

SALEM, February 6.
Arrived, schooner Betsy, capt. Brown, from Nantz and Charante, 39 days. Sailed in 66, from Nantz, with ship Crawford, Henry, of New-York; brig Tom, Lawley, of New-Edford; Tyger, of Boston; bound to Lisbon; Eliza Haley, Griggerson, ditto.
February 11.
Arrived, schooner Hiram, capt. John B. Prentiss, 45 days from Charante. Left no American vessels. The ship Diana, Nobles, of Boston, was detained at St. Martin's, Isle of Rhea, 13th of Dec. on suspicion of being bound to England. This may be depended on. It was also reported at Charante, that the ship United States, Harding, of Boston; and ship Sarah, Smith, of New-Edford, were also detained at the same place, on the same grounds.

NEW-YORK, February 18.
Captain Campbell, from St. Vincents, informs, that the ship Pitt, captain Colin Campbell, from the Clyde for the West-Indies, was fallen in with windward of Guadaloupe some time in January, by a French corvette, of 26 guns and 300 men. A severe action was fought for three hours and a half, in which captain Campbell and most of his men were killed, before the Pitt struck.

Another British ship of 26 guns, had been previously captured by the same corvette, by which means they heard of the Pitt, and pursued her.
Arrived, the British Packet brig Duke of Montrose, White, 46 days from Falmouth, and 19 from Bermuda, where she left a mail. Sailed from Falmouth, Jan. 1. The Manchester Packet, Davis, was coming out with the January mail. The ship Henry, of Alexandria, from Rotterdam for Cork, was sent in, her cargo condemned, vessel cleared, and sailed for Leghorn, but being damaged in a gale, put back to Falmouth. The ship Lucia, of Baltimore, for Amsterdam; brig Fox, of Boston, for the Straights; and ship Ann, of Alexandria, for Leghorn, had sailed, but put back with damage. Jan. 3, spoke the British ship of war Minerva, and informed that 3 French frigates had slipped out of Brest, bound to the West-Indies.

Cleared, ships Augusta, Hubbell, Amsterdam and Canton; Thames, Congdon, Cape of Good Hope; Syren, Coffin, Madeira; brig Calliope, Records, Charleston.

February 19.
Captain Rogers of the brig Susan from Guadaloupe was boarded the day after he left that port by a British sloop of war, and informed that nine sail of the line with troops had arrived at Dominick, from whence it was expected they would make an attack on Point Petre.

The supercargo of the ship Citizen came up yesterday, and informs us that an embargo of three days had been laid on all vessels in the Havana, and was taken off on the 22d January, in consequence of the sailing of admiral Williams's ship the Foudroyant, of 84 guns.

Another gale.—Last evening at six o'clock a most violent gale at SE. with rain commenced and a ship, supposed to be the Citizen, a brig, and the schr. Samuel, King, from Richmond, and twelve days from Norfolk, came up; but the gale prevented our boarding them. At 4 o'clock P. M. four brigs came in by the light-house, two of them anchored in the bay. A schooner and a brig were coming in.—The gale continued with increased violence at 3 1/2 last night, and from the SE. wind which immediately preceded this gale, there can be no doubt but many vessels were too near the coast, and that while we are apprehending the effects of the storm, many an honest seaman is perishing in the briny waves.

Arrived, the fast sailing ship Oliver Ellsworth Bennett, 37 days from Liverpool. Sailed before the Oliver Ellsworth, Abecania, of Boston for Savannah; Governor Summers for do. Rhoda and Betsy, two days before for New-York, and others not recollected. Left ships Centurion, repairing; Cincinnati, to sail in Feb. Liverpool Packet, in 10 days; Robert, Burns in Feb. Manchester Packet in a few days; Nanking, do. Eliza, do. Hudson, do. Charlotte, Sinclair, do. all for New-York; Carolina, for Portland; Nabby, do. President Adams for Boston; Diana, for Baltimore; Liverpool, for Philadelphia; William for Savannah; Sachem, for Charleston; Gen. Knox, for Savannah; Fame, for Alexandria; Rover, for New-Orleans; Fame, for Baltimore; Bristol Packet, for Philadelphia; Ceres for Charleston; Liverpool and Charleston packet for do. Julius Cesar for do. Laura for New-Orleans; Hamilton Moore for freight or charter; Xenophon do. Sally for Boston; Mississippi for Charleston; Packet for do. John Adams for Baltimore; New packet for Boston; Belvedere do. Brutus for New-Orleans; Philadelphia, Annawan, and Hercules, for Philadelphia; James Cook for Portsmouth, and others. The ship James Pinkham, had sailed for New-York, but had put back with the loss of her mizen-mast. In lat. 45 long. 37, spoke ship Octavia, 15 days from Charleston for London. On Saturday night 40 miles ESE. of the Hook, spoke the ship Crawford, Henry from Nantz for New-York. The ship George Taylor, arrived at Greenock in 43 days from New-York.

