P. Lud, attempted in France, will be repeated in the sister states of the Ottoman Porte. All their powers want is dominion; principles and morality are mere casts. Since they find by "the result of experience and the evidence of facts" that they cannot obtain it in France—why—a slice of Turkey will do as well.

Should a general attack upon the Turkish empire be made, what part will England take? Ten years ago Mr. Pitt desired, and parliament voted it too! that we should go to war with Russia rather than allow the cession of a single Turkish town to her. Will England now see the whole empire broken up, Greece, Egypt taken, India threatened? In the Definitive Treaty, England guarantees the integrity of the Turkish empire against France; but France in the first instance will probably not interfere. Russia and Austria will do the business while France and Prussia will receive their dividend of the spoil.—Or even should France interfere, she will no further violate the Definitive Treaty respecting Turkey, than she has done the preliminaries respecting the integrity of Portugal; a step to which ministers have submitted. Perhaps, Mr. Addington alluded to this approaching war, when in concluding his speech on the budget, he expressed a hope of preserving peace, by steering clear of the quarrels of other nations.

According to the latest letters received at Vienna from Constantinople, the secretary of the British legation, Mr. Stratton, is safely arrived in Egypt, where divisions continue to prevail between the Turks and the natives, in consequence of the unfortunate massacre of the Beys.

The convention concluded on the 17th of last June, between Russia and England, and the separate articles signed on the 20th of October, at Moscow, with the act of accession of Denmark, have been published at Copenhagen. The separate articles, which relate to the legal proceedings in regard to prizes, are as follow.—

Art. 1. "In case of a groundless detention, or other transgression of rules mutually established, there shall be paid to the owners of the ships so detained and of their cargo, for each day's delay, a recompence in proportion to the loss sustained, reckoning according to the freight of the ship, and the quality of the cargo.

2. "In case the ministers of the contracting parties, or other persons accredited by them, with the belligerent powers, shall happen to complain of the sentence given on such prizes by the respective courts of admiralty, the business shall immediately be referred by appeal, in Russia, to the directing senate, and in Great Britain to the king's council.

3. "Both sides shall carefully examine whether the regulations and provisions in the present convention have been observed, which must be done in the speediest manner. Both contracting parties engage further to adopt the most effectual means to prevent every unnecessary delay in respect to the sentences to be pronounced in the respective tribunals on prizes made in the open sea.

"4. The effects detained shall neither be sold nor unloaded, before a final sentence, unless in the case of a really pressing necessity, shewn to the court of admiralty by a commission appointed for that purpose; and it shall by no means be permitted to the captors to unload of their own authority, or to carry away any thing from ships so detained.

"These separate articles, which form a part of the convention signed on the 17th of June, in the names of their Imperial, Russian, and Britannic majesties, shall have the same force and effect as if they were word for word inserted in the said convention.

"*Signed at Moscow, October 20, 1801.*

"*Prince Kurakin,* "*St. Helens.*"
"*Count Kotschoubey.*"

The act of accession of Denmark was signed at Moscow, the 23d of October, and the king's ratification was given on the 23d of December, 1801.

It appears that the new republic of the seven Islands is distracted by civil dissentions. The assembly convoked to give their opinion upon certain alterations in the constitution, sanctioned by the Ottoman Porte and its allies, have annulled that constitution, and appointed a new legislature. The Kaimacan has in consequence addressed a letter to the president of the senate, demanding the immediate re-establishment of the former system, to effect which the Russian squadron and troops at Naples would, if necessary, be employed.

In the house of Lords on the 8th of April, Lord Grenville observed, "that it would be of the utmost importance that his majesty's ministers, whenever the Definitive Treaty comes before the house, should give noble lords full time to give it ample consideration before they should be pressed to any decision on the subject, inasmuch as the treaty differed, in its nature and probable effects, from all former treaties of peace between Great Britain and France. In former treaties of peace, it was usual to recognize and confirm all former treaties of amity between both countries and their allies; whereas this treaty would go to abrogate and annul all former treaties. The abrogation of some treaties, he would allow, might be beneficial to this country; that of others must be injurious. He would state, for the present, but one or two striking instances, in which the evil must be obvious. For instance, the treaty with Spain, under which, renewed by every treaty of peace for two centuries previous to the war, we were allowed to cut log-wood in the bay of Honduras, would be annulled; and the power, which under the new treaty would be given to France, of trading in the interior parts of India, could not fail to shake the seat of British government in that quarter of the globe," &c.

