

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 1 5, 1 8 0 0.

BOSTON, April 30.
FROM FRANGE—DIRECT.

By the cartel brig Benjamin and Nancy, captain Williams, in 66 days from Bourdeaux, we have received files of French papers, and letters to the 18th of February.

The papers contain but few articles which have not been anticipated in the London Gazettes.—The Paris editors have vied with the English in eulogizing the character and services of our Washington.—The order of the chief consul of France has been universally obeyed; and the Americans in every part of France have agreed to wear badges of mourning of 43 days. The administration of Buonaparte appears to give universal satisfaction. So far it has been energetic and humane, liberal and politic.

Our letters from Bourdeaux, (18th Feb.) mention, that the envoys were hourly expected there, from Spain, where "they would be received with open arms, and with that degree of sincerity to be expected from a people acknowledging their past errors and injustice."

In the "Publiciste," of Feb. 8th, we observe the following article:—the first consul has ordered the minister of the interior to erect, in the great gallery of the Thuilleries, the statues of Demosthenes, Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, Brutus, Cicero, Cato, Cæsar, Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Conde, Dugues Troin, Marlborough, Eugene, Saxe, WASHINGTON, Frederick III. Mirabeau, Dugommier, Dampierre, Marceau and Joubert.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

The ship Fanny, capt Braine, arrived from Greenock in 42 days. By her London papers to the 17th March, and Glasgow to the 20th, are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser. They reached us at a late hour, and when our paper was prepared for the press: we have, therefore, extracted only the leading articles, reserving for our next and succeeding papers, a variety of interesting matter.

Respecting the American envoys, we learn that they are arrived in Paris, and that a commission had been appointed by the first consul on the part of the republic, to confer with them on the subject of peace. This commission (of which citizen Mourgues is secretary) consists of Joseph Buonaparte, Fleurieu, and Roederer.

In consequence of the scarcity of wheat in England, the British government have authorized a direct intercourse with France, by means of neutral vessels, for that article, as well as for leather, tallow, seeds, &c. This communication is not the result of any arrangement between the two governments, but arises out of the enterprise of individuals, which the government has been induced to countenance.

At the date of our last advices, nine Hamburg mails were due. Of course we have no intelligence from the continent but such as Paris papers afford; and with these accounts, and the proceedings of the British and Irish parliaments, our file is principally composed.

Preparations are making by all the belligerent powers for opening the campaign with vigour; and secret expeditions were preparing, of which the object had not transpired.

Captain Braine informs, that just before he sailed, a report was in circulation of the Brest fleet having left the harbour, and that lord Bridport was in quest of them.

Indeed still in confirmation.

RATISBON, February 23.

Gen. Suwarrow arrived on the 13th of February at Cracow, from which, after repose some days, he was to set out for Petersburg.

The Russian army continues its march towards Wolhynia; the principal column files off through Ekera, and the other through Western Galicia: the first commanded by gen. Defelden, is divided into eight different columns, consisting of 32,000 men, including those who do not bear arms, and who are estimated at 10,000 men; the second corps, under the command of general Roemberg, consists of about 10,000 men.

Letters from Lithuania announce that a Russian army of 60,000 men is collecting towards the shores of the Baltic, and that it is supposed that these troops will embark either altogether or in part, to co-operate in a grand expedition on the coast of France or Holland.

AUGSBURG, February 24.

General Sipechitz has arrived, from Donauwirthsburg in Vienna, with dispatches of the utmost importance, thought to relate to the overtures of peace made by the French government. Private letters from Vienna state, that the minister of his Imperial majesty has received dispatches relative to that object, and it is presumed, that negotiations must already be very far advanced, but without anything has transpired

that can afford any authentic ideas, either in regard to the reality or progress of the negotiations.

It is still asserted that his royal highness the archduke Charles will retain the command of the German army, and that field-marshal baron de Kray, who is to command under him, will supply his place in case of indisposition.

LONDON, March 14.

Another packet has arrived at Yarmouth from Heligoland without mails. The frost still continues very severe in the Elbe, and it will probably be yet a considerable time before we have any arrivals from Hamburg.

The American ship Hope, Hooper, master, from Boston, laden with sugar, coffee, &c. is arrived at Cowes, after a very boisterous passage of 52 days. At the entrance of the Channel, she was boarded by a large French corvette privateer, the captain of which suffered the American to proceed, on seeing that his clearance was for Bremen.

The Batavian directory have named vice-admiral De Winter, admiral of the Batavian fleet.

It is stated in letters from Augsburg, that in consequence of a capitulation which has been ordered and signed, England is to take definitively into its pay for three years, three regiments of Salis, Roverea and Barchenaun.

The Ukasa which forbids the Russians to study in foreign countries, is still in force, for Paul has refused an individual to permit his children to finish their studies in Prussia.

March 15.

The Sirius frigate, captain King, is arrived at Plymouth. Capt. King looked into Brest on the 1st inst. and counted 48 sail of men of war, 12 of which had top-masts down, and only top-gallant-masts up.

March 16.

Letters from Vienna state that the emperor is dangerously indisposed.

It is reported that the emperor of Russia has demanded from one of the neutral powers of the North, the liberty of embarking a corps of 25,000 men, destined for England. It is added, that this neutral power has claimed the mediation of Prussia to avoid receiving a Russian army in its territories.

March 17.

