

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.

A FRENCH vessel has arrived here from Marseilles. It being difficult for her to enter the port, on account of contrary winds, several boats, amongst others those destined for the grand signior, were sent to assist her. She enjoys the privilege formerly allowed to French vessels of not being registered. The Porte appears much alarmed at the occupation of Georgia by the Russians, and at the war they have undertaken against Persia.—Georgia, Mingrelie, and Guhel, had claimed the protection of Russia against Mahomed Kan. A Russian army has marched upon Astracan, passed the Derbent, and entered the province of Ghilan. Cabar Kan, the new emperor of Persia, has marched with a numerous army to encounter the Russian army. If Russia should be able to render Persia her tributary, the empire of Constantinople will be surrounded by that immense power.

June 14.

It is known for certain, that the rebel Pacha Giurgi-Olman has written to the Captain Pacha, expressing his contrition for his offences, and submitting himself to the grand signior.—He has requested, however, that money should be sent to him to pay his troops, which has been done. His troops will join the army of the Captain Pacha, who is to march against Passwan Oglou. The grand vizier has quitted Egypt; he has arrived at Aleppo, in Syria, and is expected immediately in Constantinople.

H A G U E, July 22.

General Macdonald, it is expected, will have the command of the French troops in this republic, in the room of general Victor, who, it is said, goes out to Louisiana, as commander in chief and governor-general.

Various bodies of national troops are immediately to put themselves in motion to march towards East Friesland, and the frontier of the bishopric of Munster, from which it is concluded that our republic will soon be put in possession of those counties of Upper Germany which fall to its share as an indemnity for the loss of Dutch Flanders, Matlrich, and Venloo.

P A R I S, July 22.

Copy of the letter of the minister of the interior, to gen. Jourdan, dated July 22.

Citizen countess of state, annexed I address to you a decree of the consuls, which grants an amnesty for all the political offences which have taken place in the departments of the 27th military division. The first consul, in ordering me to address it to you, charges me to direct you to observe, that this is the moment for publishing and putting in execution this decree, inasmuch as the king of Sardinia, has now, for the second time, renounced the crown, and thereby released the Piedmontese from their oath of obedience. Deign, citizen countess of state, to announce to me the receipt of this letter, and to inform me of what you have done in consequence.

Decree of the Consuls of the 29th June

Article 1. That a general amnesty be proclaimed for all political delinquencies within the six departments, of the 27th military division.

2. That there shall not be made out for the aforesaid six departments, a list of emigrants.

3. That all absent individuals, those even who fill diplomatic situations under the exilic prince, be allowed to return to their respective homes, and that they have until the 23d of September next granted unto them for that purpose.

4. That such shall make declaration before the prefect of their department, that they renounce all intercourse with the house of Savoy, with all foreign powers, and they shall take the oath of allegiance to the constitution of the French people.

5. That those, who, from ill health, or other substantial reasons, cannot return on or before the said 23d of September next, 1802, shall make the above specified declaration before the French agents, in the countries where they may happen to be.

6. That such as, after the 23d, of September, shall willfully remain abroad, shall be declared banished men, and their property confiscated in consequence.

August 1.

By a decree of the consuls, of the 28th ult. last tobacco, coming from foreign parts, shall be placed in the entrepot designated by the decree of the 28th November last, and in five other magazines at Bacalan and La Cite Maron.

Tobacco before being admitted into entrepot, shall be verified by the certificates of the administration of customs, and weighed in their presence, at the expense of the proprietors.

The last letters from Hamburg state, that by the 11th treaty between France and the Porte, the former

is to have possession of the Morea, and the island of Cyprus.

L O N D O N, July 21.

Yesterday we received Paris journals to the 17th, and last night those of a day later.—Every account from Turkey brings fresh intelligence of increasing anarchy in that country. A letter from Ratisbon of the 5th of July, states the arrival of a Turkish courier a few days before at Peterwaradin, with dispatches for the Austrian commander, announcing that Jussama Aga having advanced as far as Belgrade, with a body of Ottoman troops, sent a very threatening summons to the Janissaries of that city to compel them to surrender. The latter having answered that they would defend the place to the last man, hostilities immediately commenced. The communication between Semlin and Belgrade was entirely interrupted, and a violent cannonade was heard, before the courier's departure, at Belgrade.

A squadron of line of battle ships and frigates, under the command of admiral Magon, has arrived at Brest from St. Domingo, having on board general Toussaint and his family. The charges against that black chief are of a very flimsy nature: but the publication of Le Clerc's letters accusing him, shews the French government intend to give him no indulgence.

July 25.

The Algerine corsairs have committed some considerable piracies in the Mediterranean.

A letter from Naples dated the 2d July, states, that in the course of six weeks they have taken five Neapolitan vessels, two Spanish, one English, one Genoese, a Portuguese frigate, and two French brigs. The British consul had made strong representations on the detention of the English ship; but according to the latest intelligence the regency had not released her.

At length hostilities have openly commenced between the emperor of Morocco and the United States, and the following public notice of this event has been officially given to the commanders of American vessels by the consul of the United States resident at Paris:—

“ PARIS, July 18.

“ SIR,

“ Letters which I have just received from commodore Morris, who commands the squadron of the United States in the Mediterranean, and our consul at Gibraltar, Mr. Gavino, announce the disagreeable intelligence of the arrival in that port of Mr. Simpson from Tangiers. The emperor of Morocco obliged him to depart with precipitation, and at the same time ordered all his vessels to be armed against the American commerce.

