

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 17, 1804.

Foreign Intelligence.

[By late arrivals at New-York.]

ITALY.

GENOA, February 11.

On the course of last week a frequent and heavy cannonading was heard from several points of our coast, of the cause of which we are yet ignorant. It was at first imagined that it proceeded from Toulon, but it is now known every thing is quiet in that harbour. On the 7th instant, signals were made on the heights of Ventimigliu for a squadron of about 20 ships being in sight; but it could not be distinguished of what nation they were.

MILAN, February 23.

The approaching spring may be expected to produce the greatest importance on the coast of Italy and in the Mediterranean sea. The French army in Italy will be considerably reinforced, and several corps on their march from our republic for the Neapolitan territory, which will be replaced by fresh troops from France. It is reported, that the French troops have received orders to take possession, not only of the city of Naples, but of the island of Sardinia. Admiral Nelson appears to be informed of their intention, as he has already appeared with his fleet off Sardinia and the Genoese coast. The accounts from France and Italy say nothing of the sailing of the Neapolitan fleet.

The exchange of couriers between this city and the French head quarters in the Neapolitan territory is very frequent, and every thing appears to indicate that important events may soon be expected.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, March 3.

According to accounts from Constantinople the Porte is strengthening its force by sea and land as speedily as possible. A great augmentation of the army has in particular been ordered.

HAMBURG, March 13.

The French army in Holland and the adjacent countries is now to be augmented to 130,000 men. The army in Hanover, which makes a part of it, is estimated at 25,000 men. The embargo in Holland continues, by order of the French government, both in that country and in France, the arrests continue to multiply. Paris exhibits the same scene of terror as under Robespierre. After seven in the morning nobody is permitted to pass through the barriers, and domiciliary visits continue to be made. The unfortunate Moreau has, by some accounts, been removed from the temple to the prison of Vincennes. He continues to persist in his denial of having seen either Georges or Pichegru, or of having any connection with them.

Letters from Petersburg, of the 24th ult. state, that Count Markow has frequent conferences with the Emperor.

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, March 6.

Harmony, who will to-morrow set out again for Utrecht, had a long conference with our minister of State, Pyman, and the marine council. He is not entirely satisfied with the state of our preparation in the Netherlands. To-day he will review the garrison here.

AMSTERDAM, March 6.

We are assured that the destination of the Squadron under Admiral Harstink, on board of which is 2000 troops, is Ceylon. An expedition for the recovery of the settlements there, could not be undertaken at a favourable time.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 17.

A letter has been received from Lisbon, of a late date, which contains the following intelligence of importance.

LISBON.

The French envoy has announced officially to his countrymen merchants here, that they need be under no apprehension of a rupture between this country and France; as he has finally concluded, on the 19th of February, a separate treaty of neutrality. The price of wheat is understood to be sixteen millions of francs; Portuguese merchants having been called on by the government for their advice how that sum may be most easily raised. I have good reason to suppose that it is allowed to pay the money, by monthly instalments; which induces me to think Buonaparte does

not intend to drive the country to extremities. Since the arrival of the last packets, a report is current here, that Great-Britain agrees to the terms of neutrality with Spain and Portugal; but that, seeing they have been obliged to purchase them, requires some guaranty against further exactions and concessions. Possession of Madeira and Goa is demanded of Portugal. I have not heard what is asked of Spain. At all events, Mr. Addington appears to be under no apprehension of our being in immediate danger here, as he positively altered the destination of transports which had been ordered to take British subjects and their property from hence.

A very heavy firing was heard yesterday evening at Dover. No intelligence had arrived during the course of yesterday from Boulogne; but the firing last night is supposed, by our Dover correspondent, to proceed from the enemy's batteries throwing shells at our ships becalmed near the shore. We rather think it proceeds from our vessels, which may be carrying into execution the plan we mentioned a few days ago relative to the sealing up the harbour of Boulogne.

March 20.

Private advices from Rome, of the 8th ult. mention that the king of Sardinia still continues to reside there, and receives a great many foreigners of distinction. He is likewise said to have an English diplomatic agent near his person, who enjoys his confidence to the highest degree. His majesty's departure to Sicily was confidently talked of. He frequently receives dispatches from the court of Petersburg. The king is said to be willing to leave Sardinia to the English during the war, provided the British government will guaranty, that on a general peace he shall receive back a part of his former dominions, or otherwise a competent indemnity. The negotiations on this subject are said to be in a state of great forwardness; but the French who seem to have some intelligence of what is going forward, are said to meditate an expedition against Sardinia.

Since the beginning of February a number of French couriers have constantly been passing from Paris to the head-quarters of general St. Cyr, at Tarento, and thence back again to Paris. This army which is near 40,000 men strong, is to receive a reinforcement of near 30,000 men more, and has made movements to approach the capital of the kingdom of Naples, which the king, in that case will quit to return to Sicily.

March 27.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

The chancellor of the exchequer presented a message from his majesty to the following purport:—

“GEORGE REX.

