

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 13, 1801.

GENOA, May 30.

**A**RAGUSAN captain has deposed, that there has been a revolution at Cagliari (Sardinia) in favour of the French; and that he met Gantheume's squadron apparently steering for that place.

STRASBURG, June 7.

The reports of war again spread through Germany, are totally void of foundation. Kehl and Cassel are again occupied by the French, but this ought to cause no alarm.

LONDON, June 13.

The treaty of Luneville could never be considered in any other light than a partition treaty between France and Austria. It was a measure of force directed against all Germany, by those who had the power to dictate. It gave offence to Prussia, because it placed France and Austria in the suspicious light of cordial friends. It was odious to Russia because it rendered to Austria indemnities in Germany for what she herself acquired in Italy. This was to strike at the importance and the consideration of Prussia in the empire. Not only the duke of Modena, but the grand duke of Tuscany, was to be indemnified in the empire. These stipulations could not be viewed by Prussia, but as fatal compromise, if not a dangerous conspiracy, against her interest. Yet has she been so blind for several years, as not to see that France is incapable of forming any alliance on German ground, but with a view of paralyzing Germany itself. There is, however, another power in Europe, thanks to a late event, which is not yet completely the dupe of democratic intrigue; and whose influence, we will yet hope, may prevent a renewal of the horrors of war.

A letter from Bremen, dated June 5, observes, that "the emperor, wishing to preserve the ecclesiastical electors, and the king of Prussia to prevent the establishment of the grand duke of Tuscany in Germany, it has been inferred, and not without reason, that a fresh continental war will soon take place; for it is not to be supposed that Buonaparte will consent to restore Tuscany to its lawful sovereign, after having disposed of that state in favour of the infant of Parma. It is to be remarked, that the court of Vienna has replied very coldly to the notification made to it by Spain on this subject. The Austrian regiments, although they have returned to their respective garrisons, still remain on the full war establishment, and the officers are ordered to keep their rifles. These are but symptoms, but they prove, at least, that very little confidence is entertained in the existing peace. Nor is this all—We learn at this moment, that the French, discontented with the last conclusion of the diet of the empire, which deprives to some degree, the emperor of all power of disposing of the indemnities in Germany, having repulsed the Rhine in a small number, and taken possession of Ehrenbreitstein and Cassel, with a view, no doubt, of availing the empire, and forcing it to comply with its pleasure. Should Russia and Prussia come to an understanding on the subject, war is inevitable within six months."

The Danish secretary of state, count Bernstorff, has arrived in this city. By the desire of the king of Prussia, commissioners are appraising the property belonging to the house of Orange in Holland.

Both in Great-Britain and on the continent, the crops of grain of every kind, promise to be uncommonly large; and as the intercourse between Great-Britain and the continent will be free, the plenty and the price will be equalized.

June 15.

Government are said to be in possession of letters from general Hutchinson, dated May 18, at which some Alexandria held out; but the grand vizier had advanced to Cairo. The French government is reported to have received late information from Egypt of a very unpleasant nature for them.

The king of Prussia has informed the Austrian court, that the occupation of Hanover was a measure of precaution—and suggested that it would probably be soon evacuated.

A squadron consisting of seven sail of the line, is immediately to be dispatched to cruise between Cadiz and Lisbon, for the purpose of preventing the junction of the Spanish and Portuguese fleets, which there are strong grounds to think will be attempted, should Portugal accede to the conditions of peace proposed by France and Spain. These ships are to be victualled for three months, and to be commanded by admiral Sir J. Saumarez.

Last night dispatches from admiral Cornwallis were received at the admiralty. They are certainly of importance. They state, we understand, that there has been of late an unusual degree of bustle and activity of preparations among the ships; of the combined squadron in Brest waters.

June 16.

Yesterday Sir John Parnel observed in the house of commons, that he thought the emigration from Ireland ought to be discontinued and discouraged; for it was now the greatest evil that Ireland suffered.

The French frigate Lauretta, of 26 guns, has been captured off Maululipatam.

The king of Sardinia resides at Naples.

On Saturday, the ship Dreadnought, intended for 98 guns, was launched at Portsmouth. This ship was copped in one day.

On the 17th of May, the French levied a new contribution of one million of livres, on the city of Leghorn.

It is reported from Turkey, that a body of French troops have taken possession of Montenegro; that a French squadron from Toulon had anchored near the Dardenelles; and that the French had invaded and were making considerable progress in Dalmatia. [Dalmatia is on the eastern side of the gulf of Venice.]

A Portuguese frigate has arrived at L'Orient, having on board M. d'Aranjo, with full powers from the queen of Portugal; but the Spanish and French armies had previously entered Portugal. It does not appear that the king of Spain and the French republic can conclude peace with the kingdom of Portugal, without having in their hands some provinces of the only ally which still continues attached to England upon the continent, in order to give them, by way of compensation, when peace may be made in the latter, for the restoration of the Spanish and Dutch colonies.

A letter received from Antibes announces the reduction of Porto Ferrajo; and that Gantheume had there captured two English frigates and several corvettes.

It appears from an article dated Brest, that three ships belonging to Gantheume's squadron have returned to Toulon. By this it should appear that the attempt to relieve Alexandria is given up.

The embargo has not yet been taken from off the Swedish vessels in our ports. The Danes which were shut up in Greenland dock are preparing for sea, but some of them, it is reported, are unable to sail for want of hands, several, during the embargo, having entered on board different ships in the river.

The price of the best Carolina rice has fallen to 29s. 9d. per cwt. being a reduction of more than cent. per cent. within a few weeks.

