

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1806.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, October 23.

At a late hour last night, our boat returned from the West Bank, where the ship Hardware, Law, from Liverpool, had arrived. By this arrival the editors of the New-York Gazette have it in their power to present their readers with important news, as late from London as the 3d ultimo.

THE Hardware left Liverpool, on the 4th and sailed from the Rock on the 6th September—at which time, captain Law says, it was currently reported, that Mr. Fox was dead, and that lord Lauderdale was on his return to England, the negotiations for peace having been broken off.

The London papers state, that

The last Hamburg mail brought accounts that Prussia had assumed a warlike attitude, and her armies are every where in motion. All absent generals have been ordered to Berlin, to receive their several commands. The rapacity of France is the cause assigned for these preparations. Buonaparte, it is said, has demanded the cession of East Friesland, Embden, and some other little corners of Prussia, to give them to the new king of Holland, and has sent his army to carry his views into effect.

It was confidently asserted, that the Russian negotiator, M. D'Oubril, has been completely duped by Talleyrand. He was made to believe that the treaty with England was ready to be signed, and that any delay on his part, in signing the preliminary treaty for Russia, would be sacrificing the interests of his master. Within a few hours after he had signed the treaty, he discerned he had been imposed upon, which was the cause of his setting off so precipitately from Paris for St. Petersburg.

The emperor Alexander is said to be still favourable to Great-Britain. He has an army of 500,000 men; and there appeared to be some foundation for the report of a northern confederacy.

The London Gazette of the 27th of August, mentions the appointment of lords Holland and Auckland, joint commissioners and plenipotentiaries for arranging and finally settling the several matters in discussion between his majesty's government and the government of the United States, with James Munroe and William Pinkney, esqs. the commissioners appointed for similar purposes on the part of the United States; and the hon. William Frederick Elliot Esq. to be secretary and John Allen, esq. assistant secretary to the commission.

LONDON, September 3.

Contrary to all expectation and probability, no messenger has yet arrived from France.

It is reported, upon the authority of a private letter from Gibraltar, that the army of Massena had been defeated in Calabria, by the British forces and Calabrian loyalists, who fought with great courage.

The homeward bound East-India fleet of 13 sail, have arrived at Portsmouth.

The letters brought by the Lisbon mail, state, that the Portuguese are much alarmed at the squadron of St. Vincent, now lying at the Tagus, particularly as transports with troops were expected to arrive from England. None of the royal family of Portugal, nor the secretary of state, have been seen since the arrival of this force.

September, 1.

Yesterday, Mr. Fox was tapped a second time; about 14 quarts of foetid water was taken from him.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.

The ship Ocean, capt. Girdon, in 33 days from Bourdeaux, has arrived below. She sailed from Bourdeaux the 11th Sept. and from the Cordovan the 17th ult. The verbal information furnished by capt. Girdon is, that the emperor of Russia had refused to ratify the treaty negotiated at Paris by his minister D'Oubril; a measure, which it is presumed, will have an important effect on the relations of Europe.

On the 11th Sept. bets at Bourdeaux were even, that lord Lauderdale had left Paris, without effecting the object of his mission. We shall be able to give some details in our next.

October 24.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday arrived the ship Ocean, capt. Girdon, in 33 days from Bourdeaux, by the politeness and attention of whom, we are furnished with Paris papers to the 6th and Bourdeaux to the 11th, inclusive, which furnish the following translations, and no doubt, will enable us to give more in our next.

LEIPSICK, August 23.

Letters from Dresden, state, that the duke of Saxe-Weimar had suddenly arrived at Teplitz, in order to confer with the elector on several political objects.

The publication of the Akase, which orders the extraordinary levies in the Russian empire in order to carry the army to 500,000 men, has given rise to several new calculations on the military forces of the four great military powers of the European continent, such as they were considered before the treaty of Presburg. A justly esteemed writer, has given the following statement of them:

	Infantry,	Cavalry,	Total.
France	516,000	88,000	604,000
Russia	340,000	62,000	402,000
Prussia	232,000	44,000	206,000
Austria	170,000	40,000	210,000

The author observes, that with regard to France, he has only valued the troops purely French; for that in comprehending those in the Federative states, the forces of that empire will amount to upwards of 820,000 men. With regard to Austria, her army far from being recruited since the war, has even been diminished by dismissals. Before the campaign of 1805, it was estimated at 385,000 fighting men.

HAMBURG, August 25.

The Prussians have quitted the mouth of the Elbe and Weser; the Province of Lauenburg is restored to the Swedes, by which cession the king of Sweden has obtained every thing he wished for. Time will explain this phenomenon.

August 27.

The late accounts from Swedish Pomerania and Berlin, confirm the news of raising the blockade of the Prussian ports by the Swedes; and of the marching of six battalions of hussars, with the artillery for Lauenburg.

For sometime past, a number of French and Russian Couriers have passed through Berlin.

It is reported at Berlin, that general Knobelsdorf, is to be sent to Paris, as *envoy extraordinary* and minister plenipotentiary. The exchanging of couriers between Berlin and St. Petersburg, is very active.

PARIS, September 5.

Mr. Ruffin, chancellor of the French consulate in Russia, arrived yesterday from Petersburg, and brings intelligence, that in consequence of a change of ministers, the effect of the new principles adopted by the Russian government, and the extraordinary influence which the English party has obtained over the new cabinet, the treaty of the 20th of July has not been ratified.

