

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1802.

ROME, July 24.

THE pope has caused to be fitted out in the port of Civita Vecchia two ships of the line, destined to pursue the corsairs. These vessels will first escort, as far as Fiumicino, the baggage of the Portuguese ambassador, who is coming to Rome.

NAPLES, July 19.

We learn by a vessel from Algiers, that a Spanish squadron, consisting of three ships of the line and two frigates, appeared before that city on the 16th of June, and that the commandant of the squadron having learned the pretensions which that regency formed in regard to Spain, declared war against it, but after three days negotiation, every thing was terminated in an amicable manner, and the other Spanish vessels proceeded to Tunis, to repeat, in all probability, the same operation.

WURTZBURG, August 5.

The Bavaro-Palatine troops assembled in the environs of this country, have not yet made any movement to take possession of the indemnities fallen to the elector. We learn from Saxony that the Austrian battalion which was in garrison at Erfurt has received orders to march for the hereditary states, in order to give place to the Prussian troops which are to enter Erfurt on the 6th or 7th of this month, under the command of general de Voss. Letters from Vienna say, it is reported in that city that the reigning duke of Parma has renounced his duchy for the sum of 60,000 ducats; and that it is to be incorporated partly with the Italian republic and partly with the kingdom of Etruria.

STUTGARD, August 7.

We learn from the north of Germany, that all the states which are to be occupied by Prussia under the name of indemnities, are already in the possession of the Prussian troops. The civil commissioners, in consequence of instructions from the minister of state and general count de Schulembourg, have already begun to organize these countries on the same footing as Prussia. Military conscriptions will be established there as in the rest of the monarchy. On the other hand, the two columns which traverse Saxony to enter Franconia are expected in a few days, in the Margravates of Ansbach and Bareuth, where every thing has been prepared for their reception.

FRANCFORT, August 9.

It is now known, with certainty, that the king of Prussia has ceded the territory known under the name of Lymers, to the Batavian republic. Some neighbouring districts, such as that of Bucholz, are destined for the prince of Anhalt.

PARIS, August 12.

The palace of St. Cloud is now nearly completed; and the consul would have gone there on the 15th of last month (Messidor) had not the business of the new constitution so occupied his time. It is to be presumed that he will go there immediately, as he has ordered a post for letters to be established in the palace for his own particular use, similar to the one already placed in the Thuilleries. The administrators, or directors of the post-office department, who are not much satisfied at these innovations, solicited that an office might be given them, where the persons employed might be lodged, and that the expenses might be paid by the consul; he sent for answer a negative; and added, that such surplus charges must fall upon the post-office establishment.

Upon a late visit the first consul made to St. Cloud, the workmen surrounded him, and by observing, that in such weather people were dry; pleaded for some money. He appeared much offended at this sort of familiarity, and sent them off with haughtiness, but without a present.

Five per cents. 53s. 50c.

LONDON, August 12.

We learn from Bombay, that quicksilver has been found in a pure state at Cottah, in Columbia. A pit has been dug to the depth of fourteen feet, and the quicksilver is found in five different parts of it, at a small distance from each other, in strata of earth nearly two feet thick. It appears in small globes. We further learn, that orders were issued at Columbia, prohibiting the cutting of timber in the company's territory, without authority for that purpose.

A private letter from Bombay informs us, that upwards of 100,000 lb. weight of tinstone were to be shipped from Columbia this year, the produce of the Columbian territory; and that a greater quantity was expected next season, in consequence of the

prunings, which afford air and space to the plants in the Marandah.

A further proof of the extreme caution used by the French government in admitting any direct commercial intercourse with this country, is afforded by the following fact. The American vessel Sophia, captain Smith, is arrived at Whitby, with which, however, the captain states, it is necessary to clear out for some neutral port, and to obtain fresh dispatches from thence, as an indispensable requisite to the obtaining permission to land his cargo.

Doctor Herschell is now at Paris, a diligent attendant at the sittings of the institute.

August 16.

We have received Paris journals to the 12th inst. Dutch mails have also arrived.

The *Moniteur* denies that there exists at present any disposition to attack the independence and the territory of the Ottoman Porte. But if the contrary be the fact, who would expect that it should be avowed before the blow could be struck? Buonaparte's Egyptian expedition shows his sentiments as strongly at least as the paragraph in the *Moniteur* can be supposed to do. If, however, France wishes to protect the independence of Turkey, it is natural to suppose that all French officers and French influence will quickly be recalled from the camp of Passwan Oglou. If it be the interest of France to protect the Turks, (and it is the interest of France well understood to renounce all conquests and all schemes of foreign encroachment,) Buonaparte has received a new light. It is not for the happiness or for the liberty of France to have extended her territory as she has done by the revolutionary wars. She has made an empire, not a republic; and bartered internal freedom for an empty name. These bad politics, the end of which is mischief, are not yet out of fashion in France. Buonaparte, before he went to Egypt, had fixed his eyes on Turkey as a subject for revolutionary experiment. We have now under our eye a book of travels, written by a countryman of Buonaparte, a Corsican, named Stephanopoli, who declares that he was sent on purpose to the Morea by Buonaparte, to reconnoitre and prepare the elements of revolution in that quarter. The book is a foolish one, to be sure, and the spies sent, egregious ideots: but the man expressly declares that he was sent from the army of Italy by Buonaparte on an Apostolic mission of this kind, and if he tells a falsehood, his book deserves a paragraph as much as any thing that has hitherto excited the resentment of the *Moniteur*. If Buonaparte, however, has changed his opinion, and really wishes to keep peace in Europe, we are very glad to hear it. Sure we are that the French nation can have no just motive in going to war, whatever sinister views its rulers may have.

