

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 1, 1803.

New-York, August 23.

By the fast sailing ship Atlantic, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 5th of July inclusive, and have made several extracts from them, as well as from Rotterdam papers, by the ship Shepherdes, captain O'Brien. The papers are barren of news. The last London paper is filled with accounts of the reception of Buonaparte at Amiens, Cherbourg, &c.

L O N D O N, July 2.

OUR readers will see by our Dover letter that an unusual firing has been heard there supposed to have been in consequence of an attack made upon vessels of some description or other on the French coast, at or near Calais. It may, however, turn out to have been only a salute to the first consul on his arrival in that port.

We have likewise received Brussels journals of the 27th. They announce the intention of the chief consul to visit Flushing also before his return to Paris.

The French army in Italy is marching to take possession of Capua and other Neapolitan ports.

July 3.

Our present military force in Great-Britain comprises sixty-three battalions of the line, and eighteen regiments of cavalry, independent of the troops in Ireland. The militia of the empire amounts to ninety-seven thousand men; and a few weeks will add fifty thousand more to our ranks—these, with our volunteer and other supplementary force, will constitute an army of nearly three hundred thousand men.

The first consul is upon his long projected journey, but he had not arrived at Calais at ten o'clock on Thursday night. On Saturday at eleven A. M. he reached Compiègne, and alighted in the palace court, where he was received by the prefect of Oise, and all the constituted authorities; on the following day he visited the different manufactories. At Montdidier he stopped to change horses, and likewise received the adulatory protestations of the inhabitants. He passed through Amiens at seven o'clock on Saturday, where he found 30,000 of the inhabitants assembled to offer him their congratulations. All the streets through which he was to pass, were decorated with the produce of the manufactories of the town. On Sunday he mounted his horse at six in the morning and surmounted the ramparts of the place; at nine he embarked on the Somme, and returned to breakfast.

The adulation lavished upon the consular party at the different towns through which they passed, is greatly disgusting. The prefect of the Somme, concluded his address in the following words:—"Father of the country, continue through our abundant fields, through our embellished cities, amidst universal joy, thy pacific and triumphant march; but let England tremble! Let the English, abandoned to the feeble arms and arrogance of its ministers, to the folly and insatiable of its orators, contemplate with affright the hero of France, advancing to punish perjury, to impose on the pirates of the sea the yoke of peace, and to proclaim on the ruins of Albion the commercial independence of France!" That of the bishop of Amiens was equally ridiculous; but the climax made by the prefect is certainly the most striking piece of sycophancy ever offered to the shrine of prostitution. Addressing himself to Madame Buonaparte, he says, "Exalted by your august husband to the highest rank, you have placed happiness by the side of glory. Glory! Happiness! rare associations, reserved for the hero of France; at the wisest of men, and formed by you, Madame, by you who have become a model to all women. Every attribute of your sex which embellishes the life of man, personal graces, mental endowments, sweet and sympathizing tenderness; these, and all other gifts, you have received from nature; you have cultivated them with care, and each day you employ them to the noblest ends!"

An article in the Brussels paper, from the Hague, dated the 23d, states that some discontented persons at Rotterdam, and some other towns of the republic, had endeavoured to excite the sailors and marines to revolt; and enter the English service. The government has ordered the subject to be investigated.

It appears that the army under general Desolles is ready to quit the Batavian territory; their route is supposed to be towards Osnaburg.

All the ships of war belonging to Genoa are immediately to be equipped, and placed at the disposal of the French.

The messengers who lately arrived from the continent are understood to have brought dispatches of great importance relative to a negotiation, under the auspices of Russia and Prussia. Ministers preserve the greatest secrecy on this subject.

Private letters from Holland state, that the number of small craft collected in the different ports for the invasion, amounts to nine hundred.

The following article having appeared in the Hamburg Correspondent, is considered as a proof that the French will not occupy that town.

"A declaration has been made to all the foreign ambassadors now at Paris, signifying, that although the French government has found it necessary to occupy the electorate of Hanover, the French troops have, however, strict orders not to pass beyond the limits of that electorate, and to remain only on one side of the Elbe."

The celebrated Pichegru is in London, and about to be employed by our government.

Advice was received on Friday, of the failure of a great banking house in the north, the effects of which will be severely felt in all the manufacturing towns.

### The Longitude.

Mr. E. Hewlings is said to have effected the great and important discovery of the longitude at sea. His plan he executes without the aid of trigonometry, of geometry, of logarithms, or of time pieces. It is performed by an instrument and tables, by inspection only, which direct the course to steer, and what distance the seaman is from his intended port, when driven-out of his course by storms, when carried by a current, when he has lost his reckoning, or by any other accident.

Count Cobentzel has been ordered to present a note to the French government, relative to the invasion of Hanover. The English ambassador still remains at Vienna, and is treated with great kindness; he was to quit that capital on leave; but his journey is for the present suspended.

Considerable military preparations are making in Denmark, the frontiers of which are to be covered with troops; Telegraphs are now erecting along the coast. Accounts from Copenhagen mention that a general increase is about to be made of the army.

The report that the French insist on occupying all the Neapolitan ports, is fully confirmed by letters received at Vienna, from Naples. In consequence of this measure, a great activity prevails in the correspondence between the Neapolitan government and the Imperial court, which, on its part, sends frequent couriers to Petersburg.

The Prussian minister at Hamburg has given positive assurances on the part of the French government, that the neutrality of the Hanse-towns shall be respected. The Hamburgers therefore expect the French troops to remove from Ritzebuttel.

