

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 22, 1802.

PARIS, May 10.

GENERAL Delmas has received orders to quit Paris; the cause of his dismissal is as follows: on Easter day, at the church of Notre Dame, one of his friends observed to him, that we appeared to be reverting to our ancient regime. "True," replied Delmas, "nothing remains to be done but to expiate the death of the two millions of brave men who died in the cause of liberty." This severe sarcasm was reported to Buonaparte, who next day approaching Delmas, asked him what he thought of the ceremony of the preceding day? "General," replied Delmas, "*c'est une vraie capucinade*"—(a complete piece of canting hypocrisy.)—Buonaparte returned no answer; but Delmas having boasted of what he had said, Buonaparte was informed of it, and sent Brune to Delmas, to desire him to retract what he had said. Delmas having refused to do so, received orders immediately to repair to Vallers, his native town, upon pain of being arrested.

Several officers were arrested the night before last, accused, as is supposed, of having formed a party in opposition to the projects of the first consul, in favour of the Catholic worship.

The new arrangements relative to the concordant, experience in all these details a variety of difficulties, which do not entirely proceed from the unbelievers (*incredules*.) The concordant, the speeches of Portalis, Simeon and Lucien Buonaparte, have been burnt at Aix; but it is unknown whether by the Jacobins or fanatic Catholics. We are apprehensive of revolts in all the dioceses to which the constitutional bishops have been sent. The bishops have been nominated by Buonaparte alone, contrary to the advice of all those who participated with him in the business. Even on the morning of Easter day, the legate refused to communicate with them, and compelled them, without allowing them the least delay, to sign a recantation of their oaths, Buonaparte in furtherance of the same system requires, that out of every twelve curacies, four at least shall be given to the constitutional priests—that the same proportion shall be observed with regard to the chapters which are about to be formed; and that it shall be even more considerable with respect to those who perform the duty of parochial chapels. From all this there already begins to result dissensions of the most troublesome nature, although several bishops, as well as missionaries, have written to their ancient dioceses, with a view to engage them to submission, and have entered into a correspondence for that object. The constitutional bishop of Rouen (M. Le Blanc de Beaulieu) after having made the necessary recantation, in order to become bishop of Soissons, sent to the constitutional priests of his ancient diocese another form of recantation, with which the present archbishop Rouen (M. de Cambeceres) was not satisfied. He demanded of his priests a different recantation, which was refused. He then declared that he would not be received by them in his cathedral, but those who were in the cathedral determined to remain there. M. de Cambeceres called upon the prefect to expel them, which was done; but as this fact was known at Paris, an order of the second consul (Cambeceres) was dispatched with all diligence, to put the constitutionalists in possession of the cathedral, and every endeavour has been made to keep these circumstances from the knowledge of the first consul, whom it is feared they would extremely irritate.

LONDON, May 17.

[From our correspondent at Hamburg.]

"Accounts have reached Vienna, of the defeat of the prince of Wallachia by Paswan Oglou, and of an almost general insurrection in the European possessions of the grand signior.

The accounts from Constantinople state a general rumour in the higher circles of the Turkish capital, that a body of Ottoman troops had been worsted by the bays, and that in consequence of the present distracted state of that country, the British forces still remaining in Egypt, had been solicited by the Turkish cabinet not to quit Alexandria. Should certain events in contemplation take place, there is a great probability that Great-Britain will endeavour to secure to herself the possession of that important country.

"The latest advices from Berlin, of the 4th inst. state, that the king and queen of Prussia are to meet the emperor Alexander of Russia, at Mamel, on the 10th of next month. With regard to the system to be adopted in the point of indemnities, there still exist material differences between the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin; and the emperor of Russia, it is supposed, has assumed the office of arbiter between the two courts, by mutual consent."

We are assured by a private letter, that a few days ago (we believe on the 5th) an attempt was made at the parade on the life of Buonaparte. The

letter further states, that the whole particulars of this affair were sent to the English government; and probably they were brought by Mr. Mandeville. We have no further information by the letter: but from other channels we hear, that generals Angereau, Massena and Bernadotte, who are known to view with an evil eye the increasing power of Buonaparte, have been ordered to raise one hundred leagues from Paris. The chief consul has directed the raising of a corps of honour, consisting of 1,800 men to protect his person. Sunday fortnight one of the regiments refused to consecrate their colours, saying, they had conquered without the assistance of the pope, and would not accept of it. They have been marched from Paris also. The new ecclesiastical establishment meets with many difficulties, and the constitutional bishops of 1791, are no where well received. At Strasburg, bishop Saurine was put in fear of his life, the people calling for the cardinal De Rohan. Something of the same kind has occurred at Besancon. At Malines, it is said, the people have publicly prayed for the conversion of the pope, regarding him as a heretic!

HANOVER, (N. H.) July 3.

A NECESSARY CAUTION.

We understand that Mr. Ephraim Smith, of Norwich, (Vir.) lately had a young cow died of a disorder called the MURRAIN. After taking her hide off the carcase was left exposed to some hogs, of which they eat freely, and in about 48 hours all of them died.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

We are indebted to the politelets of captain Silbee, of the ship *Levant*, from St. Petersburg, for Hamburg papers to the 21st May, from which we have translated the three following letters:

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated May 13.