The subscription at Lloyd's for the widows and children of the brave men who fell in the battle off Copenhagen, on Saturday exceed 13,500l. The fund for the relief of the sufferers by the splendid actions in Egypt, we are sorry to observe, does not exceed 2000l.

Admiral Bickerton has sailed from before Alexandria, in Egypt, with the greater part of lord Keith's fleet, on a cruise. Amongst the vessels of his squadron we find Le Tigre without her commander, Sir Sydney Smith, whose services with the army it is deemed expedient to retain.

We have the pleasure to learn, according to letters received by the Hamburg mail, that the corn harvest is not less promising abroad, than it is in this country. In Suabia the prospect is so flattering, that corn has not been so cheap during the last 24 years. In Pomerania, and the countries bordering on the Baltic, the season has not been so promising in the recollection of the oldest man. We hope this information will be read with the attention it deserves, as it comes from the best authority.

S A L E M, July 30.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By captain Crowninshield from Algieras and Madeira, we are informed, that previous to his sailing from the former place, he saw a letter from Genoa, dated June 17, to an American captain at Algieras, which mentioned, that five American vessels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruisers, and that two American ships were at Genoa, arming, determined to fight their way down the Straits. Captain C. saw at Algieras, a Gibraltar paper containing intelligence from Egypt to June 4, which mentioned that the English army still continued before Alexandria—that it had stopped all communication from the country, and had cut off all supplies of water by the aqueduct. The idea of the English conquering Egypt was quite ridiculed at Algieras.—Captain C. also saw at Algieras, the Madrid Gazette, of June 10—15, containing the articles of a treaty between the Portuguese and French and Spaniards, by which hostilities were immediately to cease—the Portuguese were to pay eight millions of dollars to the French, and two millions to the Spaniards—were to cede part of their territory to the latter—to have their fortresses garrisoned by French troops, and were to exclude the English from all their ports. On the 3d of July, a sloop arrived at Madeira, in 3 days from Lisbon, the mas-

ter of which confirmed the foregoing, and added, that the court of Portugal had rejected the terms, supposed in consequence of an English fleet appearing off Lisbon, of 14 sail of the line, the commander of which had sent in word that he had come, by order of his government, to afford them protection. Hostilities immediately recommenced, and the English were quitting Lisbon as fast as possible. While captain Crowninshield was at Algieras, two Algerine merchant ships were brought in by the Spanish gun-boats, coming from Gibraltar. The commander of one of them (an American!) informed that he momentarily expected a declaration of war from the dey against the United States, as he was much exasperated against them. In consequence of these 'squally' appearances, a store ship from the United States, destined for Algiers, stopped at Gibraltar, and intended waiting the appearance of the American squadron in the Mediterranean. The captain also said, that the dey of Tunis had very modestly made a request of the American consul, for 70 twenty-four pounders from his government—he did not positively demand them, but would receive them as a particular mark of favour. He should have them encircled with fire!

The following extracts are from a letter received yesterday, by the ship Prudent. They were written by young gentlemen of this town, at Madeira:—

"July 2d.—Arrived, a ship in three days from Algieras. The captain of which informs, that he read in the Spanish Gazette, that the Portuguese had made peace with the French and Spaniards. The terms were, that the Portuguese are to pay the French eight millions of dollars, and the Spaniards two millions—are to garrison their ports with French and Spanish troops, and to exclude the English from all their ports.

"July 3.—Arrived the sloop Sally, 3 days from Lisbon; she brings the following intelligence:—The Portuguese are still at war, and that there were 20,000 Frenchmen within three days march of Lisbon, and that they had taken several forts. The English at Lisbon have applied to government, to know what they should do; whether they should leave the place or not—but they had no answer. Freights are very high at Lisbon, as the inhabitants are shipping off their property, expecting the French momentarily.

"We are in a very critical situation here (at Madeira) at this moment. It is very uncertain how our fate will terminate. If the Portuguese consent to the terms which are proposed by the French, we shall soon have the Frenchmen here, and then we shall be obliged to pack off, unless the English come and take the place."

BOSTON, July 31.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated June 17, 1801.

Commodore Whipple arrived here about a week ago in a new brig, called the St. Chair, from Marietta, on the Muskingum river; the said vessel was built there. Commodore Whipple thinks it is the greatest thing he ever did, and deserves more credit than his going out of Newport in a frigate with dispatches from congress, after passing seven British frigates who were lying off the harbour in order to blockade him in there. He is 70 years of age, and was six weeks coming down. The distance he came is about 2500 miles.

NEW-YORK, August 3.

IMPORTANT.

Captain Francis Baxter, who arrived here yesterday in the brig Huntress, in 39 days from Cadiz, has furnished the editors of this gazette, with an extract from his journal, containing the following information.

Extract—"Arrivals from different ports in the Mediterranean.—1st, six sail of Brazil ships taken by a French privateer, two of which were sunk. April 20, four arrived at Cadiz—those of the Portuguese from 18 to 24 guns, and from 100 to 150 men each.

"Orders have been received from the French government by the Spanish consul at Cadiz to take possession of all captured American property; which was complied with.

"The king of Spain has given to the French, 12 sail of the line, ready for sea, to be officered and manned by Frenchmen.

"Six thousand French troops were on their march for Cadiz to protect the place; and the French and Spanish fleets from Brest, were daily expected there, where 5 sail of the line from Ferrol, and two frigates from Brest had arrived, the latter having on board officers and seamen for the above fleet. Fourteen more ships of war were daily expected from the Mediterranean.