

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1800.

ROME, July 28.

**B**UONAPARTE is treating with the pope for the restoration of the Catholic religion to France, and the recal of the exiled bishops. The college of cardinals are debating on the application.

MARSEILLES, August 4.

The British blockade our port more closely than ever; they lately seized 16 vessels returning from Beaucaire. Upwards of 150 Genoese and other vessels are detained at Ciotat and Cassis, because they dare not double the Cape of Dumaire, behind which the enemy's ships are constantly concealed. A Spanish vessel in attempting to pass, fell into their hands.

A cartel lately entered this port, having the prisoners on board that belonged to the Guillaume Tell.

VIENNA, August 6.

The 3d of this month was fixed for the ratification of the convention concluded with England, June 20. Whether it was ratified or not is a question. The British subsidy is nothing to the annual war expences, which have amounted to above sixty millions of Erins.

The count de Kelehuby set out from Petersburg, on the 25th of last month, for this capital, entrusted, as it is said, with an important mission relative to the march of a Russian army towards the frontiers of the two Gallicias.

BERLIN, August 7.

The report for some time past in circulation, that Russia and Prussia would have recourse to an armed mediation, for the purpose of re-establishing tranquillity is destitute of foundation. Exertions are certainly made by our court in conjunction with that of Petersburg, to induce the belligerent powers to conclude a peace that will restore, as far as possible, the balance of Europe; but those exertions do not exceed the medium of negotiation.

BERN, August 10.

The new government has been installed, and has published a proclamation to the people.—Nevertheless, the members of the senate, who refused to agree to the new measures, and were prevented from assembling in the ordinary place of their sittings, shut by order of government, have assembled at an inn, held their sittings, voted aside the government, and had almost declared the members of it outlaws. If we are to credit certain whispers from this sanctuary of the laws, in spite of the profound mystery in which they wrap themselves, they are proposing to fix their place of meeting in some other town, and take every measure to overthrow the usurping government. They are endeavouring, it is said, to bring over some members of the grand council to their side, to aid the execution of this fine project.

STRASBURG, August 13.

The fire which is now raging in the vast forests near Freudenstadt and Kniebis, has lasted for 10 days. The smoke was still seen from this place yesterday. All the inhabitants of the adjacent districts are employed in digging trenches to prevent its progress. The flames have already extended over a space of between eight and ten leagues. The right bank of the Rhine has not been exempt from this misfortune, and the superb forest of Hagenau has been three times ravaged by the fire. In the department of the Upper Rhine sixty acres of wood have been consumed. Another violent fire has taken place at Kayersburg and Worth, about two leagues from this place.

FRANCFORT, August 13.

All the French troops that were here, both infantry and cavalry, marched out yesterday and proceeded to the Upper Mein. They were immediately replaced by the troops from Holland. They are well equipped and in the best possible condition. The commander in chief, Angereau, is expected this day, and there is every appearance that he will fix his head quarters at Franckfort.

There is little room to hope that we shall be freed from the French soldiery during the war. They are most probably to remain till a pacification is concluded; but when that is to happen cannot easily be conjectured. It is even presumed, and not without grounds, that though the preliminaries should immediately be signed between France and Austria, the French would not abandon the line which they now occupy, and that the general retrograde movement will only take place at the conclusion of a definitive peace with the emperor and empire.

ALTONA, August 15.

The subsidies which arrived at Hamburg from London for his Imperial majesty, have been stopped by virtue of orders from England.

By private letters from Vienna, we learn that the emperor intends to decline the subsidy, and has refused to ratify the treaty: other accounts from respectable quarters assert that the emperor is far from being satisfied with the exorbitant demands made by Buonaparte, which are said to be the union of Piedmont and Genoa with the Cisalpine republic, by the name of the Italian Republic; also the union of the Brisgau, and a great part of Suabia, with the Helvetic republic. The first consul is said to have totally rejected the proposal made by Great-Britain for the French to cede Belgium and Holland, on condition of certain cessions which Britain will make of some of her colonial conquests.

It is confidently reported that the French are resolved to invade Naples, with a view of procuring means by the conquest of that kingdom to relieve Malta, and to reinforce their army in Egypt.

HAMBURG, August 15.

Every ship passing Altona is now boarded by a Danish officer. Two days ago an English ship was hailed, and returning an insolent answer, the mate and another person was taken out, and flogged so severely, that the mate's life is despaired of. The merchants at Altona have voluntarily embargoed their vessels, till the present dispute with England is adjusted.

August 20.

Trade and commerce are quite dead in this city, and the public anxiety has risen to the highest pitch, to know how the differences between Britain and Denmark will be settled.

Though most of the German prints consider the peace between the emperor and France as certain, yet there are recent advices from Vienna stating that the Imperial cabinet only wishes to temporise and suspend negotiation till the arrival of the queen of Naples in the capital of Austria, when, it is thought, the British party will be completely victorious over the partisans of France. Some Vienna letters say, that both lord Nelson and Sir William Hamilton will accompany her majesty to Vienna, whence the former will go through Germany to Cuxhaven, and the latter, others pretend, is to succeed lord Whitworth in his diplomatic mission to Petersburg.

Count Rudolf was to go as Imperial ambassador extraordinary to Petersburg. The emperor Paul has, it is said, given orders for a Russian army of 100,000 men to approach the frontiers of Gallicia.

Count St. Julien is said to have brought with him to Vienna the ultimatum of the French government respecting the preliminaries of peace. Meanwhile, the common talk in the circles of the court of Vienna is, that the emperor, notwithstanding his late reverses, will only accept of such a peace as is consistent with his dignity.

