

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 1, 1800.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, January 1.

WE have at length received intelligence from the army of the grand vizier. A courier sent from Jeddah has brought the following report:—In the desert which separates Syria from Egypt is a caravan-sera named Al Arisch, where caravans stop and find provisions. General Kleber, knowing the importance of the place, converted it into a fort, in order to render the passage of the desert more difficult to the Turkish army; a strong garrison was to be sent as soon as the fort was properly victualled. This circumstance attracted the attention of the grand vizier. Having learnt that a convoy of provisions was on the way, he sent a corps of troops to intercept it. This enterprise completely succeeded. The escort, consisting of 150 men, 70 of whom were French, was forced to yield to numbers, and the whole convoy was captured.

## STOCKHOLM, January 28.

Seditious disturbances become every day more alarming than was at first expected. The spirit of insurrection has found its way to Gottenburg, and the fury of the people has triumphed over the military government. The inhabitants of Malmoe, a trading town of Gotha, have cut off the head of the commander of the troops dispatched against them.

Such was the force of the insurgents at Norkoping, and so great was their determination to act against the army, that a corps of 2000 grenadiers was found insufficient to quell them, and though hussars and artillery were dispatched to their assistance from Stockholm, the former were disarmed and the latter deprived of their cannon by the peasants.

## VIENNA, February 3.

Yesterday arrived here, as unexpectedly as it was fadden, a courier from Petersburg, with dispatches to our court of the very highest importance. Paul the first, having yielded to the representations of Suwarow in regard to the misunderstandings which had arisen between the two Imperial courts, has for the fourth time changed the destination of the Russian army. In consequence, he has ordered his army to return to the Rhine, where it will receive reinforcements without delay. The intendant of the magazines for supplying the Russian troops, resident in this city, has also received a courier from Suwarow, ordering him to remain here, and to continue his functions.

Letters from Lints, dated the 3d of February, contain the following article:—“A courier from Vienna has brought to his royal highness the prince of Coburg, dispatches which have unexpectedly caused an alteration in the measures taken for his departure, that was fixed for to-morrow.—The prince immediately dispatched an order to his corps to remain in their cantonments.”

Accounts from the banks of the Mein of the 10th February state, with every mark of confidence, the certainty of the Russian army, commanded by Suwarow, having received a counter order, and that it is to march to the Rhine. We also learn from Memingen, that an order has been received there to provide provisions for 14,000 Russians, who are to arrive there in a very short time.

## STRASBURG, February 15.

It was hoped that there would not be another campaign. But we have learnt that the emperor has rejected the very moderate proposals of peace which were offered to him by Buonaparte; and that he is resolved to continue the war.

The rumour spreads about that the Russian army has received counter orders, and that it will return to the Rhine. This change is the consequence of the conference which Suwarow had at Prague with count Bellegarde and lord Minto, and which Suwarow represented to Paul the first.

General Kray, who is at Vienna, is daily expected to leave that place for the Rhine. He will command the army which is to be opposed to the left wing, and will act independently of the archduke Charles who is to act against Moreau in Switzerland.

## HAGUE, February 11.

For the last eight days, the cold has been so severe here as it was at the end of December and beginning of January. All the canals are again frozen, and the communication by water is stopped.

The officers who were on board the fleet that surrendered to the English, have not yet had judgment rendered on them. They were put under arrest on their arrival from England, from whence they had been sent on their parole, and are now in the prison of the Hague. Their trials will be soon concluded. It is said that several superior officers will be shot.

## PARIS, February 11.

### TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Order of the day, for the consular guard and all the troops of the republic.

WASHINGTON is no more. That great man fought against tyranny. He firmly established the liberty of his country. His memory will be ever dear to the French people, as it must be to every friend to freedom in the two worlds, and especially, to the French soldiers, who like him and the Americans, bravely fight for liberty and equality.—The first consul in consequence orders, that for ten days black crapes shall be suspended to all the standards and flags of the French republic.

### February 23.

Mr. McCarney, secretary of the American legation at the Hague, is arrived at Paris, and has joined Mr. Murray. He is secretary of the commission at Paris. The other two commissioners left Corunna the 6th February.

## LONDON, February 22.

Respecting the commencement of hostilities, it appears that Moreau is traversing Switzerland, while the right wing of his army draws away from the Mein and Neckar towards the Upper Rhine and Switzerland. The preparations for opening the campaign in this quarter are said to be immense, and in great forwardness. The left wing is still in the neighbourhood of Mentz. Near Old Buisach the French pretend to some advantage obtained by the garrison over the Imperial army.

At Genoa it is confessed that the scarcity is nearly allied to famine. The bakers shops are said to be besieged day and night, and an insurrection is hourly expected.—Our readers will not omit to connect this intelligence with the blockade of that city, announced in Saturday's Gazette. Upon the land side the Austrians allow no communication with it.

The war in La Vendee appears to be drawing near its end.

The port of Genoa is declared to be in a state of siege by the British Squadron. We observe with extreme satisfaction the resumption of measures of vigour by our Squadron in those seas.

Mr. Pitt has procured his loan of 20 millions and an half, at the rate of £.4 14 2, interest, per cent. Notwithstanding the high terms for which the loan was taken, it bore a premium of 2 1-2 per cent. immediately. The loan was taken on lower terms, than on five preceding years.

### February 23.

The prince of Wales has requested leave to make a voyage to Lisbon or Madeira for the recovery of his health. Parliament will pass a law to permit him, if the king and council assents. His royal highness will travel as duke of Cornwall.