The brig Susan, Rogers, 23 days from Point Petre, Guad.

The brig Grace-Ann-Green, Savin, 26 days from Martinique, and 16 days from Montserrat.

The brig Mountaineer, Gaylor, 105 days from the Isle of France. Left Nov. 3; ship Eliza, Cook, of Salem, for Sun-

tra; Lion, Stanley, of Baltimore for Matcat; Science, Weeks, of do.; Naiad, Robbins, of New-York; Eliza, Stanwood, arrived from Batavia on the 4th. Spoke lat. 21, long. 58, 30, schr. Happy Return, of Philadelphia, 18 days from Charleston for Barbados.

The brig Juliana, Murdoch, 18 days from St. Pierre, Martinique.
The ship Citizen was driven ashore on the S. West Spit on Tuesday, but got off without damage—she left Havana the 26th January. About 2 weeks ago, in lat. 32, spoke a schooner from Cape Breton for Baltimore.

The brig Mahala-Windsor, Hutchins, from Turks-Island for Havana, was cast away about a league to leeward of Havana on the 19th Jan. The brig Hannah, of Salem, from Madeira for Havana, was lost the same time 20 leagues to windward of Havana; a Spanish Packet from St. Jago, lat. at Mariel; and several others. An American ship from Barcelona for New-Orleans went ashore in the same gale.

Cleared, ship Almy, Crow, Jamaica; schr. Traveller, Reading, Martinique.

POSTSCRIPT!
The fast-sailing ship Oliver Ellsworth, whose arrival at the Hook we noticed on Tuesday, came up last evening after a passage of 37 days from Liverpool. Capt. Bennett has politely favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a regular file of London papers to the 4th and Liverpool papers to the 5th of January, inclusive. He sailed on the 7th.

Our advices from the continent are not so late by several days as we had previously received by the Emeline, from Bordeaux.

But these papers have enabled us to announce officially the important intelligence that a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the U. States and G. Britain, was signed on the last day of December. Capt. Bennet, at the request of the American consul, detained the Oliver Ellsworth 24 hours, that he might receive on board the messenger charged with dispatches for our government; but he did not arrive in season.

Insurance on American vessels had fallen to 3 guineas per cent.
The account of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres had reached London, but had not been officially communicated to the government. The London papers say, there was not the slightest credit attached to the report "by those most likely to know."

LONDON, January 2.
We feel the greatest satisfaction in announcing that the little differences which had for some time subsisted between this country and America, have been completely adjusted. A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, was signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two powers on Wednesday evening the 31st inst. This important event was announced yesterday to the mercantile interest in a circular letter of the following tenor:

Down Street, January 1, 1807.
Sir, I have the honor of acquainting you, for the information of the merchants concerned in the trade with America, that the treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce between his majesty and the U. States of America, was yesterday signed by the commissioners respectively appointed for that purpose by the two governments. The treaty will be immediately transmitted to America; but until the ratifications on both sides shall have been exchanged, it cannot be made public. I have the honor to be, &c.

HOWICK,
Philip Sampson, esq. chairman of the committee.

The very important terms of this arrangement we are no otherwise acquainted with than from report, but we understand that the circuitous trade with the belligerent powers through America, is to be allowed under certain conditions. We heartily congratulate the country upon the accommodation of the misunderstanding, which we understand the enemy were sedulously endeavoring, both by their agents in the U. States, and the corrupt and disloyal factions which disgrace that country, to kindle into a war.

