

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 20, 1801.

ROME, May 30.

THEY write from Ancona, under the date of the twenty-eighth, that merchant ships have ceased to make their appearance in that port, and that the Adriatic Sea is filled with English and Barbary privateers, who make prizes and insult our vessels with impunity. The Barbarians also infest the coasts of Sicily. A small flotilla has been fitted out at Naples, in order to give chase to them.

B E R N, June 4.

Yesterday a detachment of the Helvetic troops received orders to march into the canton of Soleure to collect the taxes. The inhabitants, however, refused to pay, on the grounds that as the government was only provisional, nothing was due.

B R U S S E L S, June 4.

A secretary of the marquis Lucchefini, with dispatches from Paris, passed through this city to-day on his way to Berlin.

The French troops along the Maese will still be kept on the war establishment, and the regiments which have not their complements will be completed as soon as possible. There are 15,000 troops in the department of the Roer, and as many along the Maese; so that a very large army may be collected at a short notice.

The negotiations for peace between England and France are greatly promoted by count Cobenzel at Paris. Several points will now be conceded by France, which would not have been yielded before the late change of government in Russia.

P A R I S, June 12.

On the new English ministry.

The new English ministry use a moderate language, consonant to the character of a powerful and enlightened nation; and which forms a perfect contrast to that of their predecessors.

If we are to judge of them by their speeches in parliament, they appear desirous of putting an end to the calamities of war. If they be sincere, peace is infallible; for the pledge of peace is with them. The English have seized upon a great part of the French, Spanish and Dutch possessions in the East and West-Indies. They may adopt a system honourable to their nation, which will give them advantages, but which will be perfectly compatible with the dignity of the allies, and preserve a just equilibrium in the different parts of the world. In acting thus the English ministers will obtain the highest glory; that of pacifying the world, and drying up the tears of so many thousand families. Impartial men reproach the new ministry with the ill treatment of our prisoners; but we are assured that attention is paid to the amelioration of their condition. It is easy to perceive, that if this has not already been accomplished, it is because the first labours of administration occupied all their time. France has expended (during the course of the years eight and nine) more than four millions of livres for the clothing of the Russian, Austrian and German prisoners. She has expended much larger sums in procuring for them dwellings, beds and an abundance of wholesome food, in every respect the same as for her own troops. She has mitigated their situation by allowing them to work, and to take the air in the environs of our towns. The new ministry is also reproached with the continuation of shameful intrigues, the result of which is to support a few monsters, such as Sans Quartier, Sans Pitié, Georges, Limoclan, &c. but these men were excited to the commission of crimes by the late ministers. We cannot attribute to the present government: the 23d December; and if some villains, such as Duthel, the bishop of Arras, and Georges, are suffered at London, it is because they were called thither by the late ministry. We think so well of the new ministers, as to be persuaded that they would scorn to make use of such wretches in their service, and that they will employ the money of England in something else than the purchase of a few robberies and assassinations.—If, however, the English ministry should not justify the hope of Europe; if, like their predecessors, they should think that peace can only be founded upon the destruction of one of the two contending nations, and if they should be willing to abuse the great advantages they have obtained in both the Indies, while the allies employed all their efforts in the continental war, then we must resolve to seek peace in victory; to conquer will be the only way to bring back peace, prosperity and commerce. England, during eight years, has been seconded by two coalitions; a third will not be seen for ten years to come. The cannonade of Copenhagen, the pillage of the Danish and Swedish isles, and Nelson's cruise in the Gulph of England, have evinced the evils with which the strength and lofty ambition of England menace the continental powers; and if these last prosper,

and ever exist only by commerce, then that power which can resist all Europe upon the ocean, is signalized as the enemy of all nations and all sovereigns! Without coalition, however, what will England be able to do against the allies? What will the allies be able to perform against England? We shall not enter into the discussion of these two questions; we shall confine ourselves to a single observation. The allies have no longer any commerce; no longer any small colonies; they have nothing to lose. England has conquered every thing; her power is felt every where; she has an immense commerce to lose. Happy the nations, who having attained the summit of prosperity, are directed by wise governments, that do not expose so many advantages to the caprice and vicissitudes of a single stroke of fortune. (Moniteur.)

June 15.

Alexander I. has declared, by letter, to his uncle the prince of Wurtemberg, that he takes the most serious concern in the affairs of the indemnities, and has so instructed his envoy at Paris.

Letters from Constantinople assure us, that the negotiations for re-establishing peace between France and the Porte, are very far advanced.—[Journal de Commerce.]

L O N D O N, June 17.

On Sunday last a neutral vessel arrived at Dover, from Calais, with fifteen passengers, who state, that the opposite coast is lined with French troops, and that great preparations are actually making for the threatened invasion of this country. Two additional regiments marched into Galais a few days ago, and a number of flat bottomed boats are said to be in readiness, each mounting three 36 pounders, and capable of carrying from 50 to 60 men. They likewise state, that the chief consul had a grand review of the national guards in the gardens of the Thuilleries, on Thursday last, and that it was currently reported at Paris, that the army of the Rhine was to be employed in the intended expedition against England. The French allow us, they say, great merit in Egypt, where an armistice, they add, has been recently entered into for twenty-one days.

A letter from Sir Edward Pelew's Squadron just received, says, the French ships of war at Aix, have five thousand troops on board, and that in the ships in Brest a large army is stowed.

June 18.

