

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1808.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE ALLIGATOR, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, August 10.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Alligator, capt. Jenkins, which arrived at this port yesterday, left Liverpool on the 21st of June, and has furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, with London papers to the 18th of that month, being 7 days later than our previous advices from that quarter. We have also received prices current to the 9th.

The papers contain very little intelligence of an interesting nature. The following are the principal articles:

BASLE, (Switzerland) May 23.

We learn that the little council at Argau has issued an arret, forbidding, under the severest penalties, any commerce in English commodities at the ensuing fair at Zurrach. The grand council of the Canton of Berne is convoked for the 31st.

HAGUE, June 8.

On Monday last, Prince Dolgorouky delivered his credentials to his majesty at Looz, as minister plenipotentiary and ambassador extraordinary from the emperor of Russia. The ambassador at the same time delivered to his majesty a letter in the hand writing of the emperor, and presented to him the insignia of the Russian orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander, and St. Ann. The ambassador's suit consists of no more than 18 persons.

His serene highness Frederick George Augustus, prince of Hesse, died at Grosgerau, on the 19th of the 49th year of his age.

LONDON, June 13.

Last evening, at 7 o'clock, a messenger, accompanied by a Spaniard, one of the attendants of the Spanish noblemen who lately arrived in London, left in a post chaise for Falmouth; they were the bearers of dispatches to Corunna. The greatest exertions possible are making at the Tower for the finishing of muskets. The men work night and day. The channel fleet has sailed from Torbay to resume station off the French coast.

The inactivity of the English expedition in Gotenburg Roads, is thus accounted for in the ministerial circles. It is said that it was originally intended to co-operate with the Swedish army in the invasion of Norway, but that immediately upon its arrival in Cattagat, a deputation was sent, comprising several of the nobility of Norway, proposing to withdraw their connexions with Denmark: to declare themselves neutral; to open all their ports to the British ships, and to place the commercial intercourse between the two countries upon the same footing as it was previous to the war, provided that Britain would not employ her forces against them. They propose further, to make peace with Sweden, and to afford her supplies of grain, &c. as their means might admit, or her wants require, declaring at the same time, her determination to perish rather than submit to the domination of Sweden. Admiral Keats and Sir Moore, it is added, justly estimating the importance of this very unexpected proposal on the part of Norway, and not considering themselves authorized to do in this new situation of affairs, dispatched colonel Murray to this country for fresh instructions.

In the opposition circles this account is suspected to be a story fabricated to divert the public attention from the real fact. It is said that the armament sent to the Baltic without any previous arrangement made for the maintenance of the troops, and in the present expectation that the Swedes had made a considerable progress on the land side in the reduction of Norway.—That expectation, however, having been disappointed, it is said that his Swedish majesty proposed to employ our troops in Finland, but the British commanders supposing that such application of force was not in the contemplation of our government, sent home for instructions, and orders have been sent out for the return of the fleet and army.

The report prevails in the city, but we know not upon what authority, that a treaty is negotiating between Sweden, Russia and France. This may account for the inactivity of our expedition.

June 14.

A dreadful affray took place on Sunday night, in the churchyard, between a body of Portuguese and a party of American sailors. The forces had been affixed on both sides, during the course of the day, about ten o'clock at night they came to a serious engagement. They fought with sticks, stones, swords, &c. and every weapon they could muster. Two of the Americans were killed on the spot, and several of the men who was killed had his skull fractured

by the point of the stick of an umbrella, which was forced into his head near his ear. Some of the ring-leaders have been apprehended and committed to prison.

Mr. Sturges Bourne is appointed state secretary of Ireland, in the room of sir Arthur Wellesley.

The frequency of couriers of late between the courts of Vienna and Paris is thus accounted for in some of the last letters which have been received from Holland.—They state that Buonaparte has demanded a passage for his troops through the Austrian states, for the purpose, as he professes, of attacking the Turkish empire. This application, it is said, after much negotiation, has been rejected by Austria, who has placed her army upon a most formidable footing, in expectation of war with France. She is said to have at present no less than 200,000 men in the highest state of preparation, and the utmost possible activity is employed in increasing this force. A general levy has been ordered in Hungary, from which not even nobles are exempted. If his usual good fortune should favour Buonaparte in his designs upon Spain, we have no doubt that he will soon after direct his attention to Austria, and be in the right to prepare for what she will have to encounter.

Yesterday a cabinet council was held at the foreign office, at which nearly the whole of the members assisted. The business was considered to be so urgent, that some of the members received their summons so early an hour as eight o'clock in the morning.

It is said that gen. Dumourier has had several conferences with Viscount Materosa, and the report was yesterday, that he had left town to proceed to Plymouth to embark for Spain.

June 15.

Parliament has lately increased the annual allowance made to Louis the 18th, who is at present at Gosfield, but is shortly expected at Wanstead, on a visit to the prince of Conde. The duke D'Angouleme is gone to Mittau, in Courland, in order to conduct the wife of Louis the 18th, and Madame Royale, his own wife, from thence to this country. Those distinguished and unfortunate princesses are to arrive here, if no accidents intervene to prevent it, in August.

Private letters from Spain state, that Buonaparte had prevailed upon the queen of Spain to sign a declaration of the illegitimacy of the prince of Asturias; that 10,000 French troops were on their march to Madrid; and that an order had been issued for the restitution of the whole of the property of the prince of peace in the kingdom of Spain.