By accounts received from Brittany, dated the 1st inst. it appears, in contradiction to the French statement, that the Chouans are again in great force, and that all communication between Brest and Paris had been cut off for 17 days previous to the above date.

The combined fleets, consisting of 29 sail of the line, 14 of which are Spanish, were in the outer road, but quite unprepared for sea, the whole crews of several of the French ships having, it is said, deserted to the Chouans.

The fleet under command of lord Bridport, sailed from Torbay on Saturday last.

It is with extreme concern we state the loss of the Republic, of 64 guns, capt. Alms, on the coast of France; 30 of the crew were drowned; the rest were made prisoners; excepting a few who made their escape in the cutter.

It is reported that government are about to purchase of the prince of Orange all the Dutch ships of war which were given up to him in the Texel. They are most probably intended for transports for the troops intended for one of the expeditions now in preparation.

The East-India company, in consideration of the important services rendered them by the marquis of Wellesley, it is said have made his lordship a present of 100,000 pounds.

It gives us pleasure to hear that trade is reviving at Hamburg. Some of the houses that stopped payment last year, are, after paying 20s. to the pound, found to have great reversions, and have again begun business. At Altona only one house stopped, at Bremen only two, and at Embden not one stopped payment. Trade is brisk in all these towns, and the demand for British manufactures, American and West-India produce is great.

DEAL, March 13.

The publicans of this place have just received a message from the mayor, informing them that about 7000 troops would arrive there in the course of 7 or 8 days for embarkation.

GLASGOW, March 30.

Since our last intelligence of importance has been received. Nine Hamburg mails are due. The expedition under general Steuart, &c. is shortly expected to sail. Its destination is still a profound secret. Deal is the principal rendezvous.

On Thursday last Paris papers till the 11th inst. were received in London. Their contents, which are of some importance, are given under the French department. Buonaparte has publicly announced his intention of taking the command of the army, in the approaching campaign. In his address to the people on this subject he expresses his wish for peace—in-

veighs against the government of this country for rejecting his overtures, and insinuates that the continental powers will be influenced by more pacific principles. In order to obtain money, men and arms, he had recourse to every persuasive, every oppressive art. From his rigorous requisitions no age, no condition is exempt. Thus it is to be free—Vive la Republique. A new army of observation is to be formed at Dijon under his command.

Perfect unanimity, it is said, subsists between the consuls and the legislature, a circumstance which induced one of its members to express his hopes, that it would afford that evidence of fact, so much wished for.

One of these papers, on the authority of a German Journal, mentions the death of the king of Denmark.

Mr. Vandyke, the gentleman through whose agency the rumoured supply of an hundred quarters of corn is to be imported into this country, came over in the vessel which brought these papers.

This day's London mail brought no news of importance.

PARIS, March 10 and 11.

It is said that the king of Denmark has died suddenly.

To-morrow the grand consul will review several corps of soldiers, some of which have arrived from the western departments, now restored to a state of tranquillity. On the 23d those who are completely accounted will set out for Paris. It is rumoured that the first consul will leave it on the 16th of March.

The minister of war, Berthier, is to accompany him in the capacity of chief of the staff. In his absence the ex-director Carnot will be charged with the management of the war department. Bernadotte is to accompany Buonaparte in the quality of lieutenant-general.

By accounts from Turin, dated the 15th Feb. it appears that a numerous corps of Austrians were assembled in the vicinity of Alessandria and Novi. It is also stated the French general Miolis, has issued a proclamation to the insurgents of Fontana, and Buons, exhorting them to lay down their arms; but the proclamation produced no effect. The insurgents amount to no less than 5 or 6000 men, amply furnished with military stores, and under the direction of able officers.

May 6.

PROCLAMATION

Of the consuls of the Republic to the French.

Frenchmen,

"You are desirous of peace; your government are desirous of it with still greater ardour. Their first wishes, their persevering measures have been for peace. The English administration repels it; the English administration has betrayed the secret of its horrible policy. To ravage France, to destroy her marine and her ports; to efface her from the map of Europe, or to degrade her to the rank of secondary power; to keep all the nations of the continent divided, in order to get possession of the commerce of all, and to enrich herself by their spoils; it is to obtain these frightful successes that England is prodigal of gold, profuse of promises, and that she multiplies intrigues.

"But neither the gold, nor the promises, nor the intrigues of England, will change to her views the powers of the continent. They have heard the wish of France, they know the moderation of the principles that guide her; they will listen to the voice of their interest.

"Were it otherwise, the government, which has not feared to offer and solicit peace, will remember that it is for you to command it. To command it, we must have money, iron and soldiers.

"Let all make haste to pay the tribute which they owe to the common defence; let the young citizens march. It is no longer for factions—it is no longer for the choice of tyrants, that they are going to arm; it is for the guarantee of all that is most dear to them; it is for the honour of France; it is for the sacred interests of humanity and of liberty. Already have the armies resumed that attitude, the promise and the prestige of victory; at the sight of them—at the sight of the whole nation united in the same interests and the same wishes, do not doubt, Frenchmen, that you will have any more enemies upon the contest. The first consul has promised peace; he will go and conquer it at the head of those warriors whom he has more than once led to victory. With them he will know how to find again those fields still full of the remembrance of their exploits; yet in the midst of battle, he will still invoke peace, and he swears to fight only for the happiness of France, and the repose of the world!

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

Capt. Callender, of the brig Amelie, informs, that he sailed from the Isle of France, the 29th February, and left there the ship Lewis, Deal, of Baltimore,