Lord Pelham, in reply, expressed his reliance, that, when the Treaty was fairly before the house, and discussed, no such ill consequences apprehended by Lord Grenville, would be likely to ensue.

TURKISH EMPIRE.

Constantinople, Feb. 25.—The late Reis Effendi Jasib Effendi has received orders from the Porte to repair to Egypt, together with the Swedish captain, Rhode, to inspect the repairs and improvements intended to be made in the fortifications on the coast of that country. These two commissaries will sail in a few days on board a Turkish frigate. The Porte seems to have some fears that the protection which the English afforded to the Beys in Egypt, will enable them to raise obstacles to the new administration, which the Turkish government proposes to introduce.

On the 20th inst. the French charge d'affaires, citizen Ruffin, received a courier from Paris, whose dispatches, it is said, are of particular importance.

Two thousand houses have been destroyed by fire in this capital within these few days. The loss to the proprietors amount to many millions.

Vienna, March 20.—We are assured that the archduke Charles has succeeded in persuading field-marshal the prince de Cobourg to quit his hermitage, and to return to Vienna, where he will labour conjointly with the archduke in the new organization of the troops.

March 23.—The news from Hungary becomes daily more and more interesting: all the troops cantoned in that country are in motion, and it is no longer doubtful that it is intended to occupy some of the Turkish provinces. Several battalions of Austrian troops stationed in Transylvania have received orders to march to Shesburgh, Cronstadt and Hermanstadt, and several detachments are expected at Histriez. The number of those assembled in Transylvania amounts to 24,000 men. It is generally supposed that they are intended to occupy Bucharest, Tergowist, and the other principalities of Wallachia.

Another cordon of Austrian troops is formed on the frontiers of Bosnia and Servia.

A numerous Austrian army is also assembling in eastern Gallicia. The troops destined for the advanced guard of that army, have their rendezvous at Halitz and Bobrilow. These troops are to be commanded by general Starray, and seem intended to seize upon Moldavia. A corps of Russian troops is to co-operate with them, and to take possession of Bender and Akierman.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, May 28, 1802.

FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATION.
No. XII.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

From the New-York Evening Post.

A letter from our correspondent at Hartford, Connecticut, says—"The following is the result of our nominations to Congress."

FEDERAL.

John C. Smith	7376
Simeon Baldwin	7536
Roger Griswold	7484
Benj. Tallmage	7462
Elias Perkins	7457
Samuel W. Dana	7355
Calvin Goddard	7149
John Davenport	7047
Tim. Pitkin	6973
Jona. O. Mosely	6765
Epaph. Champion	6734
Lewis B. Sturges	6584
Theodore Dwight	6463
John Caldwell	6380
Wm. Hart	6010
Nath. Rossiter	5775
Sylvester Gilbert	5740
Sam. B. Sherwood	5551

DEMOCRATIC.

Asa Spalding	3885
Elisha Hyde	3860
Sam. Wm. Johnson	3811
Rufus Hitchcock	3806
Hez. Huntington	3798
Eben. Devotion	3764
John Welch	3780
Elijah Boardman	3756
Amos Palmer	3724
Taylor Sherman	3720
Roswell Judson	3705
Daniel Tilden	3692
Thos. Lyman	3648
Elijah Munson	3645
Aaron Olmstead	3525
Sam. Whittelsey	3531
John S. Peters	3481
Joshua Stow	3107
Last year, Granger had	4208
Present year, highest	3865

Democratic loss, *more or less* 343"

Such is the statement of the Evening Post.—Now for facts.—A Connecticut paper, now before us, states Mr. Granger to have had last year votes 3,256
And Mr. Goddard, federal 7,397

Federal majority, May 1801—4,141

By the foregoing statement of votes given *this year*, it appears, by adding them all up, and dividing the sum total by 18, the number of persons voted for, that the average vote is as follows:

For the federal ticket	6,779
Republican ticket	3,684
Federal majority in 1802	3,095
do. do. in 1801	4,141
Republican gain in one year	846

The reader will remark that this is in the *boasted* strong hold of federalism. It ought also to be noticed that the total votes in both years nearly correspond, there being only a difference of 170 votes; which furnishes a strong argument in favor of the fairness of the comparative view.