"Orders have been just received to prepare lodgings for the first consul and his suite, also for the deputies of the 9 departments of Belgium and the 4 departments of the Rhine, who are to assemble here in the course of next month. The first consul will remain in this city ten or twelve days, from whence he will afterwards set out for Antwerp."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated 15th May.

"We have at length received, last evening, the ratification from France, which was exchanged with ours in Paris on the 11th of this month. Peace will be proclaimed this day at the sound of the trumpet; and to-morrow the council of state will make public the proclamation on that subject addressed to the Batavian people.

"The long expected ordinance relative to the loan of thirty millions, has at last appeared the day before yesterday. Therein it is said that all the persons who have subscribed to it, but who have not paid any money, shall be erased from the subscription list. This measure appears to much more disagreeable to many persons, as they had procured considerable sums on very high interest for the purpose of placing it in that loan. Government has been obliged to raise it to thirty-three millions, on account of having received so much money that they cannot return the overplus to the subscribers without allowing some compensation for it.

"The frigate *Colon*, and a brig have sailed from Middleburg, for Essequibo and Demerara."

Extract of a letter from Hanover, dated 15th May.

¶ Baron de Rheden, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, near the court of Berlin, has again presented to the Prussian minister a pressing note relative to the pretensions of his Britannic majesty upon the bishoprics of Hildesheim and Osnaburg, as well as on the abbey of Corvey.—His excellency announces, at the same time, that the king, his master, was desirous that a due regard should be paid to this note at the time of arranging the secularization and indemnities."

July 14.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Last evening the brig *Tyger* arrived at this port, in 30 days from Bourdeaux. She left the river on the 10th of June, and brings Paris papers to the 2d of that month, inclusive. From the extracts we have given, our readers will perceive that nothing very important had transpired since the date of our former advices.

The consuls of the French republic, on the report of the minister of marine and colonies, decreed on the 26th of May, that the islands of Martinique and St. Lucia shall in future be under the regulation of three magistrates, viz: a captain general, a colonial prefect, and a grand judge.

A subscription is set on foot in France (to which the first consul contributes as a private citizen) for rendering the Seine navigable to Paris.

The London papers mention that on the 19th May, M. Otto received a courier from France who was the bearer of a formula enclosed in a large book wherein the French, residing in England, are to write their votes on the question; "*Shall Napoleon Buonaparte be consul for life?*"

From the 7th of April to the first of May, 24 vessels left the port of Dantzic, for Havre, wholly loaded with grain; and 9 others were taking in a cargo of the same article at Dantzic, on the 15th, intended also for Havre. There is a great scarcity of grain throughout the republic, inasmuch that all exportation of it has been prohibited.

A gentleman who arrived here last evening in the brig *Tyger*, from Bourdeaux, informs, that the French government have prohibited all foreigners from trading to any of their West-India possessions, except St. Domingo. This news reached Bourdeaux the day before the *Tyger* sailed.

The assembly of the nobles of the Helvetic republic, have unanimously adopted the new constitution. This took place at Bern, the 20th May.

Prices of stocks at London, May 29—3 per cents. 72 1/4—3 per cents reduced 72 1/2—73—Omnium 1-2 above par.

PARIS, May 29.

We are assured that the quarantine will be rigorously observed of all vessels coming from Spanish America. It is believed that the want of this necessary precaution, introduced the ravaging epidemic of last year in Andalusia.

May 31.

By virtue of a decree of the consuls of the 26th May, the execution of the law which prohibits the exportation of flints is suspended during peace.

The prefects write from all the departments that the will of the citizens is unanimous for the nomination of the first consul for life.

Business continues here in a very stagnant state, and the course of exchange experiences little variation.

HAGRE, May 26.

The first port at which admiral De Winter will touch will be Malaga. Though nothing is officially published respecting the destination of the squadron under his command, it is however known that he will first visit the Barbarian powers, with whom the admiral is instructed to renew the commercial relations which have been neglected or interrupted by the war.

VIENNA, May 15.

According to the accounts of a deserter from the camp of Paswan Oglou, it is false that the bashaw has blockaded Widdin. He, however, sends parties as far as Nestar and Nicopolis, but his army is considerably weakened, being not above 6,000 men strong, of which 300 are Poles; his artillery is very numerous, but the greater part is unfit for service. However, he says his army is regular, and abundantly supplied with provisions. For six months past he has confined himself entirely to the defensive.

LONDON, May 22.

Our papers pretend that there is some ground to hope, that a treaty of commerce will be concluded with France.

May 23.

Dispatches have been received from Bengal, announcing that the province of Oude had come under the dominion of the East-India company, and that the brother of marquis Wellesley is appointed deputy governor, having under him Messrs. Matthew Leslie and Seton. The company have granted a pension to the nabob—Marquis Wellesley was to depart for England on his return from Lucknow, retaining, however, his situation of governor of Bengal. Orders have been sent to his lordship for the immediate reduction of his guard.

The reduction of the army is taking place with the greatest alacrity. Six regiments are about to depart for Ireland, to replace the fencible and militia corps who are to be disbanded.

May 25.

The *Times* announce the approaching arrival of a French commissary, deputed to concert with our government a fixed plan for the commercial relations of the two countries. M. Otto received yesterday a courier who brought him this intelligence.

The day of Algiers has consented to receive the arrears of the tribute payable to him by the Americans in bills, of which the first instalments will commence next year.