

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 10, 1806.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, April 10, 1806.

VIENNA, January 22.

OUR ministers have daily conferences with the Russian and English ambassadors: they are relative to peace.

It is believed that the archduke Ferdinand will receive the principality of Aichaffenburgh as an indemnity of the loss of the Brisgau, as soon as it shall be possible to find an indemnification for the elector arch-chancellor.

General Mathieu Damas has been sent, on the part of the French emperor, to take possession of Venetian Dalmatia.

Several foreigners have been arrested here by the French, and sent to France.

HAMBURG, February 11.

Letters from Hanover of the 8th inst. mention, that on the 7th, the regiment of the duke of Brunswick entered that city, and marched to Cell, where a Prussian field hospital had already arrived. The British troops have evacuated Bremen, and have for the most part, re-embarked. A great dissention prevails among the Britanic majesty's legion. At the last night, 300 of the British troops, who were where they sold their horses and proceeded on further.

Some of the German papers contain an account, that the French army had actually entered the kingdom of Naples, and dispersed the combined forces in an engagement, in which the prince royal of Naples is said to have lost his life. These rumours, however, require official confirmation.

According to private letters from Paris, the Neapolitan ambassador marquis de Gallo, had been ordered to quit that city in 24 hours. Cardinal Ruffo was expected there from Naples, but orders are said to have been sent by Napoleon to the frontiers, not to permit him to enter the French territory. Their Sicilian majesties have returned to Palermo, and the king of Sardinia has returned to his island.

Since Buonaparte's return to Paris, the French Bank has resumed its payments. Ninety-six large chests, full of gold and silver, escorted by a large body of troops, preceded Napoleon's entrance, and have been deposited in the palace of the Thuilleries.

General Lauriston has taken possession of Venice in the name of Napoleon. The French boast much of having become such near neighbours to the Turks.

CASSEL, February 1.

Letters from Berlin contain some curious information on the subject of the negotiations between Prussia and France particularly respecting Hanover. Even so far back as the 15th of December, an agreement was made between the courts of Berlin and St. Cloud, concerning various projects, one particular of which was, that Brunswick Lunenburg should be taken possession of by Prussian troops; that the fortresses of Hameln should be evacuated by the French; that France should immediately treat with England for a peace, and should receive Hanover, as conquered country as a compensation; and that she should receive the same monthly contribution out of that electorate which she did when her troops were in possession of it.

BALTIMORE, April 2.

From late London papers received at the office of the American, last evening.

LONDON, February 21.

Capture of Medina.—Last night a packet arrived at the India house from Mr. Barkar, the company's resident at Bagdat, containing an account of the capture of Medina by the Wahabees, whose army, having been reinforced from the desert, has overwhelmed the adjacent country, and taken the city by assault, with infinite bloodshed and devastation. They set fire to Medina, in various places, destroying the mosques, after having ransacked them of their valuable shrines and treasures, and completely demolished the tomb of the Prophet.

Some thousands of females of the first rank were carried off by the besiegers into the desert, with a number of the principal male inhabitants. A troop of camels were also sent away with jewels and other treasure to an immense amount.

Our letters from Holland continue to assert that Buonaparte persevered in his earnest entreaties to the king of Prussia, to induce his majesty to shut his ports against the commerce of England, and it is feared that the implacable tyrant will ultimately carry his point in this respect. Much, however, will depend upon the result of the negotiations now pending at Berlin, in which the Danish minister takes a conspicuous part.

A council of the cabinet minister was yesterday afternoon held at Mr. Secretary Fox's office, in Down-

ing Street. Rumour stated, that the deliberations related to the subject of peace; but we could not trace this rumour to any authentic source.

A private letter from Bremen of the 11th instant contains the following article, relative to the sentences passed on the officers whose conduct produced the recent misfortunes to the house of Austria:

"You have of course heard that the archduke Charles had caused a thorough investigation into the causes of the misfortunes of the imperial armies in Germany, and, astonishing to think, the undermentioned persons, so high in the confidence of his majesty, are said to have had the following sentences passed upon them, for the criminal part they have acted in the late transactions—

Prince Auerberg, to be deprived of his nobility, his estates confiscated, and imprisoned ten years in the fortrefs of Spielberg.

Prince Lambert, imprisoned for life, in the said fortrefs.

General Jell, sentenced to be shot.

Privy Counsellor Callenbach, ordered to quit the imperial states.

Counsellor Fafzbender, to be dismissed from his office.

Field-marshal Kaunitz, and field-marshal Aussenberg, have committed suicide while under arrest.

Field-marshal Buxtehude, of the regiment of Saxe-Coburg, reduced and disgraced.

Court Cobentzel, ordered to quit the country.

General Mack's plans to be submitted to a board of general officers.

Thirty generals dismissed, and many more under examination.

The trimming policy of the cabinet of Berlin is universally reprobated in the north of Germany. It has formally acknowledged the mock sovereigns of Bavaria and Wirtemberg.

The merchants of the city of London have drawn up a petition to government, praying that a more efficient protection than that hitherto granted may be offered to commerce. In this petition it is set forth, that, notwithstanding the heavy convoy duty at present imposed, the number of our merchant ships captured during the last three months, has been far greater than during the whole of the present war besides. As a remedy for a grievance so serious and alarming, the merchants propose to government, to commission an additional number of armed luggers, to serve as convoy, and to cruise in the channel, which now swarms with the privateers of the enemy.

We understand that a close blockade of all the enemy's ports is one of the measures determined upon by the new board of admiralty.

