

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1810.

[No. 3316.]

[LXVth YEAR.]

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, JULY 19.

LATEST EUROPEAN INFORMATION.
The arrival of the brig Richmond, captain Johnson, from Bristol, in 42 days, we have London dates to the 2d June, 12 days later than had before been received. The situation of affairs, either upon the continent or in Great-Britain, was not materially changed, and no events were impending, in which the interests or feelings of mankind were expected to be singularly affected. The English papers are wholly silent in regard to the discussions with America, and all the interesting information respecting our foreign commerce, is to be sought for in the orders and decrees of either belligerent, to impede its prosperity. A new order of council for the blockade of Elsinour, was to be issued, which would subject American vessels to this alternative—either to render them liable to capture by the Danes for not paying the Sound dues, or to be captured by the British for paying them.

BATTLE IN PORTUGAL.

All that our English papers mention with regard to it is the following, which undoubtedly is enough for a news-monger to exaggerate into a great battle and a French defeat.

A rumour prevailed at Lisbon on the 15th, that a great battle had taken place, in which the allied army was successful; having taken 300 French prisoners, among whom was a colonel. The captives are represented as being in a most deplorable state. The officer we have mentioned, is said to have neither had shoes to his feet, nor a hat on his head; and to have been otherwise scantily supplied with cloathing. The prisoners accounted for this state of extreme denudation, by saying, that as the country afforded nothing, they were obliged to bring every thing with them."

Letters by the Richmond, dated in London as late as June one, state, "that the Dutch merchants were under serious apprehensions of being tried by a military commission and shot.—That 800 cargoes of grain had been received in England, from different ports of the continent—and that gen. Armstrong had been told by the French government that they should influence the Danish, Swedish & Prussian courts, to confiscate American property."

Neutral vessels are daily arriving in the various ports of England, under British licenses, from the French coast, chiefly from Cayenne and Morlaix, laden with flour, wine and brandy, which meet a ready sale.

BLOCKADE OF ELSINEUR.

Foreign Office, May 20.

The king has been pleased to cause it to be signified, by the most noble the marquis Wellesley, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers, residing at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken by his majesty's command, for the blockade of the port of Elsinour, and that from this time all the measures authorized by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Trade between France and England.

LONDON, MAY 29.

A vessel which left Ostend on Saturday last, brought letters from the continent to that date. They relate the following interesting fact:—When Buonaparte and his suite were visiting the docks and harbour of that place on Sunday the 20th inst. he observed a ship standing in, and waited till it had cast anchor. On the master's landing he was ushered into the presence of the emperor, whose rank was not revealed, and who inquired from what part of the world he came? Alarmed at this question, the master stated that he came from Norway, and that his vessel was laden with wood. "You do not tell me the truth (replied Napoleon) let me see your license; you are from England." Fearful lest the production of his license should subject his ship and cargo to confiscation, the trader still hesitated, when Buonaparte, penetrating into the cause of his apprehension, assured him that it was unfounded. The license & the ship's papers were then produced and surrendered; and the master received orders to attend in two hours at the Imperial Hotel, when the surprise occasioned by his discovering that the person with whom he had conversed was the emperor, had subsided, he was closely questioned by Napoleon on the state of British commerce. The latter tried to ascertain the motives which could induce

our government to object to taking from France a portion of our imports in wine and brandy? When his curiosity had been satisfied, he returned the license and papers, and allowed the vessel to unload and take on board a cargo of wheat. After Napoleon formally announced to the chamber of commerce at Ostend, his determination to sign no more licenses for imports, unless England would consent to receive wines and brandy; in which case he was willing to grant licenses to enable vessels to proceed directly to a British port, and thus to secure to both governments the reciprocal advantages of a circumscribed trade.

AMERICAN PROPERTY.

Recent advices from Holland state, that great quantities of colonial produce had been seized, and a considerable addition had been made to the French force in that country. A letter dated May 15, mentions that the whole of the American property which had been detained there, and which amounted to more than two millions of dollars, was to be sold on the 16th of next month, under the decree lately published at Paris. In the same communication it is mentioned that the like proceeding is to be adopted in all the ports of Flanders and Holland. Another letter from Schowen, of the 17th inst. observes, that the decree just alluded to is carrying into execution with the utmost rigour, and that many ships in that harbour and in the neighbourhood were in consequence put under sequestration.

