

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1806.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the brig Jane, capt. Smith, from Bourdeaux in 30 days. Paris papers to the 7th June are received at the office of the New-York Gazette. With the exception of the following they contain nothing new.

PARIS, June 6.

Yesterday, at noon, his majesty the emperor gave a solemn audience to the ambassadors of the Sublime Porte and of Holland, also to the members of the extraordinary commission sent by the Batavian government.

His imperial highness prince Louis came also in great state to the palace of the Thuilleries.

The ambassador from the Sublime Porte has delivered to the emperor and empress the presents which his highness was charged to offer to their majesties. They consist of, to the emperor, white horses richly caparisoned; and for the empress, a casket of jewelry.

It is believed that his imperial highness Prince Louis will set out for Holland early next week.

LATEST.

The schooner Nimrod, Manning, 8 days from Halifax, arrived at the quarantine ground last evening, and brings a Halifax paper of the 7th July, containing London news to the 8th June, brought to Halifax by the British packet Princess Mary, capt. Potocke, in 25 days from Falmouth.

The following are the leading articles:

HALIFAX, July 8.

Sailed since our last, his majesty's ships Tartar, Driver, and Indian. His majesty's brig Nimble, for England, with dispatches and a mail. Passengers general Wetherall and family.

His majesty's ship Ville de Millan, vice-admiral the hon. G. C. Berkeley, capt. sir Robert Lawrie, passed Falmouth on the 3d of June, with the ship Heroine, under her convoy for this place.

A squadron of six sail of the line, two frigates, and two brigs, under sir J. B. Warren, sailed from Portsmouth June 4—destined, as it is said, for an expedition to the West-Indies.

Lord Melville's trial was ended, but the result not publicly known. A letter received at Falmouth, mentioned that he was acquitted by a majority of 66 to 44.

A kind of influenza, which spares no one at present, prevails in Spain. Fortunately, it is seldom fatal. The whole royal family have been attacked by it. At Barcelona, where this malady commenced, 28,300 were ill of it at once.

LONDON, May 31.

Government, after having shown great tardiness in publishing the royal order for granting letters of marque against the navigation of Prussia and Papenburg, is equally slow in the execution of that order, and in maintaining it to its utmost extent. This order, agreed to on the 14th of this month by his majesty in council, and published on the 20th in the London Gazette, was not sent until yesterday by the court of vice-admiralty to be carried into execution.

Besides, before this definitive dispatch, it has been very materially modified by another royal order, agreed to by his majesty in council on the 21st of this month, and published in the Gazette of the 28th.—This second order, which bears the title of "Act additional, to the act of the 14th May," makes an important and remarkable change, by reserving for the navigation of the Baltic, and to the commerce carried on there, the same liberty which England has to the present time allowed to that navigation and commerce. The following is the tenor of the additional act.

GEORGE R.

Additional instructions to the commanders of all ships of war and privateers, that have, or may have letters of marque.—Given at our court of St. James's, the 21st day of May, 1806, in the 46th year of our reign.

Whereas we have ever been desirous to prevent interruption being given to the trade and commerce of every state in amity with us, as far as was compatible with the necessary operations of war: and whereas it will tend very much to that purpose, that the trade and navigation of the Baltic should at present remain uninterrupted; we have, therefore, been pleased to resolve, that our ships of war, privateers and all other vessels acting under our commission, shall be restrained from making prizes of, stopping or detaining, any ships or vessels within the Baltic; and we do hereby strictly charge and enjoin the commanders of

our ships of war, and the commanders of all ships and vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, that they do not, by virtue of their commissions, or under colour thereof, stop or detain any ship or vessel in the Baltic, for the purpose of making a prize of the same, but that they suffer such ships and vessels as they shall meet in those seas, to proceed in their respective voyages without any interruption. By his majesty's command.

(Signed)

SPENCER.

June 3.

By the last accounts received from North America, we find, that our frigates which cruise off Sandy-Hook, have again given cause of serious complaint [alluding to the conduct of the Leander and Cambrian in the murder of Pierce.] We still doubt the correctness of all the reports which are published in the American papers. We are in the mean while extremely anxious to learn what has really passed, as every Englishman must feel particularly interested, where the true honour of his country is at stake, and the report which has reached us of the murder of Pierce is but too well calculated to justify the serious complaints which have of late been made by foreign nations against the conduct of our cruisers.

May 26.

It is at length positively determined that Lord Harrington shall go to Ireland as commander-in-chief, for which country his lordship will shortly depart, attended by his staff. Though not finally settled, it is strongly believed, that Lord Cathcart will take the command in Scotland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 23.

Thanks to the Managers of the Impeachment.

The secretary at war rose, and moved, "That the thanks of this house be given to those members who were appointed managers of the impeachment of lord viscount Melville, for their faithful management of the trust reposed in them."

The question was put, and was carried with one dissenting voice.

