

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 11, 1800.

New-York, December 2.

THE LATEST.

By the ship Rose, in 41 days from Liverpool, arrived here last evening, we have received London papers to the 18th of October—ten days the latest. At present we have time only to make a few extracts. The papers upon the whole are barren. Great complaints of the scarcity of grain in England continue; and partial tumults prevail. There are great talks of peace, and continual preparations for war; neither of which events can be calculated on with any degree of certainty. The congress at Luneville was about to be opened, where something pacific may be agreed on.

The American envoys arrived at Havre from Paris on the 8th, and were to sail about the 16th of October, for the United States.

The Rose being at the Hook, we are unable to give her ship news—She sailed in company with a number of American vessels.

LONDON, October 13.

CONGRESS OF LUNEVILLE.

THE congress at Luneville will be opened immediately. Carnot, who has resigned the situation of minister of war to Berthier, and Joseph Buonaparte, who conducted the negotiation with the American ministers, are to be the ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic. It is supposed that the deputies of the empire will not be admitted to the congress till peace has been definitively settled between Austria and France. To such an arrangement, however, Prussia has objected, and has expressed a desire that the deputies of the empire shall assist at the congress immediately. M. de Dohn is said to have been appointed plenipotentiary to the congress on the part of Prussia. Amidst the pacific appearances, Austria has not relaxed in her preparations for war, and the emperor, upon his return to Vienna, published a proclamation recommending redoubled zeal and ardour in every thing necessary for the defence of the country.

The proclamation for the meeting of parliament is expected to be published in to-morrow night's gazette.

It has been reported, that the session will last only a fortnight. But when we reflect upon the importance and delicacy of the business which is to occupy the attention of the two houses;—When we consider that it will be necessary to proceed with the utmost caution in devising a way for the present high prices of the necessaries of life; when we consider too that this will not be the only measure submitted to parliament; that the late correspondence with the French republic will be laid before them; that it is just and possible also, that some financial propositions may be submitted to them—when all these things, we repeat, are taken into consideration, it can scarcely be supposed that the session will last so short a time as a fortnight.

October 16.

Paris papers have at length arrived. We received them late last night to the 12th instant.

It was not perhaps to be expected that they would communicate to us any information upon the subject of the correspondence between the English and French governments, the official paper preserves the most profound silence, and the chief consul has not thought proper to publish any account of the progress or the termination of the negotiation. The resignation of Baron Thugut, and the appointment of the count de Lehrbach to succeed him, have been officially notified to the French government.

October 18.

There are letters in town from Gibraltar, dated on the 25th September.—On that day the troops under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir James Pulteney began to embark, and they expected to be ready to sail on the following day. The account of their having sailed on the 24th was incorrect. It was probably the 26th or 27th that they sailed, and no doubt was entertained in the army, of Egypt being the place of their destination.

Messrs. Rich, Macdonald and Guillemard, the American commissioners, were on Thursday introduced to her majesty at the drawing room, by lord Greaville, and kissed hands on their return.

At the corn exchange yesterday, the prices of wheat and flour experienced very little variation from the prices on Monday and Wednesday. Fine wheat was from 122s. to 140s. per quarter, and fine flour from 95s. to 100s. per sack.

The distillers have within these few days made an additional charge for the refiners of gin, of half a crown per gallon upon wash.

Advice was yesterday received at the admiralty of the loss of his majesty's sloop, Hound, at Plymouth, commanded by captain Turquand, by which catastrophe several of the crew perished.

We find the following extract, from a private letter from Paris, in the Courier de Londres of last night:

—“The camp at Amiens is daily receiving fresh reinforcements: it is now supposed to amount to 80,000 men. The building of new ships, and preparations for a naval armament, are carried on with great activity all along the Dutch and Flemish coast. A squadron, consisting of one ship of the line and six frigates, is already fitted out in the ports of Middleburg and Flushing. The same activity prevails in the Texel, and also at Rotterdam, Helvoetsluys and Amsterdam. All the armaments on the Flemish and Batavian coasts are under the direction of the marquis Ducrest, the friend of the duke of Orleans, who has lately been sent out of England by order of the duke of Portland. Every thing is in preparation for two expeditions; one is destined to the coast of England; the other, more considerable, is to proceed to Ireland, where the French government expects a powerful co-operation on the part of the inhabitants.

The marquis Ducrest has lately been called to Paris by an express of the chief consul, with whom he has had several conferences. They no doubt relate to these projected expeditions. Buonaparte is said to have a private confidential agent at Mittau. Four members of the Polish committee that used to hold its sittings at Paris, have set out for Russian Poland, where formidable insurrections are expected soon to take place.

PARIS, October 6.

Citizen Joseph Buonaparte, president of the committee of ministers plenipotentiary, charged to negotiate with the envoys extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary of the United States of America, gave a very splendid entertainment to the ministers on the 3d inst. at Morfontaine, in celebration of the returns of good understanding between the two states. The first consul went to Morfontaine with his family at three o'clock, where he was joined by the two other consuls, all the ministers, the members of the corps diplomatique, the counsellors of state, the presidents of the senate, of the legislative body and tribunate, and several persons formerly in the service of the United States, among whom we observe general La Fayette.