PARIS, August 19.

The news from the north of Germany, and the best informed journals in that quarter state, that the Russians are approaching more and more towards the Austrian frontiers. The army which is now at Brezack, and on the banks of the Vistula, consists of four grand divisions, each of 20,000 men, of which a third are cavalry. The first is commanded by general Lascy; the second by general Rebindor; the third by general Soltikow; and the fourth by general Borsakoff. Prince Pancration is finally appointed commander in chief of all these forces. Besides this army a second is forming in Lithuania, and on the shores of the Baltic. At the same time, it is now certain, that the best intelligence prevails between the two Imperial courts, and that Russia takes the most lively interest in the conclusion of the war, and in the future destiny of the empire—*Journal des Debats of the 29th Bernidor.*

At the opening of the campaign the effective forces of Austria amounted to 330,000 men. They are not now 300,000 in spite of the recruits they have received. Desertion is prevalent; more than 15,000 deserters have gone to Prussia to offer their services.

The extraordinary levy of horses has already produced above 42,000 though 40,000 was the number originally proposed.

General Berthier left Paris for Madrid this morning. His mission is said to be of great importance to both countries.

The greatest activity is employed in demolishing the castle of Milan, and the fortifications of Turin, Ceva, Coni and Tortona.

It is said that the blockade of Genoa will be raised for the benefit of commerce.

August 21.

Citizen Duroc arrived yesterday at half past five o'clock from Vienna. Not finding Buonaparte at the consular palace, he instantly changed horses and carriage, and set off for Malmaison. Nothing is known of the success of his mission, but his courier being interrogated by some curious persons, replied as he went along, "Good news! Good news!"

LONDON, August 25.

We have reason to think our ministers are in possession of the answer which Duroc carried from Vienna.

Well informed persons at Petersburg say, if satisfaction is given by Austria for the affair at Ancona, a reconciliation may take place between Russia, Great-Britain and Germany.

The court of Petersburg, letters from Hamburg say, is very much dissatisfied with the conduct of the French in the duchy of Wirtemberg, and attaches more importance to it than even to the possession of Malta;—while Prussia is alarmed at the conquests of the French in Germany, and displeased at their treatment of the elector of Bavaria. Therefore one of two things must happen, either Buonaparte must make a moderate peace, or if his ambition induce him to continue the war, it will be more dreadful than ever next spring.

The French minister Bourgoing set out from Hamburg to Copenhagen on the 17th, in order to be present during lord Whitworth's negotiation.

An article from Copenhagen, dated August 12, says, "Lord Whitworth is arrived from Elbsneur.

"Before his arrival our government sent off dispatches to Petersburg by a courier, who proceeded in the greatest haste through Sweden, and duplicates of them were also sent off by a swift-sailing schooner.

"Orders were given on the 9th, to get ready for sea the following six ships of the line: The Neptune, Waldermar, Odin, Ditmarichen, Eyhuyen, and Louisa Augusta."

Count Bernstorff, the Danish secretary of state, had a long conference with the British and Russian charge d'affaires on the morning of the 9th; and immediately after a report prevailed, that our agent, Mr. Murray, was about to return to Britain. Certain it is, that an order was issued to suspend all intercourse with Great-Britain, and the several outward bound vessels were directed to wait farther instructions.

The Portuguese government have, we understand, imposed a duty on wines the produce of that kingdom, for the purpose of paying the interest of the paper currency of the state, and for gradually liquidating this debt, which at present greatly embarrasses the mercantile operations of the country. The amount of the duty is not mentioned.

August 26.

On the return of general Duroc to Paris, the French funds fell 5 per cent. although no fact is exhibited to justify it. Some conceive the fall was not particularly owing to his return.

August 27.

This morning were received Paris papers to the 24th instant, which were obtained by a Gravesend passage vessel that arrived at Dover on Monday night. A paper of the 23d mentions the intended journey of the king of Prussia into Silesia. On the subject of peace we find but one paragraph in the Ciel du Cabinet, "It is said (says this journal) that the preliminaries of peace are signed; and, among other articles, one is quoted, which states that the belligerent powers shall remain masters in Italy of their mutual conquests."

Yesterday a rumour was very prevalent in the city, of fresh overtures for peace having been made to this country by the chief consul. The funds, which had fallen in the morning, rose towards the close of the day one per cent. and considerable purchases were made. We have not learnt that any messenger has arrived directly from the chief consul, but some advices from France were, we believe, received by government on Sunday, and a flag of truce with dispatches sailed from Dover for Calais yesterday. We understand also that government received dispatches yesterday from Vienna, dated the 5th inst. containing the answer of the chief consul, to the dispatches which the Austrian government, after the receipt of the determination of the court of London, transmitted to Paris. In this answer Buonaparte has expressed a willingness to treat with Great-Britain and Austria jointly.—Upon these dispatches a cabinet council was held, and it is probable that a negotiation between the three powers may take place immediately.

According to the advices received yesterday by Mr. Basilleo, the messenger, who brought dispatches from Constantinople as well as Vienna, there is reason to believe that general Kleber was murdered, as has been before reported.

An express has been received at the admiralty from Cork, which announces the sailing of ten men of war, and four armed ships, with troops on board, on Friday last, to join the rest of the armament engaged on an expedition, the object of which is still kept a profound secret.

By accounts from the grand fleet, we find that one of the transports sailing badly, did not arrive off Ushant till all the others were gone from the fleet;