

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1803.

VIENNA, June 2.

IN consequence of the present posture of affairs, his Imperial majesty has ordered a recruiting of 80,000 men; and to-day a beginning was made with this service in our arrondissement. Our city and its environs must furnish 1500 men. New taxes have already been proposed, in aid of this measure.

It is said that some difficulties have arisen with relation to the concordat which was to be concluded between the holy see and the German empire.

A Russian courier, coming hither, was lately robbed of his dispatches and murdered, in the neighbourhood of Brezes in the Russian territory. These dispatches were said to contain his Russian Imperial majesty's declaration with respect to the affairs of the north of Germany; and it appears that the said dispatches were solely the object of the atrocious villains, since a sealed box of valuables was left untouched in the carriage.

PETERSBURG, June 10.

Whatever may be the true object of the equipment of the Russian fleets, which at first occasioned so much alarm, the time for the development of this mystery seems to be at no great distance. The beginning of this month, the grand fleet left the port of Revel; is now in the road Croastadt; and combined with a fleet lying there completely equipped.

Sir J. Borlase Warren, the English ambassador here, and admiral, is on the point of returning to England. He has solicited his recal, as wishing to take an active part in the war which is now broken out between his country and France.

NAPLES, June 17.

Within this fortnight past, the English here have fled great expedition in packing up their property, and in getting their ships from the harbour to the road, where they lie under the protection of two English frigates. An English squadron is cruising between the islands Capri and Sicily.

We have just received a piece of intelligence as important as agreeable, provided it be true. The first consul, at the pressing instances of several courts, and particularly that of Austria, has assured the neutrality of our sovereign. This joyful intelligence has, it is said, been officially communicated to the admiralty.

COPENHAGEN, June 25.

The French government it seems, took the earliest opportunity of officially assuring our court, that Denmark had nothing to fear from her side, in consequence of the present posture of public affairs.

LUNENBURG, June 26.

According to some there is a plan in embryo for crossing the Elbe, as all the ships on the left side of that river, are provisionally put in requisition. Near Kranz there is a rendezvous for 60 or 70 ships, and the same near Arlenburg.

June 27.

It is confidently said, that the king of England has refused to ratify the convention of Sublingen; therefore it is intended to disarm the Hanoverian troops, and to send them prisoners to France by way of Holland.

June 28.

This morning, at 4 o'clock, the French troops broke up for the districts of Winfen, in order to beset the Elbe. About three thousand troops of the line, which arrived here yesterday, were obliged to continue their march early to-day. Three thousand new troops from France are to be quartered here to-morrow. The head-quarters will be established here, as well as a magazine; the second will be removed to Winfen, and the third to Patensen.

LAUNENBURG, June 29.

The French threaten to pass the Elbe. Our dutchy assumes a warlike appearance: and round Eschenburg armies and troops are posted. Several batteries are erected on the banks of the Elbe; and the heavy baggage of the army has been sent to Ratzenburg; so that it should seem that the passage of the Elbe will not be undertaken without opposition. There is an English commissary here.

June 30.

The Hanoverian army seems to have resolved to dispute the passage of the Elbe. They have at least taken strong positions on the height near Eschenburg, as well as in the neighbourhood of our city, and other places.

NYMEQUEN, July 1.

Should the Hanoverian army fail in its efforts to escape captivity, they will be conducted to France as prisoners of war; and what effects us most is, that they are to pass through this republic, escorted by half a French army. It is said that orders have

already been sent to the Hague, for providing these numerous legions of friends and foes with necessaries.

PARIS, June 20.

Two days ago, Buonaparte informed the council of state, that he would preside in it probably for the last time before his departure. The sitting was unusually long, and the consul never appeared more lively, tranquil, and affable, than on this occasion. He addressed them by a written speech, which related to a number of political and administrative topics.—He said,

"Before I commence one of the most important journeys ever undertaken by the chief of an empire, I think it necessary to inform my council of state, that I am perfectly satisfied with their zeal and fidelity, on which I have still a further reliance, particularly in my absence.

"A great enterprize occupies my mind, great ameliorations demand my attention. Without detailing to you, at this moment, a vast project, in which I shall require the assistance of your knowledge and your efforts, I shall, however, describe to you the different subjects which I am desirous the sessions of the council should deliberate without delay.

"We cannot conceal from ourselves, that our internal administration has not that unity and activity which distinguish our external relations. We are powerful and respected abroad, but at home we are timidly irresolute; obliged to consult public opinion, without, however, possessing at all times the means of controlling or directing it.

"Why is our progress thus embarrassed?—Whence these internal distractions?—This I have not yet completely discovered. Perhaps, enterprizes, which require boldness, have been conducted with too much circumspection—perhaps too much importance has been given to public opinion in circumstances in which it ought to have been opposed or disregarded. I know not, but it appears to me to be necessary, instantly to break all the habits which great bodies of the people have contracted by the revolution. Thus conducted to obedience by firm measures, they will feel less interest in the charges which the return of order requires, and we shall at the same time be more at liberty to attempt these changes.

