

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1804.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 24.

THE criminal tribunal has condemned the timber merchant, Le Page, to the galleys for six years. He has been convicted of a fraudulent bankruptcy. Of the 1800 bankrupts announced since the present war broke out, it is supposed that 1750, at least, are fraudulent; it is therefore time that some example is made which may convince other nations, that French merchants are not permitted to be rogues without impunity. [Le Clef du Cabinet.]

GERMANY.

MENTZ, April 24.

Yesterday a courier arrived here from Paris, with despatches for the prefect, since which a report has been generally circulated, that the senate will soon propose that the government shall be rendered hereditary in the family of Buonaparte, and that then the registers of departments will be opened as was done two years ago. The young Napoleon, the nephew of the first consul, who will be appointed his next successor, was born 10th October, 1802.

Moreau is now permitted to have books brought to him in the temple, and is employed in writing the history of his campaigns.

According to accounts received here, admiral Nelson is stationed with his fleet off the Sardinian island of Magdalena.

BAVARIA, April 25.

The English envoy, Mr. Drake, is again at Munich, and waits the instructions of his court.

VIENNA, April 30.

Louis XVIII. has notified to our court, the death of his nephew the duke of Enghien. The exchange of couriers is now very frequent here; two have lately arrived from London, and one has been sent off to St. Petersburg. The English frigate, the Narcissus, of 40 guns, is arrived at Venice.

The answer returned by our court by a foreign ambassador, who proposed the eventual delivering up of certain individuals, is full of moderation and justice. It states, that as these individuals are in future to be considered as subjects of his majesty, they will, in any authenticated charges shall be brought against them, be tried according to the laws of this country. Hitherto, however, no formal charge has been brought against any individual.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 5.

The work which lately appeared on the continent, under the title of "Napoleon Buonaparte, and the people of France under his consulate," and which attracted general attention, is now prohibited in almost every part of Germany. The chief consul has even ordered to diplomatic agents to demand its suppression. The booksellers in Hamburg are subject to a fine of 100 dollars for every copy they sell.

May 9.

Private letters from Vienna say, that a treaty of alliance between the two emperors has been agreed to, and that its signature only awaits the answer of the king of Prussia to an invitation to accede to it. The Austrian as well as the Russian armies have been augmented, and are now complete; and new fortresses are constructing on the Austrian frontiers of Italy. These transactions, though only defensive measures, evince that the great continental powers, while they talk of peace, doubt its long continuance, and are therefore prudently prepared for war.

The French have not yet entered the city of Naples; the queen of Naples, apprehensive of a visit, is going to Vienna, and an English ship of the line is in the road of Naples, ready to take on board all British subjects in that capital with their property. The American ship General Green, arrived at Plymouth, sailed from Amsterdam the beginning of the present month, at which time 15,000 Dutch troops were embarking at Alkmaar, and 15,000 French were expected there for the same purpose. There are five sail of the line, a frigate and two sloops of war lying in the Helder, intended to convoy the Dutch troops for the purpose of invading England.

May 10.

This morning at ten o'clock, and not before, it is positively stated, that Mr. Addington delivered up seals to his majesty at Buckingham house. Mr. Addington is said to bring in with him lord Melville, first lord of the admiralty; the lords Hawkebury, Musters and Harrowby, secretaries of state. The following noblemen, it is said, remain in office: the

duke of Portland, lord Chatham, and lord Eldon, lord Westmoreland goes out. From this statement of affairs, it is inferred, that Mr. Pitt will set out with a formidable and bitter opposition against him, many conceiving themselves as having only been made ladders upon which others have mounted. Many names of the new opposition are mentioned, and it is even stated, that they will be able to muster 170 in the house of commons at the first outset.

His majesty's appearance in public yesterday, as noticed by all the papers of this day, is dwelt upon as a most fortunate omen of the full establishment of his health, which, if well founded, will be very soon followed by the renewal of the levees at St. James's.

May 16.

The arrival of several couriers at Paris, from Germany, hastened the preparations for Buonaparte's coronation, which will take place in defiance of the remonstrance of certain courts. At the first assembly, by madame Buonaparte, her husband said, loud enough to be heard by all persons present, in addressing himself to a certain hitherto favourite ambassador, "Pray, sir, have not the French people the same right to give the supreme chief what titles and prerogatives they think necessary for their honour and tranquillity, as much as to choose freely their own form of government." A bow of submission was the only answer to a question purposely made, as a command or an explanation to the whole foreign diplomatic corps present, of whom several the next day dispatched couriers to their respective courts, with this sophistical declamation of the first consul.

Intelligence is reported to have been received by a foreign ambassador, that Buonaparte has been proclaimed EMPEROR OF FRANCE, in all the streets and public squares of Paris. All idea of consulting the people is laid aside, the Senatus Consultus of the conservative senate, and the decree of the tribunate, are considered sufficient authority to change the French Republic into a Monarchy; and the elective chief magistrate of a commonwealth into the Hereditary Sovereign of an empire. It is now reported at Paris, that the coronation is to take place next August, upon Buonaparte's birth day, and to be performed at Aix la Chapelle, where Charlemagne was crowned fourteen centuries ago.

A general amnesty is to be proclaimed for all criminals without exception; the list of emigrants to be closed for ever, and all proscribed persons, with the exception of the Bourbon family, may return to France, and enjoy the rights of subjects. A promotion upon a large scale is to be announced; every officer in the army will be advanced a step.

