

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 29, 1803.

BERLIN, July 26.
INTERESTING.

BUONAPARTE's emissaries labour night and day to bring about an armed neutrality against England; they offer to make electors, kings; and kings, emperors.

Since last March, Buonaparte has offered Malta to the emperor of Russia, and Hanover for his brother-in-law, the duke of Mecklenburg, whom he would create an elector; and the elector of Bavaria, another brother-in-law, he intended to nominate a king. When Russia refused these great offers, Hanover was proposed to Prussia, with the Imperial city of Bremen, and the Imperial crown; Hamburg and Lubbeck have been offered to Denmark, in return for the island of Bornholm, ceded to Sweden in exchange for Swedish Pomerania, given to the prince bishop of Lubbeck. Such are, at least, the reports of Buonaparte's intent to revolutionise the north of Europe, in the manner he has already done the south, that, as Talleyrand has said, not a prince should survive upon the continent, whose existence was not more or less connected with the existence of the Corsican.

These are not the absurd speculations of an individual, but the common topic of conversation in the ministerial circles here.

When the news of the blockade of the Elbe arrived here, I heard one of our ministers say at the Casino, that this blockade should procure the prince of Orange Hanover—and that by it, the elector of Hanover would pay the debts due by the king of England to the stadtholder of Holland. The shutting up the Elbe caused here a very great surprise, so much the more so, as it was a measure our wife and loyal minister, Haugwitz, had not foreseen; and the arrival of several deputations of merchants from Magdeburg, and from other places along the Elbe, with complaints of sufferings, and predictions of ruin, have forced his master to change his opinion of his infallible minister's infallibility. Count de S—, his rival, has taken care to publish an anonymous account of the Prussian trade by the Elbe, and the probable loss by a twelve months blockade, which he estimates to be greater than four years profits of all the Prussian trade together.

It is said, the emperor of Russia has, in a letter to our king, strongly disapproved the pretensions and conduct of the Corsican, in Switzerland, Holland and Hanover; and asserted, "that the time was come, when legitimate sovereigns could no longer, with activity and safety, remain upon their thrones, undermined or undermining by a revolutionary usurpation; that a plan was to be settled how to unite all princes, to fix and point out to the Corsican the pillars of Hercules." What answer our too good king has given, is yet unknown; but all loyal men know beforehand, and with regret, that as long as some of our ministers remain in place, France will continue to govern Europe in the manner they govern Prussia; and Spandau, as well as the temple, will continue to silence all complaints, or to bury all complaints.

Every day for this last fortnight, couriers have arrived from Russia, Austria and France; and others have been dispatched to these countries; and the Russian, Austrian, and French ministers have frequent conferences with our ministers. Yesterday the English and Spanish ministers were invited to join in a conference with the other three ministers, at count de Haugwitz's, where they continued for four hours, and in the afternoon sent dispatches to their respective courts.

It is reported, the city of Hamburg has offered twenty millions of livres to France, to evacuate the banks of the Elbe; and that Bremen has offered six millions for not troubling the navigation of the Weser.

LONDON, August 4.

Yesterday afternoon we received Paris Journals to the 1st of August. The journey of the first consul is now a tale that has been told. He was at Brussels on the 28th, and was to leave it on the 31st. He returns by Rheims.

In giving our account of one of the debates in the house of commons on the *levy en masse* bill, the Minister remarks, on an expression imputed to Mr. Windham, that if France prevailed in this contest, England would experience the fate of Carthage; as follows:—"No; Mr. Windham, no; we will crush about one hundred oligarchical families, whose influence and counsels ever sway the government itself, and which are responsible for all the blood which has been shed in Europe for some years past. We will give the English to enjoy all the blessings of liberty, and establish a permanent alliance, which shall secure the repose of Europe, the civilization of the two worlds, and the improvement of the human species."

C O R K, August 8.
A PROCLAMATION,

BY THE
Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.
HARDWICKE,

In pursuance of an act passed on the twenty-ninth day of July last, for the suppression of the rebellion now existing in Ireland:

His excellency the lord lieutenant has issued his orders to the officers commanding his majesty's forces, to take the most vigorous and effectual measures for suppressing the said rebellion which shall appear to be necessary for the public safety; and for safety and protection of the persons and properties of his majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and to punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the said rebellion, or maliciously attacking or injuring the persons or properties of his majesty's loyal subjects in furtherance of the same, by *martial law*, either by death or otherwise, as to them shall seem expedient, for the punishment and suppression of all rebels in the several districts, and to arrest and detain into custody all persons engaged in such rebellion, or suspected thereof, and to cause all persons so arrested and detained in custody to be brought to trial in a summary manner by *courts martial*, to be assembled and constituted as in his excellency's said orders, particularly expressed for all offences committed in furtherance of the said rebellion, whether such persons shall have been taken in open arms against his majesty, or shall have been otherwise concerned in the said rebellion, or in aiding or in any manner assisting the same, and to execute the sentence of all such *courts martial*, whether of death or otherwise, and to do all other acts necessary for such several purposes.

And we, the lord lieutenant and council of Ireland, do hereby, in pursuance of the said act, strictly enjoin and command all his majesty's subjects in every part of Ireland to aid and assist, to the utmost of their power, the due execution of the orders so issued by his excellency, the lord lieutenant, in pursuance of the said act.

Given in the council chamber, in Dublin, the first day of August, 1803.
August 9.

