

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 17, 1801.

B A S L E, July 17.

LETTERS from Vienna confirm the intelligence, that the court of Vienna has received official notification of the approaching arrival of citizen Champigny, as minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, and that M. de Roul Schauenstein, has been definitively named minister for Austria at Paris, where count Cobenzel will, notwithstanding, remain till the pacification of the Germanic empire shall be brought to a conclusion.

M A N H E I M, July 19.

Letters from the north of Germany inform us, that the Hanoverian minister has sent a letter to the king of England, to request him to demand, with earnestness, the evacuation of that electorate by the Prussian troops, the maintenance of whom is extremely expensive. This step has been taken in consequence of the declaration of M. de Dohm, that the evacuation could not take place, and the fear that is entertained that the king of Prussia means to unite that country to the duchy of Magdeburg, and indemnify himself for the losses he has sustained by the treaty of Luneville.

B R E S T, July 16.

The spirit of order, of which the government has given such excellent examples, spreads over every branch of the administration. The festival which we have just celebrated, in commemoration of the 14th of July, presented a spectacle at once affecting and majestic. Wearied with a long and disastrous war, we wish to turn our eyes towards the prosperity which peace must bring, and on the advantages which agriculture, commerce and the arts must derive from it. Such has been the substance of the discourse pronounced by citizen Peliguen, mayor. The procession, after having gone the round that was previously marked out, returned in order to the mayor's house, preceded by six or eight thousand troops of different corps from the land and sea service. Public dances then took place; in the evening the trees of liberty were illuminated. The admiral's ship, the Ocean, should have been also, but the weather would not permit it. [Moniteur]

P A R I S, July 16.

Festival of the 14th.

Nothing could surpass the effect of the spectacle presented in the Champ-Elisees: all the people of Paris repaired thither: balls and music parties in every direction; pantomimes, different theatrical entertainments, and concerts; the ascension of balloons, fire-works, and general illuminations; all producing an effect beyond any idea that could have been formed. In the morning the first consul reviewed the troops. As he passed he was received by the people with universal shouts of admiration and applause, and the repeated cries of "Long live Buonaparte." On this occasion he presented a pair of colours to the first battalion of the chassours of the guards, and a standard to the cavalry. After the parade he received a deputation from the tribunate, who went to testify their joy upon the re-establishment of his health. The commission of inspectors of the legislative body was then presented to him. Immediately after, the first consul gave audience to the foreign ambassadors. Several generals and other Austrian officers were presented to him by count Cobenzel. The marquis de Lucchesini introduced two Prussians, and the ambassador of the Cisalpine republic presented to him general Lecchi. The first consul afterwards gave a dinner of 240 covers, which was partaken of by the foreign ambassadors, the cardinal de Gonsalvi, the senators, the ministers and counsellors of state, the general officers, the members of the legislative body who were at Paris, the judges of the tribunal of cassation, the prefects, and a great number of other functionaries, both civil and military.

July 17.

On the 19th inst. will be celebrated, in the temple of victory, a festival consecrated to the principles of freedom and toleration, as propagated by Voltaire.

The Batavian squadron in the Texel consists of four ships of the line and four frigates.

July 22.

[From the Moniteur.]

It is reported at Vienna, that the French are forming considerable magazines at Peschiera and Mantua; that numbers of recruits are passing the Alps to complete the corps in Italy, and that thus France again appears disposed to war.

Rumours are circulated by the same agents at Paris, that the court of Vienna are raising new corps; that it preserves on the war establishment its artillery, accelerates the recruiting service, and is collecting its army. It is therefore concluded that the court of Vienna is disposed to war.

It is said in Germany, that the French troops have entered Rome, and taken possession of the territory of the Holy Father.

It is said at Paris, that the Austrian troops have invaded the Upper Palatinate, and that actions have taken place there. The officers killed and wounded are named; and thus the house of Austria has already commenced war and violated the treaty of Luneville.

It is announced at Vienna that 35,000 French have passed the Rhine at Cassel, and are advancing by forced marches into Westphalia.

It is stated at Paris, that a considerable corps of Austrians are embarking at Trieste, on board of English vessels, in order to reinforce the English army in Egypt.

At Vienna, it is mentioned, that the republic will not send an ambassador to his Imperial majesty.

At Paris, it is said, that the count de Cobenzel sets off in a few days.

All these rumours, originating from the same source, and tending to the same end, are equally false.

Never has the continent been less exposed to war. It exists only in the heads and imaginations of the agents of England, whose impudence and art are extraordinary. Bulletins drawn up to suit the occasion, and secretly sent to all the different journals, diffuse at once all these alarming details; and the journals, proud of possessing at first hand such important articles, arranges them in his own way, in order that they may be accredited.

How detestable is that system of politics which can only find repose and tranquillity in the disorder and confusion of the world!

Were all the mothers who have lost their sons—were all the wives who have lost their husbands—were all the children who have lost their fathers in Germany and France, in this long and horrible war, to pass the Channel and present themselves in a crowd in Windsor Park, they would say to the English cabinet, "It was in your camp, it was to gratify your passions, that we lost all that was most dear to us!"

The chancellor of the exchequer might then procure from the treasury an account of all the money expended by England during the war; but he would soon be sensible, that the three or four hundred millions granted in subsidies to the princes of the continent, are trifling, when compared with the aggregate of the calamities produced by his politics; and all this crowd of people would exclaim—"Why did you not keep your money, and leave our fathers, and husbands, and our children in the enjoyment of life?" Instructed by experience, all the people of the continent now vie with each other in saying—"English, keep your money, we will no longer cut each other's throats on your account."

July 23.

