

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1801.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

This morning arrived in town, captain Woodham, of the ship Liberty, from Liverpool. He failed on the 11th ult. and brings London news to the ninth. We hasten to lay before our readers the most interesting articles.

The armistice took place in Italy on the 12th of December, previous to which several bloody actions were fought, which terminated in favour of the French.

SMYRNA, December 16.

THE English fleet, amounting to about 140 sail, arrived within these three days in the Island of the Archipelago, with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and 8,000 men on board. It is now taking in fresh provisions and water at Rhodes, and in the harbours of the neighbouring coasts. Its destination is for

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 28.

This day a grand divan, or council of state was held here in presence of the grand signior, at which attended Camacian, the captain Pacha, and Reis Effendi. It is understood the Russian ambassador, general Amara has made some very strong representations relative to the English expedition to Egypt, which the Porte must not permit, as the consequences may be very prejudicial to it; this declaration has occasioned here a very great sensation.

PETERSBURG, December 18.

The convention of armed neutrality was signed here the day before yesterday, by the Russian, Swedish and Danish ministers. Next day it was signed by the minister of Prussia, as an acceding party.

LUNEVILLE, January 1.

The first consul has required that peace shall be concluded by Austria within the 30 days of the armistice, ratified within the 15 allowed for the commencement of hostilities. General Moreau will, on the 25th instant, on which day the armistice expires, immediately give notice of the recommencement of hostilities, unless he receives from his government orders to the contrary, or advice that peace is concluded. The Austrian counsellor of legation, M. Van Hove, has set out with all speed from Luneville for Vienna.

VIENNA, January 21.

Count Lehrbach has resigned his post as minister for the regulation of the army, and the business of his department will be committed to the archduke Charles.

At this moment there is a talk at Vienna, of a very essential change in the ministry. Baron Thugut, it is said, has given in his resignation as minister of state. Some assert, that this change has been adopted by his majesty in the private cabinet, and others that it has been already notified, though it is not publicly known. Nothing official on the subject has yet appeared.

A new convention between Austria and France has been concluded, according to which the French troops will evacuate the Austrian territory before the end of the month, and withdraw over the Inn; the first division will in consequence begin its march this day, and the other division on the 26th. It is expected that the head quarters of the Austrian army will then be removed from Schonbrunn to St. Solttem.

COPENHAGEN, January 24.

On the evening of the day before yesterday major-general the count of Donnenschild Lowendahl, commander of the corps of marines, and a knight of the order of Malta, set out for St. Petersburg, as envoy extraordinary. The object of his mission is to carry to the court of St. Petersburg the ratification of the northern convention on the part of Denmark.

The minister from the court of Russia, M. Lifakovich, set out from this city for Hamburg last Wednesday.

As the northern convention is now fully ratified by our court, we flatter ourselves that the former friendship and good understanding with a great northern court will again be happily restored.

January 27.

Baron Selby, attached to the Danish legation at St. Petersburg, yesterday arrived here, as a courier from our minister baron Rosencrantz to bring advice of the departure of the Danish legation from that city. The governor of St. Petersburg notified to the minister the command of the emperor.

The advice received here yesterday, of an embargo having been laid on all the Danish ships in the English harbours has caused a great sensation here, and this day couriers were dispatched to the magistracies of Norway with instructions how to act on the occasion.

HAMBURG, January 30.

The principal article of intelligence this day is the declaration transmitted by Russia to Constantinople, that the Porte ought not to allow the English expedition to act against Egypt; and that should it persist in countenancing that measure, such a conduct might lead to consequences very fatal to the Porte.

It is added, that the possession of Egypt is guaranteed by Russia to France, and that the latter guarantees to the former the possession of Malta, which is to be retaken by the Russians who are still in France, with the assistance of French troops.

On the 23d inst. the ratification of the act of accession on the part of Prussia to the convention of the maritime powers of the north was sent from Berlin to Petersburg; but it is notwithstanding firmly believed that the present good understanding between Prussia and England will not be interrupted, because Prussia has ratified the convention under certain modifications.

It is reported that the exportation of the remainder of the corn from Russia to Sweden, which has been agreed to in the last treaty, has been countermanded. Some new differences are stated to have arisen in the north.

Letters from the Hague of the 7th ult. state, that the Batavian rescriptions, payable after peace, and the bills upon the Vienna bank, have considerably fallen at Amsterdam, owing to the uncertainty of peace, and the dubious state of affairs in the north.

PARIS, February 4.

A letter from Barcelona, dated the 24th of Jan. says, that preparations for the invasion of Portugal still continue. A part of the garrison of that place had set out for the frontiers.

A number of troops it is said, are about to march from the army of Angereau to join the army of observation of La Gironde.

A letter from Bellisle states that a conspiracy, the object of which was to deliver the island into the hands of the English, had been discovered.

The minister of marine has published an order for all the officers and privates of the naval depot of Trefnal at Paris, who had received permission to remain at home, to appear at the principal office of the department, to receive their destination. Those who did not by the 20th Feb. are to be treated as deserters.