At six o'clock the minister for foreign affairs delivered to the first consul the convention signed the 1st of October, between the French and American ministers, and this delivery was announced by a discharge of cannon. The dinner consisted of 180 covers, was served up on three tables, in three halls, communicating with each other. The first was the Hall of Union. The second and third, which bore the names of Washington and Franklin, were ornamented with the busts of these great men. The first was by far the most brilliant in decorations, the devices being all emblematic or indicative of the prominent events of the American revolution.

After dinner several toasts were drunk; the first, given by the first consul, was

“To the names of the French and Americans, who died in the field of battle for the independence of the New-World.”

The second, by the consul Cambaceres:

“To the successors of Washington.”

The consul Le Brun—

“To the union of America with the powers of the north, to enforce the respect to the liberty of the seas.”

After dinner were fire-works, emblematic of the occasion, which were succeeded by a concert, and that was followed by a spectacle which closed the night.

The count de Lehrbach has informed citizen Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs, that he has been appointed minister for foreign affairs in the place of Baron Thugut, who has obtained his resignation from his majesty the emperor. Count Gobenzel has been appointed by the emperor to conduct the negotiation with France. (Official article.)

October 7.

It was only this morning that citizen Louis Buonaparte set off for Berlin.

Letters from Marseilles announce that the garrison of Malta arrived there on the 8th Vendemiaire, to the amount of 6000 men, and performed quarantine.

They write from Cadiz that an English fleet composed of about 180 transports, convoyed by six ships of the line, had appeared before the port of that city, and were making preparations for a descent. The consternation was the greater, as the means of defence of Cadiz are weak.

The epidemic disorder, which has made such ravages for some time, has destroyed a part of the only Spanish regiment which was in garrison. The only hope of the inhabitants is in the contagion, which they think will terrify the enemy and prevent their landing.

October 8.

The fortress of Philippsburg was delivered up on the second of October, to our troops, and general Laborde made his entry into it.

October 9.

General Berthier has been appointed minister of war, in the room of citizen Carnot who has given in his resignation.

October 10.

An event of an extraordinary nature, though perfectly natural, will probably re-establish harmony between Spain and Portugal. A Portuguese fleet set out from Brazil for Lisbon, at the same time that five Spanish vessels went from Plato to Cadiz. The fleets met. The commanders ignorant of the line of conduct agreed upon by their respective sovereigns, proceeded in company, and arrived together at Lisbon. The Spanish vessels laden with 12 millions of piastres will be deemed a lawful prize if the war takes place; but Spain, which is in want of money, will consent to a peace to obtain them.

October 11.

On the 12th, about mid-day, the American ministers took leave of the chief consul, to whom they were presented by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Ellsworth, in the name of his colleagues, said, that “he hoped the convention signed on 9th would prove the basis of a lasting friendship between France and America,” Mr Murray added, that “the American ministers would neglect nothing to promote this desirable object.” The chief consul replied, “that the differences between the two nations being adjusted, there should no longer remain any trace of them; that the liberal principles, with regard to navigation, considered in convention, ought to be the basis of a growing intimacy, and that in the present circumstance it was more than ever the interest of the two nations closely to adhere to them.”

We are assured that Carnot will be charged with Joseph Buonaparte, with the interest of France, at the congress at Luneville. Perhaps this report generally spread abroad, is without foundation.

LUNEVILLE, October 6.

General Clarke, the bearer of the orders of government, and who is to command extraordinarily at Luneville and in the department of the Meurthe, is arrived. After having conferred with the sub-prefect and the mayor, he visited in person all the houses of the best appearance; and spared no pains to procure for the members of the congress, lodgings and accommodations suitable to their dignity.

BOURDEAUX, October 1.

There passed this way in the afternoon of the day before yesterday an extraordinary courier from Paris with dispatches from the French government to citizen Alquier, ambassador from the republic to the court of Spain. He is said to be the bearer of a treaty of peace concluded with Portugal, at the intercession of the court of Madrid.

HAGUE, October 3.

Reports from Berlin speak of the departure of Mr. De Dohn, for the congress of Luneville.

ALGIERS, September 6.

Admiral Keith has not carried into effect his threats of presenting himself before Algiers with a squadron. A single frigate, accompanied by two boats, arrived there the 31st of August, and landed Mr. Falcon, the English consul, who, three months before had no inclination to embark on finding that the dey was not disposed to accede to the demands with which he was charged.—They were chiefly for the purpose of obtaining the gratuitous discharge of about 270 Maltese, Neapolitan, and Milanese slaves, taken with English passports. The request was refused.

The dey has coldly received Mr. Falcon, and given him positive proofs that the menaces of admiral Keith had not intimidated him.

This new consul has made presents of great value, and renewed the treaties. A new clause has been added to them. It expressly states that Algerine property shall be respected under every kind of flag, even though it should be destined for a blockaded port. The English are to furnish in 15 days a frigate to carry to Constantinople the Vekiangi with the usual presents. On the 4th September Mr. Falcon was installed in his mission;—and the same day the frigate Carolins, which brought him, set out with 22 prisoners, alledged to have been repurchased.

LONDON, October 15.

Rumours of a very gloomy kind respecting Russia were circulated yesterday evening and this morning. The return of the British consul who was not permitted to land at Cronstadt, was considered as a presage of more hostile measures; and it was added, even that the Russian charge d'affaires had applied for a passport to leave this country. Glad, indeed, shall we be, if these rumours prove untrue; and if it shall be found that the Russian charge d'affaires, if he be going from this country at all, is only as some have said, going to Lisbon for the benefit of his health.