“His majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the house of commons, that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of several regiments of the militia of Ireland, have made a voluntary tender of their services to any part of Great-Britain. His majesty has received with satisfaction this striking proof of the attachment and zeal displayed by his loyal subjects, for the general defence and security of the united kingdom. Conceiving that this patriotic offer may be attended with the most important advantages at the present critical juncture of affairs, his majesty recommends it to his faithful commons, to enable him to avail himself thereof, and to make provision for such regiments as may have occasion to come into this country, for such a length of time, and to such an extent, as they shall think proper and expedient.”

The chancellor of the exchequer moved that this message be taken into consideration on Wednesday next, and said, that on the same day his right hon. friend, Mr. Secretary Yorke, intended to make a motion for improving the military force of the country.

The fleet under Lord Nelson off Toulon, consists of the following ships of the line:

Victory	100	Lord Nelson
		Capt. Murray
		Sutton
Canopus	80	R. A. Campbell
Donnegal	80	Sir R. Strachan
Gibraltar	80	Ryves
Kent	74	R. A. Bickerton
Belleisle	74	Hargood
Excellent	74	Sotherton
Renown	74	White
Suberb	74	Keats
Triumph	74	Sir R. Barlow, Bart.
Agincourt	64	Schomberg
Monmouth	64	Hart
Hindostan	50	Le Gros
Brakel	50	Clarke

There are other ships in the Mediterranean not included in this list. We are to add also the frigates Seahorse, Medusa, Active, Amazon and Diana, of 38 guns each, the Phoebe, of 36 guns, and the Juno, of 32 guns. From such a powerful force, wielded by such a commander, we may fairly anticipate the most glorious consequences.

American Intelligence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 4.

FROM FRANCE.

Captain Carver who arrived yesterday from Bayonne in 40 days, brings verbal accounts somewhat later than we have received. When captain C. arrived at Bayonne, there were stationed there about 35,000 troops, which were afterwards ordered to different parts. There were likewise about 200 gun boats in readiness, and the whole topic of conversation was the invasion. Capt. C. understood, however, that news of peace would be very acceptable. It was rumoured that Moreau was executed.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, May 9.

EARTHQUAKE. A pretty smart shock of an earthquake was felt on Monday night between 1 and 2 o'clock in this city and neighbourhood—It was followed by a second but slighter one, at about four. The shaking of the houses created considerable alarm and apprehension. The direction of its course seemed from east to west. The atmosphere, at this hour, was tranquil, and the sky serene and brilliant.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the state-prison, in the neighbourhood of this city, was discovered to be in flames. Notwithstanding the active exertions of our citizens, the fire continued its ravages for two or three hours; and before it could be extinguished, consumed the roof and the garret floor of the north wing and the north part of the front, to within a few feet of the centre of the building. The damage sustained is estimated at 25,000 dollars. The building was set on fire by the prisoners.

The following letter from captain Preble to the American consul at Cadiz, is obligingly furnished us by the latter for publication in the Mercantile Advertiser.

Malta, 20th January, 1804.

“On the 23d ultimo I captured off Tripoli some of the Bashaw's principal officers, a number of his soldiers, thirty young women, and twelve black men.”

(Signed) EDWARD PREBLE.

A letter from Alicante to a merchant in Cadiz, dated February 23d, says, “By the American schooner —, Burger, who arrived here yesterday in a few days from Leghorn, I am informed the French have embargoed all the vessels then in that port, and have pressed a great many seamen both there and at Genoa. They have also ordered 200,000 rations to be provided for an expedition which is to take place immediately, supposed against Sicily or Sardinia; but which of the two, or whether either of them, is not known with certainty.”

FROM MALTA—27th February.

“Captain Hull, in the Argus, returned here in 36 hours from Alicante, but heard nothing of the Tripoline cruiser; yet he brought an account of the commodore having taken one with about 60 men on board bound to Syracuse. Captain Hull is gone to Tangiers.”

May 12.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Captain Hodge, arrived at Newburyport, from Cape Francois, states that a week before he sailed from the Cape a disturbance happened between Christophe, and the captain of an English frigate. The lieutenant of the frigate with several of her men attempted one night to take off a number of the French inhabitants. The blacks were alarmed, assembled in great numbers, and with Christophe at their head, took from the lieutenant his side arms. The next morning they were sent along side, but the captain of the frigate refused to receive them, and would neither suffer the boat to be along side the frigate nor to go ashore. A flag of truce was then sent ashore demanding satisfaction; in the mean-time the frigate got springs on her cables, and warped up abreast the city, and signals of hostility flying, and in readiness to fire on the city if necessary. The English captain, however, received no satisfaction, and in 3 days was ordered from the place.

The schooner Citizen, arrived yesterday, from Gibraltar, brings intelligence that lord Nelson had cautioned British vessels against proceeding up the Mediterranean, as he was about to bombard Algiers. Mr. Finckney, American ambassador at Madrid, had given official information, that the terms of quarantine at Cadiz was reduced to fifteen days. Captain Bainbridge and officers were liberated through the interference of Mr. Gavino, United States consul. A report was in circulation that the French had imposed an embargo at Leghorn, in February.