In the last year, the votes for Lieut. Governor stood as follow:

For Treadwell, federal	9,066
Kirby, republican	2,036
Federal majority	7,030

This view proves two things; that little credit ought to be paid to the federal prints; and that republicanism is gaining strength, even in Connecticut, by sure and gradual steps.

Extract of a letter from Mr. King to the Secretary of State, dated London, March 29, 1802.

"I have the satisfaction to send you the annexed copy of Lord Hawkesbury's note concerning the signature of the Definitive treaty."

(COPY.)

"Lord Hawkesbury presents his compliments to Mr. King, and has the honor to inform him that mr. Moore is arrived with the Definitive Treaty of Peace, which was signed at Amiens, at 4 o'clock on the 27th instant, by his majesty's plenipotentiary, and the French, Spanish, and Batavian Plenipotentiaries."

Downing street, March 29, 1802.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Mercury, from London, brought dispatches from mr. King, American minister at the court of Great Britain, which were yesterday forwarded to the Secretary of State. We learn that mr. King intended leaving London the ensuing summer for France, on his return to the United States; from this we conclude, that he is already, or expects to be, recalled. [*N. Y. Pap.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, April 2.*
Bank of England.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.—"Sir, I rise in pursuance of the notice I gave a few days ago, to move for leave to bring in a bill to restrain, for a time to be limited, the payment of cash by the bank of England. I am aware, sir, that it is impossible to submit, without explanation, a motion which is to have the effect of imposing any restraint or obstruction with regard to the ordinary functions of such an establishment as the bank is; but I have the satisfaction of being convinced, that the measure cannot furnish a pretence to the most timid man in the house, to suppose the bank does not possess within itself the most ample means of satisfying the full extent of the demands which may be made upon it by the payment of its notes in specie.—Sir, I was asked by an hon. gentleman, on a former day, whether I had any intention of moving for a preliminary inquiry. I said I had not, and the ground upon which I so said, was, that I did not conceive the measure I had to propose, was one which called for such a proceeding.—In the year 1797, when this house was called upon to confirm the order of council, imposing a restriction on the payments of the bank, a committee was appointed for purposes far different from what was rendered necessary by the present shape in which the measure is bro't forward. Sir, the object of that committee was to enquire into the sufficiency and solvency of the bank; that committee was also instructed to enquire into the existence & causes of the necessity which had produced the order of council; but the grounds on which I shall rest the proposition I have to make to the house are notorious, and it will be for the sober and dispassionate reflection of the house, whether the measure I shall submit does not necessarily result from facts and circumstances too well known to require a particular statement of them. It cannot be necessary for me to inform the house, that the rate of exchange between this country and foreign parts is disadvantageous to ourselves; it cannot be necessary for me to state that the export trade has been for some months at a stand, and that there must a considerable time elapse before the country can have the benefit of the returns of the export trade, even after it is restored to those channels into which it is rapidly throwing itself. It cannot be necessary for me to prove that while the rate of exchange is disadvantageous to us, an augmentation of the circulating cash would create a trade highly injurious to the interest and commerce of this country. It is well known, that for several months past there has been a trade carrying on in purchasing guineas with a view to the exportation of them. It is on these grounds, namely, the circumstances belonging to the export trade; the impossibility of having those returns, which in England are many months before they are made, upon the export trade, and the prevention of the mischief that would arise from the exportation of coin, that I think it my duty to submit to the house the expediency of continuing the restriction with regard to the payment of the bank. There is, Sir, another consideration that presses strongly on my mind, and I am persuaded it must be equally felt by the house and by the country. It is, that the entire command we have experienced for some time past over all foreign markets, cannot be expected to continue in the same degree. Competition must exist; and it is important that at the period of commencing that competition, every facility should be given to the merchants of this country. By continuing the restriction on the bank for some time longer, and the accommodation afforded to merchants by the bank, with respect to discount, will be continued. It therefore appears to me that there are strong reasons for the adoption of this measure, arising out of the circumstances and situation of the country, that promise to be productive of great and substantial benefit, by the increased means; such a measure will afford accommodation to the merchants. In addition to those reasons, the house will reflect upon the inconvenience which would unavoidably result from letting loose such a proportion of the coin of the country as would be circulated by taking off the restriction. I am not aware of any inconvenience that can possibly arise from continuing it. We have had the satisfaction, arising from the experience of three or four years of difficulty—we have had experience, that during such period the credit of the Bank had undergone no diminution whatever. Bank Notes have maintained their reputation, and have been every where received cheerfully and readily; and there are circumstances on which I am sure the house will be disposed to lay particular stress—I mean, that at the time when it was thought expedient to encrease the circulating medium, and the Bank were allowed by act of Parliament to call in notes of 1*l.* and 2*l.* and pay them in specie, notes to the amount of 800,000*l.* were called in, and the individuals holding them were entitled to payment in cash; but of that sum upwards of 400,000*l.* was received in paper in preference to money. A similar proof was given in the course of last year of the confidence reposed by the Public in the credit and stability of the Bank.