Some neutral ships, which sailed within these few days for Holland, were not suffered to enter a Dutch port. On their arrival off the coast, a boat was sent off to them to stop their coming in, as an embargo had been laid in every port, and no ships were permitted to go out or in.

The emperor of Russia, we understand, has issued a short but spirited manifesto, in which he declares that he will use all the means which Providence has put in his power, to extirpate the common enemy of man; and that if necessary, he will bring 300,000 men into the field for that purpose.

January 4.
A gentleman who landed at Hull, and arrived in town yesterday, left Memel on the 6th ult. and passed several days at Konigsberg, whence he sailed on the 20th. He saw the king and queen of Prussia at a small town near Konigsberg the day before his departure: Their majesties lodged at a grocer's shop; and the prime minister, Haugwitz, occupied a miserable apartment as an apothecary's!!! The king supported the extraordinary reverse of fortune which he has experienced, with composure and fortitude; but the queen appeared sensibly affected at the woful change in her condition. There were about 4,000 troops in the town, and about 20,000 at Konigsberg and its neighborhood.

Mr. Morier, Mr. Moore, Mr. Murray, and other English gentlemen, who arrived in town on Friday and yesterday, from the continent, are unanimous in the most favorable reports of the number and efficiency of the Russian armies. Mr. Morier, in his route from Vienna to Konigsberg, passed the corps under general Benningsen—it was 30,000 strong, and in excellent order. Its retreat from the Vistula principally arose from the want of provisions, the Prussian magazines being every where empty.

Mr. Morier heard nothing of the fall of Graudentz. He mentions, that property belonging to the king of Prussia, of considerable value, was embarked on board two vessels at Libbau, but he was unacquainted of their destination.

February 20.
A letter from Martinique, dated January 25th, says, "a body of the principal French merchants of this place, have petitioned the government not to allow Americans, or foreigners of any description, to transact business here, unless through a French commission merchant. The prefect has granted their request, and after a certain date, a law to this effect will go into operation. From that time, no supercargo or captain of a vessel will be permitted to dispose of his cargo, but in the manner directed by the said law."

Capt. Sherwood, from Newbern informs that about ten days ago at Cerrocock bar, he was informed by some pilots, that the brig Hope, from New-York, for Savannah was ashore, near New-Inlet, about 20 miles to the northward of Cape Hatteras.

A Charleston paper of the 13th inst. mentions the receipt of a letter from the hon. Josepha Alston, to the governor of S. Carolina, relating the charge supposed to be made in the cyphered letter of Col. Burr, published as a document with the president's message, of his having any concern in the supposed treasonable measures of his father-in-law.

Capt. Peck says, that the commander in chief at Guadaloupe, had demanded four negroes from each plantation, expecting an attack from a British squadron which had arrived to windward.

Arrived, the ship Crawford, Henry, 48 days from Nantz. Passengers, Dr. Greenwood, N. Hathorn, C. S. Delemire, and C. de La Hove.

The brig Lucy, Collins, of Middletown, 26 days from Martinique. In the latitude of Bermuda, was boarded by the Leopard of 80 guns. On Tuesday, saw a ship ashore to the southward of the woodlands.

The brig Eliza Hamilton, Leach, 23 days from St. Croix. Feb. 23, lat. 34, long. 70, 43, was boarded by the Leander and had John Miller, of Massachusetts pressed.

The brig Mars, Pemberton, 28 days from the city of St. Domingo.
The schr. Fair American, Pritchard, 7 days from Fredericksburg.
The schr. Rising States, Wood, 4 days from Charleston. Saw a red bottomed brig ashore near Shrewsbury Inlet, with a blue counter, and no name on her stern, unloading.

The sloop Jersey, Tyler, from Richmond. The sloop Science, Hawkhurst, from Alexandria.
The sloop Harmony, Elwood, 4 days from Norfolk.
The brig Mary Ann, Reed, 17 days from St. Pierre, Martinique. Ship Thomas Wilson, of Baltimore, sailed 4 days before for Lagaira.

The brig Farmer, Peck, 20 days from Point Petre, Guadaloupe. Feb. 14, lat. 37, 43, long. 74, spoke brig Nancy, Edwards, from Antigua for Boston, having been sent into Antigua on her passage from Guadaloupe, and had 60 hds. sugar taken out.

