

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 13, 1800.

BALTIMORE, November 7.

Through the attention and politeness of a friend in this city, we have been favoured with a Philadelphia paper of yesterday morning, containing the most important news (to Americans) that we have received for a length of time. It came to hand by an arrival at Philadelphia in the very short passage of 24 days from London.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

PARIS, October 3.

A CONVENTION of amity and commerce between the French republic and the United States of America was signed the day before yesterday by the French plenipotentiaries, Joseph Buonaparte, C. P. Claret, Flerieu, and Roderer, and the American commissioners, Oliver Ellsworth, W. R. Davy, and W. V. Murray—(Official.)

It was less necessary to revert to the past than to revise between the two nations useful and honourable relations; the treaty has fulfilled this object. The French ministers convinced that the prosperity of America could not but add to the prosperity of France, have been led particularly to consecrate maxims most favourable to the rights of neutrality, and most conformable to the regulations of 1778. The first consul in restoring force to that regulation four months ago, fulfilled the wish of justice and of Europe: and undoubtedly it will be delightful to him to evince himself anew, faithful to his principles, by ratifying the treaty concluded by the ministers of the republic, at a moment in which Europe resounds with the violation of neutral flags. The American ministers on their side appreciated the advantage of being allied to a nation governed at length with wisdom and firmness. Every thing announces, that a strict and durable friendship is about to re-animate the mutual commerce of the two nations.

The convention signed by the emperor produces a great sensation in Germany.—The malcontents and partisans of England accuse him of having abandoned the interests of the empire, which is not true.

LONDON, October 6.

Government received this morning dispatches of importance from Paris—They are supposed to contain the final answer of the chief consul. The ship which brought them, brought us Paris papers to the 4th inst. the contents of which are of considerable importance.

Malta has at length surrendered to the English. On the 2d September a council of war was held, at which, on account of the total want of provisions, it was agreed to send a flag of truce to major Pigot, with a proposal to surrender the island—On the 5th the articles of capitulation were agreed upon and signed. The garrison are considered as prisoners of war, and are not to serve against his Britannic majesty until they have been regularly exchanged.

This event is of considerable moment—it removes one of the obstacles to the arrangement of a naval armistice, and will enable Great-Britain to negotiate with more effect at the congress of Luneville.

The negotiation between America and France has been brought to conclusion, and a convention of amity and commerce was signed on the 1st instant at Paris, by the French and American plenipotentiaries.

The emperor is gone back to Vienna. The count de Lehrbach is daily expected at Strasburg on his way to Luneville, where very active preparations for the congress are making. The chief consul's brother, Joseph Buonaparte, is to be the negotiator on the part of France.

The affair of the capture of the Spanish frigates in the harbour of Barcelona by two English frigates, has been taken up by the court of Spain in the most serious manner. Our readers will recollect that the frigates were captured by means of a Swedish ship, on board of which a strong party of English officers and sailors was put, who got the ship alongside one of the frigates, boarded, took her, and turned her guns against the other frigate, which was obliged to strike. The circumstance of converting a neutral vessel into an instrument of hostility has been considered by Spain a violation of the rights of neutral nations. A circular letter has been addressed to all the foreign ministers at Madrid, enclosing a letter to the Swedish minister for foreign affairs. The court of Stockholm is required to demand reparation, and the restitution of the Spanish frigate, and informed that if its representations to the court of London are not attended with the desired effect before the end of the year, his catholic majesty will adopt measures of precaution towards the Swedish flag.

On the 20th and 21st of August, lord Keith sailed from Minorca with 15,000 troops. He proceeded to

the eastward, and is supposed to be gone either to Naples or Egypt.

A ship which arrived the day before at Torbay, from off Brest; saw the French fleet in the roads, apparently ready for sea.

PARIS, September 24.

It was remarked that at the dinner which the first consul gave on the 1st Vendemiaire, a toast was given to the 16 united departments.

It is said that general Clarke was to set out last night for Luneville.

The accounts from Italy state, that the French government have demanded, and obtained from the pope, the removal of the Neapolitan troops from Italy, that general Melas has surrendered the command of Ancona to gen. Knezevich.

It is said that Joseph Buonaparte, counsellor of state, is to go to the congress at Luneville as negotiator on the part of the French republic.

September 30.

General Clarke did not set off for Luneville till last night. It is said that the French government were determined to consent to an armistice, by the declaration made by Prussia that the northern powers will not see with a favourable eye the ulterior progress of the French, and that if they continue to drive back the Austrian army, Prussia would reinforce the cordon which occupies the line of demarkation of 6000 men, and that another army of the same force would have orders to hold itself ready to march.

We learn from Calais, under date of the 28th of September, the following news:—An English flag of truce brought yesterday a dispatch for government; it was immediately sent off by a courier to Paris.

The five counsellors of state who were directed to present another mode of erasure from the emigrant list, have presented their report to the consuls.

Army of Batavia—right wing.

Order of the day the 1st Vendemiaire.

The army is informed that there is a prolongation of the armistice for 45 days on condition of the surrender of the three places of Ulm, Ingoldstadt, and Philipburg, which has been consented to by the emperor.

(Signed)

ANDROSSI.

