

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 5, 1806.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, June 5, 1806.

** THE subscriber is compelled, once more, to request all persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertisements, &c. to make payments of their respective balances. Legal measures must be taken against all those who refuse or neglect to comply with this request.

F. GREEN.

Annapolis, May, 1806.

VERY LATE AND INTERESTING.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

Captain Taylor, of the ship Fanny, arrived here yesterday, in the remarkable short passage of 24 days from Greenock.

Captain Taylor has favoured the editors of the New-York Gazette with London papers to the 30th of April, and Greenock papers to the 3d inst. Such articles as appeared the most interesting, will be found in this day's Gazette. It will be seen that there is no prospect of peace in Europe.

American vessels detained in the different ports of England, from which it would appear that the British consider all the northern ports in a state of blockade. In the House of Lords the 23d of April, on motion of Lord Holland, the bill for regulating the intercourse between the United States and the British colonies, was ordered to be read a second time that day fortnight.

Mr. William Dundas, (late secretary at war) is appointed governor of Canada; and John Hodgson, Esq; governor of Bermuda.

LONDON, April 9.

"Statesman Office, 3 o'clock, P. M.

"We are this moment informed that a flag of truce landed at Dover at 5 o'clock this morning. The bearer was an officer of the artillery, and of the legion of honour. He would not deliver his dispatches to Lord Keith, as his orders were to give them personally to Mr. Fox."

April 19.

Another communication has reached ministers from the French government. Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, the Combatant gun-brig, which was cruising off the South Foreland, fell in with a flag of truce from Calais. The dispatches were taken from on board the French vessel, and landed at Deal about 4 o'clock in the afternoon; they were of course immediately forwarded to Mr. Fox's office. The same degree of laudable secrecy has been observed by ministers upon this as upon former occasions; the nature and object of these dispatches, therefore, remain unknown. It is supposed by many persons that they relate to an object more important than the exchange of prisoners; and this supposition is, in a great degree, founded upon the reports which are in a very general circulation upon the continent, viz. that Buonaparte has made a pacific proposition to the British government. It is however, more probable that they contain the final determination of the French government respecting the exchange of prisoners.

April 20.

Near Betzele, a new Russian army of 100,000 men is assembling. Twenty regiments of Cossacks were at the date of the last accounts, hourly expected there. At Robrin all the tailors, shoemakers, &c. were put in requisition to provide clothing for the Russian troops, and were paid most liberally.

The emperor of Germany allows the exportation of provisions, cattle, &c. from his dominions, for the support of the Russian army; and Russian commissaries have been accredited throughout the hereditary states. M. Rochefoucault has remonstrated on the occasion, but the supplies are continued.

April 21.

An order in council has been published in the London Gazette, extending the late embargo upon Prussian vessels to all ships, &c. belonging to persons residing in any of the ports and places up the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems, except such as are navigated under the Danish flag. This fact, and an official notification of Lord Howick, that a convoy is appointed for the Baltic fleet, tend to prove, that a good understanding exists between the British and Danish courts, and that no apprehension need be entertained at present of the Sound being shut against us.

The Cape of Good-Hope is to be the grand military depot for the supply of our Asiatic possessions, the chief administration of which, it is said, is to be placed in the hands of Sir J. C. Hippesley, and that general Sincoe is to be commander in chief.

April 24.

A considerable part of the people of this country is now informed of the treachery and duplicity of Prussia; in a few weeks they will be known to all Europe. The speeches of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox yesterday in parliament, and the important declaration delivered on Sunday last by his majesty as elector of Hanover, contains the essence and particulars of that system of deliberate fraud, of avarice, and of selfishness, upon which the cabinet of Berlin appears to have acted from the first moment that there was a prospect of the renewal of the continental war. Well might Buonaparte, in his thirty-fourth military bulletin, expand himself in compliments to count Haugwitz, and proclaim "that Prussia had never a more firm and disinterested friend than France!" At the very time that his Prussian majesty was giving his hand to the emperor of Russia over the tomb of Frederick the great, and swearing eternal fidelity to him and to the general cause, he had perjury and treason in contemplation. All his measures and proposals were calculated to lure and betray. It was perhaps fortunate for Alexander that the Prussians had not joined him at the battle of Austerlitz; the event might have been more adverse than it was. Such was the premeditated treachery of the king of Prussia, that we should not be surprised to hear that in the heat of the battle he had given orders to his troops to go over to the enemy, and turn their arms against their ally.

We are happy to find such perfect unanimity prevail in both houses of parliament on the subject of the measures which have been adopted against Prussia. It is an omen which promises a zealous concurrence in whatever can give vigour and extent to the conduct of the war.

April 26.

It is no longer a secret, that the late intercommissions with France, by flags of truce, respected proposals for peace on her part. But these having been found inadmissible, the papers which have passed between the two countries will shortly be laid before parliament.

We already stated that an expedition is now fitting out for the continent, which is to be commanded by Lord Cathcart. We understand it will consist of not less than 12,000 men, cavalry and infantry: Lord Cathcart is to have the appointment of his own staff. The dragoon guards and foot guards will form a large portion of this army, which is destined to co-operate with the gallant king of Sweden.

April 28.

