

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 27.

THE English general Stuart, after he had with difficulty succeeded in obtaining an audience of the grand signior, has failed in his object of settling the differences between the beys and the Porte, which perseveres in insisting that they shall quit Egypt; and when general Stuart argued that perhaps another climate would be prejudicial to their health, the grand signior is said to have replied with some warmth, that the beys might return to Georgia, their native place.

The obstinacy of the Porte in this instance, gives reason to suppose, that Egypt is destined privately as the price of the peace made with France, who now seems to be the only favoured nation, as far at least as the will is concerned.

The failure of general Stuart's mission, in behalf of the beys, is the more distressing for those unfortunate men, as, according to recent intelligence, the pacha of Cairo, who has hitherto acted against them, has now surrounded them, so that there remained no doubt of his making them all prisoners, in which case he will send them to Constantinople, the climate of which place will doubtless have a most powerful effect on them.

V I E N N A, September 25.

We learn from Semlin, that the Porte has charged Passwan Oglou to reduce the Janissaries of Belgrade. That city is already in a state of the greatest alarm. The Janissaries began their march on the 14th, to defend the passage of the Morawa: a number of the inhabitants have betaken themselves to flight, and the rich merchants have caused their most valuable effects to be removed to Semlin. Passwan Oglou, it is said, is at the head of 12,000 men.

B A S I L, October 2.

The confederation between the smaller cantons and Berne, has been signed. They all agree to use every means in their power to drive those who constituted the Helvetic government from the Swiss territory. The other cantons have been requested to concur in this confederation, and to furnish troops. The forces of the insurgents are daily augmenting, and their army now amounts to 20,000 men. The ancient form of government has been established in most of the aristocratic cantons. The great and small councils have been established, with all the rights which they exercised before the year 1798; but it has been thought proper to intrust provisionally the direction of general affairs, and of government to particular committees.

H A G U E, October 8.

The rumours and conjectures for sometime past in circulation, respecting a projected plan of alteration in our government, were by no means void of foundation; for we are actually on the eve of a change. It is even expected to take place within a day or two. Preparatory to this important event, lieutenant-general Dumonceau and citizen Schimmelpenninck arrived here on the 5th. It is likely to be brought about by amicable compulsion; for Daendels has already had his conference with the president of the executive government. The plan seems to be well known in the higher circles, and as yet no measure whatever has been taken to secure the planners; so that it is extremely probable that they act on the authority of the Ruler of Europe, supported by a part of the present government, who are doubtless to be provided for in the arrangement. It is reported that Schimmelpenninck is to be the head, but under what appellation is not precisely known—but that of consul is the general opinion. Daendels, as variable as the wind, has no place assigned him in rumour; and it is probable that, as before, he will be content with being the active instrument in performing the work. Dumonceau probably will be the head of the legion of honour, should it happen that we are destined to follow the example of our friend and ally.

Citizen Semonville, the French ambassador to this republic, also arrived here on the 5th.

October 15.

The history of the pretended conspiracy against the government, appears to have no existence, except in the imagination of some weak and timid individuals. We are now assured that every thing is arranged to the satisfaction of both parties.

L O N D O N, October 14.

This morning we received a *Moniteur* of the 10th, some extracts from which will be found in this and the following column.

Five per cents. 53 fr. 80 c.

The politicians of this continent are occupied in the speculations respecting the proceedings of the court of Vienna, Paris, &c. on the subject of the indemnities. The head of the house of Austria con-

tinues to speak in a rather firm language, and to exhibit a confident military front.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Holland, but it brought no intelligence of importance. The *Amsterdam Courant* contains a report, that the French troops have received orders to pass the Rhine, in case there should appear any delay in terminating the indemnities.

A grand master of the order of Malta has at length been chosen. Out of the candidates presented the pope fixed upon prince Ruspoli, an Italian, who will, no doubt, be very independent of all French influence! The Neapolitan troops, which agreeably to the treaty of Amiens are to form the garrison for a year after the island is given up to the knights, or until the latter are able to provide for its defence in some other way judged eligible by the powers which guaranty its independence, failed on the 10th September. The island, therefore, will soon be entirely evacuated. It is evident, however, that the guaranty being so inadequate, and the Neapolitan garrison necessarily under French influence, to give up Malta at all is to surrender it to France. Ministers, however, in agreeing to the treaty of Amiens, must have been aware of that alternative.

October 15.

We yesterday received Paris journals of the 10th. The *Moniteur* contains a pompous account of the celebration at Turin of the union of Piedmont with France. Our readers will find some amusement in the description of this grand masquerade, in which a *Te Deum* was combined with military evolutions, dances, fireworks and bumper toasts. One of the inscriptions indicates the arrogant pretensions of the French, pretensions indeed, but too well justified by success. A picture was exhibited of Buonaparte's first invasion of Italy; the genius of France dictating peace to the king of Sardinia, in the town of Cherasco, with the motto—"They were the first to open their gates to the conquerors of the world." The French omit no opportunity of putting forward the title, and the world should let slip no opportunity of stigmatising the insolent pretension.

It is said that at the famous epoch of the 18th Brumaire, Talleyrand was desirous particularly of having the finance department; but, in fact, the whole of that day may be called the day of dupes, for Sieyes hoped to have the first civil and administrative functions, leaving only the war to Buonaparte; Bruix hoped to have the minister of marine; Roederer, the interior, and Bournonville, the military department; none of these had what they expected.