### February 24.

Yesterday morning an express reached our office from Dover, with the Paris papers to the 19th inst. inclusive. They contain intelligence of the most important nature; which we are happy to find confirmed by advices received on Saturday from Holland, dated the 18th inst.

Letters from Strasburg of the 15th, and from Vienna of the 2d and 3d inst. announce, that a courier arrived at the latter place on the morning of the 2d, from Petersburg, with dispatches containing the determination of the emperor Paul to continue the continental war against the common enemy with all his forces. The Russian troops have accordingly been ordered to return once more to the Rhine. As this reconciliation is understood to have been the work of marshal Suwarow, in consequence of the conferences held at Prague, we are authorized to entertain the most sanguine hopes of ultimate success, as it is evident how much that brave and noble commander has at heart the real interests of Europe. It appears also, that the cabinet of Vienna has refused a second time the overtures of Buonaparte. We most sincerely congratulate the public on this very interesting intelligence.

### March 1.

Yesterday the first deposit was made on the last loan; and the pressure for money being over, the funds rose about half per cent.

Mr. Gore, one of the commissioners for settling the American claims, had taken his passage on board the Helen, a small single decked vessel, without accommodation for passengers, but which vessel was expected to sail for America; but ministers have given orders for the February packet to New-York to be detained at Falmouth, until Mr. Gore can reach that place, and he goes out in her. The extreme haste and eagerness which were manifested on this occasion by Mr. Gore's taking a passage on board such a vessel as the Helen, when several regular ships will sail in ten days, give rise to the idea that some important proposition has been made by our government. The credentials of two of the new commissioners from America, who are arrived at Lisbon, were addressed to the late directory, not to the present government of France; and it is supposed that this circumstance has occasioned a delay. The late French papers however assert, that Mr. Murray, one of the commissioners appointed, had arrived at Paris from the Hague, where he has resided some time as American minister to the Batavian republic.

### March 3.

One of our cutters on the Yarmouth station on Monday last looked into the Elbe, but could not approach the coast, the navigation being wholly interrupted by the ice.

We have received the Paris papers to the 25th ult. inclusive. The accounts they bring of the destination of the Russian army are very contradictory; the Vienna Court Gazette of the 8th, says, however, that nothing positive was then known of the destination of these auxiliaries which seems to prove that the late report of the Russians marching again to the Rhine was unfounded.

The emperor of Germany has at last acknowledged the rights of the king of Sardinia. Letters from Genoa mention, not only the admission of his officers to the civil government of Piedmont, but that the troops of that state now occupy Tortona, Alessandria, and the other fortresses.

The consuls were installed in their new residence at the Thuilleries, on the 19th, with great pomp. On the 21st Buonaparte received all the foreign ambassadors, and afterwards entertained them at dinner.

The chief consul continues to make it the great object of his policy to conciliate men of all opinions, and to banish all distinctions of party. Almost all the victims of the 18th Fructidor, who were recalled, have been restored to the full right of citizens. Even Camille Jordan, who was generally considered as a royalist, is permitted to return to France, and is to be placed under the superintendance of the police at Grenoble.

The French papers affect to doubt the truth of the report that the elector of Bavaria was to hire out troops to this country; but ministers doubtless are better acquainted with his intentions.

There is no material intelligence from either of the theatres of war, except that the army of the archduke Charles has been set in motion, and is on its march towards the Rhine. The campaign in that quarter may shortly be expected to commence. The only article from Italy worthy of notice is, that the Austrians have begun to withdraw themselves from the Genoese territory, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions in that quarter.

## BOSTON, April 14.

In the British House of Lords, on the 12th Feb. lord Holland, after a very lengthy speech, in which he highly censured the preparatory proceedings of the British ministers in the late expedition to Holland, moved for a committee of the whole to inquire into the causes of its failure. This motion was negatived, after a short debate.

For it, 6.  
Against it, 69.

In the course of the observations made on this subject, it appeared, that the whole number of troops employed in the Dutch expedition, was 45,000; and that only 800 of the British troops were killed in the course of it. Lord Mulgrave said, it was a question of climate, wind and weather; and that, to these alone were to be attributed the failure of the expedition.

On the same day, the army and navy supplies were granted in the House of Commons.—The whole number of the army voted was 192,000; which is 37,000 less than that voted the last year; although the standing army is hereby augmented to 40,000.

The subject of the legislative union of Ireland with Great-Britain, was laid before the Irish parliament the 6th February, by a message from the lord lieutenant. The union is to take place in Jan. 1801, and the two kingdoms after that period are to bear the name of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland. This message it was moved should be taken into consideration; and a debate ensued; when on a division, the number stood—Ayes, 157—Noes, 115—Majority 42, in favour of the union.

It appears probable that the high consul of France, in treaty with the Sublime Porte; for we find by a Paris article, that the Turkish ambassador, at Paris, had conferred with Mr. Talleyrand, after the receipt of dispatches from Constantinople, and afterwards had dined with Buonaparte.

Mr. Pitt has given notice he shall require a loan of 27,000,000 sterling.

The Loire frigate, has captured a French frigate of 45 guns, since a smart action.

The king of Prussia equally renews the petitions of France, as the threats of Russia, to urge him to relinquish his neutrality.

The English channel fleet under Sir Alex. Cochrane, was at sea, Feb. 8.