

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 29, 1800.

## STUTGARD, March 5.

We impatiently expect the result of the overtures for peace, which have certainly been made by the French government at different times during the last month if we may judge from the number of couriers who have successively proceeded to Vienna, both from Strasburg and the head quarters at Donaueschingen. According to a paper of Upper Suabia, the minister of his Imperial majesty has not yet made any reply; according to the Stuttgart gazette, the negotiations have been definitively broken off; some private letters say that Austria has refused to make peace but in concert with England. A German print quotes, on the other hand, a bulletin of Vienna of the 22d, which announces that negotiations will be opened without delay.

## HAMBURG, March 14.

Hostilities had not on the 9th instant, commenced on the Rhine, and the armies in Italy continue nearly inactive. Buonaparte labours to detach Austria from the coalition, and seeks to open a protracted negotiation; but a vast variety of circumstances concur to impress a general belief that the emperor will resist his overtures, and prosecute the war.

On the 4th inst. general Kray left Vienna to proceed to the head quarters at Donaueschingen. The archduke, it is apprehended, will be obliged by illness to retire.

A general attack upon Genoa, by sea and land, was to have taken place on the 25th ult. but was delayed in consequence, it is said, of propositions having been made by the French commandant to general Ott, for its evacuation. Thirty communalities in the Vallais have risen against the French, and aided the advance of the Austrians. At Fontano Buona, the republicans were beaten by the insurgents, with the loss of 600 men; and at Chiavari and Rapallo, they amounted to 8000 men.

Switzerland is the scene of intestine commotion, and menaced by the Imperialists in each direction. A strong column on the 24th ultimo, was on its march from the Milanese for the south of Helvetia, where the French were assembled in force. In the Grison and Vorarlberg countries the Austrians amount to 30,000 men.

A serious mutiny took place amongst the French troops at Zurich, on the 25th ultimo, in consequence of their pay being so much in arrear that they were destitute of almost every necessary. They assembled in the square before the guard-house; general Lecourbe addressed them, and at length ordered them to wheel and march. He repeated his order—they twice refused; he rushed amidst the mutineers, and cut two of them down. Their associates pointed their bayonets, he demanded if they were assassins? they paused, and at length obeyed his orders. On their return to their barracks, he placed a strong guard over them for 24 hours.

In Switzerland, every man from the age of 18 to 50 must bear arms.

Some trivial skirmishes have taken place in the neighbourhood of Freiburg.

It is stated, that the prince of Hesse Philipsthal has joined the Austrian army with 10,000 Neapolitan troops; of whom 4000 are cavalry.

Letters from Suabia state that a violent cannonade was heard, on the 24th ultimo, at Kempton, Ravensburg, and other places, from Bergens, Feldkirch, and the Grison country. The French are said to have attempted to pass the Rhine near Chur, and the Austrian troops in that quarter broke up to oppose them.

General Moreau was at Mentz on the 8th, and on the following day was to proceed with his staff to inspect the positions of his army as far as Coblenz.

General Massena is reported to be making every preparation to open the campaign.

The Austrians have opened their trenches before Giv.

Some disputes have arisen between the Austrian and Russian troops at Ancona.

The vigour of the warlike preparations making in the Imperial hereditary dominions exceeds any thing hitherto known. Hungary has offered 25,000 recruits, and in case of need, as many cavalry.

The French began to be in motion in the south of Switzerland, and they have got considerable reinforcements at Nice and Genoa. Gen. Kleuser, in a reconnaissance, parry cut off and made prisoners of a considerable French detachment.

General Lavalette, adjutant general to Buonaparte, on the 24th instant, passed through the head quarters of the archduke, with dispatches to Vienna.

Amongst the different proposals of peace made by Buonaparte to the emperor, he offered to withdraw the French from Italy, and proposed the Rhine as the boundary of France.

It is said that Prussia is busily employed in bringing about a peace between England and France, by which

the security of future treaties might be warranted, by the union of Holland with the Imperial Netherlands under the stadtholder, and the restoration of Switzerland.

The emperor of Russia has ordered official notice to be given to the courts of Berlin and Dresden of the return of his troops from Germany. It is reported that the corps of Conde is to be employed against Malta.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 10th Feb. state, that the grand vizier had advanced to Salicbe, three days journey from Cairo. Here he was met by overtures from general Kleber, offering to quit Egypt, with his army, provided they were permitted to return to France. The grand vizier has consented to a truce for one month, in order to receive instructions from the Porte on the subject.

Lord Minto has received a courier from Palermo, stating the capture of a French frigate from Alexandria for Toulon, with 14 French officers from the army of Egypt, and a memorial from the army, signed by all the officers, to the French directory, representing the wretched situation in which Buonaparte had left them.

## LONDON March 21.

We stated two days ago that the preparations for the armament intended for an expedition to the Mediterranean had relaxed; we might have said, perhaps, that they were wholly suspended; we trust they will never be revived. The prospect of a pacification between the French and Austrians is the obvious reason for this change of plan; since, if Buonaparte should succeed in making terms with the emperor, it is most probable that he will direct all the efforts of France against Great-Britain; and by some most important dispatches which were happily intercepted, it has been discovered that the views of the French government were against the West-India islands, where they hope to make a diversion against our expeditions. Most seasonable did dispatches to their agent in St. Domingo fall into our hands, by which we were informed of a design to send over to Jamaica a number of black emissaries to stir up the negroes to insurrection and massacre. By this information ministers were enabled to take measures in time to prevent the villainous attempt, and to seize the instruments of mischief the very moment of their arrival in the island. This was the plan of the predecessors of Buonaparte; but though he may disdain this diabolical scheme of hostility, which no example on our part in La Vendee can reconcile with the maxims of legitimate war, yet our government cannot overlook the necessity of taking precautions for the security of an island so valuable; and accordingly we find, that though the expedition is suspended, a number of sensible regiments are now embarking for Gibraltar, to supply the place of regular troops, which are to be sent from thence to the West-Indies. [Morning Chronicle.]