Letters from Frankfort to the 21st ultimo have been received. An extract from Leghorn had brought intelligence, that some additional ships laden with colonial produce had been taken possession of by the government at that port, but not without the apology that they were English in disguise. It was again rumoured, that the daughter of Lucien Buonaparte was to be elevated to the rank of a princess, and to be married to a foreign king, supposed to be Ferdinand of Spain. Advices from Osnaburgh, mention a variety of regulations regarding the new custom-houses in the Westphalian territories. Jerome's officers are ordered to permit the introduction of colonial produce, sanctioned by the proper certificates of origin. A decree has been published to prevent the admission of English goods, and generally to prevent the infraction of the commercial system adopted on the continent.

SPAIN.

Letters of the date of May 21, were yesterday received from the south of France, which state that reinforcements to the amount of 75,000 men, 15,000 of which were of the imperial guards, had passed through on their way to Spain. Their route was through Saintes and Angoulême, Massena was to be vested with the chief command of this force, by the efforts of which, and the French troops already there, he is understood to have pledged himself to effect the complete subjugation of the country.

AMERICA.

They also state, that in virtue of the decree of the 23d of March, which was only promulgated a few weeks back, all American vessels and their cargoes, detained in any of the ports of France, Holland, Italy or any other place occupied by French troops, had been finally condemned.

It is stated in recent accounts from Amsterdam, that a strong sensation has been produced in that capital in consequence of the severity of the French agents. It is asserted, that the merchants under the present circumstances, are afraid of negotiating bills upon England, and that any traders suspected of being concerned in the importation of contraband goods into Holland, are to be tried by a military commission, by the authority of the duke of Reggier.

The emperor of Austria has issued a decree, prohibiting, after the 6th of June, the importation of coffee, except under special license, and paying a duty of 60 florins per quintal. Upon the publication of this decree coffee instantly rose from 6 fl. 30 k. to 9 florins the pound.

TURKEY.

MAY 30.

We received the following important letter from Paris yesterday morning:—
"Paris, May 24.—The fate of Turkey is, we believe, decided. It is understood that a treaty has been in contemplation sometime, and is now about to be executed, between the courts of Paris, Vienna and Petersburg, for the expulsion of this Mahometan intruder from among the christian nations of Europe. The couriers that pass and repass continue very frequent, and almost daily.

"You have received most probably before this time the decree published here on the 13th. It is not an unexpected blow, and it will be a very serious one, considering the

immense quantity of American property in this country. As to a mitigation of its severity, you know it is not to be expected.

"The buzz respecting a peace between England and France, has, like unfounded rumours, died away, and we no more expect it now than we did before it was mentioned."

Letters from the Flemish departments of France, state, that a courier was dispatched from Antwerp, by the emperor in person to the emperor of Russia, with an important communication, supposed to relate to their mutual designs for the subjugation of the Ottoman empire.—From Antwerp we are informed, that by an imperial decree, published there, all colonial produce in the towns of Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Hezoghufsch, and others ceded to the French, is to be quartered and sold immediately. The director of the Douabiers of that city addressed a circular letter for this purpose to the agents under his orders.

We are happy to learn that a treaty of commerce has been arranged with the ministers of the prince regent at Rio Janeiro. The stipulations were bro't over by Mr. Hill, who left that capital on the 14th of Feb. The engagement not being yet ratified, we cannot state the particulars, but this much we may be allowed to say, from the most satisfactory authority, this adjustment is likely to be of great utility to both parties.

Vienna, May 3.—The following is a copy of the answer returned by the Archduke Charles to the letter from the French emperor, accompanying the insignia of the legion of honour:—

"SIRE,

Your majesty's ambassador has delivered to me the valuable insignia of the legion of honour, and the agreeable letter with which your majesty has been pleased to honour me. Deeply impressed with this distinguished mark of your majesty's regard, I listen to transmit you the expressions of my gratitude which can only be compared with the admiration excited in me by the great qualities that characterize your majesty. The esteem of a great man is the richest harvest in the field of honour; and I have always been anxious, sire, to merit that of your majesty. I pray your majesty to accept graciously the constant wishes which I cherish for your welfare, and the highest consideration with which I have the honour to be, sire, your majesty's most humble, and obedient servant and cousin,

"CHARLES, F. M."

CADIZ.

The possession of Fort Matagorda, we are happy to state, is not likely to produce that effect in accelerating the surrender of Cadiz, which the inhabitants seem disposed to apprehend, and the enemy reckoned upon. From a survey made by the principal engineer at Cadiz, it appears that the enemy cannot take up a position on that point from which the town can be bombarded with effect. The distance between Matagorda and the nearest bastion of the fortifications of Cadiz, is 3388 yards, nearly two English miles. Very small shells discharged from 24 pounders, will barely reach the town. The inhabitants, however, are not under much apprehension of being annoyed from so distant a position. Cadiz is plentifully supplied with water and provisions; and unless the movements of the enemy be favourable, and supported by traitorous cooperation from within, the siege is likely to become an enterprise of great difficulty.

