

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 8, 1800.

BRUSSELS, February 23.

LETTERS from the right bank of the Rhine state, that the whole Austrian army is quitting its cantonments to proceed to the banks of the Rhine and the Neckar. The militia and troops of the empire are to join the army. A German paper publishes the following list of the forces which are to second the Imperial army, viz.—12,000 Bavarians; 45,000 Wirtembergers; 4000 Mentz troops; 2000 Bambergers, besides the militia of the Voralberg, and of Anterio, Austria, of Suabia, and of Franconia, which will form a total of 10 or 24,000 men; but it must be observed, that these militia troops are little used to grand military manoeuvres.

DRESDEN, February 12.

The Russian troops are in full march on their return home. A new courier has brought an order for them to halt only every fifth day, instead of every third.

STRASBURG, February 12.

All the German Gazettes, which lately propagated doubts respecting the retreat of the Russian army, speak now of their retrograde march across Moravia and Galicia. Paul had at first ordered that his troops should march at the rate of five miles a day, but the bad state of the roads prevented its execution; and in a conference held at Cracow the first of February, it was agreed that they should not make longer marches than when on their way to Italy. They are divided into eight columns, of which four will pass by Western Galicia; and cross Cracovia; the other four will pass by Lemberg. The first column that was to pass by Cracovia was expected there February 7.

The reports of peace still maintain in Germany; but while they hope to re-establish peace between France and Austria, the German papers are making a war on another point. They pretend that Paul has recalled his troops with so much precipitation only for the purpose of collecting them on the frontiers of Prussian Silesia, and thus forcing by menaces, the Prussian government to declare itself against France. Such a menace will not intimidate.

February 13.

General Moreau is employed in making every necessary disposition for the immediate opening of the campaign. The right wing of his army has drawn near to the Helvetic Rhine, and a considerable corps is collecting in the environs of Rheineck, in the canton of Sentis. A numerous park of artillery, and an equipage of pontoons have proceeded to that quarter, so that it would seem a passage is to be attempted by the right wing in that point. Another body of troops belonging to the left wing is assembling near Schaffhausen and Rheinfelden, evidently intended to co-operate in the same object.—The centre of the army is stationed between Brisac and Basse, and appears ready to enter Germany by the way of Old Brissac. The left wing is chiefly collecting in the environs of Meutz, and some demi-brigades which were cantoned in our departments, have marched thither within these few days.

General Moreau is at present making a tour in Switzerland. He left Basse on the 10th, on his way to Meutz.

PARIS, 1 Ventose—Feb. 20.

Installation of the consuls.

Yesterday the consuls were installed in their new place. The cavalcade set out at 1 o'clock from the Luxembourg. The counsellors of state, the secretary-general, the ministers and the consuls, all in grand costume, proceeded to the Thuilleries, preceded by military music, and accompanied by the etat-major of the 17th military division.

The chief consul quitted his carriage, mounted on horseback, and inspected the rank of the different corps stationed in the court, and then repaired to one of the halls of the palace, where the minister of the interior presented to the consuls the members of the different administrative authorities at Paris. Several other officers were presented by the minister of that department. The minister of war presented the etat-major of the 17th division, and general Murat, those of the consular guard.

This ceremony was conducted with the greatest order, and though there was a great crowd, no accident happened. The populace testified their joy by the loudest acclamations.

Extract of a letter from Zurich, dated January 28th.

We are assured, that in a short time, Switzerland will be evacuated by both parties and declared neutral by mutual agreement. The retreat of several corps, and the promises of certain persons, high in nation, contribute to render these assertions probable, and the momentary seize with avidity the least flattering hope. We fear, however, that retrograde motions are only made by the frontiers being so exposed of provision, that it will be difficult a sufficiency can be procured for the precarious subsistence of their inhabitants.

We every day behold the mournful spectacle of the arrival of 50, 70, or 100 children of the canton of Glaris and its environs, whom their parents are obliged to send to the interior of Switzerland, being themselves unable to support them. These poor creatures are reduced to depend upon the compassion of strangers for an asylum and food, of which their own country is in absolute want. We have here already several hundred of these unfortunates, and expect still more. Notwithstanding our own misery, we do all we can for them, and give them an education, that they may be able to make a living, should their own families never be in a situation to give them assistance at a future day.

Such is the deplorable situation of this once flourishing country, formerly the abode of peace, plenty and happiness. Ages will scarcely repair our losses.

LONDON, February 25.

The Dublin mails of the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst, have arrived since our last. By the last of these we learn that some serious affairs have taken place in different parts of the country, in consequence of the extraordinary degree of irritation which the discussion of the subject of the union has caused in the public mind. At Drogheda, a town about five and twenty miles north of the metropolis, a British corps is stated to have been attacked and beaten by a regiment of Irish militia; at Clonmell, in the south, an affair of a similar nature is said to have happened; and the county of Down is also understood to be in a very perturbed state. We trust, however, that these accounts will prove to have materially exaggerated the facts, and that the question will ultimately be decided by the fair conviction of cool discussion, and not by the outrageous force of hostile arms. Nothing particular had occurred in the house of commons since Tuesday morning. The next debate on the articles of the union was fixed for Friday.

March 3.

We are assured that the return of Mr. Gore to America is entirely on his private concerns, and has no relation whatever to the subject of the embassy. We rejoice to hear it.

March 5.

A letter from Niort, in the west of France, dated February 17, says, "In all the pacified parts of the Deux Sevres, the catholic worship, the fairs and markets of the old regime, and the ancient calendar are in force. General Hedouville himself recommended this toleration."

