

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 22, 1800

VIENNA, February 19.

WE have news that the Turks have taken El Arisch; and that afterwards a convention was concluded, by which the French have liberty and agree to return to France.

CLEVELAND, February 28.

The return of Suwarrow—his army stopping on the Vistula—Paul's language towards Prussia—the Russian forces in Poland—all tend to induce the court of Berlin to adopt preparatory defensive measures. If Prussia engages in war with Russia, she expects to be joined by Saxony and Denmark. From the former of which the emperor Paul has withdrawn his envoy, in consequence of the elector's refusal to furnish his contingent to the war, and he is dissatisfied with the latter, because he has not obtained a free passage for troops through the Danish territories.

FRANCFORT, February 28.

The Austrian army amounts to more than 200,000 men, and is continually reinforced. It will form two armies—of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

ALICANT, February 3.

We learn by a vessel from Algiers, that an order from the grand seignior had arrived there to set at liberty all the French prisoners or slaves, and to dispatch a person to Paris, charged to invite the French government to send a plenipotentiary to Algiers to negotiate a peace with that regency and with the grand seignior.

MANHEIM, March 3.

The militia of Franconia, Suabia and Anterior Austria, are organized into 23 or 40 battalions similar to the Austrian foot. They are to form garrisons, convoys and guards.

BASLE, March 2.

The army of the Rhine amounts to 100,000 men. It will receive two months pay: and it is in the finest order. It occupies the best possible positions, to pour once on the flank of the army of prince Charles, and the rear of the army of Italy.

STUTGARD, March 3.

Partial additions have already taken place between the Austrians and French, near Kempten and Durbach.

LONDON, March 10.

Advices have been received from India of a later date than the official dispatches to the company, containing the important news of the surrender of the Portuguese settlement of Goa, on the coast of Malabar, to his majesty's forces, under the command of general Clarke. The information comes from the general himself, in a letter dated from Goa a relation in London; and there is no doubt of its authenticity. The transfer of this settlement has been made with the consent of the court of Portugal, and we understand it is in future to be the seat of the Bombay government. The proximity of Goa to the newly acquired territories of the East-India Company on the coast of Malabar renders the possession of this place highly valuable, both in respect to convenience and general security.

March 16.

According to accounts from Lithuania, 80,000 Russians are assembling on the shores of the Baltic, for the purpose of being employed in expeditions against France and Holland—they are not expected, however, to arrive before the middle of May. Orders have been issued from the navy office, for several Russian ships of war, Dutch prizes, &c. to proceed to Riga to transport the above troops.

SALEM, May 6.

FROM CADIZ.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Friendship, captain Rufus Williams, 26 days from Cadiz. The present French government had, as we have before heard, suspended the capture of neutrals not armed and commissioned. All idea of peace was dissipated, and great preparations were making by the adverse parties for the ensuing campaign. Buonaparte had assembled a volunteer army of 20,000 men at Dijon, which was increasing, and at the head of which he was going to the Rhine, which he collected together on the business of the government at home. Suwarrow it was said, would not return to the theatre of war, and was consequently his march to Russia. It was reported, but not credited, that the French and Spanish fleets had gone out of Brest. Spain is at this moment a most wretched country—her treasury exhausted—her finances deranged—her paper money depreciated 50 per cent—the want in their fleet of necessaries, and their

pay, as well as that of the men employed in the public arsenals, &c. eight months in arrear—the queen and her party lavishing money on favourites—the people, even Spaniards, grumbling at the conduct—great apprehensions entertained for the safety of twelve millions of dollars which should have arrived from Vera Cruz, the failure of which, it was apprehended would excite serious convulsions in Spain.

Three frigates, and 16 larger ships, sailed from Cadiz while capt. W. was there; taking an opportunity when no English force was off sufficient to prevent them.

Capt. O'Brien had written a circular letter from Algiers to the American masters of vessels, requesting information respecting a vessel destined to Algiers with naval stores for the dey from the United States, as stipulated by treaty—that it was then several months since she should have arrived—and that if she should not have arrived within thirty days from that time, (Feb. 11,) or some reasonable account given for her delay, the dey was determined to commence hostilities upon the American commerce.

The Friendship, capt. Williams, 26 days from Cadiz, has completed her voyage in 87 days—outward passage 18 days.

BOSTON, May 12.

We have infinite satisfaction in announcing to an anxious public, that the honourable Caleb Strong, Esquire, is chosen governor of this commonwealth by a majority of the people.

From the Mediterranean.

On Saturday last arrived in the outer harbour, the ship Favovite, captain Ellery, from Malaga, via Gibraltar, 32 days from the latter place, by which we have received the following information:

A letter from a house of the first respectability at Gibraltar, dated March 31st, 1800, informs,

That "Affairs in Italy" have rather a favourable aspect; and it is probable more of that country will be freed from the French this summer than was expected.

"The remains of the army of Egypt, (late Buonaparte's) have capitulated with the Turks, and are to be sent home, and not to serve again during the war. The return of these people to France will be of no service to Buonaparte's cause, as they blame him much for leaving them."

The following is the copy of the letter, addressed to the master of the American ship Castor and Pollux, from lord Keith, in testimony of his gratitude for the assistance granted the unhappy crew by him, and other American masters present:

Leghorn, 25th March, 1800.

