

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 9, 1801.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.  
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[VIA NEW-YORK.]

VIENNA, February 7.

THE day before yesterday a courier arrived from Luneville, whence he had been dispatched on the 28th ult. He has not brought, as was expected, the passport for the Neapolitan minister, the marquis de Gallo, to repair to France.—It is thought that his mission is altered, and that he will go to Italy on another business.

Gen. Moreau, in consequence of the earnest solicitations of the deputies of Upper Austria, has consented to abate the contribution which he had imposed upon that province.

The English minister has received official dispatches announcing that general Abercrombie had unexpectedly appeared on the coasts of Egypt, the beginning of January, and that the disembarkation of his troops was effected almost without any difficulty, at Damietta. It is said that the French had no knowledge of the plan of this expedition, and that they were ignorant that general Abercrombie had quitted Port Mahon.

FRANCE.

Acts of Government, February 14.

Message of the consuls to the legislative body and the tribunate.

The peace of the continent has been signed at Luneville. It is such as the French people desired. The first wish was the boundary of the Rhine. Their desires did not alter their inclination; their victories ought not to enlarge their pretensions. After restoring the ancient limits of Gaul, it belongs to them to restore to liberty, nations which were united to them by a common origin, and the ties of interest and manners. The freedom of the Cisalpine and Liguurian republics is secured. Next to this duty, there was another which justice and generosity prescribed to them. The king of Spain has been faithful to our cause, and has suffered for it.—Neither our reverses, nor the perfidious insinuations of our enemies, have been able to detach him from our interest. He shall receive a just return. A prince of his blood is to be placed on the throne of Tuscany. He will remember that he owes it to the fidelity of Spain, and the friendship of France.—His roads and his ports will be shut against our enemies, and become the asylum of our commerce and our vessels. Austria—and in this consists the pledge of peace—Austria, henceforth separated from France by extensive regions, will no longer entertain that rivalry, and those resentments, which have for so many ages been the torment of these two powers, and produced the calamities of Europe. By this treaty every thing is concluded as to France. She will have no longer to contend with the formalities and intrigues of a congress. The government owes a testimony of satisfaction to the minister plenipotentiary who has conducted this negotiation to so fortunate an issue. There remains no interpretation to be dreaded, no explanation to be demanded, nor any of those equivocal dispositions, in which the art of diplomacy deposits the germ of a new war.—Why is it that this treaty is a treaty of general pacification? This was the wish of France! This was the constant object of the efforts of its government! but all its efforts have been in vain. Europe knows all that the British ministry have done to prevent the success of the negotiations at Luneville. In vain did an agent, authorised by the government, declare to them, on the 9th October, 1800, that France was ready to enter into a separate negotiation with them: His declaration was answered only by a refusal, under the pretext that England could not abandon her ally. Since that period, and after that ally had consented to treat without England, this government seeks for other means of postponing a peace which is so necessary to the whole world. It violates a convention consecrated by humanity, and declares war against fishermen. It advances pretensions contrary to the dignity and rights of all nations. All the commerce of Asia, and immense colonies, are no longer sufficient to satisfy its ambition. It arms against Russia, Denmark and Sweden, because Russia, Denmark and Sweden have, by treaties, mutually guaranteed their sovereignty, their independence, and their flags. The powers of the north, unjustly attacked, have a right to rely on the assistance of France. The French government will with them avenge an injury common to all nations, without at any time forgetting, that it ought to contend only for peace and the happiness of the world. The first consul.

(Signed)

By the first consul;

BUONAPARTE.

H. B. MARRE, Secretary of state.

A similar message was sent to the conservative senate, but the senate having risen before the orators of government arrived, it will be received to-morrow at two o'clock.

PARIS, February 14.

Yesterday evening the news of the conclusion of peace spread through every circle, and was announced at every ball. It is impossible to describe the impression it has made on the public mind. Every class and description of citizens manifest the same joy and exultation. As soon as this joyful intelligence reached the hotel Longueville, where there was a masked ball, the company came out and danced on the Caroufel, and, with the effusions of patriotic enthusiasm, they learned to blend the frolics of folly.

Peace, the first object of the general, is now the topic of general conversation, and the bosom of the republic swells with the liveliest emotions of gratitude.

This morning, at six o'clock, repeated discharges of artillery announced the happy intelligence of the conclusion of peace with the emperor and the Germanic empire.

About eleven o'clock the ministers and the counsellors of state proceeded to the Thuilleries, together with a great number of the members of the legislative body, and several of the public functionaries both civil and military.

After the audience which they had from the chief consul, Buonaparte went to the council of state, where he acquainted the members with the conditions of the treaty.

At ten in the evening, the band of the consular guard assembled in the garden of the Thuilleries, where they continued under the windows of the chief consul. The concert was concluded by a discharge from fifty pieces of cannon. The fetes which government is to display on this occasion will not take place till the treaty is ratified.

LONDON, February 19.

The negotiation between Austria and France seems to have been managed with great address on the part of France, who avoided the delays and inconveniences of a congress; and treated with the emperor for himself and the empire. By this procedure the French avoid the obnoxious task of interfering in adjusting the indemnities to be given to those German princes who have been dispossessed of their territories. But whence are the indemnities to be procured?—only by dispossessing others by secularization or otherwise! How then are the latter to be indemnified?