The laws against the emigrants are now under discussion in the tribune in France. The council of state have expressed a wish that the penalty of death should not be pronounced against those people, except in the case of their returning to France a second time.

The utmost preparation continue to be made for the new expeditions. Generals Abercrombie, Grey and Sienart, it is said, will have distinct commands.

General Knox is daily expected to return from France, the whole of the 8,000 French and Dutch prisoners agreed to be released by the convention of Alkmaar, having been sent from this country.

A general opinion prevails, that a dissolution of parliament will immediately succeed the passing of the union by the British senate.

In consequence of the approaching union of the English and Irish legislatures, a plan upon a very magnificent and extensive scale is now drawing out for rebuilding of both our houses of parliament, which is expected to be commenced as soon as the present session closes. The buildings to be pulled down will include the speaker's house in Old Palace Yard, and extend as far as the public house, the corner of Abingdon-street. The business of parliament will in the interim, be carried on in a temporary building, to be erected in Westminster-Hall.

March 6.

Paris papers have arrived to the 2d inst.—The Moniteur puts an end to the uncertainty which has existed respecting the Russians, and contains an official notification that Sawatrow and his army are actually on their return to their own country. The Chef du Cabinet, however, asserts, that a corps of 15,000 picked Russian troops are to embark for Great-Britain. The Paris papers contain no other news of importance.

Sir Wm. Parker is appointed to succeed admiral Vandeput on the Halifax station.—The America man of war is fitting for his flag.

Seven Hamburg mails are due.

March 8.

On Thursday advices were received at the admiralty office from Sir Alan Gardner, 10th Brest. These state that the combined French and Spanish fleets, to the amount of 43 sail of the line, besides frigates, were apparently ready for, and indicated a disposition to put to sea. Sir Alan had only twenty sail of the line with him at the time, but reinforcements from Tobray must soon have reached him; and Lord Bridport himself, who was expected to sail on Thursday, has prob-

ably by this time joined the squadron of observation.

BOSTON, April 28.

Letter from the Mediterranean.

Captain Freeman, of the ship Bolton, arrived here on Saturday from Leghorn and Gibraltar, informs, that while at Leghorn he saw a letter from the American consul at Tunis, to our consul at the former place, which stated, that there had existed some uneasiness with the bey, on account of the non-fulfilment of some articles of the late treaty with him; but that it had entirely subsided, and every thing amicably settled. Captain Freeman was also informed, while there, that Lord Nelson, in the siege of Malta, has lost one of his line of battle ships sunk under the battery, from which but few lives escaped, and that about the same time his squadron captured a French 74 from Toulon, bound to Malta with supplies.

While at Gibraltar captain Freeman was informed by the American consul at that place, that he had received a letter from Mr. Williams, American consul at London, stating, that the blockade of Cadiz, and the coast of Catalonia, by Lord Keith, was unauthorized, and requesting him at the same time to give information of every American detained, or ordered away from those coasts.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated February 18.

News was yesterday received here from Amsterdam, that Batavia, and all our other possessions in the island of Java, had been surrendered to the English, who had found at Batavia, more than ten millions specie, together with the property belonging to our government which was stored. The intelligence has caused great agitation here as well as at Amsterdam.

May 1.

Extract of a letter from Hagar's town, in Maryland, dated April 20.

"A malignant fever has lately appeared in this neighbourhood, which appears to be of the nature with the fever which prevailed last fall in the neighbourhood of Frederick-town, and which carried off 8 or 10 persons in some families. The sick are attacked with chills, great pains in the head and limbs, foul dark coloured tongue—and great discharges of bile. It runs on in some instances to 10 or 12 days. The same fever, we are told, has again appeared near Frederick-town, and is attended with its former mortality. With us the early use of bleeding, with purging and sweating medicines, has been found useful. Those who defer making use of these remedies for two or three days generally suffer."

May 2.

The polls closed last evening, and in some of the wards the votes for members in congress were canvassed—the majority was in favour of the democratic ticket, which unfortunately bids fair to give them the election.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

A letter from the American consul at Cadiz, dated the 5th March, 1800, to the secretary of state, announces a proclamation of the king of Spain, declaring the port of Gibraltar in a state of blockade. The following is a translation of the proclamation as printed and published at Cadiz on the 28th of February last.

BLOCKADE OF GIBRALTAR.

His Catholic majesty desirous of lessening as far as possible the injuries resulting to the nation by the shameful trade carried on by many of his subjects with the garrison of Gibraltar by means of neutral vessels, and availing himself of the right of making reprisals on the enemies of his crown, who have declared the ports of Cadiz and St. Lucar in a state of blockade.—His majesty is therefore pleased to order that from this day, the garrison of Gibraltar shall be considered as blockaded, and that in consequence thereof, all neutral vessels bound to that port shall be considered as lawful prizes.

Published for the information and government of this city and neighbourhood.

Cadiz, Feb. 28, 1800.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

A Mr. Mr. Barrett, announces in the Charleston, (S. C.) papers, his having made a discovery, by which he can make cellars, "in the most inclement season and in the highest pitch of the tide, as dry and as salubrious as any apartment under the same roof."

[POSTSCRIPT.]

Since our paper was put to press, the jury in the case of John Fries, have brought in a verdict—

GUILTY.

Sentence of death was also pronounced on the three criminals convicted on Monday last of piracy and murder.—They are to be executed on Friday, the 9th of May next.