Accounts were yesterday received from Dublin, of partial disturbances having arisen in the county of Mayo, but wholly unconnected with any political question. They are stated to have originated solely in the vexatious manner, to the poorer classes, in which the tythes are let, and in which they are collected.

February 23.

The electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg were proclaimed kings on the 1st day of this month, at which time Napoleon was at Munich. A report had prevailed on the continent that he intended making a visit to Berlin, where, it appears, the emperor Alexander is again expected.

February 26.

It is the general opinion in Spain, that they will be compelled by the French, to march an army against Portugal in the approaching spring. We recollect an article to this effect, in the Monitor, some days ago, given as intelligence received from Madrid, but which, in all probability, came direct from the French government.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

Capture of the Cape of Good Hope.

By the ship *Aeolus*, captain Mather, arrived yesterday from Canton and Saint Helena, we have received the particulars of the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, by a British force under the command of Sir Home Popham and Sir David Baird.

On the 23d of January, the English brig *L'Espeir*, arrived at St. Helena from the Cape of Good Hope, and brought intelligence of the surrender of that place to the English on the 10th of January. The English troops were landed about the 5th of January, on the Hottentot shore. They were much annoyed in landings, by the Dutch light troops, and so on attacked by the whole Dutch force under the command of gen. Yansen. A sharp engagement took place. Various were the reports at St. Helena respecting the number killed and wounded; but it was generally supposed that 1000 Dutch, and from 600 to 800 of the English were killed and wounded. The Dutch troops were finally defeated, and gov. Yansen, with about 3000 troops, retreated to the country, and the place capitulated.

The force sent against the Cape consisted of 7300 troops, under the command of gen. Sir David Baird; and the following ships of war under the command of Sir Home Popham, viz. *Diadem*, 64 guns; *Raisenable*, 64; *Belliqueux*, 64; *Diomedes*, 50; *Narcissus*, 58; *Leda*, 38; another 38 gun frigate; *L'Espeir* brig, 18, and another brig of 18 guns; 3 Indiamen and 38 transports.

The *Britannia*, a fine ship belonging to the company, having, as report says 300,000l. sterling in specie on board, and a transport, were totally lost off St. Reque—two lives only were lost, one of which was colonel Yorke, of the royal artillery.

Saturday, 10th January, 1806.

Articles of capitulation proposed by the lieutenant-colonel Hieronimus Castanicus van Prophalow, commandant of the town, castle, &c. circumjacent fortifications of the Cape of Good Hope.

To the major-general, in the service of his Britannic majesty, Sir David Baird, K. B. and commander in chief of his majesty's forces, and commodore Sir Home Popham, K. M. commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's naval forces in Table Bay.

Art. 1. The capitulation being signed, the Cape Town, Castle, and circumjacent fortifications shall be immediately surrendered to the troops of his Britannic majesty. The fortifications of the king's blockhouse, Craig's tower, and all the batteries within that circuit, on the other side of Camp's Bay.

Art. 2. The garrison shall, at the surrender, march out with all the honours of war—and shall then lay down their arms and become prisoners of war; but such officers as are natives of the colony, or married with natives, or in possession of sufficient landed property to become regularly, and bona fide domiciliated, shall be at liberty to continue here so long as they behave themselves as becoming good subjects and citizens; or proceed to Great-Britain with regular passports, having previously passed their paroles not to serve until regularly exchanged.

Art. 3. All officers, who, according to the previous article must go to Europe, shall be provided with passages at the expence of his Britannic majesty, and shall have leave to realize their property previous to their departure, and receive the same pay as they did in their own service, till the day of their embarkation.

Art. 4. The French subjects, who, belonging to the stranded privateer *Le Atalante*, and the stranded privateer *Le Napoleon*, were casually here, and comprehended in the capitulation, shall be treated on the same footing as the garrison, but they must all be embarked for Europe, as well as every other French subject in the colony.

Art. 5. The inhabitants of the town, who have borne arms, to be considered as belonging to the town, and may immediately return to their former occupations. But the distinction between the burghers and other inhabitants is to remain the same, and subject to the same restrictions as under the Dutch laws.

Art. 6. All bona fide private property, whether belonging to the civil or military servants of the government, to the burghers and inhabitants, to churches, orphans, and other public institutions of that kind, shall remain free and untouched.

Art. 7. Public property of every description, whether consisting of treasure, or naval, or military stores, buildings, estates or merchandises belonging to the Batavian republic or the government of France, shall be delivered up, and proper inventories given of them as soon as possible.

Art. 8. The burghers and inhabitants shall preserve all their rights and privileges which they have enjoyed hitherto, public worship as at present in use, shall also be maintained without alteration.

Art. 9. The paper money actually in circulation shall continue current as heretofore, until the pleasure of his Britannic majesty is known.

Art. 10. The lands and houses, the property of the Batavian republic, which must be delivered in consequence of the present capitulation, shall remain as security for that part of the paper money which is not already secured by mortgages upon the estates of individuals, by its having been put to them. This is however to be without prejudice to the free use to be made of the said lands and houses for public purposes.

Art. 11. Prisoners of war, comprehended in the present capitulation, shall not be pressed into his Britannic majesty's service, or engaged against their own free will and consent. With respect to other persons, they are provided for in article 5 of this capitulation.

Art. 12. The inhabitants of Cape Town shall be exempted from having troops quartered on them.

Art. 13. Two ships having been sunk in Table Bay, to the great detriment of the Roadstead—either after the Batavian republic had sent out a flag of truce, or whilst it was in contemplation to do so, they are to be raised again and delivered over in an entire state of repair: this being done without the