

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1803.

BERLIN, August 10.

COURIERS from London and Petersburg arrive here almost daily. Our court, conjointly with that of Russia, neglects no means to put an end to the war between France and England. The last propositions made to the cabinet of London, are of such a nature that it cannot refuse to accede to them, without proving in the most evident manner, its aversion to peace. We are assured that if the courts of Russia and Prussia shall be unable to reconcile the two belligerent powers, there will be formed between the principal sovereigns of Europe, a confederacy similar to that called the Germanic League. This confederacy will have for its object the rescuing Germany from all attack, protecting her territory, inhabitants, rights and property, and insuring the freedom of commerce and navigation. We expect a speedy change in the state of affairs. The Elbe and Weser cannot long remain blockaded; the inconveniencies which result from the blockade, and the stagnation of commerce, are too great for our court and that of Petersburg not to adopt the most serious measures to put an end to them.

PARIS, August 20.

After the arrival of a Russian and Prussian courier yesterday morning, the Prussian ambassador and the Russian charge d'affaires went to St. Cloud, and had conferences with the first consul, and at their return expedited couriers to their respective courts. The report is since current that France has consented to withdraw its troops from the borders of the Elbe and the Weser, which are to be occupied by Prussian troops, and that general Blucker, the Prussian commander in Westphalia, has sent orders to several regiments to hold themselves ready to march for their destination.

It is said at the same time, that except a column of 10,000 French troops, all the others are immediately to evacuate Hanover; but as long as France keeps any troops in that country, it certainly governs it, and prevents the passage of English productions to the interior of Germany; many therefore doubt that England will accept of this arrangement, so advantageous to Prussia, whose merchants and manufactures have not capitals enough to endure, without their ruin, the present stagnation of trade for a twelve-month.

You may judge of the French influence at Constantinople, from Le Brun being able to persuade the grand signior to propose to Austria, Spain, Naples, and other powers in the Mediterranean and Adriatic sea to form an armed neutrality for the South, similar to that headed by Russia in the north of Europe last war. That such a proposal has been made I know from good authority, as well as that it has been declined. On board the Turkish fleet destined to Egypt, are no less than six French officers of the navy, eight engineers, and eighteen of the artillery, with fifty French cannoners. An aid-du-camp of general Le Brun, who came here last Monday with dispatches, mentioned yesterday in my presence at the circle of Cambaceres, that the grand vizier desires particularly to get some Frenchmen of the horse artillery to instruct the Turks. It is said besides, that last month four French generals, accompanied by four Mamelukes, as servants, passed incognito through Vienna for Constantinople. They were recognized by gen. Hedouville.

August 21.

The existing circumstances have compelled the government to redouble its vigilance on our coasts, and such measures have been adopted that no spy, no sower of troubles, can land from England on our shore, without his being almost inevitably arrested. In consequence of this strict precaution, J. Harvie Christie, an Englishman, was arrested as a spy, and tried before the military tribunal of the 15th division. But having justified himself from the charge, he was acquitted by an unanimous suffrage.

Thus, notwithstanding the just resentment which fills the mind of every Frenchman against a government which is guilty towards us of so many and grave offences, notwithstanding that prejudice which may be supposed to spring from the hostile state of the two nations, justice preserved its ascendancy, and the sacred rights of innocence were as much respected as an enemy as they would have been in a Frenchman.

Since the capture of the Minerva frigate, the English keep themselves several leagues off the road of Cherbourg. That frigate will soon be in a condition to put to sea; her guns are on board, and her last masts is about to be set up. The labours of the Mole are going on with activity. Several thousand workmen are employed on Fort Buonaparte, and more are daily arriving.

The privateer of Bourdeaux, the Reprisaille, has been boarded, after an action of an hour, the English packets, the King George, armed with 12

pounders, and carried her into a Spanish port. She had on board a box containing 15,000 carats of rough diamonds, and 31,321 piastres.

LONDON, August 24.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Madras army, dated Feb. 22.

"We are all in an uproar again in India, and likely to have a serious war. Our army is moving rapidly to the frontiers; that of Bengal has taken the field and war is said to be declared against the king of Candy, in the Island of Ceylon. Something serious is also expected from the king of Traraneac; our strength\* is, however, equal to any thing, and we are all in high health and spirits.

\* Coast troops, 35,000; five regiments cavalry, eight regiments infantry, 10,000; Bombay not known, suppose 5000; grand total 50,330, say 50,000 effective."

August 27.

Captain D'Auvergne, prince of Bouillon, who is to have a principal command in a secret expedition, was yesterday appointed to the Severn, of 44 guns, at Woolwich.

August 28.

One of the Calcutta papers which we have lately received, contains the following article:—

We little expected that the revolutionary scenes which so long agitated the western hemisphere, would have extended their influence over so distant—and so jealous a government as the Chinese;—the principles which actuate the rebels in this quarter, will be found to be in exact accordance with those which produced the French revolution—the progress threatens to be as terrible, and if we view the character of the nation and the preposterous genius of empire, it is more than probable that the result will be the same;—the subversion of the ancient government of the Chinese.

The following interesting account of this transaction, we have received from a correspondent:

There has sprung up within these few months a very numerous body of men, of a description very similar to what we have known for some years past by the name of THE ILLUMINATI. They are known to one another by particular signs—the bond of allegiance is communicated to any one who is desirous of becoming a member of the society, by drawing blood from some part of his body, and infusing a little of that of one who is already incorporated—or, a mutual interchange of blood takes place—the clans that have already appeared, are alarmingly numerous—inasmuch, that tontee or viceroy of Canton has been long absent commanding the Imperial troops in person, and has gained some signal victories—it was said, indeed, at one time, that he was on the return, but by late accounts there is great probability of further commotions.