The British brig John & James, Penny, 23 days from Halifax.
Schr. Pearl, Forbes, 13 days from Savannah. Saw yesterday a brig ashore at Banegat; and 8 miles this side, a green bottom ship with a woman head, discharging naval stores on the beach; and not far off, a black brig, all of which had gone ashore the preceding night.

The pilot-boat schr. Collector, Mayo, 20 days from La Vera Cruz. The Champlin, Hamilton, of New-York, sailed for New-Orleans, the 15th ultimo. Left schooners Brothers, and Centurion, of New-York; Meteor, of Baltimore; ship Eliza-Ann, Richardson, of Norfolk, all to sail in a few days. An embargo took place there on the 27th ult. just as the Collector came out. Spoke going in, the schooner Fox, Mills, from Baltimore. A British frigate had sailed from La Vera Cruz shortly before, with three millions of dollars!

The schr. Ann and Elizabeth, from Fredericksburg, and 3 days from the Cape. On Wednesday night, off the Delaware, spoke the schr. Feronia, Block, from Richmond, for New-York.

Below, the ship Numa, Nelson, 22 days from Jamaica; the ship Ohio, Hall, from ditto; the brig Pilgrim, of Patuxent, from Savannah, 3 other brigs, and 3 schooners. Wind N. W.

Cleared, brig Hetty, Bates, Jamaica; schr. Union, Smart, ditto; Five Brothers, Jeffrey, Philadelphia; sloop First Counsellor, Riley, St. Croix.

I will be seen by our marine remarks, that a ship and brig went ashore to the southward of the Hook, in the gale of Wednesday night. The vessels which arrived yesterday, found the gale very severe, but received no damage.

The brig Hope, from New-York, for Savannah, is ashore about 20 miles to the northward of Cape Hatteras.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.
The last election of sheriff, for the city and county of Philadelphia, has been set aside by the governor, as being illegal, and John BAKER, esq. the present sheriff is continued in office, until October next.

Arrived, ship Zalema, Alston, Charante; brig Mary Torrens, Macks, Madeira 39, days; Smilax, Sulger, Havana; schr. Matilda, Sloan, Cayenne, via New-York; Favourite, Gamble, St. Thomas; Deborah, Morsy, Havana; Emily, Heard, Point-Petre; Lucy-Ann, Kidet, Havana.

Cleared, ship Rebecca, Parkinson, Cayenne; schr. Juliet, Risborough, Lagaira; Nancy and Polly, Maldox, St. Bartholomews; Little Will, Oliphant, Richmond.

Ship Piscataqua, Kennedy, from Hamburg; brig South Carolina, Serrill, from Charleston; schr. Fly, Kennedy, from Havana; Jane, Merrihew, from St. Pierre; Frances Ann, Malcomb, from Liverpool, via New-York, with several other vessels, names unknown, are below.

Captain Kennedy, of the ship Piscataqua, left at Hamburg the 26th of November, ships Eclipse, Kitts, of and for Philadelphia, when liberated; Hamilton, Thompson, of and for Baltimore, do; Resolution, Bunker, of and for Boston do.; Kleigh, Hanover, just arrived from Philadelphia; brig Hopewell, Ray, of and for Salem,

had been ready some days waiting for a wind, and was detained by the embargo. At the mouth of the Elbe was boarded by a boat from the British frigate Ambible, captain Upton, from whom I received very gentlemanly treatment. Captain Upton informed me that he had not then received any orders to stop vessels to or from that river, but that he should not be surprised to receive such by the next dispatches.

February 21.
Arrived, brig South Carolina, Serrill, Charleston; schr. Frances-Ann, Malcomb, Liverpool, via New-York; Jane, Merrihew, St. Pierre, (Mart.) 24 days; Alleghany, Scherer, St. Thomas; Lady Hope, Nickerson, Havana, 21; Republican, Norton, Boston, 43.

Cleared, ship Lydia, Rossater, Belfast; Intrepid, Smith, Bristol; brig Louisiana, Snell, Lagaira; schr. Lively, Ramsdell, St. Bartholomews and St. Thomas; sloop Malinda, Segar, New-York.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Grant, from St. Jago de Cuba, and schr. Eunice, and Two Friends are below.