Official advices were received yesterday by government from Egypt of as late a date as the 3d of May, No operations of importance have taken place in Egypt, but a British fleet, with troops, has reached Suez. Lord Keith could not send many particulars, on account of his cypher having been lost on board the Queen Charlotte when she blew up.

The arrival of troops at Suez is extremely seasonable. The attention and force of the French must now be divided, and it is reasonable to expect, that hopeless of receiving reinforcements from Europe, and placed between two armies so much superior in force, they will soon be compelled to surrender.

We received late last night the Paris papers to the 15th. There is not one article of any interest or importance in them. The French funds have declined 3-4 per cent. They are at 48. These papers were brought over in a flag of truce, by which M. Otto received dispatches. The communications between M. Otto and his government, and between our minister and that gentleman, are extremely frequent. The dispatches brought last night by the flag of truce, are in answer to those sent off last Friday night. They are believed to be of considerable importance, but the substance of them has not transpired. After the professions of moderation and peace which the prime minister of Great-Britain and the first consul of France have made, it seems natural to expect that negotiation must be entered into.

June 19.

The anxiously expected answer of the court of Vienna upon the subject of indemnities and secularizations is not yet arrived at Ratisbon. The correspondence between Paris, Vienna and Berlin, upon this important subject is extremely active; but no decisive arrangements have yet been concluded.

June 20.

A rapid interchange of dispatches has taken place during the whole of the preceding week between the government of France and England, and very sanguine hopes have been entertained in consequence, that the basis of negotiation may have acquired some solidity. We are told that yesterday M. Otto had a long interview with lord Hawkebury in the presence of Mr. Addington, and that the terms submitted by the French are preliminary, are extremely favourable; it is even stated by some what these terms are, namely, that France consents to give up Egypt, and allow England to retain the port of Alexandria; that Piedmont is to be restored to the

king of Sardinia; and that with regard to the colonies, the general principle will be to give back very little to France and her allies in the East-Indies, but to restore with a liberal hand our conquests in the west. Such are the statements afloat; we do not, however, attach much credit to them, it not being very probable that government at so early a period of negotiation should publish any report of its progress; we therefore consider all further speculation on the subject at present as impertinent. In the course of another week, perhaps, such events may have occurred as will give a new feature to the whole business.

By another flag of truce, which arrived yesterday at Dover, we again, last night, received French papers of one day later than those which reached town on Thursday; as heretofore, they contain but little news.

The rumour of peace having been concluded with Portugal, we find to have been premature; not a word appears in the Moniteur either of the 15th or 16th on this subject, or indeed on any other, deserving of notice.

The *Defenseur* of the 16th states, under the head of Pau, June 7th, that citizen Felix Desportes, first secretary to Lucien Buonaparte, has written as follows:—"Peace will soon be signed; the ambassador is gone to Badjados."

Yesterday a report prevailed, and was much credited on 'Change, that the frigate that brought M. d'Aranjo to France, had been met with at sea by a British vessel. The minister was on board, and the frigate was returning to Portugal; the French government having refused to conclude a peace with the former country, unless considerable concessions were first made by the British nation.

We yesterday learnt from the best authority, that the enemy's fleet in Brest, according to the last advices, consisted of 27 ships of the line, ready for sea. The complement of seamen on board the 74's is fixed at only 300 men, which proves that room is left for double the number of troops, as the French complement on board ships of this rate is eight hundred and fifty men.

S A L E M, August 4.  
FROM RUSSIA.

Yesterday arrived here the ship *Friendship*, captain Story, from St. Petersburg. Captain Story confirms the accounts of the pacific disposition of the new emperor, and of the consequent release of the English sailors, and restoration of their ships. Nothing, however, had then been settled between England and Russia. It was said that the latter would still adhere to the principles of the armed neutrality; that a powerful party in the emperor's councils evinced a hostile disposition towards the English; and that the attack on their allies the Danes was a matter which they could not easily digest. In the mean-time the Russians were fortifying the port of Cronstadt in the most effectual manner. The account of the progress of the British fleet in the Baltic, and their being off Riga, occasioned considerable sensation at St. Petersburg, and the men of war were in consequence withdrawn into the inner harbour; but the return of the British fleet restored things to their natural state.

The executioners of the emperor Paul, captain Story informs us, are well known to the public, and were pointed out to him as the benefactors of the empire. The character of the new emperor is a perfect contrast to that of his father, and of course all those odious regulations, which regarded even the most minute parts of dress, are done away. He receives his subjects with affability; refuses those slavish marks of submission which had been exacted by Paul; and is beloved by his subjects.

When captain Story was at Elsinour, he found that the minds of the Danes were not yet calmed, since the contest with the British fleet, and they were diligently strengthening their fortifications. Of the Swedes they complained loudly, for not co-operating with them against the British.

The British fleet was just within the Baltic; the new admiral (Pole) had arrived; and lord Nelson sailed for England on the day that captain Story left Elsinour.

B O S T O N, August 5.

A report was current yesterday, said to be received direct from Portugal, that the French and Spaniards had made themselves masters of Lisbon and Oporto. We could not trace the report to any authentic source; but we believe the event to have happened.

N E W - Y O R K, August 11.

The *Benevento*, which arrived here yesterday, in three months from Tunis, came out in Ballast, with dispatches for our government, relative to the war lately declared against the United States by the Tripolitans.

Died in England, brigadier-general BARRINGTON AROLD.