

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 11, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.

THE English general Stewart is arrived here. He is going to Egypt to make the necessary preparations for the return of the English troops. Yesterday he had a conference with the reis effendi, in which he offered the mediation of his court to adjust the existing differences between the beys and the Porte. He proposed to assign to the beys a part of Egypt where they could not be injurious to the Porte; but the reis effendi answered, that so long as the beys remained in Egypt, no peace could be expected in that country.

The grand signior is now at Ismith, and will not come to Constantinople till about the 2d of August. He is in excellent health, and the report that a plan has been formed to place his brother on the throne in his stead, is extremely absurd.

BERLIN, August 25.

PRINCE HENRY'S WILL.

The last will of the late prince Henry of Prussia is now published, bearing date the 25th February, 1802. The following is a copy of it:

"I WILL be left in the place where I may be; whether in bed or in a chair, till no doubt shall remain of my death; but while even uncertainty remains, the drawers and closets in the chamber where I perform the last act of life, shall be sealed. When it is certain that I am no more, my corpse shall be laid on a simple tent bed. I will not trouble my domestics to adorn me; and, since custom, however, requires it I will be dressed in my oldest regimentals; and, should my legs be swelled, my boots shall be cut open; it does not signify, so they are only fit for a dead man to wear. Besides those who place a real interest in my loss, no one shall be permitted to see me. I will not tend to an odious and disgusting spectacle, by being exhibited to the public.

"Count Roder shall announce my decease to the king; at the same time telling him; that count de la Roche Aymon, being charged with my last will as to my interment, shall afterwards discharge a private commission, and deliver him something from me; he shall tell him that, according to this will, I am to be interred at Rheinsberg; that that same desire stood in my testament, which I request him to open speedily; that my burial place was tolerable, and that I made an epitaph upon myself, which must remain on the stone that is to be placed at the vault on the very day of my interment. That I desire neither flambeaux nor lights around my coffin, it being to be closed as soon as it shall be ready and I put into it, not wishing to stay a moment longer above the earth than is necessary to ascertain my death.

"A single person shall guard my corpse, to keep the cats and dogs from it; I do not wish to torment people after my decease, to sit up by an inanimate creature; no cords, no strings, either in or upon my coffin. The day of interment being fixed, it shall have place at noon, if in the winter, if summer at four or five o'clock; without any other pomp, my domestics shall carry my corpse down the stairs, and through the saloon of yellow marble, to the residence of my dissolution, which is not far off: as soon as the coffin is put there, the tombstone, which I have had engraved, shall be placed at the entrance by the architect Reinert; and this having occurred, all is done. I belong no more then to the kingdom of the living.

"I beseech the count de la Roche Aymon to summon together the gentlemen who shall have attended me to my death, with the private secretary Le Beauld, and the architect Reinert in an apartment of the castle, after my interment. First, I profess my acknowledgments to the count de la Roche Aymon, for his tender attachment to me all the time I had the happiness of his company. I request him to tell those gentlemen, that I die grateful; that I pray them to protect each other during their lives; this being the greatest evidence they can give the world, that my memory has not escaped them.

"I also wish the count de la Roche Aymon to call together all my chamberlains, cooks, musicians and lacqueys, and to have the policemen, to thank them in my name, for the services, which they have rendered me, telling them all, from the first to the last, that I have made a will, by which I have bequeathed remembrances in money or effects; that each, when the king has opened it, shall know what my friendship or gratitude bequeaths; but that it is natural, without disrespect to any one, for me to estimate those who, in my opinion, have been sincere and open, and most truly attached to me; and therefore, by favouring the one more than the other, I have only followed the impulse of my heart. That I, moreover, being only able to dispose of a part of my property, have not had in my power to do more than it will be found I have done; but that I request every one to be satisfied; and the property that be goes to consider as the property that I wish

to all; I dying in the hope, that there can no greater proof of attachment be given to my aches, than that no one mourns at the little or the much of the distribution. Moreover, I have recommended those who have served me, to the king and my heirs, not doubting but that act of my last testament will be executed.

"The sword which I wore in the seven years war, shall be delivered to the count de la Roche; and I request him, after my interment, to repair to the king, and to assure him of my last wishes for him and the state; at the same time handing my sword to him, with the prayer, in my name, to have it preserved, in memory of the faithfulness with which I have served my country. Thus is the last act of my life terminated.—Eternally farewell!"

BERNE, August 23.

War has at length broken out in Helvetia, which of all the nations of Europe, seems to be the most difficult to be brought back to a state of peace and union, though it has as much need of them as any other. The petty cantons persevere in their plan of independence; they still pretend, that as they were at freedom to accept or reject the new constitution, they were at freedom also to form one agreeable to their own pleasure. The troops sent against them have already come up with them. The following is an extract of a letter on this subject from Lucerne, dated the 20th of this month:—"Our troops marched yesterday at two in the morning for Obwald (a country in the canton of Unterwalden, which has had it much at heart to arrive at the accomplishment of all the dispositions contiguous to that of Lucerne.) The chassours of l'Aigle formed the advanced guard; they climbed up the Reug, near the Pileatufberg, a mountain which separates us from the petty cantons, and which for so many years has been celebrated only for its beautiful meadows, the lake on its summit, and the beautiful clouds, formed like a cape around the top, on which account it was first called Pileatufberg. These fine countries are now the theatre of war. The chassours of l'Aigle have driven the enemy beyond the Alpenach, without firing a shot. This morning the troops marched to Sarnen, but we will not know the result of this movement till the afternoon. Several families from that district are now here: Complete anarchy prevails among the inhabitants. The houses of the emigrants have been plundered by the order, it is said, of the government, which they established on the basis of the old one. The troops of the Canton de Vaud march with a great deal of coolness and intrepidity: they are as much dreaded as the French. At ten in the morning of the day before yesterday five companies of grenadiers, of the Canton de Vaud, under the command of citizen Bourgois, chief de batallion, entered very opportunely into our garrison to do the duty of the place, and reinforce the posts, as the disaffected had given some cause of apprehension."