Capt. Merrihew, of the Jane, left at St. Pierre, (Mart.) Jan. 26, brigs Mary Ann, Read, for New-York in 3 days, Eliza Ann, of Baltimore, to sail for Lagaira in 2 days; schooners Argus, and New-Bethia, Hall, for Philadelphia, in 8 days, with a number of other vessels, names not recollected.

NORFOLK, Feb. 14.
Arrived, schr. Leopard, Kendrick, 9 days from Chatham, (Mass.)
Schr. Bartholomews, Crawford, 33 days from Portsmouth, N. H.

Ship George, Sampson, 7 days from Boston. The George was boarded on Wednesday morning last by the British ships of war in sight of Cape Henry, which shortly after anchored within the Caps.

Sloop Industry, Williams, 14 days from George-Town, S. C. in distress bound to Philadelphia. On the 30th ult. spoke schr. Hannah, Hale, of and from Portland, bound for George-Town, S. C. out 20 days, all well. On the 2d inst. spoke brig Polly, Wincosset, of and from New-York bound to Wilmington, N. C. out 7 days, all well.

Brig Augusta, Davis, 47 days from Lisbon, put in on account of having carried away her rudder-iron. January 19, lat. 24, 30, long. 46, 30, spoke brig Hetty, from Boston to Demerara, 24 days out. 28th, lat. 28, long. 71, spoke ship Vigilant, from Boston, bound to Havana, 10 days out. Feb. 2, lat. 35, 20, long. 70, 30, schooner Nancy, Hall, of Boston, from Turks-Island, bound to Norfolk, out 16 days; same day, was boarded by his Britannic majesty's ship Leopard, treated very politely. 6th, lat. 30, 30, long. 75, brig Sarah, from Havana, bound to New-York. Sailed in co. with the brig Mary, Hilliard, of Norwich, bound to New-York.

Schooner Lydia, Rider, 9 days from Boston.

February 17.
Arrived, British schr. Cruden, Sherman, 30 days from Grenada. Left there, ships Wilmington, of Wilmington; Moses, of Wincosset; William and Mary, Tipling, & barque Petersburg, of Norfolk.

Danish schr. Experiment, Shakes, 20 days from Cape Francois.
Schr. George, Herrick, 10 days from Havana. Feb. 11, on soundings spoke brig Susan, from Guadaloupe, bound to New-York, 16 days out.

Cleared, brig Ann, Forsyth, W. Indies; schr. Lydia, Livingston, Martinique; sloop Bowdoin, Williams, St. Croix.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 20.
Extract of a letter from Cowles Mead, secretary and acting governor of the Mississippi Territory, to the department of war, dated
Washington (M. T.) January 19.

SIR,
In obedience to your instructions by express of 20th Dec. last, I immediately, after proqueuing the legislature, proceeded to put the territory in a state of preparation for the arrestation of the suspicious persons and boats, which were contemplated therein; my militia were collecting at particular points on the river, when I received a letter from col. Burr, who had landed at Bayou Pierre, with nine boats and 100 men.—This letter went to an avowal of his innocence of the charges, which rumor and public apprehension had announced against him, and solicited me to appease the fears which his approach had begotten; at the same time he guarded me against the horrors of civil war, and the evils resulting from such a state of things: this seeming threat induced me to adopt a different mode of conduct from what the colonel might have expected; and instead of adopting his pacific admonition, I ordered a very large portion of the militia of the territory to rendezvous at certain points, and wait further orders. With the promptitude of Spartans, our fellow-citizens shouldered their firelocks, and in twenty-four hours, I had the honor to review 375 men at Natchez, prepared to defend their country. They were ordered, under the command of col. Claiborne, to a point on the river about 21 miles above the city, there to remain to guard the river, and intercept, for inspection, all boats that might descend the river.

On the 16th I dispatched two of my aids to col. Burr, who had tendered his respect to the civil authority—these gentlemen engaged to give the colonel an interview in the neighborhood of the detachment stationed at the mouth of Cole's creek. Conformably thereto, I met the colonel on the 17th, and after a lengthy interview, he offered to surrender himself to the civil authority of the territory, and to suffer his boats to be searched. On the 18th, col. Burr,

accompanied by my aids, majors Shields and Folliexter, rode down to the place, and was committed to the highest tribunal of the civil authority, where he now remains for trial.

