

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1800.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.

THE evacuation of Egypt by the French has again met with difficulties. The French we are assured, required that Cairo, Alexandria, and the surrounding country should be declared either independent or under their protection. The Porte, however, will consent to neither of these proposals; and on the 22d, it was unanimously resolved in the divan to send another army, consisting entirely of Europeans, with a new general in chief, to Jaffa. The army of the grand vizier, which at first was said to amount to 150,000 is now, by the desertion of the Asiatics, reduced to 20,000. The plague has likewise broken out in his camp, and one of his best generals has died of it.

AUGSBURG, July 17.

SCENE OF WAR IN GERMANY.

Since the 14th, the French have been masters of Feldkirch, Coire, and the whole of the Grisons. General Lecourbe had repulsed the Austrians near Renti and Immenstadt, and took the bold resolution to march a body of troops through the wood of Brengenz, which no general had before attempted, in order to cut off the retreat of the Austrians to the Tyrol, by the mountains of Montalun, and to attack them from Switzerland. This compelled the 6000 Austrians who were in the Grisons to retire hastily to the Tyrol. The armistice has, however, now put an end to the effusion of blood in that quarter.

MUNICH, July 16.

SUSPENSION OF ARMS.

Immediately after the arrival of count Deitrichstein, from Vienna, at the head quarters of gen. Kray, the generals Moreau and Kray had a conference together on the 13th, at Paldorf, five leagues from this city. After a long negotiation, and after each party had receded somewhat from its first demands, yesterday evening, about 5 o'clock, an armistice was concluded, at the dawn of the peace so earnestly hoped for: so soon as the armistice shall be ratified by the emperor, of which no doubt is entertained, a congress for a peace will be held in a neighbouring Imperial city.

FRANCFORT, July 19.

Yesterday three French generals and other officers, appointed to settle the line of the armistice in the vicinity of this city, came to Offenbach, where they had a conference with as many German officers, and among others, with an Austrian general and major Gergen, of the electorate of Mentz. Each party had with them an escort of hussars. The French wished to maintain their position on the Kintz, by Hanau; but to this objections were made by the Germans, and more so, as instructions relative to the armistice had not yet been received from general Kray. Gen. St. Suzanne required of baron Albini, that the Mentz levy *en masse* should be disbanded, and that the regular Mentz militia should retire to Aschaffenburg. This, however, was refused, as was the proposition of the Germans, that the French should retire behind the Nidda. To day another military conference was held in the neighbourhood of this city. It is believed that the line of the armistice, in our vicinity, will be definitively settled by the commanders in chief.

To-day general Suzanne came to this city. As soon as the armistice shall be ratified and completely arranged, the elector of Mentz will return from Würzburg to Aschaffenburg. The reigning prince of Nassau Weilburg will likewise return to Weilburg from Basleuth.

OF PEACE.

RATISBON, July 15.

We are assured that the court of Vienna has returned an answer to the first consul's proposals for peace, importing that the emperor wishes for peace not less than France, but for one that shall be general and durable; and durable it cannot be, if the Cisalpine republic shall be again established, the existence of which is alike dangerous to the existence of Italy, and of the Austrian hereditary States. Should, however, the re-establishment of this republic be made a *conditio sine qua non*, it remains to be considered what France will propose for the security, and indemnification of Austria. This answer is esteemed so accommodating, that negotiations are expected to be immediately commenced.

AUGSBURG, July 17.

The head quarters of general Moreau will now be removed to Augsburg, where it seems probable the congress for peace will be held. It is said, the first consul, Buonaparte, will come to the congress for a peace to be held in this city.

COLOGNE, July 18.

Our Journal contains the following letter from Brussels, dated July 14:

"According to accounts received from Calais, there is now very frequent correspondence between the French and English governments, the subject of which is supposed to be propositions of peace made by England. It is expected that a place will be immediately appointed, where conferences for a general peace may be opened between envoys from Austria, England and France. This place, it is expected, will be either Lisle or Brussels.

VIENNA, July 18.

The English have exerted themselves to prevent our entering on negotiations, but in vain; but the Austrian ministry though inclined to treat will not treat but in conjunction with England.

LONDON, July 26.

ARMED NEUTRALITY.

Lord Carysford has departed on an extra mission to Berlin, supposed to relate to the talked of coalition of neutrals.

July 29.

The fortresses of Piedmont are to be abolished. The demolition of the citadel of Milan is commenced.

Lucca (in Italy) has been taken by the French, and a contribution of a million of livres imposed.

The French government has revoked the permission given for certain importations from England.

The three French frigates lately in Dunkirk Roads, have failed.

The French appear to be preparing an expedition at Cherbourg and Havre.

On Friday evening his majesty's ships the Nemesis, Terpsichore, le Prevoyante, the Arrow and Nile luggers, fell in with the Franda, a Danish frigate, having under convoy two ships, two brigs, and two galliots. The Nemesis hailed her, and said she would send her boat on board the convoy. The Danish commander replied, that if she attempted it he would fire into the boat. The Nemesis's boat was then lowered down, with four men and a midshipman in her, ready to go on board the convoy; the Danish frigate immediately fired several shot, which missing the boat, struck the Nemesis, and killed one man. The Nemesis immediately gave the Dane a broadside, when a most spirited action took place, which lasted about 25 minutes, at the end of which time, the Danish frigate being crippled in her rigging and hull, struck her colours. Two men were killed, and several wounded on board the Arrow; and eight killed, and a great number wounded on board the Dane. The Danish frigate and convoy were brought into the Downs on Saturday, but no shore boats are allowed to go alongside, nor are the Danes allowed any communication with the shore. The telegraph was immediately set to work, and in the evening captain Baker, of the Nemesis, set off in a post chaise and four to wait upon the admiralty. He arrived in town yesterday morning.