Paris papers to the 19th inst. and Dutch to the 22d inst. were received on Friday night. The most important article they contain is, a long detailed commentary in the *Moniteur* upon the state of Europe. According to this expose, Hanover is only occupied by, but not definitively annexed to Prussia. The king of Prussia has declared otherwise. Which of the two tells the lie? France demands of Austria what Austria cannot give, possession of Dalmatia. In consequence of the Russians having occupied Cattaro, it is officially declared, "that Branau, which commands the frontier of the Inn, has been re-occupied and garrisoned; that the French army has been ordered to resume its position, and that the Austrian prisoners, who were on their way home have been stopped until further orders."

There is a scheme in these papers for making the elector of Saxony surrender that country to Prussia, and take in return the Prussian part of Poland.

An article copied from the *Presburgh Gazette* into the *Paris papers*, says, "a numerous Russian army is approaching Prussia."

The intelligence that the Elbe is blockaded was received at Hamburg on the 21st, when, as might be expected, it created general consternation. The prince of Hesse Phillipthal still continues to defend in the bravest manner, the fortress of Gaeta. No art is neglected to induce him to surrender, but he positively refuses.

By the last advices from Vienna, the proceedings against general Mack are nearly terminated. He is declared insane.

We learn from Constantinople, that the Turkish troops upon the Russian frontiers are considerably increasing, which, with other circumstances, has induced M. Italski, the Russian minister, to demand an explanation relative to these preparations, and that he was informed by the Reis Effendi, that such preparations were necessary for restoring and preserving peace in the interior of the Turkish empire. A considerable Turkish fleet is fitting out.

The promises and threats of France and Prussia to induce Denmark to exclude our flag from the Baltic, have been hitherto unavailing—the Danish ministry insist on a rigid neutrality; and it is probable that she will succeed in maintaining it.

The recent movements of the French on the Austrian frontiers, and the reinforcement of their corps in Bavaria, have created much uneasiness at Vienna. On the arrival of a courier from Berthier, the French

minister at Vienna, communicated to the imperial cabinet the determination of his master to retain possession of Braunau until the affairs of Dalmatia were adjusted. Prince Schwartzberg was immediately dispatched to Paris, with a strong remonstrance on this violation of the treaty of Presburgh.

The hostility of France towards Austria, which has recently manifested itself on numerous occasions, was lately insultingly expressed towards the imperial minister count Stutterheim. The count on his return from Paris, whither he had been sent on a special mission, stopped at Munich; but on the following day he received orders from the Batavian government for his immediate departure; and an adjutant of gen. Berthier attended to see the order enforced. It was the general opinion in Holland, that the peace will be of a short duration. France appears desirous to strike a blow, before the extensive military arrangements now carrying on, under the orders of the archduke Charles can be organized; and it is certain, that the unceasing accumulation of Russian troops on the Austrian frontiers is the occasion of the most serious solicitude to Buonaparte.

There was a report on Saturday that gen. Mack had been convicted of high treason, and condemned to suffer the pain of death.

Price of stocks this day, Consols 60 1/3. Omnium 2 1/2.

The trial of Lord Viscount Melville will commence to-morrow morning. The arrangement of Westminster Hall, differs in no respect from that on the occasion of the trial of Mr. Hastings, except that by the union of Ireland with Great-Britain, the peers of that kingdom, with their ladies and sons, not members of the house of commons, are entitled to places. Unless objections to evidence shall arise, which are not anticipated, the trial may be concluded in seven or eight days. Mr. Whitbread opens the charges, and is to be followed by Sir Samuel Romilly, the solicitor-general, after which the managers will adduce their evidence, and Mr. Whitbread sum up. The whole of which may be done in three or four days. It will be for the counsel of Lord Melville to regulate the period of the defence.

The speaker informed the house that he should attend to-morrow precisely at 10 o'clock, and to be in the chair at a quarter thereafter, and that he should send the sergeant at arms to clear the passage leading to Westminster Hall. That the house would then proceed to the place fitted up for the reception of the members on the trial of Lord Viscount Melville.

April 29.

The following extracts from our Hamburg correspondent's letter, will be found interesting:—

HAMBURG, April 18.

"In the *Correspondenten* of this date is inserted an article, at the express request of the Prussian minister here, contradicting the report that his Swedish majesty had received a note from the Prussian ministry, intimating a desire on the part of their sovereign that he would order his troops to evacuate the Hanoverian territories on this side of the Elbe. Notwithstanding this formal contradiction, the best informed persons here continue to assert, that a communication to that effect has actually been made. In the meantime his Swedish majesty has given orders to count De Lowenheim to defend to the last his positions in the Lauenbergh. The count was joined a few days ago by a reinforcement of several battalions from Swedish Pomerania. On the 10th instant he moved his head-quarters from Ratzeburgh to Buchen, which is still nearer the Elbe.

"Private letters from Berlin, of the 15th, state, that the troops stationed under count Kalkreuth, in Prussian Pomerania, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

"The Prussian troops are spreading themselves over every part of the electorate of Hanover, on the other side of the Elbe. Within these few days, a party of them took possession of the celebrated University of Gottingen, where they immediately put seals on the presses belonging to the different professors. The names, arms, and mottoes of the different colleges are to be changed. In the matriculation registers and diplomas, every thing has been erased which bears any reference to the house of Hanover or the British sovereign.

"Two mails from London being still due, and our merchants being uncertain whether their late purchases in England will ever reach them, many of them have found themselves under the necessity of withholding their acceptance of bills drawn upon them by their English correspondents."

Augustinon, April 10.

The exchange of couriers between Paris, Munich, and Vienna, is so incessant, that yesterday, in the course of five hours, seven passed through this place.