SIR,

Having been made acquainted by the officers saved from the wreck of his Britannic majesty's ship, Queen Charlotte, on the 17th inst. with the activity and humanity, evinced by you, and the masters and crews of other ships belonging to the United States of America, whose names I have not been able to obtain; I beg to offer you and them my sincere acknowledgements, and to assure you that I shall have great pleasure in communicating to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, the importance of the services which were rendered by you and them, to the unhappy sufferers, on that melancholy occasion.

(Signed)

KEITH.

Mr. Robinson, master of the American ship Castor & Pollux.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

A ship arrived at Salem, on Monday afternoon, in 26 days from Cadiz, commanded by captain Israel Williams, who states that the American commissioners had arrived at Paris, been cordially received, and that the negotiation was in favourable progress; that Buonaparte had addressed the armies, recapitulating the efforts he had made for peace—throwing the odium of the continuance of the war on the English and their allies; and inviting the assistance of all Frenchmen to command that peace which had been refused to their invitation; that after this exordium a select army was formed, at the head of which he had placed himself; that the Russians were on their return home; that lord Nelson had fallen in with a squadron which sailed from Teulon, for the relief of Malta, consisting of the Genereux, of 74 guns, several frigates, and a large number of transports, reported to have 4000 land forces on board—the whole of which squadron he captured, excepting one frigate of 44 guns, which was driven on shore, and destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

Entered, brig Eliza, Peterson, Leghorn. Extract from the log-book of the Eliza. February 19, sailed from Leghorn; left there about 30 sail of American vessels, laden with sugar, coffee, cocoa and tobacco.

February 14, off the island of Gorgona, fell in with a French privateer of eight guns, and full of men, which we engaged for three glasses. It falling calm, she effected her escape by means of her sweeps and boat, after receiving considerable damage. The above engagement reflects much honour on the crew of the Eliza, for their gallant behaviour.

February 23, between Cape de Gatt and Cape Pallos, experienced a tremendous gale of wind, in which a sea struck the brig, that carried away her larboard bulwarks and stentions from the forechains to the companion; at the same time sweeping every thing off deck; had one man killed, and several much bruised, by being washed under the guns. The gale continuing, and the vessel making much water, we were obliged to make the first port possible; to repair, and on the 26th arrived at Port Mahon, in the island of Minorca.

March 12, arrived the Pearl frigate, with Le Genereux, of 80 guns and 1300 men, which had been captured off Malta, having on board for that place provisions for 12 months.

26th, sailed from Mahon, in company with the Succes frigate.

April 4, off Aumira, spoke a Danish brig cutter from Malaga, but 24 hours, bound for Leghorn, who informed us that Gibraltar was blockaded by the French and Spanish gun boats.

6th, spoke the Danish ship Nancy, from Barcelona, bound to Malaga, who confirmed the blockade of Gibraltar; and off the island Ivica had been brought to by a frigate, with lord Nelson on board, bound down the Straits.

7th, passed the Straits of Gibraltar, in company with a Danish brig.

8th, off Cape Spartel, spoke ship Caroline, capt. E. Preble, of Boston, in company with the Diana, of Baltimore, from Leghorn, bound home; who informed us that the Queen Charlotte, admiral Keith, of 110 guns, was blown up in Leghorn roads, and upwards of 600 souls perished. The admiral was on shore.

8th, spoke the Leviathan, admiral Duckworth, who, the day before, in company with the Thalia frigate, captured two Spanish frigates, and seven sail of merchantmen, bound to Vera Cruz.

April 11, spoke the Swiftsure, of 74 guns, capt. Hallowell, with a prize in company, supposed to be worth 30,000l.

Genoa still remains blockaded, as does all the coast of France in the Mediterranean—lord Keith having issued his orders to that effect.

May 12.

We understand, that Timothy Pickering, Esq; secretary of state, has resigned, and that John Marshall, Esq; at present member of the house of representatives from the state of Virginia, has been nominated to succeed him.

Mr. Dexter, of the senate of the United States, from the state of Massachusetts, we also understand, has been nominated to the senate to succeed James M'Henry, Esq; secretary at war.

The president of the United States in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, hath issued his proclamation, bearing date the 9th inst. by which the restraints and prohibitions on the commercial intercourse between the United States and France are remitted and discontinued in respect to all the ports and places in the island of Hispaniola, from Monte Christi on the north, round by the eastern end thereof, as far as the port of Jacquemel, on the south, inclusively, so that it is lawful for vessels of the United States henceforth to enter and trade at any of the said ports and places, provided it be done with the consent of the government of St. Domingo; and for that purpose it is required that such vessels first enter the port of Capot Francois or Port Republican; and there obtain the passports of the said government; which shall also be signed by the consul general or consul of the United States residing there.

Toussaint has in grateful terms, acknowledged assistance received in the reduction of Jacquemel, by that port's being blockaded by the United States frigate General Greene.

May 13.

We were misinformed, when we stated in our gazette of yesterday, that Mr. Pickering had resigned his office. We are now correctly informed, that he refused to resign, and was thereupon removed by the president.

May 14.

Extract of a letter dated at Malaga, 27th January, 1800. "On the 21st instant I received at Gibraltar by an express, information that your brig Eliza had been taken by a French privateer and carried into this port on the 16th instant, in consequence of which I set off immediately by land, and arrived here on the 25th, where I found the vessel and cargo liberated without trouble."