

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 9, 1806.

## Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, October 4.

By the ship Eliza, from Liverpool, and the Science, capt. Howard, from London, London papers to the 16th of August are received.

The prospect of Peace, it will be perceived, is not so flattering as the reports we had for some time past been in the habit of receiving would have inclined us to suppose. On this subject, interesting not only to the belligerent parties, but to the whole civilized world, and especially to our own country, we have been favoured with the following extracts from letters, of a date subsequent to any printed accounts:

LIVERPOOL, August 17.

"A messenger has arrived from our ambassador at Paris. The intelligence by him is understood to be such, that the prospects of peace are materially lessened. Probably the French government, having concluded a separate peace with Russia, have risen in their demands. The funds have in consequence experienced a considerable decline."

"We were yesterday upon the point of dispatching the annexed prices current, when we received advice through the public prints and private letters that lord Lauderdale was upon his return from Paris without effecting the object of his mission. The accounts this morning neither absolutely contradict nor confirm this statement; the whole rests upon the depreciation of the public funds, which in omnium is a reduction of full 4 per cent."

To the last letter is added as a postscript, under date of the 18th, "The accounts of this morning correspond with those of yesterday."

Mr. Fox was rapidly advancing in a state of convalescence, and had been able to devote a portion of his time to his official duties. His physicians had encouraged his family and friends with the hope of his being out of danger.

Capt. Howard informs us that, in consequence of dispatches recently received, Mr. Munroe would postpone his return to America until the ensuing spring; and that the time of Mr. Erskine's departure on his embassy to the government of the United States was not fixed upon.

LONDON, August 8.

The Hibernia, 110 guns, admiral Earl St. Vincent has been fitted and provisioned from home for 8 months. His lordship is going into the Mediterranean, accompanied by a select squadron; and it is expected, that vice admiral Duckworth will take the command of the channel fleet.

Earl Moira attends at Mr. Fox's office, and transacts business for him.

The French frigate Le Rhine, of 44 guns, has shared the fate of La Guerriere: a telegraphic dispatch was yesterday received at the admiralty, stating, that she had arrived at Plymouth, a prize to the Mars, captain Oliver.

Yesterday the signal was made for the expedition at Spithead to get under way; but the wind coming round to the westward, it was soon after annulled. The vessels that failed from the Downs have all been obliged to put back, in consequence of the wind.

It is reported, that a grand fete now preparing at Paris, or when a general peace is proclaimed, Buonaparte intends to announce his nomination of several hundreds of his subjects to be dukes, marquises, counts and barons. Among these will be some of the ancient French nobility. Among the members of his family he has also resolved to revive the titles of duke of Orleans, prince of Conde and Conti, &c.

August 11.

Though nothing has yet transpired with respect to the terms of the peace between Russia and France, yet they are reported to be nearly as follows:

The Russians to evacuate Cattaro, and separate themselves from the Montenegrins.

The French to evacuate Ragusa, which shall again be placed under the protection of the Porte.

The Porte guaranteed in the integrity of its dominions.

France promises, within a certain time after the evacuation of Cattaro, to withdraw her troops from Germany.

Russia to use her good offices to restore peace between England and France, and to accommodate the differences between Prussia and Sweden.

Nothing is said with respect to the king of Naples, who, if the above sketch be correct, is left to his fate!

The new act of confederation was received by the arch chancellor on the 24th, and was immediately to be laid before the Diet. In the mean-time French troops are taking positions for the purpose of preventing all opposition to the execution of the act of confederacy. A great camp is to be formed near Ratis-

bon, and Germany will not be evacuated till the work of treason, by which so many members of the empire are to throw off all allegiance to the head of the empire, has been consummated.

It has been agreed between the Austrian government and the French ambassador, that nothing further shall be done with respect to Cattaro till the arrival of a declaration from Paris. Cattaro is in the hands of the Montenegrins, who are represented as increasing in force, and laying waste the whole country with fire and sword. The French are represented as being shut up in Ragusa, but the accounts received by the Paris papers, which arrived on Friday, are of a later date than those brought by the mails.

August 12.

The intelligence of peace having been signed with Russia, was received with the greatest surprise in every part of Germany, for the movements which the troops had begun to make seemed rather to announce preparations for war—we can hardly believe that the sketch of the terms of the treaty brought by the mails yesterday were correct—some of the principal stipulations seem to have been omitted.—It is obvious, however, that Germany has been abandoned to her fate, and that Buonaparte is to parcel it out, and new cast and model it according to his pleasure.

August 13.

The descent upon the coast of Calabria is mentioned in a letter from Naples of the 11th ult. Instead of 10,000 British troops having landed, there were only a few troops with 600 galley slaves. They landed on the 4th, but returned soon to their ships, compelled, as the letter says, by gen. Verdier, to embark. It is probable that they meant merely to make a diversion, in which they succeeded. The French, it is obvious, had no victory to boast of.

August 14.

Earl St. Vincent has left the channel fleet and failed to the southward in the Hibernia, with the Defiance and some smaller ships. He will first proceed to Lisbon, but we can hardly believe for the purpose mentioned a day or two ago, of taking on board the prince of Brazil. He would not desert his kingdom till the last extremity. But the Lisbon mail which arrived this morning, justified us in entertaining a suspicion that some expedition is intended against Portugal. This is understood to be one of the menaces which Buonaparte holds out against this country in order to induce us to subscribe to certain terms.

The anxiously expected messenger is at length arrived. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Vestal frigate came into Deal, and landed Mr. Basilico, with dispatches from the earl of Lauderdale, who immediately set off for town, where he arrived at Mr. Fox's office about 2 o'clock this morning.