STUTGARD, September 23.

We have received the news that Ulm is already open.

AUGSBURG, September 23.

The emperor set off yesterday morning for Vienna with count Lehrbach. The greater part of the French army is retiring from Bavaria into Suabia; where it is to resume its cantonments.

We expect here Morsau and count de Lehrbach, who have not passed through our city as was reported.

We learn that the courier who was the bearer of the new armistice reached general Angereau too late, for hostilities had already commenced on the right bank of the Mein. A column of our army had penetrated to Fulda, after having beaten the enemy near Neuhoff.

Ratisbon is again occupied by general Bonnet.

September 24.

It has been this day announced as certain that the emperor has signed the preliminaries of peace, but that they are to be kept secret. It is added that they differ in their tenor from those signed at Paris.

LUNEVILLE, September 28.

Yesterday the sub-perfect and secretary arrived here and proceeded to the castle to agree upon the repairs to be made in that superb edifice in which the interests of so many nations are to be discussed. A theatre is to be established here.

MODENA, September 15.

Lucca has been entirely evacuated by the French. The Austrians have also evacuated Ferrara, and repaired the Po. Before they left it they exacted a contribution of 80,000 crowns.

HANAU, September 22.

The French were yesterday in the environs of Fulda. It is said there was a slight attack of advanced posts near Neuhoff.

U L M, September 17.

General Colaud, who blockaded our city, came here the 24th to concert with general Pestach upon the surrender of the fortress on the next day he ordered the gate of the Danube to be occupied by French troops. In three days, the forts round the city will be surrendered to general Richepaul.

BARCELONA, September 20.

A flag of truce, with prisoners on board arrived here from Mahon in six days. The prisoners declare, that on the 27th August there entered Mahon, an English brig, and that immediately after they saw troops embarked on board the ship of war, which sailed on the 30th and 31st, with 18 or 20 transports, and 15,000 troops under admiral Keith, on board the Foudroyant of 84 guns, having on board the consul for Algiers, and 30 French officers prisoners.

The squadron sailed eastward.

LONDON, October 4.

We are still without any certain information respecting the nature of the dispatches lately received by government from France. It is thought, however, that those which arrived on Wednesday evening contained nothing absolutely decisive of the question of the proposed armistice; and the explanatory communications on the subject, we believe, have not yet entirely ceased. The difficulties which present themselves on this occasion, must be indeed, both numerous and serious. It should seem that we are called upon to make no less a sacrifice than the total relinquishment, for a given time, of the proud superiority which, as a maritime power, we now so eminently possess; and to this discouraging consideration we may venture to add our fears, that the jealousies and suspicions which the respective governments entertain of each other's views, are at the present moment of too marked and forcible a description to induce a reasonable hope of the existing differences being brought to a speedy or cordial accommodation.

A council of the cabinet ministers was held yesterday afternoon at lord Grenville's office; a circumstance which gave rise to a report of some further dispatches having been received from France, but which we could not trace to any authentic source.

The Hamburg mail which became due on Wednesday, had not arrived when this paper was put to press.

Angerau's troops have now all marched up the Mayn, towards Lobas. In the environs of the Lahn and the Nidda, not a single French soldier remains.

General Clarke, the officer appointed to repair to the seat of negotiation at Luneville, is an Irishman, and a very confidential friend of the first consul.

Prince Adolphus is arrived at Hamburg from Hanover, on his way to England.

The new Bavarian minister, the chevalier de Bray, is expected to arrive in this country.

Lord Whitworth is now on his return to England, by the route of Hamburg.

A council of the cabinet ministers was yesterday held at lord Grenville's office.

The flag of truce which arrived at Dover on Wednesday morning, brought dispatches in answer to those sent from London on Friday last. They reached town on Wednesday evening, and contained the answer of the French government. To the dispatches sent off on Saturday no answer has yet been received, but it is hourly looked for. Till something definitive is agreed on, or the matter entirely abandoned, no information on the subject can be expected to be published officially.

The preliminisy convention has been signed between the courts of England and Denmark:—The question of the right of searching ships is to be referred to a future discussion. The Danish frigate la Freya, and the vessels which were under her convoy, to be instantly released, and the frigate shall find, in our port, every thing necessary for her repair, according to the usage allowed among friendly and allied powers. To prevent similar rencontres from breeding disputes of a similar nature, his Danish majesty shall suspend his convoys till the ulterior explanation upon this point shall have given rise to a definitive treaty. If it should come to pass, however, that any rencontre of the same kind should take place before the instructions to prevent them shall not be productive of any serious consequences; and the arrangement of whatever may result from them shall be considered as comprehended in the object of the present convention.

General Menou, the successor of Kleber, is reported to have been assassinated.

Price of corn.

It is with sincere concern we state, that with the exception of rye, the price of all descriptions of grain in the metropolis, experienced, during the last week, a further advance. In the country, the prices have fluctuated greatly, there being no fixed principle for their government, and the markets depending on the whim or villainy of the dealers. In some places there has been a fall in the price of wheat to the amount of 10 or 12s. per quarter, whilst in the immediate neighbourhood, there has been an advance to still greater sums; did there exist any real cause to warrant the