It was reported yesterday in the first political circles, that the marquis of Lansdowne had written a letter to a certain personage, informing him, that by a late event he felt himself at liberty to impart to his Majesty, that he had reason to know Buonaparte was disposed to treat for peace, on terms not injurious either to the honour or interests of England!

February 20.

There was a rumour in circulation this morning, that an attempt is to be made immediately to open a negotiation with the French republic.—We mention the rumour without meaning to pledge ourselves either for the truth or falsehood of it.

Another report was circulated yesterday, that his Prussian majesty had received the propositions of this court favourably, and had in return offered to mediate between this country and the northern powers for an amicable settlement of the question upon which they had come to issue. We do not know upon what authority this was stated? but certainly Mr. Pitt in his speech last night, gave some countenance to the rumour by saying, that "he had good reason to believe that there was still one considerable power on the continent who had not joined the confederacy, and whose ports would remain open to our commerce."

It is rumoured that both houses will adjourn for a few days, in order to afford time for the first arrangement of the new ministry.

Now Mr. Pitt and his colleagues are out of office, their abilities are acknowledged, and the abuse they have regularly had, is now already transferred to the new candidates.

Mr. Horne Tooke is returned to parliament for the borough of Old Sarum.

The armed neutrality is stated to be signed by Russia, Sweden and Denmark. Prussia, as before asserted, is merely said to have acceded to it. Denmark appears inclined to maintain a friendship with this country.

Peace is at length officially announced between the emperor and France. Louis 18th is said to be desirous of retiring, and remaining in a private situation.

There is little doubt that the French squadron is gone to Egypt.

February 23.

It is generally reported, and we believe with some truth, that a communication has been made to Buonaparte from our government, through the medium of Mr. Otto, to know whether the French government be now disposed to enter into a negotiation of peace. If we are to judge by the message of the consulate to the councils upon communicating to them the conclusion of the treaty of peace between the emperor of Germany and France, there seems some grounds for hoping that the answer of the French government may be favourable to the commencement of the negotiation.

Sir Robert Calder who was detached from the Channel fleet in pursuit of admiral Gantheaume's squadron, the moment it was known to have certainly failed, it is hoped may overtake it before it can get into the Mediterranean. The French ships it is perfectly certain, had suffered much in the gales which came on soon after their failing, and this circumstance would naturally retard their progress. Besides, till within these two days, we have had a long course of easterly winds, which at this time of the year prevail in the Mediterranean likewise, and they would thus be prevented from passing the Gut of Gibraltar.

There is certainly good ground for believing that the king of Prussia has not acceded to the northern confederacy, to the extent at least that the maritime powers wish to push him. We entertain sanguine hopes, that as the period approaches for our acting in the Baltic, Denmark will at least become sensible of her danger, and wisely give up the point.

March 2.

This morning Paris papers to the 26th ult. were received in town. The Hamburg mail due yesterday forenoon is also arrived. The only important intelligence is the recal of Mr. Otto, the cause of which assigned by Buonaparte is, the conduct of our government towards the French fishermen. The account brought by the Hamburg mail of the landing of Sir R. Abercrombie in Egypt, appears to stand in need of confirmation.

Admiral Cornwallis, on Thursday, hoisted his flag on board the Ville de Paris, at Torbay, as commander in chief of the Channel fleet.

Four flags will be employed in the Baltic, viz. those of Sir Hyde Parker, lord Nelson, admiral Totty, and admiral Gambier. The fleet will consist of 21 sail of the line, including the Isis of 50 guns, of 5 large frigates, besides cutters, gun boats and fire ships.

All the ships of the line to be employed in the Baltic, have received orders to take on board two long 24 pounders.

Letters from Acre state, that the most active preparations were making for the debarkation and march of the troops under the orders of Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

In consequence of the strength of the enemy's works at Alexandria, Rosetta and Damietta, we understand the army was to land at Acre, and in company with the Turks to march across the desert for Cairo. Thirty thousand canteens for the carriage of water, and a proportionate supply of provisions, had been collected.

None of the horses intended to mount our dragoons had arrived from Constantinople; neither was the note of general Tamara, for restraining the expedition, known at the camp. The British commissary at Smyrna had collected an extraordinary number of bullocks.

In consequence of the progress made by the French towards their establishment in Egypt, the armed association at Bombay has been considerably increased.

A serious insurrection is reported to have taken place in Batavia, originating amongst those soldiers whose term of service had long expired, and whose return to Europe the government had evaded under different pretences. The resentment of these people, acted upon by some disaffected persons, had broken into acts of open and decided violence; and it is stated that the expedition, comprising the 12th regiment, which we sometime since mentioned to have failed from Madras, is intended to take advantage of these troubles.

Harvey, Morris, Corbett, and other state prisoners, confined in Kilmainham, near Dublin, have effected their escape. They proposed to liberate Napper Tandy, but he declined the offer. The rope by which Blackwell was descending, broke, when he was seized by the sentries, and remanded to the goal.

The importation of grain during the last week consisted of

10,505	quarters of wheat,
1,160	quarters of rye,
2,870	quarters of barley,
9,160	quarters of oats,
2,622	quarters of peas,
380	quarters of beans,

About 2,000 cwt. of rice, and a small quantity of flour.