Louis XVIII. has expressed a determination to protest against the new assumption of power by Buonaparte.

May 17.

This morning we received Dutch journals to the 10th inst. The articles of importance which they contain relate to the assumption of the imperial dignity by Buonaparte. An extract from a Paris paper states, that the resolution of the tribunate upon that subject has been transmitted to the conservative senate, in the following terms: "That Napoleon Buonaparte be declared emperor of the French."

The Argus makes the following interesting remarks on the exaltation of the first consul. They certainly speak the sentiments of the Corsican and his cabinet.

"From events which will result from this important step, some augur the approach of peace, as it will demand the hearty approbation of a certain great potentate, whose decision on the one side or the other will, doubtless, have a happy influence in settling the existing differences.

"This act is the eternal disinheritation of the Bourbons, which the French people are about to pronounce; by it, they rid themselves of all apprehension and of all inquietude; they have performed nothing more solemn or more productive of universal safety. This general wish is the finis to the history of the revolution. It has been said that, like Saturn, the revolution devoured its children; at present the ancient fable seems to be completely realized; it is a child of the revolution who takes its place, without forgetting the benefits of its mother."

We cannot undertake to say, whether the potentate alluded to, be the emperor of Germany or the emperor Alexander, but it appears from the publications which have recently issued from the press at Berlin, that Buonaparte has obtained the sanction of his Prussian majesty.

We learn, from undoubted authority, that Louis XVIII. king of France and Navarre, means solemnly to protest, in his own name, in that of the Bourbons, and particularly in the name of the French nation, against the elevation of a foreign usurper to his majesty's throne, under the title of emperor, by certain individuals, calling themselves the senate and tribunate of France, and falsely arrogating to themselves

the power to dispose of his majesty's rightful crown and dignity. In this protest, his most Christian majesty will call upon all legitimate sovereigns to defend their rank and rights; upon all Europe to defend its independence; and upon all the world to defend the laws of humanity; upon all civilized nations to resist the return of Vandalism; and upon all Christians to unite in opposing atheism and immorality.

May 18.

It was yesterday reported in the city that government had received some indirect overtures from France on the subject of peace, said to have been made thro' the American minister at Paris. After the most minute inquiries, we could not learn that the rumour was deserving of much credit.

Yesterday arrived another Gottenburgh mail. It appears to confirm what was exclusively stated in this paper, some days since, respecting the deep impression which the murder of the Duke of Enghien has made upon the court of Petersburg. As soon as the intelligence of that atrocious event reached the capital, the emperor issued orders for a court mourning, and such was the indignation of the people upon that occasion, that the French residents have been constantly insulted whenever they appeared in public. Very considerable bodies of Russian troops have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

[Star.]

Some Dutch papers were yesterday received to the date of the 10th of May; one of which contains a note, extracted from the Moniteur of the 9th inst. relative to the invasion, in which the French threaten to attempt a descent when convenient to themselves; and add, that if it is deserted for years their success will be the more certain.

Curee, who made the motion in the tribunate for a change of constitution and dynasty, is an inhabitant of St. Andre, in the district of Lodeve, of the department of Herault. In 1791 he was elected a member of the legislative assembly, and in 1792 of the national convention, where he voted for the imprisonment of Louis XVI. for life, or his banishment. In 1798, he became a member of the council of five hundred; and after Buonaparte's revolution, in 1799, he was made a tribune.

The following important paragraph we copy from the Portsmouth paper received yesterday. It shews a laudable increase of vigilance on the part of government:

"The following order, issued to the ships at Spithead; this morning, is of more serious expectation than any that has been made known since we were first threatened: To have slip buoys to the cables: to keep the top-gallant-yards across; clear for action every evening at sunset; the signal for unmooring to be considered as the signal for action; and to keep in momentary readiness for putting to sea, as that instant it may be expected to be engaged with the enemy."

IRELAND.

CORK, May 7.

Private letters state, that Mr. Frere, our minister at the Spanish court, has sent circular letters to all the British consuls in Spain, stating, that having received information that privateers were fitting out in several of the ports there, which he knew must be intended to act against the ships of Great-Britain, he remonstrated with the court on the subject, and an order was accordingly issued, prohibiting the condemnation of all prizes whatever, in any of the Spanish ports.

DUBLIN, May 8.

On Wednesday was interred in St. Andrew's church-yard, aged 115 years and ten months, Wm. Mitchell, a revenue officer, born in Londonderry, on the first day of July, 1689. He had been for some time in America when it belonged to England, and was one of those suffering royalists who lost his property by the war, on which account he was recommended to an employment in the revenue by lord Townsend. The son of this old man, R. Mitchell, had been mayor of Richmond in America.

It has been ascertained in the case of Dr. Stenhouse, that the gout, which is generally admitted, proceeds from obstruction, is cured by the steam of boiling water. This gentleman, who is upwards of 70 years old, got rid of a violent severe attack of the gout in the hand, by holding it 25 minutes over the steam of a tub full of hot water; and upon another occasion, was perfectly relieved from an attack in his foot, by suspending it during an hour over a pail full of boiling water. He recommends that the person having the gout in the head or stomach, be immersed as soon as possible in a hoghead of steam; and that in all cases the application be once or oftener repeated, to guard against a return of the disease.