I am entitled from these two circumstances to state to the house, that there can be no just cause to doubt the credit of the Bank; and that to continue the restriction will rather have a tendency to raise its credit, than to depress it. I know that gentlemen in this house entertain, and that there is in the country, a diversity of opinion with respect to the mode in which the Bank ought to be permitted to renew its money payments. Some gentlemen are desirous the Bank should pay in cash for notes of small denomination; but till there is a full and abundant supply of cash by opening the Bank entirely, it is extremely convenient to afford circulation to 1*l.* and 2*l.* notes—by the payment of them in specie, a general anxiety would be introduced of obtaining cash at the bank. Notes of 1000*l.* and 500*l.* would be changed for notes of 1*l.* and 2*l.* in order that they might immediately be changed again for cash. If a restraint was to be imposed with respect to the number of notes of small denomination, they would be driven out of circulation altogether; and there would be no small notes but those issued by bankers. I would ask the house, whether it would be convenient to have such notes only through the medium of country Bankers—I mean not to throw the slightest discredit on that class, but only to infer that it would not be an act of prudence for the house to withhold from the bank the right of issuing small notes, in order that it might be exclusively enjoyed by the country bankers. I do not know whether I am understood by the house with regard to this part of the subject. In my own mind I have no difficulty as to the result to be drawn from what I have stated. The effect of making the bank pay in cash for small notes, would be that of giving rise to the possibility of an unlimited demand on the bank, by exchanging large notes for small ones, and then taking them entirely out of circulation by demanding payment of them in specie. It is not necessary for me to go more at large into the grounds of the measure I propose. I have already said it is a measure rendered necessary by the rate of exchange, and the state of our export trade. I shall only add, that it will be prudent to wait till we see the consequences, and are enabled to judge of the effects of the peace we have just concluded—till our commercial relations are formed on the continent—till we know what are the political and the commercial relations in which different countries stand with reference to each other, before we take a step, which, if it should turn out to be hastily taken, would be productive of inconvenience. I am not aware of any inconvenience, much less mischief, that can possibly result from the house acceding to the proposition I have recommended. I therefore, sir, conclude by moving the house, "that the restrictions imposed by the 37th of his present Majesty, with regard to payments of the notes on the bank of England, in cash, be further continued, for a time to be limited."

The motion was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

Journeyman Printer.

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN PRINTER is wanted at the office of the American Literary Advertiser, opposite the Seven Buildings, Pennsylvania Avenue. Immediate application may secure a durable and very advantageous situation.

May 28, 1802. ep3t

NOTICE.

THE legal voters in the City of Washington are hereby informed that the Ballots for City Council will be received as follows:

For the first division or ward, comprehending all that part of the city south, including the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, and west, including the west side, of Sixth-street west, at Morin's Tavern, Pennsylvania Avenue.

For the second division or ward, all that part of the city north, including the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, and west, including the west side, of sixth street west, at Rhodes's Hotel.

For the third division or ward, all that part of the city east, including the east side, of Sixth-street west, at Sellic's Hotel.

The Polls will be open on the first Monday in June next, precisely at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continue open until 7 o'clock in the evening.

DANIEL CARROL, of Dud'n.
CORNL. CUNNINGHAM,
BENJAMIN MORE.

May 28, 1802 ep†J6

By order of the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Washington, district of Columbia.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT all persons having claims against Gustavus Scott, late of said county deceased, are hereby warned and required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the first day of June next: they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL, Adm'r.
Georgetown, March 29, 1802. 1aw3m