

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1800.

AUGSBURG, August 26.

LETTERS from Vienna of the 20th, state, that a courier had arrived there from Naples, bringing the intelligence that an insurrection had broken out in Sicily, in consequence of which the king was obliged to take refuge on board the English Squadron. A body of the insurgents had marched to Palermo, and demanded that the king should be given up to them.

It appears, from the Naples Gazette, that the insurrection had very much increased, both in Naples and in Palermo. Since the French entered Italy, between the 13th and 17th, there were above 400 persons arrested.

STRASBURG, August 30.

Positive news has been received here that negotiations have been begun in Berlin, between citizen Buonaparte and the Russian minister Krudener, and that good hopes are entertained that a treaty of peace will be immediately concluded between these two powers.

FRANCFORT, August 25.

We yesterday received several letters from Vienna, dated on the 28th, which announce that the emperor has obliged M. de Thugut to resign his place of first minister, which he did with great reluctance, that the emperor was resolved upon it, as the people of the capital were very much against that minister; that he wished him to be out of office, before the arrival of the queen of Naples; that Thugut is going to Venice, to assume the office of commissary for his Imperial majesty, and that M. D. Cobentzel is to replace him in his former situation.

The elector of Cologne and the archduke Charles, have expressed themselves decidedly against Thugut, which induced the emperor to dismiss him. Those two personages are in favour of peace. The courier bearing orders to denounce the armistice and re-commence hostilities, left Paris on the morning of the 22d. He was dispatched by Moreau to the chief of the etat major Desfolles, and hostilities are to recommence on the 15th September.

MAYN, August 23.

Days of public thanksgiving and prayer, have been appointed here, in consequence of fruitful and refreshing showers having mitigated the long continuance of drowth and heat. The damage sustained by this drowth in Franconia and Suabia, to fruits and vegetables, as well as in villages, in point of conflagration, has been beyond experience.

Perhaps in but few countries for this century back, has a longer continuance of heat been witnessed; the conflagrations of forests, which in many different directions originated, is most remarkable. Not alone in France, in Belgium, on the left bank of the Rhine in Suabia, and in Bavaria, but also in Switzerland, not far from Zurich, in the canton Swiz and near Lucerne the forests, say even the earth spontaneously took fire.

PARIS, August 11.

The following improvement in the art of hat making, has lately been published in the Journal Politique.—The manufacture of hats may be divided into four general processes, viz. felting, fulling, dyeing and finishing.—During the second of these operations, the felt is repeatedly dipped in boiling water in a solution, of tartar which require to be occasionally renewed. The editor of the Encyclopedia attributes the use of the tartar to the alkali which it contains; this, however, appeared to be a total mistake—for if a piece of blue paper be dipped in the tartar bath, it will be immediately changed to red, thus shewing an excess of acid, which, from the analysis of tartar, is well known to be the case: moreover, the tartar requires to be renewed in proportion as it loses its acid. From this circumstance, citizen Chausser was induced to substitute sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol) instead of tartar, and found it to answer every purpose of tartar, with the peculiar advantage of being much cheaper, less disagreeable to the workmen, requiring water of a temperature not higher than seventy degrees to dilute it with; and therefore saving much of the expense of fuel; and allowing a leaden boiler to be substituted in the room of a copper one. There is still further superiority in this new method: the colouring mucous matter of the tartar is partly absorbed by the felt and beaten out with much labour. After dyeing by this operation, a vast quantity of black dust is disengaged, prejudicial to the workmen, and which being charged with colouring matter from the dye-vat, causes a considerable waste and prevents in some degree, the felt from taking the colour. By the substitution of sulphuric acid, a perfectly clear bath is prepared for the falling of the set, and all the above inconveniences are entirely obviated.—The finishing of a hat consists in impregnating the felt with mutton tallow, in order to make it retain its shape

and to render it less perforable by rain.—The size commonly made use of, is a mixture of glue and common gums; by this the hat is rendered hard and apt to crack.—An improvement, in this respect, is to prepare the size with linseed jelly instead of gum. These alterations in the manufacture of hats, have been for some time introduced to great advantage, in a large establishment, in the department of Cote-d'or.

BOSTON, October 24.  
FRESH NEWS.

Captain Jamieson, of the Venus, in 37 days from Liverpool, yesterday presented us with London papers to September 11.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, September 9.

We received this morning, by express, the Paris papers to the 7th instant.

The following is the only intelligence of importance contained in these papers:

RUPTURE OF THE ARMISTICE.

Head quarters at Soden, near Francfort, 10  
Fructidor

Order of the day, in the Batavian army.

The army is informed, that the emperor having refused to subscribe to the conditions of the preliminaries of peace which had been signed by his plenipotentiary at Paris, the government is under the necessity of continuing the war. The armistice is in consequence broken off, and it will cease to have effect the 20th instant (Sept. 7) at one in the afternoon.

The general officers and chiefs of corps will profit by this interval to pass the troops in review, and to dispose every thing in such a manner that they may be able to march and fight as soon as they shall receive orders.

STRASBURG, Sept. 1.

It is said that the Austrian generals were very much surprised at this intelligence, and that the hope of the emperor being still willing to ratify the preliminaries concluded at Paris, is almost general.

An extraordinary courier from Paris, passed through this city on his way to Vienna.

It is said that Russia and Prussia will march 100,000 men in order to force the emperor to conclude a peace.