“ I beg you will without delay inform our commercial agents in the different ports of France of this event, requesting them to dispatch copies of this letter by the first vessels that sail for the United States or the West-Indies, and inviting the captains of their vessels to publish it in the ports where they arrive.

“ Commodore Morris recommends to all American vessels destined for the Mediterranean, to repair to Cadiz, a rendezvous where they will find a convoy charged with protecting them on their entrance into the Straits:

(Signed) “ I am, &c.

“ ROBERT LIVINGSTON;

“ F. SKIDWORTH, Esq;

“ Commercial agent of the United States.”
Mr. Erving, the American consul at London, has made similar communications to the commanders of American vessels in this country.

July 28.

EMIGRATIONS TO AMERICA.

Emigrations to the western continent from the northern parts of Ireland, and from the Highlands of Scotland, are continued to an extent so alarming as to call for the immediate consideration of the government.

Upwards of 1800 persons have sailed from Londonderry, Belfast, &c. for America; since the beginning of June, and still greater numbers are preparing to follow as soon as they can provide means for their transportation.

A Scotch Journal which we received yesterday, contains the following article: “ On Saturday three vessels sailed from Fort William with emigrants for America. It is lamentable to think, there are no less than twelve ships engaged for the West-Indies, which must carry off fourteen or fifteen hundred of those deluded wretches from their native country. Before they had been three hours at sea some of the poor creatures on Saturday came and asked, one of the sailors if the said they saw America, which shows what an idea they had of their voyage.”

The Irish state prisoners have arrived at Hamburg from Fort St. George. Mr. Arthur O'Connor has received a transport from citizen Reinhard, the French minister there, to proceed to Paris; but most of the others were preparing to depart for America.

July 30.

The *Moniteur* labours to remove a number of unpleasant impressions which had been made upon the public mind by the observations of newspaper editors and others respecting a treaty of commerce, which was said to be on the tapis between France and England. The *Moniteur* does not say, as several of the evening papers of yesterday construed the text, that no commercial arrangements will be entered into with this country, but only that the reports on the subject are premature, and deserving of no attention.

August 2.

Letters from Semlin, of the 5th, state, that the Janissaries, sent from Belgrade, against the Jussama Aga, have been beat in a new engagement; they lost their chief, together with baggage and ammunition. The enemy have advanced as far as Jacodina. This second defeat has spread great alarm in Belgrade. The Janissaries speedily formed a new corps to check the progress of the enemy. They have made to march all those in a state fit to bear arms, without distinction to age or rank. It is now known with certainty, that Jussama Aga, was dispatched by Passwan Oglou, who charged him to take Belgrade, to extend his domains, and insure his independence. According to a letter from Hermannstadt, of the 11th of last month, the prince of Wallachia, has set out from Cronstadt for Schafsburg, with a guard of honour. The Porte has proposed to the prince of Moldavia to assume his place: but it is doubtful whether he will accept this offer.

A letter from Cadiz, of the 30th of June, states, that their disputes with the regency of Algiers are amicably adjusted—a treaty of peace was signed on the 19th instant, between the two governments—and hopes are entertained that a similar treaty would be shortly concluded with the regency of Tunis.

The preservation of the commercial and political liberties of Hamburg, which has been fully confirmed by syndic Doorman, who has returned thither from Paris, has occasioned the greatest joy in that city. Buonaparte, in his first interview with the syndic, is stated to have behaved with uncommon haughtiness and rudeness, terming Hamburg a nest of rapine, and the members of its government, pitiful and pusillanimous free-booters.

August 5.

Mr. Frere will be the new ambassador at Madrid; and be succeeded at Lisbon by lord R. Fitz-Gerald.

Mr. Jackson is going envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to Berlin, with Mr. Rolleston, jun. as his secretary.

Sir John Borlase Warren leaves London towards the beginning of September; on his embassy to Petersburg.

The *Moniteur* contains, under the head of Hamburg, some severe and personal reflections upon the Sublime sultan. After detailing with minuteness, the circumstances of what it calls the approaching dissolution of the Ottoman empire; this extraordinary paper concludes with asserting, that if the sultan were a great prince, and would appear at the head of his armies, the pachas would be subdued, the Russians repressed, and the house of Austria obliged to defend Transylvania, &c.

The *Moniteur* of the 31st ultimo, contains a decree for distributing all the persons who have received arms of honour for brilliant actions performed during the late war, into the 16 cohorts of the legion of honour. Annexed to the *Moniteur* are some supplementary sheets, containing the names and actions of those persons.

Two plans are proposed to recruit the public coffers of France; viz. the sale of the privilege of killing game, for which sixty millions are expected; or a paper currency, to be supported by the landed interest, that is, by those who purchased the national domains.

The *Moniteur* contains a long article from Genoa, which those who are of a suspicious turn of mind cannot but regard as important. It relates to the captures of vessels of different nations by the Algerines, and closes with the following remark:—“ The French government will not permit such insults to go unpunished; and if other powers suffer their flags to be insulted, and their commerce to be pillaged, the first consul will maintain inviolable, in the Mediterranean, the honour of the French flag, and guarantee the security which he has promised to all commercial speculators.”

August 6.

The devastations committed by the waters, in clothing districts of Wiltshire, are still continued.