It is said that the consuls have finished the erasure from the list of emigrants. It is reported to have decided the erasure of 40,000 names, of which 11,000 are women.

The Journal des Defenseurs contradicts a report of an attempt being discovered to blow up the Thuilleries by gunpowder conveyed into the sewers. A person had been arrested carrying off the iron bars of the grating, but he was considered merely as a thief.

The general in chief and general Mathieu Dumas have formed a provisional government at Trent, which administers all affairs of state, under the influence of the French army. The ancient customs are respected, the several institutions remain the same, and no material alteration has taken place in any of the usual forms of the government.

We are assured (says a letter from Salzburg of the 23d ultimo) that the French have demanded of the emperor of Germany a free passage through that country for a republican army, intended, to invade, or at least menace the territory of Turkey, in consequence of the attachment of the Ottoman Porte to the English and of the preparations now making by it to act against the French in Egypt. It is added that the Russian army in Lithuania, the artillery belonging to which is already on its march, though most people are ignorant of its destination, is believed to be advancing against Turkey, to punish the government for its attachment to England.

A letter from Munich dated the 24th ult. says, that on the 19th the French made such a disposition as seemed to indicate that the armistice was on the eve of being declared at an end; but subsequently to that period a courier arrived from Vienna with dispatches from the archduke Charles for general Moreau, which caused an entire change of disposition to take place. The troops who were on their march had received counter orders, and the appearances of peace had in consequence become more strong than ever.

The French have imposed upon the city of Trent a contribution of 120,000 livres, 700 cells of blue cloth, and several thousand pair of boots and shoes.

Letters from Spain, arrived by the last courier, (says an article from Bayonne, dated 27d of January) announce, that Portugal has at length determined to agree to the propositions which have been made to her by Spain, so that we may shortly expect a general peace.

Letters from the Hague, of the 28th January, state, that the French admiral Bruix, had arrived there to accelerate the naval preparations in the Dutch ports.—The Dutch navy consists of 16 fail of the line, 6 frigates, and 39 gun boats.

Previous to the armistice in Italy, the garrison of the citadel of Verona surrendered by capitulation to general Monnier.—They marched out with the honours of war, to be sent to Austria as prisoners on their parole, not to serve till exchanged.

LONDON, January 23.

A few Paris papers, we understand have reached town, which state that 1200 individuals, besides the hundred Jacobins ordered for transportation, have been arrested on suspicion of being disaffected to the consular government.

February 2.

This afternoon, the king went in the usual state to the house of peers, where, being seated on the throne, and the commons being sent for and come, his majesty was pleased to open the business of the first session of the parliament of the united kingdom, with a most gracious speech, of which the following is a literal copy:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“At a crisis so important to the interests of my people, I derive great satisfaction from being enabled, for the first time, to avail myself of the advice and assistance of the parliament of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland.

“The memorable era, distinguished by the accomplishment of a measure calculated to augment and consolidate the strength and resources of the empire, and to cement more closely the interests and affections of my subjects, will, I trust, be equally marked with that vigour, energy and firmness, which the circumstances of our present situation particularly require.

“The unfortunate course of events on the continent and the consequences which must be expected to result from it, cannot fail to be matter of anxiety and concern to all who have just feeling for the security and independence of Europe.

“Your astonishment as well as your regret must be excited by the conduct of those powers whose attention, at such a period, appears to be more engaged in endeavours to weaken the naval force of the British empire, which has hitherto opposed so powerful an obstacle to the inordinate ambition of France, than in concerting the means of mutual defence against their common and increasing danger.

“The representations which I directed to be made to the court of Petersburg, in consequence of the outrages committed against the ships, property and persons of my subjects, have been treated with the utmost disrespect; and the proceedings of which I complained have been aggravated by subsequent acts of injustice and violence.

“Under these circumstances a convention has been concluded by that court with those of Copenhagen and Stockholm, the object of which, as avowed by one of the contracting parties, is to renew their former engagements for establishing by force a new code of maritime law, inconsistent with the rights and hostile to the interests of this country.

“In this situation, I could not hesitate as to the conduct which it became me to pursue. I have taken the earliest measures to repel the aggressions of this hostile confederacy, and to support those principles which are essential to the maintenance of our naval strength, and which are grounded on the system of public law so long established and recognized in Europe.

“I have, at the same time, given such assurances, as manifest my disposition to renew my ancient relations with those powers, whenever it can be done consistently with the honour of my crown, and with a just regard to the safety of my subjects. You will, I am persuaded, omit nothing on your part that can afford me the most vigorous and effectual support in my determination to maintain, to the utmost, against every attack, the naval rights and the interests of my empire.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

“I have directed the estimates for the several branches of the public service to be laid before you: Deeply as I lament the continued necessity of adding to the burdens of my people, I am persuaded you will feel with me the importance of providing effectual means for those exertions which are indispensably requisite for the honour and security of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“I am confident that your deliberations will be uniformly directed to the great object of improving the benefits of that happy union, which by the blessing of Providence, has now been effected, and of promoting, to the utmost, the prosperity of every part of my dominions.