Russia is expected to consent to the demand made by the court of Vienna, to march troops for the purpose of taking possession of Wallachia, in order to appease the troubles, or rather to get footing in European Turkey. Passwan has beaten a corps of 3000 troops, Turks, near Pietra. He has invited the Bozars who have taken flight to return to their houses, and pay the contributions, otherwise he will pillage and lay waste all their property. His army has been considerably augmented since his entrance into Wallachia by Austrian deserters, Russians, Poles and Turks.—One of his detachments having approached within two leagues of the Austrian frontiers, the Imperial government has given orders to 10 battalions of troops to cover Transylvania; and has declared to the Porte the necessity of occupying Wallachia, as a measure of safety. According to all accounts, the Turkish government was never in such a state of decrepitude and weakness as at present.

P A R I S, June 25.

On the question for perpetuating the consulship of Buonaparte, 63,692 have voted in the affirmative in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, and 151 in the negative.

ARRETE OF THE 23d.

The consuls of the republic on the report of the minister of marine and colonies and having heard the council of state, decree,

1. The arrets of the council of the 30th of August, 1794, respecting the foreign commerce in the French isles of America, shall be executed according to its form and tenor at Martinique, Guadalupe, St. Lucia and Tobago, as well with respect to the opening and identity of the ports of deposit as with respect to the species of merchandise permitted to be imported and exported. The formalities shall be fulfilled and the duties received.
2. The merchandise and produce of which the entry is permitted into the colonies, designated in the first article of the present arrete, shall duly be imported in conformity with the dispositions of the 3d article of the law of the 21st September, 1793, which shall be in like manner executed.
3. The duty received upon foreign codfish, shall be 4 francs for five myriagrammes, in conformity with the arrets of the 8th of March last.
4. The ministers of marine and colonies, the interior and finances, are charged with the execution of the present arrete, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of laws.

BUONAPARTE, First Consul, H. B. MARET, Sec'y of State.

TREATY OF PEACE.

Between Spain and Russia, signed on the 15th of October, 1801.

His majesty the king of Spain, and the emperor of all the Russias, animated with an equal desire to re-establish the ancient relations of amity and good understanding which have subsisted between their respective monarchies, and wishing to attain so salutary an object, by the speediest and most easy means, have authorized the undersigned, furnished with sufficient powers for that purpose, to declare and stipulate as follows:

1. Art. 1. There shall be from this moment peace, amity, and good understanding between the king of Spain and the emperor of all the Russias.
2. Art. 2. To keep and cultivate the order of things thus happily re-established, the two courts shall appoint, and shall cause to reside at the court of each, ministers

according to the ancient custom. This nomination shall take place mutually on the first of January, 1803, or sooner if possible.

III. Immediately after the proclamation of the present act by the two sovereigns, there shall be published in their state edicts, by which, revoking the past, it shall be prescribed to the respective subjects to treat each other as subjects of two friendly nations, and to observe, in their commercial and other relations, such a mode of proceeding as is analogous to that state of peace and amity in which they are re-established by the present compact.

J. NICHOLAS D'AZZARA, COUNT ARCADJ MARCOFF.

October 4, 1801.

The above treaty was ratified by the king of Spain on the 5th of December, 1801, and by the emperor of Russia on the 27th of February, 1802. The exchange of the ratification took place at Paris, on the 5th of April, 1802.

PROCLAMATION.

The Consuls of the Republic to the French People.

PEOPLE OF FRANCE,

"The 14th of July commenced in 1789 the new destinies of France. After thirteen years of labour, the 14th of July returns more dear to you, more august to posterity. You have conquered all obstacles, and your destinies are accomplished. Within, not a head that does not bow to the empire of equality; without, not an enemy to menace your safety, and your independence; not a French colony that is not subject to the laws, without which no colony can exist. From the bosom of your ports, commerce summons your industry, and offer you a world; in the interior the genius of the public fertilizes all the seeds of posterity.

"People of France, that this epoch may be for us and for our children, the epoch of a permanent good; that that peace may be embellished by the union of virtue, of knowledge, and of arts; that institutions adapted to our character may surround our laws with an impenetrable rampart; that our youth eager for instruction may go to our Lyceæ to learn their duties and their rights; that the history of miseries may guarantee them for past errors, and that they may preserve, in the midst of wisdom and concord, this edifice of grandeur which has been erected by the courage of the citizens.

"Such are the wish and the hope of the French government; second her efforts, and the happiness of France will be as immortal as her glory.

"The first consul,

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE."

Some of Carnot's friends deny that he gave a vote in the negative on the question of Buonaparte's election for life; others say, that upon second thoughts he has thought proper to erase it.

L O N D O N, July 10.