It is prophesied that some person will rise up before the year 1804, who will depose the present Tartar race of emperors, and restore that of the ancient Chinese.

August 31.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Paris, dated August 20.

"If the tranquillity of Ireland, if the measures of your government, seconded by the national enthusiasm, should force our heroes to give up the plan of invading England, the first consul will then direct his views towards Egypt and the Morea.

"During several months past, a great number of Albanians and Greeks, known to be in the pay of government, have been observed here; some of them go away every day upon some secret destination, and a plan of debarkation is talked of, upon which government has determined; and it is further asserted, that they flatter themselves that as soon as the consular troops appear in Albania and the Morea, these countries, which are entirely French, will immediately rise. It is also pretended, that a Greek army has been secretly organising for a long time past.

"All these objects, however, are to be considered subordinate to that which this government prefers to every other, viz. the invasion of Ireland. The strict alliance of Spain with France, compels her to make preparations; that kingdom is exhausted, and though the court of Madrid has prayed that it might preserve its neutrality during the present war, it has only been permitted that it shall not be compelled to declare itself, till its galleons have arrived; and the armaments now carrying on in Spain may eventually be employed in carrying troops to Ireland, or otherwise, in co-operating in the expedition to the Levant."

BRIDGE-TOWN, September 3.

His majesty's land and sea forces, under lieutenant Greenfield and commodore Hood, have again been put in motion, and sailed from Carlisle bay on Thursday last, on an expedition against the Dutch colonies

to the southward. Lieutenant-general Grinfield commands in chief; lieutenant-colonel Nicholson (of the royals) is 2d; lieutenant-colonel Shipoby commands the engineers, and captain Sheldrick the artillery. The army is composed of choice troops, and sufficiently strong for the enterprize they are engaged upon; the naval force is equally powerful and well appointed; the most ample and extended conquest must therefore be expected to result from their united efforts, which have already added lustre to the British name in the West-Indies.

BOSTON, October 8.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Minerva, captain Clements, from London, has furnished papers three days later than before received; but no articles of very interesting news. The threatened invasion of Great-Britain appeared to occupy all the attention of the English politicians.

At our last dates the atmosphere of the north of Europe was far from clear; but whether the appearances were merely evanescent, or the storm of war was brewing, was uncertain. We still retain the opinion, that the northern powers will not join Great-Britain against France. They are too jealous of the maritime superiority of England, to wish to strengthen her. The rumour of an offered alliance of Russia had subsided; and the so much talked of Russian squadron was quietly pursuing its voyage of discipline. It is said, in a Paris paper of some authority, and of a recent date, that France had empowered Russia and Prussia to act as mediators between her and England; and that they had accepted the appointment. How far the refusal of Great-Britain (and she must refuse them if they are not of a nature to prescribe limits to the inordinate ambition of France) to accept their mediatorial propositions, will influence their future measures, time must determine. Russia is said to have offered a *projet* for the guarantee of Malta.

The armed myriads of France appeared in constant motion in various parts of the republic. It is very evident she meant to strike home strokes some where. Besides England and Ireland, Egypt, Gibraltar, and Malta, have been named as the suppositious objects of attack. A considerable force was in the vicinity of Jersey and Guernsey, which it was thought would probably receive the first onset of the Gallic legions. The first consul, in one of his replies to his addressers, having declared they "should form a buttress of a bridge to England."—We do not think, while lord Nelson remains in the Mediterranean with the strong fleet he now commands, that an expedition will proceed for Egypt from any of the southern parts of France. The French have experienced his vigilance and activity: And Gibraltar and Malta are strong fortresses calculated to bid defiance to any thing which can be brought against them. We, therefore, are of opinion, Buonaparte will confine his measures to an attack on the British isles. He has given the challenge and it has been accepted.

Great-Britain presents one vast field of bayonets and lances; whilst her coast is surrounded with mounted cannon and floating castles. To the numerous and varied preparations for defence and offence, fifteen hundred gun boats and batteaux had been added, which, under the direction of lord Keith and Sir Sidney Smith, were stationed on the English coast, opposite France and Holland; in which an army of sea fencibles was daily exercised; and which were destined to meet the French flotillas on their passage, and to try the tug of war on the favourite element of Britain. The men in arms in the British isles were estimated at nearly one million. This may be exaggeration; but it is fact, on the 26th August, the military corps which had volunteered their services were so numerous, that the king, by proclamation, had suspended the act for training and exercising the population of the kingdom; and the offers of several corps had been refused; those corps having already exceeded the amount of six times the militia. These volunteer corps were independent of the regulars, militia and army of reserve. We mention it, as an instance of zeal, that some of the inland parishes had resolved, if muskets could not be furnished them in season, to take the field against the French armed with long pitch-forks. If reliance may be placed on addresses, solemn resolutions, voluntary offers of service, and real sacrifice of property at the altar of patriotism, England and Scotland may be said to be united to a man in the resolution, vigorously to oppose and chastise their threatening invaders; if not to spread, in their turn, the terrors of invasion in France. In this resolution Christians and Jews, Tories and Whigs, loyalists and oppositionists, high and low, rich and poor, seemed cordially combined; and the only contest appeared to be, who should be foremost in exhibitions of unequivocal evidence of the sincerity of their professions. The language of the people too appeared, to have acquired a