Orders have since reached Deal for our cruisers to capture all ships and vessels sailing under Danish colours.

OFFICIAL.

A cartel from Dunkirk, which arrived at Dover on Sunday, brought a telegraphic confirmation of the armistice in Germany.

Paris papers to the 26th inst. are received.

They contain a copy of the convention for the armistice. By this convention, it appears the French are to keep possession of all Suabia, part of Franconia, and Bavaria. The Austrians, however, are to retain possession of Ulm and Ingolstadt. They are also to occupy the Upper and Lower Engadine. The French are to remain masters of Coire, and the territory between the line of Coire and the Engadine is to be neuter. Twelve days notice is to be given of the resumption of hostilities. The Austrian general count Saint Julien, is arrived at Paris from Vienna. The *Moniteur* states that his mission is to regulate the conditions of a general armistice, and to establish a good understanding respecting different circumstances which relate to the convention of Alexandria. It is probable, however, that his mission is of much greater importance, and that it relates to negotiations for peace between France and the emperor. He has had frequent conferences with the minister of foreign affairs.

(Courier.)

July 31.

The Frand a Danish frigate and convoy remain in the Downs; the officers have possession of the ship, and they all hoist the Danish colours. Several of the officers were, on Monday, on shore; they are dressed much in the English taste; the uniform is a blue coat with red collar and cuffs, and a large gold epaulet on the right shoulder.

A motion was yesterday made in the common council of the city, that a petition in favour of peace should be preferred to his majesty; but it finally failed.

Buonaparte directed Moreau to agree to an armistice.

The Iris frigate is taking on board in specie a part of the subsidy for the emperor.

It is said the king of Prussia has sent couriers to all the courts of Europe; announcing an intention of interposing for a general peace.

RUSSIA.

A Dresden journal says, that Paul I. has demanded of the emperor of Germany, 15,000,000 rubles, as an indemnification for his expences in the last campaign, and has declared, that if they are refused, he will take possession of Galicia.

The Russian ambassador and all Russians are called from Constantinople; and the correspondence between that city and Vienna has been intercepted.

The emperor of Russia, we understand, has ordered all French emigrants, except Louis, to leave his territories.

August 4.

It is reported, on the authority of an American gentleman arrived at Dover, that preliminaries of peace between the Austrian and French governments were signed at Paris on Tuesday last, the 29th ultimo, and that intelligence of the event was brought to Calais on Thursday last by express.

The last Paris papers received were those of the 29th, and they were silent on the subject. The signing, however, might have taken place on that day, after they were printed.

From the opposition made by two Danish frigates, in two different quarters, to have their convoys searched by our cruisers, there seems but too much reason for concluding that the northern powers have come to a determination to resist our maritime superiority. Ministers have therefore pitched upon lord Whitworth to go to Copenhagen to enter into explanations with the court of Denmark. Lord Whitworth, from his situation at the court of Petersburg, has had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the views, the interests, and the intrigues, of the northern powers, and he will therefore be enabled to apply himself the more successfully to those feelings from which the late measures of Denmark proceed.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 1.

Another Expedition.

A new expedition, secret and sudden, is prepared—The troops are embarked. Generals Coote and Manners command. It is said the provisions only extend to 8 days.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

The following circumstance, says the editor of the Sun of the 2d of August, is said to have occurred in the Mediterranean:

"A Danish frigate of 44 guns, having some vessels under convoy, was met by the Leviathan, commanded by admiral Duckworth, who hailed the Danish frigate, desiring to know what were the ships that were under her convoy. Not receiving a satisfactory answer, admiral Duckworth said he should send a boat on board. The Danish captain replied he would fire into any boat that should attempt to do so; which threats he carried into effect, and killed one of our seamen in the Leviathan's boat. Upon this admiral Duckworth ordered his ship to be laid along side of the Dane, informed the captain that he had committed murder on a British subject, and that it only would be doing him justice to open the lower deck ports of the Leviathan, and give him a broadside. He insisted, however, that the Danish captain should follow him into Gibraltar, and there explain his conduct. The result is not known."

It would appear from this transaction in connexion with the one in the North Seas, that the Danish court is determined to try the question of the right of British ships of war to examine neutral vessels.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.

Party spirit and animosity rage in North-Carolina and Virginia to a degree that must excite the regret of every real friend of our country. Several duels, which originated from political disputes, have been fought in those states; and we have it from undoubted authority, that some days ago, even two brothers, in the state of Virginia, had, from altercation respecting the approaching election of president, proceeded to blows; when a fatal blow put an end to the existence of one of them. The fratricide, was obliged to fly his home and family—a sad example of the danger of political enthusiasm.

From Sunday, September 7, to Wednesday, September 10, there was one death at Providence, R. I. of the fever, and seven new cases: one has recovered and 11 remain sick.