"The French are, in general, of an unquiet and discontented disposition. That levity with which they were reproached and which some skilful ministers have turned to the advantage, in establishing absolute authority, no longer exists. It is replaced by circumspection and restlessness. I have received many reports on the manner in which the people view our administration, on what they hope, and on what they require. I have almost always observed a discontent without any pretext, or by which those which existed were exaggerated. We have not yet advanced far enough from the chaos to which we succeeded, and the pretensions which contributed not a little to produce it, are but too well recollected. Indeed when I see the injustice with which our ameliorations are received, and the liberty which is taken with our conduct, I am compelled to ask myself whether we have not been too gentle, too conciliating, and whether it is possible for this nation to accommodate itself to a temperate authority?

"I am pretty well satisfied with the rich proprietors. They have that respect and deference for the government which we are entitled to require them. But, perhaps, they have not displayed sufficient confidence—perhaps they have shewn little anxiety to involve themselves in its destiny—and, finally, they have, perhaps, made too few sacrifices for supporting it in its embarrassment: but this is not the proper moment for investigating all these subjects of dissatisfaction. It is, however, necessary to discover the cause of this uncertainty and coldness in the public opinion, and to remedy it promptly by strong measures and vigorous institutions.

"I know, that in general the new government is reproached for its expences.—If, however, the people could reason when their wants are in question, it would be easy to prove that the expences which are so disagreeable to them, fall in a very small proportion on the public treasury; but we know that the multitude are incapable of entering into such details. The revolution has rendered them jealous of every thing connected with rank and splendour; but to that, it is proper their minds should be habituated. As to the burthen of taxes, I am of opinion, that it is not sufficiently disguised, and that it may be augmented without being so sensibly felt. It is the opinion of financiers, that too much is levied on land. We must have recourse to indirect taxation, but that requires an extended commerce; and this war, which I neither could prevent nor delay, has deranged all my plans for the restoration of our industry and navigation. I hope, however, that with the aid of some regular tributes which we have a right to require from our neighbours, either for the benefits which

they have received, or which we grant them, it will be possible to diminish the public charges; but this resource is not yet fixed, though it has already produced much. But the measure, in the execution of which I have experienced real obstacles, and open disaffection, is my attempt to increase the army to that degree of force which is proportionate to our influence in Europe, and the expeditions I am preparing.

"We cannot support our power without a great military establishment. We cannot remain formidable, unless we present to astonished Europe a gigantic army. Military glory has raised us to our present station, and it is only by a display of military power that we can maintain ourselves in it.

"I confess, that for constructing this formidable support of our grandeur, I thought I perceived great facilities in the national character, in the warlike talents of the French people, and in their thirst of glory and conquest, which success only serves to stimulate. In this, however, I have been a good deal deceived. The conscription was at first effected with scarce any obstacle, but not without great murmurs; that institution, which peculiarly belonged to France, seems about to fail completely. There is no ardour in the youth, much indolence in the parents. The government ought, therefore, to direct all its attention to an inquiry into the causes which have produced this apathy and resistance. Vigorous measures are necessary to remedy those evils, particularly, if I do not succeed in the efforts I still intend to make in my journey for re-animating that warlike spirit, which seems about to be extinguished.

"I must next notice those scenes from which I have experienced an almost equal degree of anxiety, which fortunately, however, begin to diminish. I mean the crimes of every kind which some months ago still assailed us. That frenzy of vengeance and pillage has long given me great uneasiness, and the special tribunals, will never be able to protect us from its attempts. Here I must observe that our judicial organization is bad; the judges are too independent of the government. Their places ought not to be for life, and we ought to possess more means of stimulating them, when they are inactive or timid, or of punishing them, when they misunderstand their duty. The institutions of juries, which I have preserved out of respect to those who founded it, rather than from any regard to the public opinion, is useless, and can never be naturalized among us. Popular institutions will never suit France. Every thing which approximates to the people, soon becomes either the object of their contempt or indifference. We must have severe judicial forms, and inflexible judges. Such a reform would be worthy of our meditations. You ought to pave the way for it by your speeches and your writings. Without it there is neither repose for us nor security for the people."

LONDON, July 15.

Intelligence of the 5th is said to have been received from Hamburg, which states that on the 3d a convention was concluded at Launenbourg, by which general Walmoden has consented to the disarming of the Hanoverians—the privates to deliver up their arms, on condition of their not being sent prisoners to France: the whole of the artillery of the army to be surrendered to the enemy, but the officers of the descriptions to retain their swords and other marks of rank.

Undoubtedly it is not a very strained supposition, that they who did not think it expedient to fight for their homes would not fight for their swords. But the accounts we received yesterday do not justify us in believing that the Hanoverians will suffer themselves to be disarmed quietly. General Walmoden's answer was, that since his Britannic majesty did not ratify the convention of Sublingen, his Hanoverian army were not further bound by it, and would expend the last drop of their blood rather than submit to such conditions. The spirit of the answer would lead us to suppose that the Hanoverians would take counsel only from their courage.—The next intelligence from the Elbe, will be of decisive importance.

Yesterday a half yearly general court of the proprietors of bank stock was held at the bank, for the purpose of declaring a dividend. In the course of doing this, it became necessary for the chairman of the court of directors to state the loss the company had sustained by Mr. Astlett. The actual loss he stated at about 320,000l. about 73,000 has been employed in forces from which the directors think they will be able to recover, and they are determined to prosecute to that effect. On the part of the directors, it was stated, that the loss by Mr. Astlett would make no alteration in the dividends. That loss amounted to nearly the entire dividends of the half year; but the affairs of the company were in so prosperous a state they would be able to divide as usual.