Thus hostilities between France and Russia are about to recommence. The conquerors at Ulm and Austerlitz are again assembled under their standards, and approach the field of their triumphs. More powerful in numbers, more formidable than ever, by that organization which has never been equalled; they wait with impatience the impulse of the great soul which animates them.

However, nothing can induce us to presume, that a general continental war will be renewed.

In every event the emperor, as well as the French people, are prepared for all chances, and the armies of his majesty will be found wherever it shall be necessary to combat for a durable and glorious peace.

September 6.

The treaty of peace between France and Russia has not been ratified by the emperor Alexander. It would be difficult to find out a plausible reason in the laws of public or private morality, for this strange refusal. We see no pretext, nor even any subterfuge for ill faith. It cannot be alleged that the Russian plenipotentiary stepped beyond his authority. Never were powers more unlimited given, nor was there ever a promise to ratify a treaty more formal or more positive. A constant intelligence was remarked in the course of the negotiations between the courts of St. Petersburg and London, to advance, delay or break them off. The moment the treaty was signed, Mr. D'Oubril sent a courier publicly to London, to inform the Russian ambassador of what had just taken place. But this might be considered as the premature notification of a treaty which the *imperial word* naturally held out as ratified. In these circumstances, Russia made extraordinary levies; England it was well known, was preparing expeditions; but still upon the imperial word, it was natural to believe that the treaty would be ratified; and the emperor Napoleon gave so far, this testimony of confidence in the good faith of the emperor of Russia, that he directly issued orders for the cessation of all hostilities. This generous precipitancy reminds us of the sending back of the Russian prisoners of Paul I. and of those sent back to his son last campaign; this continuation of generosity forms a singular contrast to the perseverance of hostile sentiments which the emperors of Russia observe towards the emperor of the French, and would alone suffice to mark the difference of their causes.

The emperor Alexander may openly set forth the new grievances he has against France. Faithful to

the principles of the treaty of Presburg, she has only completed its execution. The organization of the Germanic confederation was its inevitable consequence; it consecrated the independence of the states which compose it, irrevocably regulated their regulations, and put them in harmony with their interests. This association has been long foreseen and called for, as essential to the future repose of Europe.—The communications made in this respect between the members of the Germanic body had commenced several months prior to Mr. D'Oubril's mission to Paris. The pact was made known previous to the signature of the treaty of peace, and France was in the same attitude; she alone had a right to complain that a Russian division persisted in the occupation of a neutral territory.

For want of plausible reasons, we may seek for the secret motive of this rupture—we shall find it; however, to be no more dictated by the interests of Russia, than it is by the laws of honour and justice.

For these fifteen years past, a war has been carried on against France, which has indeed often changed its name or its pretext; but the constant aim of which has been to lower or destroy the French power.

However, the obstacles set against her have only served as steps to her elevation; the fate of arms has left no other liquors to her preponderance than her own moderation; and such has been her fortune, that the most obstinate of her enemies saw peace as the only means of stopping the flight she had taken. At the time of the organization of the new ministry, there appeared under their auspices at London, a work in which this opinion was laid down in a spirit which announced perhaps less the desire than the necessity of making peace. Whilst the author reproached the former ministers with their inconsistency, their precipitation, their coalitions ill-formed and ill-conducted, he considered peace as the best means of one day attacking France with success, of extinguishing by degrees her military spirit, of ruining the alliances and repairing the losses of her allies, of concerting more feasible designs, and of waiting for more favourable occasions. The Morning Chronicle of the 21st and 22d, following the same principles, does not fear to affirm that no power is now able to attack the prosperity of France, and advises her enemies to adjourn their resentment. Thus, according to the most moderate writers, the English government would never see any thing in peace but a means of more advantageously making war. The negotiations they open would be snares, the olive branch they hold out a poison.—Under such circumstances, with such enemies, France owes thanks to him who, penetrating their designs, has found means to secure himself against them. But from the fatality ever attached to their plots, after revealing their secrets, they have again betrayed their cause. Their position is not more favourable than at the end of the last war.

They have neither more skilful generals, better exercised soldiers, nor better concerted designs. If they again find allies on the continent, they devote them to certain ruin. The emperor Napoleon has read their thoughts; he has known how to avail himself of the advantage of his victory; he has been obliged to keep his military attitude; and happily for the future tranquillity of Europe; those who wish only for truces, those who waited for his sleep, and can keep neither their word nor their treaties, will find him still more formidable than in the plains of Austerlitz.

Mr. Erskine, son of the lord Chancellor, and the minister from England, is a young gentleman of amiable and respectable character and warmly attached to the United States.—He married about 7 years ago the daughter of gen. Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, one of the patriots of 1776, and who fell in his country's defence. By this marriage Mr. E. has a daughter whom he left in Philadelphia, (when he returned to England some years ago) with her grandmother, Mrs. Cadwallader, the general's widow. Mr. Erskine's father, the lord Chancellor is known to entertain, and to express upon all occasions, "the most partial sentiments towards this country, and to have vested a considerable portion of his property in the American funds." The sending out Mr. Erskine to the United States, in the character he now fills, is the strongest proof of the sincere disposition of the British government to cultivate a lasting friendship with the United States, and is a happy preface of that future union of political interests, so necessary to stem the torrent which now desolates the world; although we deprecate any permanent alliance with Great-Britain, yet we are persuaded that a good understanding between Great-Britain and the United States can alone save both from a participation in that ruin and degradation which is rapidly spreading towards them.

[Charleston pap.]