Four gentlemen of unquestionable respectability, with a detachment of 30 men, are now in the act of making the search of the boats, and to-morrow I expect their report.

Thus sit, this mighty alarm, with all its exaggerations, has eventuated in nine boats and 100 men, and the major part of these are boys, or young men just from school. Many of these depositions have been taken before judge Rodney, but they bespeak ignorance of the views or designs of the colonel. I believe them really ignorant and deluded. I believe they are the dupes of stratagem, if the asseverations of generals Eaton and Wilkinson, are to be credited.

Extract of a letter from Col. Ferdinand L. Claiborne to his friend in this city.
Natchez, January 20.

DEAR SIR,
I returned yesterday from an expedition up the river, with five hundred and fifty men drawn from this and Jefferson county, and destined to meet colonial Burr, who with a considerable body of men was encamped at the Bayou Pierre. When informed of my approach and orders, by major Shields, aid de camp to the governor, he surrendered himself and party prisoners—they had been turned over by the executive to the civil authority of the country. What the issue will be, or when he will be tried, is uncertain. His arms and military stores, I expect, were taken possession of on yesterday, by a detachment from my command. Our country is full of those adventures—Our commerce desolated, and the two territories in complete confusion.

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES.
On Wednesday Mr. Martin, in a speech of four hours and a half, concluded the argument on the motion in the case of Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout.

On Thursday the chief justice observed that the court had had the motion made in the case of Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout under consideration, but had not yet been able to make up a decisive opinion. In the mean time, as the situation of the prisoners might be irksome to them, if they could fine bail, they might be bailed until to-morrow.

The counsel of Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout observed that one day's additional confinement would not make any material difference.

The court added that they felt considerable difficulty with regard to the admissibility of the affidavit of general Wilkinson—whether a person making an affidavit that a particular paper contained the substance of an original paper in his hand, such affidavit was in such a case as the present was, admissible evidence. They had not been able to find any authorities on this point. They therefore invited the researches of counsel into it.

Messrs. Rodney and Martin said they would deem it their duty under this request, to submit to the court such precedents as they could find upon the subject.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

From Mr. H. C. Dwerhagen (formerly of this city) passenger in the Mississippi, capt. Skidman, we have received London papers to the 3d January, inclusive. The most important articles contained in these papers have been received by subsequent arrivals at New-York. Mr. D. could not forward the file at an earlier date, owing to the misfortune which happened with the Mississippi; she having been cast away on Squam Beach, on Sunday the 16th instant.

The Mississippi's cargo has been carried up to New-York in lighters. She brought about sixty passengers.

In the Traveller of January 3, which accompanies Mr. D's very acceptable communication, we find the following:

"The fourth Gottenburg mail arrived yesterday evening. There is not a line in it to confirm the extravagant rumor circulated at Copenhagen on the 6th ult. of a general engagement between the French and Russians, in which the former were defeated. Honorary employed at Posen on the 11th, but is section. The Russians were said to have fallen back, between sixty and seventy miles from the Vistula; but we have no information that the French have advanced to any considerable distance on the other side of the river. It is evident, from the great efforts making by the French to bring up their reinforcements, that the grand contest is yet to take place. As soon as those shall have arrived, it is probable that Bonaparte will endeavor to terminate the war by some decisive blow. The immense number of troops which are on their way to Poland, both from France and Italy; leads to one of these conclusions—either that he has some doubts of being able to maintain himself on the Vistula, or that he has some project of ambition in view far more extravagant than any he has yet disclosed. Indeed, when we consider the ardent and impetuous character of this extraordinary man, and what he has effected, we should not be surprised to find that he endeavors to penetrate into Russia, or at least to push a considerable part of his army into Turkey. The report of a rupture between Russia and the Porte, is, we are happy to state, wholly unfounded.

So far from hostilities having been commenced by the former, the best understanding is said to prevail between the two powers. The French minister has been driven from Constantinople, and the Feis Effendi, who had been gained by him, is reported to have been put to death. Government received dispatches yesterday from Constantinople, which, we understand, confirm the most material part of this intelligence, namely, the total decline of the French influence at the Porte.