Mr. Wellesley Pole suddenly left the house of commons last night; and, after 11 o'clock, dispatched three messengers, one to the king, another to Yarmouth, and the third to Deal. From the bustle on the occasion, the subject is conjectured to be of importance.

Yesterday a meeting of the merchants trading to Hayti was held at the City of London tavern, to take into consideration the best means of promoting the commerce to that country, &c. A committee was appointed to represent their affairs to government.—The meeting adjourned till Monday, when a memorial will be drawn up, and presented to government, of the grievances they experience from time to time, by the injudicious interference of the British cruisers off St. Domingo.

June 17.

We yesterday stopped the press to announce the arrival of another Spanish deputy at the foreign office, with dispatches from the leaders of the Spanish patriots who are assembled at Oviedo. He came by way of Corunna, and has brought intelligence, which is of a very satisfactory nature, down to the 6th inst. stating that Biscay has joined the provinces of Galicia and Asturias, in the glorious struggle for the deliverance of their country from a foreign yoke.—These patriotic and loyal provinces are supposed to contain not less than 150,000 men in arms; and if the fact of the nation of Biscay may be relied on, every port and harbour along the whole northern coast, from Bilbao and Sebastian round to Vigo, are in a state of insurrection against Buonaparte. Government appear determined to make every exertion for their assistance. An expedition of considerable magnitude is preparing in the river. A great number of ships are daily tendered and ordered for survey, to convoy troops and stores. The following have already been shipped from the royal arsenal at Woolwich:

Thirty thousand stand of arms.

Six hundred tons of ammunition.

Four millions of ball cartridges, with entrenching tools, artillery, &c.

Col. sir Thomas Dyer was dispatched yesterday upon a military mission to one of the Spanish ports.

Sir Edward Pellew's expedition has proved successful. The ship Thames, arrived at Chaefton from Batavia, brought advice that sir Edward had taken possession of the harbour of Grasse, without opposition; and that he found there two Dutch line of battle ships and an East-Indiaman scuttled.

An American captain just arrived from Holland states, that all the vessels belonging to the U. States, which were detained under the embargo in the Dutch ports, had been just released. He says, indeed, that the embargo is so much relaxed, that any vessel is permitted to come out which shall be laden with gin and the produce of that country. To this relaxation the Dutch government are probably urged equally by two motives, the one to release the wants of its own subjects, by affording them a sale for their produce, and the other to injure the revenues of this country, by affording facilities for smuggling.

June 18.

Forty sail of the homeward bound Leeward island fleet passed Portsmouth yesterday.

Several more transports have arrived at Dover, to take in troops.

We are assured that a confidential person, who has been frequently entrusted with high diplomatic commissions, set off on Thursday, from the secretary of state's office, on a special mission to a northern court.

Our squadron off Ferrol is said to have received a communication from the inhabitants, stating, that a French frigate was in that port, having on board 30,000 stand of arms. It is added that preparations were making for her capture.

In the mean time government had taken steps to send ammunition to the patriots, before the arrival of this third Spanish deputy. All the frigates that were in Plymouth have sailed for the Spanish coast, with directions, we are informed, to land ammunition.—Other ships will follow them immediately. Sir A. Wellesley's expedition will fail without loss of time.

Two detachments of the royal artillery and of artillery drivers embarked the day before yesterday—they are to form a part of the expedition. Sir Thomas Dyer is gone to one of the Spanish ports, upon a particular mission.

The spirit of patriotism is said to have manifested itself at Carthagena—a port of very great importance, which the French, we trust, will not be permitted to occupy.

MANCHESTER, June 16.

So far as relates to this town there is now a fair prospect of the designs of the disaffected being completely frustrated. During the whole of yesterday and this day, the utmost tranquility has prevailed here, and I have reason to believe all the weavers have returned to their peaceable and industrious avocations.

This morning, we are informed, 24 of the persons taken into custody at Cheadle Moss, were conveyed from Stockport to Chester castle, to be tried on a charge of riotous proceedings.

At Colne, Burnly, and many of the northern parts of Lancashire, not the least disturbance has occurred, nor any discontent been expressed; and notwithstanding so many exaggerated and improbable stories, there has been but one life lost during the whole of the disturbances.

TORBAY, June 14.

Last night, at 8 o'clock, after post, a schooner ran into the bay, under a very heavy press of canvas, charged with dispatches, it is said, and giving an account that the French fleet had escaped from Brest. The whole of the fleet under admiral lord Gambier got under way immediately, but I fear have made little progress down the channel, as there is very little wind.

PARIS, May 29.

By an imperial decree of the 21st inst. the exportation of cotton and cotton yarn is prohibited until further orders. An imperial decree of the 18th contains various regulations respecting agency offices, about to be established in different parts of the empire by the bank of France. No office of this description can be set up without the approbation of his majesty in his council of state. The bank is to possess the exclusive privilege of issuing notes at its own establishment, and by the medium of these agencies, but no issue can take place, except upon a resolution of the general directors, taken after consulting the chamber of commerce.

HAMBURG.

The Correspondenten states on the authority of letters from Constantinople, that the truce between the Turks and Russians had been prolonged for two months under the mediation of the French ambassador, Sebastiani. It adds, that the divan was occupied during two days in discussing the demand of France for a passage for her armies through the Turkish territories to Persia, before it agreed to it. The Nuremberg Gazette states, that letters from officers in marshal Davoust's army, mention, that that corps had received orders to hold itself in readiness to break up for Southern Russia. The army will collect at Afracan, and march through Persia to the East-Indies.