A report was yesterday in circulation, stating, that the embarkation of the troops at Deal had been countermanded, and that the troops already on board were immediately to depart.—We yesterday had letters from Deal, but they give no degree of countenance whatever to the statement. One of these, from an officer employed on the spot, after mentioning the embarkation of the two battalions of the 35th regiment, continues thus:—"Our proceedings will necessarily be suspended for some days, for want of vessels to receive the troops; every thing else is ready. Such men of the 37th, 35th and 40th regiments as are deemed unfit for the expedition, have been sent in here; but the number of men thus to be left behind are considerably fewer than those rejected on the embarkation of these troops for Holland. The Pallas and Romulus troop-ships are now entering the Downs."

The price of potatoes in Dublin, which was wont to be from 2d. to 3d. per stone, has risen to 17d. a stone of 14lb. The tone of meal sells at 7d.

## March 24.

### From Egypt.

The particulars of the capture of the important port of El Arisch, in Syria, by the Turks, are thus given on official authority:—

The Turks were led by British officers, and must have fought bravely, having lost 1500 men in storming this fortress, which Buonaparte himself considered as the key of Egypt. This fully accounts for the obstinate resistance made by the French, of whom only 150 men have been saved, being made prisoners, from a garrison of 2000 men. Immediately after this defeat, the French general Kleber offered to the grand vizier to capitulate, merely desiring the free departure of the rest of the French army. The grand vizier thinking this to be the safest way, and not wishing farther to risk his glory, consented to that proposal, as it would fully answer the views of the Porte; so which the taking of the remaining 7 or 8000 French troops would prove of little service, and might besides be the cause of much bloodshed.

We believe the particulars of this important intelligence were brought to government on Saturday by M. Melvitz, who left Constantinople so late as the 21st of February.

Nor a syllable appears in any of the letters brought by these mails, respecting the reported indisposition of the emperor of Germany, neither in the king of Denmark dead, as asserted in the French papers which arrived the week before last.

## RUSSIANS.

All the accounts agree that the Russians are advancing in very formidable force towards the shores of the Baltic, where, as soon as the weather breaks, an army will embark for Britain.

A treaty has been concluded between the emperor Paul and the king of Sweden, which tends evidently to draw the latter into the war against France—in which case it will be impossible for Denmark any longer to remain neuter.

## March 26.

We this morning received Paris papers to the 21st instant, one day later than those which arrived on Saturday. A proclamation of the first consul was delivered to the legislative body, by which the sittings of that body were prorogued from the 22d March to the 1st April.

We have great satisfaction in informing our readers that our private letters from Germany, as well as the public accounts, all agree in representing the answer given by the court of Vienna to the overtures made by Buonaparte, as conformable in all respects to that which was returned by our ministers. It appears that on the same day on which a separate peace was proposed to the king of Great-Britain, a separate peace was proposed to the emperor of Germany. Both have objected to a separate peace, and both have stated in answer to the communication, that the disposition of the chief consul, and his power to act up to that disposition (whatever it might be) must be judged of, not by professions, but by experience.

Rumour, however, states, that fresh overtures have been made to the court of Vienna by Buonaparte, and we are even told, that the British government is in expectation of another courier from Paris.

The combined French and Spanish fleets remained snug in Brest harbour on Thursday last.

The first remittance of the subsidy to the emperor was made by the Hamburg mail of last night. The arrangements between the courts of London and Vienna are completed.

Sir Alan Gardner, with 7 ships of the line and two frigates, part of the Channel fleet, has put into Plymouth to revictual.

A letter from Leghorn of February 3d, says, "that from the 24th to the 30th of January, 55 merchant vessels have arrived here, among which there are 3 Genoese polacres, captured by the Mutine British brig, one laden with wine, tobacco and lead; the other two with wine and corn. The American ship Bolton, captain Freeman, with sugar coffee and dyer's wood. The American ship Camilla, captain Holmes, from Boston, with sugar, coffee, pepper, campeachy and ebony wood. The Betina, captain White, from Philadelphia, with sugar, cocoa and stock fish. The Minerva, captain Natale, British, from Tunis, with corn, buckwheat, barley and wax; this ship had been taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the British ship of war Thunderer."

The great commercial house of Boyd, Benfield and Co. has at length been declared bankrupt in this gazette. Previous thereto, government last week issued an extent against all property that could be found. The amount of its debt is 150,000l. of which 100,000l. is for monies which it had advanced for a remittance which the house of Boyd and Co. was to have sent to the Cape of Good Hope; and 50,000l. which was advanced on Mr. Benfield's bills, on persons in India, which came back protested. It is believed that Mr. Benfield's effects in India will be equal to answer this deficiency.

## Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated February 27.

"Last night about nine o'clock we felt a very severe shock of a vertical earthquake, which threw down part of an old palace and some adjoining houses; and at three this morning we felt it again. The former took place in the midst of a tremendous fall of rain which was so very heavy as to wash away a great quantity of stones and part of the destroyed palace about fifty yards from the place where they fell. The inhabitants were very much alarmed, but fortunately there were no lives lost."

## GLASGOW, March 27.

The intelligence from Egypt, by way of Constantinople, confirms the accounts of the capture of El Arisch, where the French troops were nearly cut to the sword by the Turks; and letters from Vienna state, that general Kleber had been defeated a second time, near Alexandria, and compelled with the remnant of his army to surrender at discretion.