A cabinet council was held upon the dispatches this morning, and it is said that a messenger is to be dispatched to Paris this evening. Of the nature of the dispatches we cannot be supposed to be informed. It is natural however to believe that they are of the highest importance. It is rumoured that lord Lauderdale reached Paris on Tuesday morning, having remained some hours at Amiens to take a little rest. Upon his arrival at Paris, he immediately announced his arrival to Mr. Talleyrand, and had a long conference with the earl of Yarmouth. We believe he proceeded as soon as he reached Paris to the hotel where lord Yarmouth resides, which is said to be the Hotel des Etrangeres, upon the Boulevards.

The following is said to be the cause of his lordship having delayed dispatching Basilico for so many days after his arrival. As we have already mentioned, lord Lauderdale, immediately upon reaching Paris, announced his arrival to Talleyrand, who is rumoured to have returned for answer, "that business which could not be deferred, would occupy his whole time for two or three days during which he could not have the pleasure of seeing his lordship." It is reported, how truly we know not, that he had no interview with Talleyrand before Saturday or Sunday.

The arrival of the messenger has produced a rise in the funds. Omnium has risen about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. a rise not sufficiently great to warrant an inference that the dispatches are decisively favourable. As there had been a report that lord Lauderdale was on his return the rise may be attributed principally, if not wholly, to the knowledge that that rumour is untrue, and that his lordship remains at Paris.

The 2d, or queen's dragoons, have been suddenly ordered to embark for foreign service. They arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday by forced marches, and are to embark, it is said dismounted, on board the Malta, 84, and some large coppered transports hourly expected from the eastern ports.

At the council held yesterday at the queen's house, parliament was further prorogued from the 28th inst. to the 9th of October. But this parliament will, it is reported, never meet again. A dissolution is said to be intended in September.

## American Intelligence.

SALEM, September 26.

Captain George Ropes, from Rotterdam, the 25th of July, mentions the prevalent expectation of peace there. Respecting their new king, as far as he had an opportunity to observe, he thought a majority of the Dutch-men were in favour of him, particularly the old Orange party, who probably rejoice even at such a stop to the wheel of revolution.

We hear that general Lincoln has sent in his resignation of the office of collector for the port of Boston. Gen. Dearborn is spoken of as his probable successor.

The Tunisian ambassador (who remains wind-bound at Marblehead) made a visit to this town on Wednesday forenoon, with his suite, and on his return partook of a public dinner provided for him by the gentlemen of Marblehead.

BOSTON, September 27.

The Bomb-Ketches *Ætna*, lieut. Jones; and *Vesuvius*, lieut. Leonard; with gun-boats No. 11, lieut. Bainbridge, No. 12, lieut. Dexter, now lying in this harbour will, we are told, sail on Monday next, for New-Orleans.

September 29.

The schooner *Venus*, captain Allen, freighted by Mr. J. Carrere, of Baltimore, arrived here on Saturday, was taken on her passage from Baltimore, to Bourdeaux, and carried into Halifax. It appeared that some papers were found concealed in the head of a cask, belonging to the cargo of the said schooner, marked No. 36, which papers were referred to in a letter found among the papers of the said schooner, written with sympathetic ink and signed "JOHN CARRERE;" and on the trial the papers so said to be found secreted were produced in court. The judge having heard counsel on both sides, decreed that the said schooner should be restored to the claimants, and further decreed, that the whole of the cargo, except the captain's private adventure, should be condemned on the ground of the papers having been concealed by the said John Carrere, and the owners of the schooner should be paid the freight of the cargo.

NEW-YORK, September 29.

Captain Slocum, of the sloop *Semiramis*, from Charleston, informs, that on Sunday, the 21st inst. off the Capes of Virginia, he fell in with sir John Borlase Warren's squadron, consisting of the following ships, viz. *Foudroyant*, *Courageux*, *Namur*, *Ramilies*, *Fame*, *Hero*, and *Amazon* frigate.

October 2.

Captain Ledlie, who was sent by Miranda to Jamaica to solicit assistance from the government of that island, sailed from Port-Royal on the 24th of August in the *Ferret* brig, having been successful in his application.

Letters are received in town which mention, that Miranda was still at Aruba, exercising his men and issuing proclamations.

Captain Dowdall, from Cadiz, informs, that news of peace had been received there, and rejoicings had taken place—but on the day before he sailed, an express arrived from England with advices that the negotiations had been broken off! This report occasioned a fall of the stocks of 7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.

A letter from New York, states, that in the ship *Columbus*, captain Clifton, arrived here on Thursday from Cadiz, came passenger, an officer belonging to a Spanish regiment of dragoons, who informs, that his regiment was embarked and would sail the first opportunity for Louisiana, which country his government intended to resume.

October 2.

Captain Lyce, of the schooner *Packet*, late from Boston, informs, that on Saturday, ten leagues E. from Cape May, at 8, A. M. saw two large ships, apparently frigates, from all appearance had been engaged, one of which had lost the head of her main-mast, and her sails, which were then set, were in a shattered condition, supposed to be from shot—the other in that crippled state, was pursuing the other which was making off.

It is generally understood that one of the threats held out by Buonaparte during the present negotiation, has been, that if G. Britain would not consent to a peace, he would invade Portugal, and either annex it to his dominions or bestow it on one of his relations. [London pap.]

A letter, says the New-York Evening Post of October 1, has been received from Boston this morning, informing, that it had been discovered that the treaty between France and Russia contemplated a division of the Ottoman empire between them, in consequence of which England had determined to continue the war at every hazard.