The Porte has sent a large fleet to the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, to protect its neutrality.

The order for suspending the assembling an army at Deventer, has been countermanded; and troops are marching thither with all expedition.

According to letters from Florence, all the English merchants in that country have been obliged to give their parole of honour not to quit it.

Accounts from Verona, of the 7th inst. say, the French army of Italy has entered the Roman state. The left wing, commanded by general St. Cyr, arrived at Ancona on the 4th instant. It will proceed towards Abruzzo, and occupy the Neapolitan ports on the Adriatic; another division will advance along the western shores to occupy the Neapolitan ports on the Mediterranean.

Letters from Bayonne, of the 12th, announce the arrival of several Spanish ships at Cadix, Corunna, and St. Andero, with 12,000,000 dollars on board.

A contribution of eight millions has been imposed on the electorate of Hanover. Of this sum there has already been paid 80,000 crowns.

July 4.

The chief consul was saluted with a little thunder while at Boulogne; as one of our men of war lay to off that place, and fired several shots into it.

On Thursday afternoon it was understood by our cruisers, that Buonaparte had reached Calais; and a frigate, supposed to be the Immortalite, with Sir Sidney Smith on board, ran close in, taking soundings all the way, and at length got near enough to throw several shot into the town.

Buonaparte was expected to leave Calais on Saturday at noon for Gravelines, and to proceed from thence to Dunkirk. The chief consul is closely attended by his Marshals.

A lady of distinction is arrived from Paris, who saw a very extraordinary placard in the streets of that capital, and in most of the towns and villages through which she passed in her journey. It is an invitation which she passed in her journey. It is an invitation to the people of France to join the army of England; and after a number of the usual falsehoods against

this country, it concludes with a promise of universal pillage to the invaders; and that the booty may be more rich, it assures them that no quarter is to be given to those base English who fight for their perfidious government; that they are to be put to the sword, and their property distributed among the soldiers of the victorious army!!

July 5.

A report yesterday prevailed in the city of the Island of Elba, in the Mediterranean, having been captured by a British force from Malta. It could not, however, be traced to any authentic source. It probably originated from the circumstance of the blockade of the island alluded to, as well as the port of Leghorn, having been commenced on our part. The fact is announced in the last Paris journal; and we are happy to find that a system so vigorous, and from which the most important advantages may be expected to result, has been so extensively adopted by his majesty's government.

Last Monday, letters from Hamburg and Bremen, dated the 19th ult. were received in Hull, by several respectable houses, stating the arrival there of the Joseph, Beaty, Louisa and Jonge Margareta, from that port, without any other interruption by the French than till they had paid the duty at Stadt, which formerly was received by the elector of Hanover. These letters further stated, that the inhabitants of these ports were assured that their neutrality would be strictly observed; and that English goods in neutral vessels would be allowed to enter as usual. In consequence of this assurance, neutral vessels began loading there on Wednesday, for Hamburg and Bremen, and the demand for colonial produce consequently greatly increased. Other letters which have since been received, dated the 21st ult. corroborate the statement above given.

We received this morning the *Moniteurs* to the 2d instant. They contain a very long and pompous account of the fête and illuminations which took place at Amiens, in honour of the chief consul. The inscriptions upon the triumphal arches, the designs on the various transparencies, were all expressive of the most slavish adulation to the first consul, and of the most rancorous hostility against England. Upon the door of the hotel of the prefecture was a transparency, representing the vessel of the republic in full sail: a star appeared in a point of the horizon; it was the star of Buonaparte, with this inscription—"It enlightens and directs France." Upon the house of citizen Grenier was a Latin inscription, stating that the whole world had proclaimed Buonaparte to be a great hero, but that to France he was Tutelar Deity. Upon another house was the following inscription:—*France loves him, England fears him, and the universe admires him.* Another transparency contained the following quotation from Horace:

Præfens divus habeatur Augustus, adjectis Britannis Imperio.

Another house displayed the following inscription: *The god of war has become the god of arts; it is the wish of his liberal and magnanimous soul.* Upon the tri-coloured flag of a vessel on the river was inscribed, *A good wind and thirty-six hours, &c. &c.*

The *Moniteur* complains very bitterly of the capture of the French fishing vessels, which is termed an act of piracy worthy of the Barbarians of the north. It states that ten of those vessels belonging to Boulogne, and four belonging to Calais, each worth from 5 to 600 livres, and having on board 128 men, have been already taken. But the *Moniteur* very prudently omits to state; that these poor innocent fishermen, while suffered by the liberality of England to pursue their occupation in safety, occasionally amused themselves by capturing any defenceless English ship that fell in their way.

The departments of France seem to vie with each other in voting money for the construction of ships of war; and innumerable addresses are pouring in from all quarters to the first consul.

Letters from Milan state, that a division of the French army has entered the Neapolitan territory.

Y A R M O U T H, July 1.

This morning Mr. Liffon and family, with lord Burghesli and servant, and Mr. Dressens, king's messenger, and two Neapolitan messengers, embarked on board the Amethyst frigate, and sailed for Copenhagen.

P L Y M O U T H, July 3.

In the beginning of war, perhaps a more gallant business has not been performed than was achieved this week by the boats of La Loire, of 48 guns, capt. Matland off the Isle of Bas on Tuesday last. La Loire was dispatched about a fortnight since from this port on that station, to intercept any vessel on