French papers to the 27th ult. announce the arrival of the emperor and empress at Lille on the 22d. It was their intention to proceed to Boulogne, at which place they were expected to return to Paris about the 30th of May.

SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY.

Ferdinand's court is pretty well kept. He begins the day with hearing mass—he then breakfasts, and then hears mass again—then rides out, and returns to dinner—there is sometimes a third mass. There are sometimes concerts. Billiards, and other similar games serve to fill up the vacancies of a life, which he complains is very tiresome, and by no means suitable to him.—Charles IV. has recovered perfectly from his late indisposition. He amuses himself in the vicinity of Marfelles with his former favourite pursuits of fishing, shooting, &c. His queen, Maria Louisa; his daughter, the late queen of Etruria; her son, and the prince of peace, live with him. The pensions guaranteed to him by the treaty of Bayonne, are very irregularly paid, and they suffer much inconvenience in consequence.

RESTRICTION.

The board of trade has granted some indulgencies in regard to certain ports of Spain under the French administration. In the

range of harbours from Dijon to St. Sebastians, it is allowed, that neutral ships laden with Spanish produce, may take their departure without molestation.

It was stated by Mr. Percival, in a late debate, that the British orders in council, had the effect of reducing the receipts of the customs in France from 11,100,000 to 2,200,000 dollars, about 4-5ths of the whole amount.

Friday night the defendants in the action brought by sir Francis Burdett against the speaker and sergeant of the house of commons, moved by their counsel to amend their pleas.

REFORM.

Three resolutions were passed against the ministers, by a majority of 10, in the house of commons, on the 31st of May. The first resolution was in favour of all practical retrenchments in the financial department, and passed nem. con. The second was for the abolition of all sinecures, and, with an amendment in favour of such persons as are connected with his majesty's person, passed 105 to 95.

Another resolution passed "that it is expedient to reduce all offices executed by deputy to the salary paid for the actual service, and to require security for the due performance."

The other resolutions of the finance committee were postponed. Thus the parliamentary reforms have begun their work.

The Catholic question in the commons had been negatived 213 to 169.

The duke of Albuquerque, the new Spanish ambassador, was presented to his majesty, at his levee, by the marquis Wellesley. Lord Grenville and Mr. Windham were both very ill; of the latter gentleman's health, bulletins were daily published.

Young Betty, the boy actor, that so long convulsed the metropolis with his theatrical deceptions, has declined taking orders, as he first intended, and purchased a pair of colours in a marching regiment. He took no degree at Cambridge, where, indeed, he discovered neither talent or disposition on which to found a hope that he might become a scholar.

Attempt to assassinate the duke of Cumberland.

A valet of his royal highness, named Joseph Scillis, an Italian, who was a confidential servant, and had lived 12 or 14 years with the duke, concealed himself in a closet in his bedroom at St. James's palace, on the night of the 30th of May, for the purpose of assassinating him. He was armed with a broad sword and a razor, and remained quiet till a quarter before three o'clock, when he came to the duke's bed side, who was in a profound sleep, from which he was roused horribly, by two violent blows on the head, which were immediately followed by two others, accompanied with a hissing kind of noise. There was a lamp and taper burning in the chamber, and by its light he perceived a letter which lay upon the table, completely covered with blood. This immediately struck him there was a murderer in the room, and he accordingly struggled as quick as he could out of bed. At this moment a naked sabie was dropt upon the floor, and he perceived the figure of a man flying into the yellow room, and escaping on towards the apartment in which Scillis slept. He went down stairs, aroused his page, and gave the alarm through the house of murderers. On returning up stairs, he found the sword which had been dropped, was his own regimental sabre, and also found a pair of slippers belonging to Scillis. Scillis was one of his own valets, and had never incurred his displeasure, nor could he imagine any motive likely to prompt him to this extraordinary attempt.

He seems, from the wounds received by his royal highness, to have begun in a most savage manner, to have cut at his royal highness in different parts—for the duke has the front of his leg cut, a wound in his arm, one on his forehead, and another on his cheek, supposed to have been done by the razor after he had closed with the assassin. He has also one of his little fingers nearly cut off. It was some time, as the villain cut at him with such quickness, before he could extricate himself from the bed. A sergeant's guard immediately came to the door, which was opened quickly by the porter, and the guards rushed up stairs. There they found the duke faint with loss of blood, which was streaming from his wounds. After having conveyed him to his bed, they went in search of the assassin, having taken care to prevent all possibility of escape. They searched the duke's chamber and the closets without effect. But it seems as soon as he heard the duke open the window and call for assistance, he retired to a water closet, and cut his throat with a razor