The first consul said then to Talleyrand, that at another period he might undertake the finances, and it is known that the finances have frequently formed the subject of conversation between them. Talleyrand has some systems which the first consul appears to have relished, and which, it is possible, he will suffer to be tried. It is certain that the finances occupy the chief attention and anxiety of the consul.

It has been remarked that the French senate, in the fixing of the periods at which the members of the legislature are to go out, seems to have some revenge in view, for the manner in which it has been forced to adopt the plans of the government. For example, at the end of the year 11, several deputies, devoted to the chief consul, are to go out, such as Segur and Lacretelle; at the end of the year 12, Chauvelin is to relinquish his legislative functions, while Carnot is kept in till the year 17.

At St. Cloud no person is to be received but full dressed and in powder, and the consuls and ministers begin to dress in the former French style, with swords by their sides. There is also an etiquette established for carriages—some, the generals and ministers, may drive up to the great door, others are to stop at the gates. There is also an etiquette of 1st and 2d tables.

Several changes have taken place in the Russian ministry. Count Alexander Woronzow, a brother of the Russian ambassador at London, has been appointed grand chancellor, and principal director of foreign affairs; count Kotshubey, who before was in the preceding department, has been made minister of the interior; and count Wafilseff, finance minister. The prince Czartorinsky takes the place of count Kotshubey in the foreign department.

We do not learn that M. Andreossi is yet ready to leave Paris for this country. Whatever may be the cause of delay in his coming, whether real or pretended, we are inclined to think that lord Whitworth will not depart for France till the French ambassador shall have arrived here.

The deputation of the empire has held its eleventh sitting, but the result of its deliberation has not yet transpired. The report of a convention having been concluded between the emperor and the elector of Bavaria for the cession, by the latter, of the right bank of the Inn to Austria, is contradicted by intel-

ligence from Ratisbon, which states, upon authority, that the elector has ratified the treaty signed at Paris, on the 5th September, by which all the possessions of the court of Munich, as fixed by the plan of indemnities are specially guaranteed.

The five per cents. are 53. 70.

Mr. Dundas, we understand, will soon be called to the house of peers, by the title of lord Ceylon.

Little doubt can be entertained that Mr. Moore is gone on an important mission to Vienna. The emperor is the most natural ally of this country, and he is more particularly interested in the fate of Switzerland than any other power, it cannot be supposed either that he is in any degree satisfied with the arrangement of the indemnities so dictatorially chalked out by France and Russia, and the increasing aggrandisement of Prussia. The emperor, we have no doubt, will embrace with avidity any opportunity of indulging his hatred against France; and he will probably think that it is much better to meet the worst fate in the field, than have his dominions wrestled from him and his lawful power curtailed by the arm of oppression and injustice.

October 16.

Yesterday morning we received the Paris journals to the 13th instant. Their contents, as far as they relate to the proceedings in Switzerland, are of considerable importance, the affairs of that country, to all appearance, being now brought to a crisis. According to accounts from Lausanne, the patriots, after entering the Pais de Vaud, succeeded in defeating the main body of the army of the government; on the 4th instant, advanced as far as Yverden, and on the same day took possession of Meudon, within a few miles of Lausanne. These successes of the patriots struck such terror into the government, that they were on the point of flying to Geneva, when citizen Rapp, aid-de-camp to Buonaparte arrived with the declaration of the chief consul, which was received with "warm gratitude," and on being communicated to Bachmann, the general of the patriotic army, he consented to suspend hostilities until he received further orders from Berne. On the following day citizen Rapp proceeded to Berne, and delivered the consul's proclamation to the commanders in that city. They received the aid-de-camp with civility, but declined giving any answer to the declaration until the decision of the diet of Schwitz should be known. Deputies were immediately sent off to that place, to learn the determination of the diet, and M. Rapp consented to wait their return to Berné. In the mean-time, the truce continued, and the zeal of the patriotic troops appear to have considerably relaxed, in consequence of the active interference of France. Should they attempt any resistance to the imperious mandate, an army of 40,000 French, under the orders of general Ney, will immediately enter the Swiss territory; and as this force will be supported by 40,000 more, if necessary, we see no chance of the exertions of the patriots being crowned with the success they deserve. The French writers express a conviction that the proclamation of the consul will procure the submission of the insurgent generals, and cause an immediate termination of hostilities. This, under the present circumstances, will probably prove to be the case. Any resistance, on their part, to so overwhelming a force, would indeed prove hopeless; and if not immediately, they must ultimately submit to the will of the dictator. It is supposed by some, that should they determine to oppose the interference of France, they will not be left to maintain alone so unequal a contest, but united as the interests of France, Russia and Prussia are at present, we doubt much whether the emperor of Germany will deem it prudent to aid the noble spirit of the Helvetians, in opposition to the first of those powers—and it must be within the recollection of our readers, that in the debates which took place last year in the British house of commons upon the subject of the preliminary treaty of peace, our ministers gave the country to understand that the principle of interfering in continental disputes was entirely to be abandoned by this country. Whether these circumstances that have recently occurred may have induced them to act differently from the tenor of that declaration, we cannot pretend to say; but it is reported that the result of the council held on Saturday last, was of so much importance as to occasion dispatches to be sent off to several of the courts upon the continent. We believe, however, that the deliberations alluded to had no reference whatever to the affairs of Switzerland. The case of Malta, the independence of which the emperor of Russia has declined to guaranty, is that which, we understand, at present much occupies the attention of his majesty's ministers. The messengers who have been dispatched within these few days, are probably destined, not for Vienna, (where assistance to the Swiss patriots could alone be expected), but for Petersburg and Berlin.