

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 25, 1806.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 25, 1806.

OF PEACE.

THE following extract of a letter, dated the 1st of August, was written by an intelligent gentleman at Nantes, who, from his peculiar situation, must necessarily receive the earliest intelligence of so important an event.

"PEACE is made. It is not yet officially announced; but, from good authority, I know it was signed two days ago."

Another letter states "that no progress has been made in the negotiations with Spain, in consequence of the impediments of France—the latter viewing the United States with a jealous eye."

[N. Y. pap.]

NEW-YORK, September 17.

LATEST NEWS FROM FRANCE.

The Editors of the New-York Gazette have received by the schooner Atlantic, from Nantes, Paris papers to the 29th of July. Their contents are interesting.

It appears certain, however, that a separate peace was signed on the 20th July, between Russia and France. The terms are not published.

The fortresses of Gaeta surrendered on the 18th of July, after sustaining a continual fire of eleven days with open trenches, during which time 800,000 pounds of powder were consumed by the besiegers.—Thus, after a manly struggle, has this fortress fallen into the hands of the tyrant of the world.

We have seen a letter from Nantes, of the first of August, which states, that it was reported, that the preliminaries of peace, between Great-Britain and France, were signed at Paris on the 26th of July.—The writer says, this wants confirmation.

The same letter says, "last evening's mail brought news from Paris, authorizing the free exportation of grain to any port or ports, by neutrals. This shews a pacific disposition towards England."

The harvest in France is stated to be the most abundant ever known. Wheat would not sell for more than six livres.

Captain Farrier, of the ship Delaware, favoured the editors of the New-York Gazette with London papers to the 7th ultimo, 12 days later than before received. They contain interesting political and marine news, which will be found in this day's Gazette.

Previous to capt. Farrier's leaving Amsterdam, three ships of the line had been dismantled, and hauled into New-Diep, and the seamen paid off. There was 4 or 5 sail more soon to be placed in a similar situation.

There were at the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, 9 sail of the line on the stocks; besides one lately launched in the presence of their new king Lewis Buonaparte.

We also learn that all the French troops had left Holland.

A letter from Naples of the 17th July, inserted in one of our last French papers, contains the following account:

"On the first of July, 6000 English disembarked at the gulph of St. Euphemia, in Calabria. They were attacked on the 4th by the general of division Regnier with the Polish regiment and the 42d of the line, who were warmly repulsed. General Compere, grievously wounded, and 300 Poles, were made prisoners. The English having been joined by a reinforcement of 3000 men and by 3 or 4000 Calabrian peasants, committed the error of advancing into the country; and quitted the protection of their vessels. Within a league of Gozenza, they were furiously attacked by the gen. of division Verdier, at the head of 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. The English were beaten; put to the rout, and at the moment of writing 1800 English prisoners have arrived at head quarters. General Verdier is in pursuit of the fugitives. On the other hand general Regnier having marched to Cotrone has given up to pillage the village de Lisoli. 500 Calabrian revolvers have been put to the sword."

The same paper says "a French prisoner in England writes that general Rochambeau, so long detained in that island, having requested by virtue of his capitulation, that himself and his army should be debarked in France, has obtained his return on parole. It was given to the solicitations of marshal Rochambeau his father, who demanded it in reciprocity for his own conduct to lord Cornwallis, made prisoner with his army, an event which produced the peace of 1783. Lord Cornwallis, as well as all his men, received on this occasion from

general Rochambeau, a treatment so generous that he conceived himself obliged signally to acknowledge it to his countrymen in the journals of the time.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS,

Per ship Delaware, Farrier, last from England.

LONDON, August 4.

On Saturday evening, about five o'clock, lord Lauderdale, appointed minister plenipotentiary on the part of our government, to conduct the negotiation that has for sometime been going on with the court of St. Cloud; left town. Mr. Godard, the person who brought over the dispatches received on Friday, did not accompany his lordship, as stated in some morning papers, but followed him yesterday. His lordship was accompanied by professor Dugald Stuart, and Mr. Basilico, the messenger, who will bring back the first dispatches from his lordship.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, lord Lauderdale reached Deal, and soon after embarked on board the Clyde frigate, commodore Owen, which sailed for the French coast between 5 and 6 o'clock, and landed the lordship at Calais at ten o'clock the same morning. His lordship would probably reach Paris this day.

The funds still keep rising from the hope that peace will result from the present negotiations. At 1 o'clock this day the following were the prices: Consols for money 65 3-4; ditto Aug. 65 3-4 7-8; Reduced 64 1-2—Omnium, for money, 12 1-4 1-2; ditto Aug. 12 1-4 1-2; exchequer bills, 2s. to 3s. prem; 4 per cents. 85; navy five per cents. 98 7-8.

The expeditions: Were it not that lord Lauderdale has actually set out for Paris, we should have been inclined to think that several circumstances connected with the expedition to Sicily, seemed rather to indicate apprehensions of the failure of the negotiation. The guards, who have been kept for sometime rather in an undecided state, at Chatham, Deal; Ramsgate, &c. and marched and counter-marched in various directions, after being at length embarked, have been ordered to proceed with all expedition, to Portsmouth, whence the expedition for Sicily will start.

Many officers of the guards have proceeded to Portsmouth by land: most of the staff of them have done so. There are to be immediately embarked, and to follow to Portsmouth with all speed—the Royal staff corps, the Royal Wagon corps, the Royal Artillery, the 95th regiment, five companies, the 40th regiment, the 52d do. the 62d do. and the 89th do.

August 5.