On the motion of Mr. Corry, on Tuesday, the house went into a committee on the Irish navigation acts. Resolutions were agreed to for permitting the importation of naval stores in neutral bottoms, and several other articles usually so imported into Ireland; also for prohibiting the exportation of copper.

The vigorous mind of Mr. Pitt will not allow him to stand idle, when his country demands his assistance; he is now employed in raising at the Cinque ports, a brigade of three regiments of 600 men each, which he will command in person.

PRIVATE LETTER.

PARIS, July 26:

It was yesterday whispered, in the circle of Cambaceres, that, at the formal demand of the French ambassador, the Spanish court had laid an embargo on all British ships, and a sequestration on all British property, and that general Lafnes had received orders to leave Lisbon in 48 hours; should the regent of Portugal not consent to take French garrisons in his principal sea ports. I could not trace the source of this rumour to any person of consequence. It may have originated from the frequency of couriers between Spain, Portugal and France, and the probability that such transactions have taken place.

Suddenly on Sunday night the patrols of the Faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceaux, were doubled, and many persons notorious in our revolutionary annals, were arrested—Santerre, Panis, Tallien and Serjeant, are said to be in the prison La Force; the prefect of police is reported to have discovered jacobin plots. Not to excite any suspicion or alarm, Cambaceres had yesterday his usual circle, but he has sent a courier to Brussels to hasten Buonaparte's return. General Junot and the police are unusually vigilant and severe in their measures of safety.

NEW-YORK, September 20:

The ship Brothers, Hall, in 36 days from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 14th of August, but brings no later London papers than were received by the Frances-Henrietta.

It appears that the blockade of the Elbe is eluded to a considerable degree in the following manner: Vessels pass to and from Hamburg and Tonnigen. Those arriving at the latter place unload and send their cargoes in small craft through shallow channels.

A number of young English ladies, who had been at boarding school at Rouen, were prevented embarking from Calais on their return; the first consul deeming that they might be detained till the English government sent back Master and Miss Lapagetic,

nephew and niece to Madame Buonaparte, who are prisoners in England.

Sixteen transports had arrived at the Motherbank from Alexandria, via Malta and Gibraltar, with the 8th, 23d, 25th and 48th regiments and the 26th of dragoons.

Schimmelpenninck, it was said, was to be placed at the head of the Batavian government.

Accounts from Copenhagen stated that the Danish court had directed its minister at London to protest against any Danish vessel being brought into English ports.

Signals were established along the coast of England, between the forces on shore and the ships of war, by which means immediate notice could be given of an enemy's approach. Chains of signal posts were erected to establish communication, and the steeples of churches were converted into signal towers.

M. Matthieusen, one of the principal merchants of Hamburg, has been dispatched to London, being commissioned by the government to make representations to the British court respecting the blockade of the Elbe.

Persons are daily apprehended on suspicion of being spies for the French; some of whom, it is said, have been detected taking the soundings of the channel along the coast: others on suspicion of being concerned in the Irish insurrection. Every day (says a London paper) some latent branch of the conspiracy is discovered through the confessions of prisoners implicated in that desperate undertaking, and every day shows the extent and alarming nature of the combination.

The Correspondent (the Hamburg official paper) of July 1st, says, that the amount paid by the Hanoverians to support the French troops quartered among them, is at the rate of 210,000 rix dollars per month, and had been nearly in that proportion ever since the French took possession of Hanover.

CHARLESTON, September 9.

Captain Valk, who arrived here yesterday from Nassau, informs us, that before he left the port, two Spanish ships were brought in by a British armed ship; and that he was informed by one of the officers, that war was declared against Spain, but capt. V. had not seen the declaration.

ALEXANDRIA, September 23.
HEALTH-OFFICE.

September 23.

The committee having been assured that the prevailing epidemic has been rather on the decline for some few days past, and apprehending that some difficulty occasionally arises in discriminating correctly in the first state of fever, between cases of common billious fever, and those of a real malignant nature, have deemed it expedient in time to come to report only the deaths that may occur, and to omit altogether the publication of new cases.

One death for the 24 hours ending this morning at 10 o'clock.

S. SNOWDEN, Sec'y.

About one o'clock this morning, the citizens of this town were alarmed with the cry of fire, which proved to be in a small wooden house, near the corner of Duke and Union-streets. Owing to the deserted state of the town, and the timidity of those who remained, such feeble exertions were made to quench the flames, that they were not got under until seven houses were completely destroyed. It is worthy of remark that the blacks were particularly active on this occasion, and that to their exertions is principally owing the preservation of the whole square.

BALTIMORE, September 22.

The Louisville paper of the 25th ult. contains the following information:—"An expedition is expected to leave this place shortly under the direction of capt. William Clarke and Mr. Lewis, (private secretary to the president) to proceed through the immense wilderness of Louisiana to the Western or Pacific ocean.—The particular objects of this undertaking are at present matters of conjecture only; but we have good reason to believe that our government intend to encourage settlements and establish sea ports on the coast of the Pacific ocean, which would not only facilitate our whaling and sealing voyages, but enable our enterprising merchants to carry on a more direct and rapid trade with China and the East-Indies."

September 24.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The commerce of France has remonstrated with great energy against the arrete of the first consul, condemning all neutrals to confiscation who cannot prove that their cargoes are not of the growth, produce, or manufacture of England. It prefaces bankruptcies to an enormous extent; if this arrete is car-