Letters from Peterburg dated July 13, say— "The following is an authentic account of the singular reception which count Panin experienced in Sweden: This nobleman proposed making a tour through all the European States and to begin with Sweden. When he arrived in Finland he was visited by general count de Klingfors, who told him he was surprised he should pursue his way through a province which in all times presented so few conveniences to the traveller, and of which all the resources were at that time absorbed by the presence of his majesty and suite. He therefore advised him to embark and to proceed to Stockholm by water. Count de Panin replied, that if he had wished to take that course he might easily have hired a ship at Peterburg; but he was unwilling to travel by sea as he had all his family with him; on this account he had travelled by land in the best manner he could, as it was of little importance to him whether he arrived at Stockholm a few days later or sooner. Count de Klingfors retired without returning any answer; but a few minutes after, he wrote a letter to count de Panin; that it was the desire of his Swedish majesty, that his excellency would not continue his journey through the kingdom. Count de Panin replied he knew that the desires of sovereigns were orders, and that he would return to Russia; but that he was much astonished that his Swedish majesty should intimate to him such an order; that as an individual he could not have incurred the displeasure of his majesty, and that consequently, he could ascribe the present treatment only to his former quality of minister for the foreign affairs of Russia.

"It is well known, that after the peace between England and Denmark, Sweden demanded indemnities from Russia, under the pretence that it fitted out an armament, and had been at a considerable expense; and that count de Panin, who was then minister, refused this demand, observing that Sweden had not sent out a single ship, and had not contributed to the defence of the Sound. Count de Panin, therefore, returned to Russia, and on his arrival at the frontiers he sent a courier to his majesty, the emperor, to inform him of the reception he had met

with in the Swedish territories. The emperor replied in a note, which contained the following passage: "I beg you to believe, that I consider the injury done to you as an insult offered to my own person."—It is not yet known what will be the result of this affair, which may become serious."

August 19.

The court of Berlin has lately sent to Paris, two elegant snuff-boxes, with the portrait of his majesty the king of Prussia, destined for the minister Talleyrand, and gen. Bournoville; each snuff-box is valued at 6000 dollars.

The *Moniteur* contains letters from general Richepanse at Guadaloupe, announcing that he has sent home to France a number of persons of colour whom he thought dangerous to the peace of the island. He is resolved to put arms into the hands of none but Europeans. He considers any other system as mischievous.

BOSTON, September 25.

Private letters from Spain, mention, that Mr. Pinckney has succeeded in obtaining the appointment of commissioners to settle the claims which our citizens have for spoiliations. We do not understand that those committed in South-America, are included.

NEW-YORK, September 27.

The ship Brothers, capt. Hall, arrived at this port on Saturday in 32 days from Liverpool.

To the politeness of captain Hall, and several commercial friends, we are indebted for a regular series of London papers from the first to the evening of the nineteenth of August, from which the foregoing articles in this day's *Mercantile Advertiser* are copied.

An important change has taken place in the constitution of the French government. The conservative senate, assembled for the purpose of "organizing the constitution," have delivered in a project which vests the consulate for life in the three consuls. We shall publish a copy of this project to-morrow. It has received the executive sanction, and is become a law of the republic. Some interesting details relative to this event are recorded in the Paris journals, of which the following is a brief outline:

The audience of the diplomatic corps, which was to have taken place at the palace of government on the 3d August, being suspended, the members of the conservative senate were introduced, and citizen Barthelemy, the president, addressed Buonaparte in the following terms:

"Citizen First Consul,

"The French people, as a mark of gratitude for the immense services you have rendered them, wish that the first magistracy of the state should remain fixed in your person. In thus appropriating to themselves your entire life, they only repeat the opinion of the senate as recorded in its senatus consultum of the 8th May. The nation, by this solemn act of gratitude, assign you the task of consolidating our institutions.

"A new career opens to the first consul! After prodigies of valour and military talents, he has terminated the war, and every where obtained the most honourable conditions of peace. Under his auspices Frenchmen have assumed the attitude and character of real greatness; He is the pacificator of nations and the reliever of France. His name alone is a tower of strength.

"Already has an administration of less than three years almost effaced the remembrance of that epoch of anarchy and calamities which seemed to have dried up the sources of public prosperity. But there still remain evils to be remedied, and anxieties to be dissipated. The French, after having astonished the world by warlike exploits, expect from you, citizen consul, all the benefits of the peace, you have procured them. If there yet existed any seeds of discord, the proclamation of the perpetual consulate of Buonaparte would cause them to disappear. Every thing is at present rallied around him. His powerful genius can maintain and preserve every thing. He lives only for the prosperity and the happiness of Frenchmen. He will never impart to them but the impulse of glory and the feelings of national gratitude. What nation, in truth, is more deserving of happiness; And of what more enlightened and more sensible people could the esteem and attachment be wished for?

"The conservative senate will participate in the generous intentions of government. It will feed, by every means in its power, those ameliorations whose object is to prevent the return of the calamities which have so long afflicted us, and to extend and consolidate the blessings which you have brought back to us. It is a duty incumbent upon it thus to concur in the accomplishment of the wishes of the people