The Clyde frigate returned to Deal yesterday, after having safely landed lord Lauderdale at Calais. Some messengers have proceeded to France with dispatches, since his lordship left town, but no dispatches have yet been received from his lordship. The dispatches with the result of his first conference with the French plenipotentiary, or the minister for foreign affairs himself, may be expected at the close of the present or early next week.

Many people are so sanguine in their expectation of peace, that they allow themselves to believe the business in such forwardness, that lord Lauderdale, will have little else to do but to sign the preliminaries immediately, and that the definitive treaty will be concluded soon after. This, however, will not be so speedily effected as they promise themselves, for there are many important points to arrange, which will take up a considerable time; nor must we infer any thing from the precipitancy with which M. D'Oubril signed a preliminary treaty for Russia. Indeed, we can take upon us to state with confidence, that he is believed to have exceeded the powers which were given him, and that not only our government, but the Russian embassy here, were very much surprized at the haste with which that plenipotentiary signed a treaty, which must have been ready drawn up by the French ministry, before he arrived in Paris, and which could not possibly have been discussed with that deliberation which a matter of such magnitude required. Now that it has been signed, the court of St. Petersburg has to decide on the ratification, but to many politicians it would, even now, be no surprising event to see that court hesitate on the measure.

The emperor of Russia is understood to have proposed to his Swedish majesty to discontinue the blockade of the Prussian ports; and it is supposed if his representations should not be attended to, that he would give his permission for the invasion of Pomerania. It was generally believed in that province, that the Prussians would pass the frontier on the 25th ult. This apprehension, however, may be considered as premature. Prussia will scarcely proceed to extremities until the result of the representations last made by her to the court of St. Petersburg is known.—There is nothing now in the state of the continent to induce his Swedish majesty to continue in that dignified attitude which he has so long preserved, with so

much honour to his country, and advantage to his personal character.

An opinion is prevalent in Germany, that Russia and the Porte are on the eve of war, and that the latter is to receive the assistance of the powerful army which the French have collected in Dalmatia. Between its enemies and its allies, the Turkish power is in a fair way of being driven out of Europe.

It is now pretty well known, that lieut. gen. Simcoe is to be the successor to lord Lake in the East-Indies.

Accounts by the Lisbon mail state, that Buonaparte had required of the king of Spain to receive an ambassador from the new created king of Naples. It was also insisted on, that his catholic majesty should agree to the dethroning of his own daughter, the queen of Etruria; and that he should further consent to the incorporation of four of his provinces with the kingdom of France, viz. Catalonia, Arragon, Navarre and Biscay, thereby making the river Ebro the boundary between France and Spain, instead of the Pyrenees. The court of Madrid made strong remonstrances against such unjustifiable pretensions; and war was even declared by the French minister six hours before his catholic majesty consented to the measure.

August 6.

Yesterday dispatches were received by a flag of truce from Boulogne. Their contents have not transpired.

Stocks declined yesterday towards the close of the market. The fall was variously accounted for. Some would have it, that dispatches had been received from France, which brought accounts unfavourable to peace. Others sent a messenger after lord Lauderdale, to order his immediate return. The real cause, however, was simply this: Several holders of omnium, finding the price high enough, wished to realize their profit, and brought large sums into the market for sale. The following were the prices at 1 o'clock: this day Consols for money, 65—ditto for August, 65 1-8 1-4—Reduced, 65 5-8 3-4—Omnium, 11—Exchequer bills, par. 3s. prem.

We stated yesterday, and on the best authority, that M. D'Oubril had, in signing the preliminary treaty with France, gone beyond his instructions.

We can now add, that the terms are so ignominious and disadvantageous to Russia, that it is thought by some diplomatists, the emperor Alexander will probably hesitate to ratify them.

In the mean-time, Napoleon acts as if even the definitive treaty was signed. On the very day that D'Oubril signed the preliminary treaty, it was intimated to the Austrian Ambassador, that his master must immediately abdicate the crown he has so long worn as head of the German empire; and confine himself in future to such matters as concern only his own house.

The Lord Hobart packet, from New-York and Halifax, is arrived at Falmouth.

DISTRESSING ACCOUNT.

From a Charleston paper of Sept. 2d.

By the arrival of the schr. Pacotaligo Packet, at quarantine, we have further details of the dreadful effects of the late gale—on the inner edge of the Gulf captain Stites fell in with a large ship of 600 tons, dismantled; she was one of the Jamaica fleet, of 150 sail, which passed Havanna early in last month—capt. S. took the ship in tow, but was afterwards fallen in with by a sloop of war who took out the people and burnt the vessel; the second mate and one seaman belonging to the ship, and who had concealed themselves, are now on board the Packet; they state that from the observations which they made, at least one half of the ships composing that fleet must have been sunk, wrecked or destroyed! 2 people only were saved from one of the ships which sunk near them, and in the midst of the gale another ship took fire and blew up, exhibiting a scene awful in the extreme. On Saturday last, capt. Stites fell in with the brig Ann, capt. Cory, from this port bound for Havanna, completely dismantled; they had got up jury masts, and were making the best of their way for this port—capt. Stites supplied them with a sail. We derive this intelligence from the pilot, who brought the Packet in last evening, further details may be obtained when the vessel comes up to town.

His most Catholic Majesty has renewed and continued the appointment of the marquis Yrujo, as minister to this country.—This measure of the Spanish court can be considered in no other point of view than as a full and entire approbation of the conduct of the marquis towards this government; and as this conduct has been highly hostile to the administration, it will remain for Mr. Jefferson to meet it in a suitable manner, this indignity from a foreign court.

[Phil. Gaz.]