Citizen Jerome Buonaparte has been on board the flag ship of admiral Gantheaume's squadron, ever since its departure from Brest. He has shewn a great deal of activity through the whole of the cruise, and particularly in the action with the Swiftsure, an English vessel of 74 guns, of which admiral Gantheaume has taken possession.

July 25.

It was reported yesterday evening, that admiral Gantheaume had returned to Toulon, after having landed 6 or 7000 men within twenty leagues of Alexandria. It was our intention before we mentioned this intelligence, to wait until it should have been confirmed by the official journal; but the Moniteur, does not even notice his return. No matter; it is pretended that it is certain, and that the admiral has disembarked in Egypt the troops which were on board his squadron. [La Clef du Cabinet.]

L O N D O N, July 25.

We yesterday deemed it improper to lay before the public all we had heard respecting the communication of government to the lord mayor, as publicity would have defeated the object in view, and impeded the service of the country; but since a suspicious print, which pretends to support ministers, has disclosed that the court of aldermen met to grant warrants for impressing men in the city, thereby warning such men as may be the object of this measure to escape, we feel ourselves released from further restraint.

On Wednesday evening Mr. VANSITTART, one of the secretaries of the treasury, waited on the LORD MAYOR from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER to represent that his majesty's ministers FULLY EXPECTED the French would attempt an IMMEDIATE DESCENT on this island; that many seafaring men, whose services at this crisis would be invaluable, had taken refuge in the city to avoid being pressed; and to request that the lord mayor would permit a press-gang, under any circumstances of modification which the city magistrates could suggest. The lord mayor said he could not give an answer till he took the opinion of his brother magistrates; and for this purpose he summoned a court of aldermen to meet early next forenoon, prior to the court of common council. The court, in consideration of the impending danger, and

the handsome manner in which the application had been made, rather as a request to the city magistrates for aid in the defence of the country, than a mean exercise of influence over an individual, who might bow to power, begged of the lord mayor to back the warrants for a month, upon the express condition that a peace officer should attend every party, and that free men and householders should not be taken away without the consent of the lord mayor. The lord mayor and aldermen pledged themselves to each other not to disclose their proceedings, as publicity would defeat the very object ministers had in view.

So greatly do ministers find themselves in want of men, that they have ordered one hundred prisoners from the royal hospital at Greenwich to be drafted on board the different ships which are to be stationed as floating batteries along the coast. It is with much satisfaction we perceived, by our Deal letter, that a considerable fleet of fire-ships and gun-boats has arrived there from the Baltic, as they are peculiarly calculated to frustrate the enemy's designs. Very great movements of troops are making towards the coasts, particularly in Kent and Essex.

While an intention is manifested of invading the eastern coast of England, ministers have strong suspicions that the actual point of attack is Ireland, and that the threats against the metropolis are made only to divert our attention from the real object.—We are assured that Talleyrand, who writes and speaks good English, while he has been conducting a negotiation with this country, has also been managing the traitorous correspondence with disaffected British subjects. This has been his particular department, and it has proved a business of considerable activity. He has retired from it, not in disgrace, as it has been reported, but really on account of ill health. Before his retreat, however, government intercepted dispatches from him in a cypher, bringing over in a smuggling vessel, and a large reward was offered in certain quarters to decypher them, but without effect. We are assured that the jacobin faction in particular urges the invasion of England; and that Buonaparte, conscious of the hazard of the enterprise, listens to them with apprehension. Carnot has the most weight with him, and Angereau is the loudest in calling for the expedition. Should it be attempted, that general will no doubt have a command. He is the most remarkable officer in the service of France, for an attachment to splendid parade, to luxury and extravagance, and he may be weak enough to hope, that he will be able to indulge his passions by the plunder of London; for he is as shallow brained as he is ostentatious—Ministers have very good information of the designs and proceedings of the French government. They fear for Ireland as much as England, and it is necessary to prepare in both. Mr. Klyne, an admiralty messenger, was dispatched at a late hour on Thursday night to admiral lord Gardner, commander in chief at Cork, with instructions for the defence of the Irish coast. With a view of preventing the enemy from gaining intelligence from this country, no passports to France are at present granted, and very few to Hamburg, or other parts of the continent. It is expected that some measures relative to the calling out of the volunteers will speedily be proposed. [Morning Star.]

The utmost activity prevails in every department of government, in preparation for the French, should they be rash enough to carry their threats into execution. Cannon were yesterday sent from the Tower to the coasts. Press warrants have been issued; and the city has agreed to back them for one month. Upwards of 1500 efficient hands have been obtained on the river. The volunteer corps throughout the kingdom are assembling; and appointing waggoners, pioneers, conductors, &c.

His royal highness the commander in chief has issued very spirited and strict orders to the military throughout the kingdom. In one article he directs, "that any superfluous baggage found on the march, shall be immediately burned." All officers absent on leave are ordered to join the corps immediately.

July 26.

The Baltic fleet, under admiral Pole, has returned. He, with 12 sail of the line, is gone to protect the Irish coast, and to co-operate, if necessary, in the blockade of Brest. Admiral Graves reinforces admiral Dickson, off Holland.

Lord Nelson, it is said, will command in chief off the Dutch coast, having under him rear-admirals Graves and Totty.

The alarm diffused through the country during the last week, by the terror of invasion, outstrips in every respect the danger with which it is threatened by any attempts of the enemy. The public solicitude probably has been increased by the vigilance and activity of government in the preparations which are carrying on to meet even the possibility of an attack; but there are certainly at the present less grounds for apprehension and anxiety with respect to our means and resources, both for defence and aggression; than at any period since the commencement of hostilities.