August 29.—The two deputies of the petty cantons, Suter and Jauch, in returning from Berne to Schwitz, promised to general Andermatt, on passing through Lucerne, that they would do every thing in their power to induce the magistrates of the petty cantons to carry into execution the decree of the Helvetic government of August 1. They have kept their word, for we learn that the new deputies repaired from Schwitz, to citizen Keller and general Andermatt, at Lucerne. But their proposals are of such a nature, that they cannot be adopted, as they are founded on the existence of the sovereignty of the petty cantons, which is entirely contrary to the constitution. It is, however, still hoped, that this insurrection will be terminated by conciliatory means; and it is this which has principally retarded the military operations of general Andermatt. But in the mean-time, the insurrection is making alarming progress in the canton of Glarus. The commissioner-general, Mittelholzer, has been obliged to quit that city with the other functionaries; one district have nominated citizen Zwick, Landamman, and citizen Huser, his lieutenant. It is said that the large quantity of gunpowder, lately carried away privately on the night-time from the arsenal of Zurich, has been transported to the petty cantons. A plot which tended to overturn the government has been discovered at Berne.

LONDON, September 5.

The Batavian minister to this country, M. Schimmelpenninck, will, it is expected, arrive here in the course of this month, as he has left Paris on his return to the Hague, to receive his credentials. Mr. Lison, our minister to Holland, is on his way thither. Andreossi is expected in a fortnight; now that the king is returned to the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and Mr. Otto is preparing for his departure, taking with him the esteem and regret of every one who values talents employed in promoting the peace of the two countries.

TROUBLES IN CHINA.

It appears, by accounts received by the late arrivals from Canton, that the prohibition of the use of opium throughout the empire of China has been productive of general dissatisfaction, particularly in the northern provinces.

In the neighbourhood of Lyang the people assembled for the purpose of coercing the repeal of this edict, and proceeded to acts of great outrage against the constituted authorities. At length, however, the leaders of the insurrection being unable to preserve unanimity, the insurgents divided and then fought against each other a very sanguinary battle, in which great numbers perished. The government had taken advantage of the circumstance, and had pushed forward several bodies of troops from Pekin, &c. to restore order.

The emperor, who is generally beloved, is reported to have acted with great moderation on this and some similar occasions; he is, however, determined to enforce the prohibition, from a conviction that the empire will in a few years be infinitely benefited by it.

YELLOW FEVER IN ASIA.

A malignant fever has for some time ravaged the western coast of Sumatra, and fallen with particular fatality upon the Chinese colony—the loss of Europeans has been comparatively trivial.

This distemper, in its progress and effects, bears so strong a resemblance to the yellow fever of the western hemisphere, as to have induced an opinion that it has been introduced into Sumatra by some American vessel.

The deaths have been so numerous as to make it necessary to dispense with the ordinary rites of burial.

The following, according to a continental paper, is the precise time allowed by France and Russia for settling the indemnities in each department of the Germanic body, viz. ten days for the deputation to lay the business before the diet; forty days for the deliberations, and ten days for digesting the conclusion.

We stated some days ago, that the famous Paswan Oglou is the son of a Turkish officer; who headed a party at Widdin, and that Paswan succeeded his father as head of that party. It was, however, too inconsiderable to give him much importance, if it had not been increased by an accident. The garrisons in the Turkish towns are stationary; and the present grand signior wished to move them about according to the custom of the principal governments of Europe. The garrison at Widdin resisted the reform, and Paswan Oglou was pitched on to lead their revolt. He is indebted for his successes, not so much to his own strength or talents, as to the secret intrigues of the Turkish court. As soon as any person becomes an object of jealousy to the favourites of the sultan, he is sent to suppress the revolt, with an inadequate force, all succours are kept back from him, and the enemy is even secretly assisted. Thus, the person, whose growing authority was dreaded, is brought into disgrace, and frequently involved in ruin. This will explain the success of Paswan.

HONOURABLE CHARLES JAMES FOX.

For some days past it has been confidently reported; that the honourable Charles James Fox had rewarded the constancy and other merits of Mrs. Armstead with his hand at the altar. We since learn, that on landing on the continent she was presented as Mrs. Fox. The wit and accomplishments of this lady have long been justly celebrated; and she is as much entitled to every privilege that the event we allude to can confer upon her, as many ladies may preside over fashion in the present laxity of our manners.

We understand that Mr. Fox was married to Mrs. Armstead soon after his return with that lady from Italy, at the time of the regency.

Upon Mr. Fox's landing at Calais he was waited upon by the municipality in their scarfs, and treated with the most flattering marks of respect. The mayor expressed the high gratification which he and his fellow citizens felt in seeing, in their municipality, this great statesman. They desired to know if he would order any particular play for the evening. This his party declined to do—and the next day they proceeded on their way to Amsterdam, from whence they go to Paris by the way of Spa.

DUBLIN, September 11.

A most extraordinary affair happened at a bathing place, near Kilkenny. About 13 persons who there went into the water, have lost their reason, and shew a wild insanity, their eyes starting in their heads. The gentlemen of the faculty who have examined them, have ordered severe exercise as a remedy for their affliction. One way is, the placing them