The speaker then rose to return thanks to the managers, who rose also; he addressed them to the following effect:—

"Gentlemen,—This house has, upon the result of so great and important an inquiry respecting the administration of the expenditure of the public money, come to a resolution to enter upon the most grave and solemn of all its functions, and resort to its prerogative of impeachment against Henry Lord Viscount Melville. It is the power of impeachment which has enabled the commons of this country, at all times, to lay open the misdeeds of the highest servants of the crown, and to prevent or punish all inroads which may be made upon the liberty of the subjects of this realm. In the prosecution of this impeachment, the house has appointed you to prepare and arrange the proofs of the complicated transactions on which their charges were grounded. Their charges were against a noble person, whose rank and high consideration in the state must hold him forth as a signal example either of good or of evil. Throughout the progress of the trial, they have witnessed, with peculiar satisfaction, your great attention and dispatch, which have rescued the trial by impeachment from the disgrace to which it had fallen, and restored it to its former strength and honour. They have witnessed in you an unwearied diligence in the discharge of the trust committed to you, a singular sagacity in discovering the proofs, a boldness which so properly belongs to the commons of the united kingdom; a strength of argument, and a power of eloquence, which threw the light of day upon dark, secret and criminal transactions. The final issue of this trial now remains for another body. It is before one of the highest of human tribunals; it is the house of lords which is to determine ultimately the condemnation or acquittal of the person accused. Be the final issue what it may, you have done your duty. You have satisfied the expectations that the house had formed of you, and you have deserved their approbation and their thanks. I am ordered by the house to communicate to you the approbation and thanks of the house for the faithful management of the trust reposed in you."

The secretary at war then said, that although he had the pain of hearing one dissenting voice to this vote of thanks, he hoped he should hear none to the motion he was about to make. He moved "that the speaker be requested to print the speech which he had just made to the managers of the impeachment."

This motion was carried nem. con.

June 4.

WAR WITH PRUSSIA.

On Friday letters of marque and reprisals were issued at the admiralty, to capture or destroy all Prussian and Papenburg vessels, except those to which his majesty's licence had been granted. The greatest exertions are making by the board of admiralty, and the subordinate departments, to augment our naval

force; no less than eleven sail of the line, now in ordinary at different ports, are to be immediately commissioned.

"By the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c.

"The right hon. William Windham, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, having, by his letter of the 11th inst. acquainted us, that his majesty had been pleased to order letters of marque and reprisals to be issued against the ships, vessels and goods of Prussia, as well as of the town of Papenburg; and at the same time signified to us his majesty's pleasure that we should give orders to all admirals and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels, wherever they may be stationed, to seize or destroy all ships or vessels belonging to Prussia, and to the town of Papenburg, save and except any ships or vessels to which his majesty's licence has been granted, or which may have been directed to be released from embargo. We do in pursuance of his majesty's pleasure, signified to us as aforesaid, hereby require and direct you to seize or destroy all ships or vessels belonging to Prussia, and to the town of Papenburg, which you may be able to fall in with, save and except any ships or vessels to which his majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, accordingly, and to give the like directions to all the officers employed under your command.

Given under our hands, the 29th of May, 1806.

To the respective flag officers, captains, commanders, and commanding officers of his majesty's ships and vessels.

By command of their lordships.

June 7.

A cartel has arrived from France, bringing over lords Elgin and Yarmouth. The cartel is said to have brought dispatches for government; but nothing has transpired on the subject.

Some naval equipments have recently been ordered by the Danish government to take place at Copenhagen.

Letters from Lisbon state, that on the 19th of April, a treaty, by which the neutrality of Portugal was guaranteed, was signed at Madrid between the plenipotentiaries of France and Portugal. The latter, no doubt, has been under the necessity of purchasing the forbearance of the enemy at a high rate; but any pecuniary sacrifice was to be preferred to the visitations of a French army.

Thursday seven wagons, loaded with 400,000 dollars, sent sometime since to Hanover, and were got away before the Prussians took possession of that country, arrived at the Bank England.

PORTSMOUTH, June 4.

The gale of yesterday is subsided. But to the astonishment of every one, Sir John Warren has persevered in beating down channel: indeed with such fine ships and good officers, every thing that human efforts can effect may be expected of them. It should be regarded as a providential circumstance, that Sir John did not sail before the Wolverine arrived. He has now, no doubt, a fixed object in view, which is for Martinique, when he would have gone to sea without the same prospect of success.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

Last evening arrived here, the fast sailing ship Francis-Henrietta, capt. Skinner, in 32 days from Rotterdam. Capt. S. has politely furnished the editors of this Gazette with Dutch papers to the 10th June, but they contain nothing of great moment. A paper of the 7th of June contains Schimmelpenninck's formal resignation. The reasons he gives are, the want of eyesight, and old age. He no doubt has other reasons, which it would be imprudent to mention.—He is succeeded by Vos Van Steenwyck, till the arrival of prince Louis Buonaparte, who, with his princely, was expected at the Hague the 14th June.

A flag of truce had arrived at Flushing from England, with part of the garrison of the Cape of Good Hope, among whom was the late governor general Janfen and family.

The garrison of Gaeta still held out. Prince Hesse has rejected all overtures.

The militia of Vienna had been increased to 20,000 men, and it was expected that 400,000 men would be raised in the other towns.

The commander of the Swedish frigate Thetis, of 40 guns, lying off Dantzic, has notified all vessels not to enter said port, as he declares it in a strict state of blockade. General Andreossi had arrived at Vienna, to be present at the delivery of the fortifications of Brannau to the Austrians, after the departure of the Russians from Cataro.

Captain Skinner informs us that the differences between Great-Britain and Prussia, were not adjusted.