LONDON, September 11.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The point in discussion between this country and France, is the demand of an armistice by sea. The chief consul has expressed his willingness to treat with Great-Britain and Austria jointly, provided that demand is acceded to. Undoubtedly an armistice by sea would be much more advantageous to France than to Great-Britain, because it would enable the former to obtain many naval supplies of which the combined fleets are in want, and which they cannot procure during the blockade of Brest. But there is one point which should not be excluded from our consideration. The equinoctial gales will set in soon, and a continuance of the blockade will be extremely difficult, if not impossible. France will then be able to obtain the necessaries she is in want of, and to send out ships and squadrons.

There is another thing which deserves to be considered. Is it deemed a desirable object to negotiate jointly with Austria? Undoubtedly it is. We must therefore take into the account, that the superiority of advantage in the armistice between Austria and France, is on the side of the former, and thus we must set off the advantages which our ally enjoys against the benefits which would accrue to France from an armistice with this country. We said yesterday, and every thing tends to confirm our opinion, that it is to bring the question of this armistice by sea to a point, that Buonaparte has given notice to Austria of the termination of the armistice by land. If we accede to his demand, hostilities will not be renewed, and a joint negotiation will be immediately opened.—There is another question of material importance. It is of singular advantage to a nation in the outset of negotiation to give a proof of her being influenced by a sincere desire for peace. Such a proof we should afford to France, and to all Europe, by consenting to an armistice, because it would be obvious that we could only be actuated by motives of the most pacific nature.

Upon a review, therefore, of the whole question, not blind to the benefits France would enjoy, yet believing that those benefits would be balanced by the prevention of the renewal of hostilities between France and Austria, by the advantages of a joint negotiation, and by the proof we should afford of our sincerity, we are of opinion that it would be a wise policy to assent to the demand of the chief consul. [Dispatches were received from France, September 8.]

FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

A Lisbon mail arrived this morning, brought by the Princesse Adolphus packet in 15 days. The private

letters inform us that all hopes of peace between France and Portugal are at an end—the latter have rejected the chief consul's offers. An invasion is expected. General Berthier and his suite are arrived at Madrid. A passport was applied for by the general to proceed to Lisbon, in order to have a conference with the prince regent. The request, however, was refused, because it was suspected that Berthier's real object was to reconnoitre the state of the country. The communications between the courts of Lisbon and Madrid, are frequent. Gen. Abercrombie is expected at Lisbon with 10,000 men. The situation of Portugal is represented, in the letters by the mail, to be deplorable. Provisions are scarce, and the vintage and harvest have entirely failed.

DENMARK AND GREAT-BRITAIN.

Government have declared that the statement contained in letters brought by the Hamburg mail, of the conditions of the convention between this country and Denmark, is erroneous in almost every respect. No part of the convention with that power stipulates that the damages sustained by the Danish frigate shall be repaired at the expense of Great-Britain; nor is there any reserve stipulated by Denmark for its convoys in the Mediterranean. The only point which was in dispute between this country and Denmark, is the practice of attempting, by sending convoys, to exempt Danish vessels from search, has been adjudged entirely to the satisfaction of his majesty's government. [The Danish frigate has gone into an English dock to be repaired.]

BRITISH EXPEDITION.

We have received some information, which, though it may not enable us to throw any strong light upon the destination of the expedition under Sir James Poulteney after the failure of the attack upon Ferrol, points out the course the Squadron steered. On the 30th ult. the boats of the Squadron cut a French privateer out of Vigo. On that day, therefore, the armament must have been off that place. The privateer has arrived at Plymouth, but we cannot learn that any attack has been made or is intended upon Vigo. Of what advantage the possession of it would be to us, we are at a loss to conjecture. It is certainly not a strong place. For our part we are not inclined to pay much attention to any of the conjectures which have been formed with respect to the ultimate object of the expedition. Vigo, Tenneriffe, Malta, Egypt, have all been mentioned. But it seems to us to be a more probable conjecture, that the troops are going to Portugal.

SUMMARY.

Admiral Keith is said to be gone to Minorca to bring away the English troops.—Buonaparte approves the late revolution in Switzerland—and requests no constitution may be established till after peace, as her territory may be altered. General Abercrombie is at Leghorn, with troops corresponding with the Austrian general Melas. The French have again possession of Romagna. Buonaparte is said to expect to send the fleets out of Brest, when the equinoctial gales prevail. Napper Tandy is again indicted.—The report of a change of ministry at Vienna gains ground. The Cisalpine constitution is finished, but not to be carried into operation till peace. Buonaparte has sent Duroc to Berlin on a mission. Admiral de Winter is the Batavian Charge des Affaires at Paris. The English are getting fresh troops in readiness for embarkation. One paper reports that 60,000 troops are to go by the way of the Red Sea to drive the bur-like French out of Egypt. A line of gunboats is moored before the Sound, Hamoze and Cawsand Bay.

NEW-YORK, October 23.

The birthday celebration of the first consul Buonaparte, which happened on the 16th of last August, on which day he entered the 33d year of his age, has developed the following family connexions, respecting him and his cotemporary relatives. He married in the year 1796 the widow of general Beauharnois. Lady de la Pagerie now Madame Buonaparte, who was born at Martinique, and is forty years of age, of course nine years older than Buonaparte. She had two children by her first husband, viz. Eugénie Beauharnois, who served in Egypt and Italy, and Cecilia Beauharnois, whose education is not completely finished at Paris. By Buonaparte she has no children. The first consul has three brothers and as many sisters living, the oldest brother Joseph, was nuncio at Rome in which place he married Lady Ekery, and is at present state councillor; the second, Lucien, is minister of the interior, and a widower without children. The third, Louis, served in Egypt, in Lavendee, and in Italy, and has now an appointment in the consular guards. The two oldest sisters, Maria and Caroline, are married to the two generals of division, Leclerc and Morar; the one has been a wife these three years, the other since the return of Buonaparte out of Egypt. In Corsica and Tal-