Our intelligent correspondent at the Hague informs us, that the court of Vienna has proposed to the court of Petersburg, to march troops and take possession of Wallachia, for the apparent purpose of putting an end to the troubles in the province, and of quelling the rebellion of Passwan Oglou.

Duncan comes here to night.

And when goes he hence?

When the Austrians and Russians have got footing in European Turkey, will they ever relinquish those fertile provinces? Passwan Oglou's force is represented to be 20,000 strong. One of his detachments has advanced within two leagues of the Austrian territory. This has afforded the court of Vienna an occasion for declaring to the Porte, that it is necessary to occupy Wallachia in order to secure the Austrian frontiers from violation.

The stadtholder is to have the rich bishopric of Eulda as his indemnity. The revenues of the bishopric amount to 25,000 florins.

Bread is extremely dear in Holland; the price advances every week.

July 12.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated June 26.

"The absence of Madame Buonaparte, who is gone to take the waters of Plambiers, has within these two days, produced a variety of strange reports. It was asserted in every quarter, not only that her absence is not occasioned by ill health, but that it is the prelude to a final separation from her husband. It is added, that after having divorced his wife, which by the existing law he may do with all facility, Buonaparte means to have himself appointed emperor of the Gauls, and to marry a foreign prince, whom every body names at will in the hope of having a successor. You will agree with me in regarding those rumors as extravagant and absurd; but you would

witness with at least an equal degree of surprise, the manner in which they are generally received. The mention of the Imperial Purple seems to flatter the national vanity; and as to the idea of hereditary power, it appears to me that the people are so sick of revolutionary shocks, that they would readily lend their assent to any measure which had its tendency to remove the apprehension of civil war, and to guarantee them against new convulsions.

"What is more certain than these rumours and speculations is, that the first consul has lately undergone an operation for a fistula. It was performed by the celebrated Chirurgion Bowyer, and was attended with the most complete success.—This is a circumstance not generally known; but his private friends, some of whom mentioned it to me, have been to felicitate him on a circumstance which ensures his health, and lengthens his perspective of longevity.

July 15.

We are happy to state, that in the principal manufacturing towns in Scotland trade is rapidly reviving. The return of peace has happily brought along with it a large increase in the demand for muslin, &c. and with every exertion, it is almost impossible to execute the numerous commissions which the great manufacturing houses have received.

Strong jealousies exist between the Dutch and French governments upon the subject of commerce. The Dutch governments have informed the French that they shall increase the duties upon French merchandise, if more favourable measures be not adopted with respect to the trade between Holland, and Belgium and the Rhine.

B E R M U D A, Augst 14.

The accounts received this week from the West-Indies, state that the crops have been so very abundant as to lower the price of sugar and rum considerably in all the islands, and sufficient shipping could not be procured to export them.—Price of rum in some islands is only 2s. 1d. this currency.

The measles, which was imported in a brig from New-York some time since, has committed terrible havoc here among the young children, particularly the whites, and the disorder continues as rife as ever. The small-pox was also imported from the same place, but none have died of it, as they generally innoculate.

N E W - Y O R K, September 9.

A passenger on board the Schooner John, captain Butcher, from St. Thomas, has politely favoured us with the following information:—"That a few days previous to his sailing from St. Thomas, he left St. Vincents, where the English troops had arrived which were stationed at Surinam, and all the other ports formerly in possession of the Dutch; they being evacuated on account of the arrival of the Dutch fleet with troops which have taken possession of all the stations."

On Monday evening last, sailed from this port the schooner Experiment, capt. Cotterill, with 180 men and provisions on board, under the command of Messrs. Creighton, Grenell and Leacraf, midshipmen, destined for the city of Washington, to join the United States frigate John Adams, now fitting out for the Mediterranean.

By advices from Madeira received by the Charlotte Murdoch, it appears that no apprehensions were entertained of any sudden danger of hostilities between the United States and the emperor of Morocco, as two American vessels were clearing from thence for Mogador.

It is remarkable, notwithstanding the unusual damage that has been occasioned by the late severe lightning, in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and this state, that thunder has not been heard in the vicinity of Boston, more than once for six weeks, including the dog days.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 7.

By a gentleman who arrived last night from Wilmington we are informed that the malignant fever has commenced its ravages in that borough. This distressing event has given rise to the subsequent production. We regret that it does not display a greater adherence to truth. We deny, without the fear of contradiction from those who know the state of our city, "that the contagious disease has assumed a more alarming aspect."

P O R T O F W I L M I N G T O N, (Del.)

Health-Office, (Sunday) Sept. 5, 1802.

Whereas this Board hath received information that the contagious or infectious disease, now prevalent in the city of Philadelphia, has assumed a more alarming aspect, and whereas some cases of malignant disease have appeared in this borough, which there is reason to believe have been introduced from the city above said—