

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1800.

LONDON, September 19.

EXPEDITION TO FERROL.

A WRITER in a morning paper, professing a desire to ascertain to whom the failure and disgrace of this enterprise were imputable, proposes the following queries:

1. Were there not landed at Ferrol, in good health, high spirits and discipline, and supported by a powerful Squadron under the command of officers of distinguished characters, an army of eleven thousand men?
2. Were not the commanding heights of the town ascended with little obstruction, and inconsiderable loss?
3. Was not the Spanish commissary of stores taken prisoner by the 63d regiment, and are not the keys of all the magazines now in possession of the British? and did not the commissary express his belief that the whole must inevitably fall into our hands?
4. Was there not a breach in the walls of the town?
5. Were there in the town more than 600, or in the citadel more than 200 Spanish troops?
6. Were there not in the harbour many Spanish ships of war and merchantmen, with immense magazines and stores of merchandise in the place? and was it not the prevailing opinion of the fleet, that the conquest or destruction of them was completely in our power?

INQUISITOR.

The paper of the succeeding day says, that these extracts were founded upon good information, and may be considered as an assertion of facts, as much as a demand for explanation.

The same papers offer the following few particulars as to be relied on; although (as the reader will recollect) nothing of the kind appeared in the London Gazette account:

"The first battalion of the 52d was almost the only regiment that fired a shot at the enemy. It was supported by some other corps; but this battalion, forming part of Lord Cavan's brigade, led the attack with great alacrity, and in the finest order. After marching up the mountains at the back of the town of Ferrol, the 52d, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Corran, found a body of Spaniards posted on a strong hill in front. They immediately attacked with great vigour, and, after about an hour's smart firing on both sides, they charged with the bayonet with the utmost gallantry and spirit, and drove the enemy into the town. On reaching the summit of the hill, the battalion saw Fort St. Philip below them. This fort commands the town and harbour. The first battalion, and their lieutenant-colonel, unanimously offered to storm it directly. The general, however, no doubt, tempering the gallantry of his troops with proper discretion, deemed the enterprise, in all the circumstances, improper!

"The loss of the first battalion in killed and wounded was fifty-five, and, considering the shortness of the action, was severe. It is a circumstance which we record with pride, that eleven brave men of the first battalion of the 52d, concealed their wounds that they might not be sent home, and separated from their companions in any future attack."

September 22.

General Moreau has ordered a geometrical survey to be made of Suabia, Bavaria and Switzerland. All the charts that were in the palace of the princes of the empire are to be delivered over to him without delay.

General Kray is to retire with a pension of 4000 florins; some other officers, it is said, will likewise leave the Austrian army.

General Pichegru has gone to join the army of the emperor on the Inn.

It is confidently reported, upon the authority of letters from Warsaw, of the 27th ult. that a corps of 140,000 Russians is now encamped in the environs of Kamienek and Podolski, and will march to the assistance of the emperor, should necessity require it.

A deputation which has been sent from Munich to make representation to general Moreau on account of his heavy requisition of bread, oxen, &c. has obtained no redress; as the centre of the French army is to form a camp in the vicinity of Munich. The recall of general Kray from the command of the army was signified to him in a short note under the emperor's own hand.

The emperor lately presented the editor of a newspaper, at Berlin, with a gold snuff box, for a publication proving that the assassination at Rastadt was committed by the French themselves.

September 26.

It is stated in the Paris Journals, and probably with truth, that the whole of our forces now in the Mediterranean, commanded by Sir R. Abercrombie and Sir James Pulteney, have orders to disembark in Italy, and to act under the orders of the Austrian commander in chief. It is said they are to land at Ancona.

The equinoxial gales, which from appearance have now set in, will force, it is to be apprehended, the grand fleet from its station off Brest. Nothing we know but necessity will compel Lord St. Vincent to emancipate the combined squadrons so long shut up there. His lordship kept the sea for a whole year, off Cadix, a thing unprecedented in naval history, but it is to be feared that the violence of these gales in the Atlantic, with Brest, perhaps for a lee-shore, may drive them away, and Buonaparte take the opportunity of sending out his expedition with the very first relaxation of the weather.

The following is said to be the state of the Brest fleet—it is divided into two squadrons, or two lines; one without the harbour, composed of eight three-deckers, and four ships of 90 guns. The second consists of seventeen ships of 74 each. Both squadrons have springs on their cables. In the bay of Botcauvel there are eleven 74's and one ship of 80, with springs on their cables, to answer either line; and each ship has 400 troops ready to be disembarked, to reinforce the camp of Queierne, which consists at present of 3,000 men. The lines at Queierne are 650 toises in length, and are defended by 72 pieces of artillery of large calibre. These intrenchments are remarkably strong; 40,000 men would not be able to carry them.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

WINDSOR, September 19.

Yesterday evening a mob assembled in Thames-street, opposite to the house of Mr. Sawyer, baker, where they repeatedly called out for bread, and after breaking all his windows, they proceeded to the house of Mr. Phillips, his majesty's baker, who came out, and told them, that if they would not demolish his windows, he would give them all the bread in his shop. They soon left Thames-street, and proceeded to Mrs. Coutrell's, opposite the Town Hall, and having broke her windows and those of Mr. Grace, in Peasod-street, they out for Sander's mill, at Clewer, but were met by captain Neale, with a party of the Staffordshire militia. Captain Neale on their appearance, made a halt, while Mr. Cole, the town clerk, read the riot act; the mob then dispersed, and four of the ringleaders being seized were lodged in the county gaol. The associations, however, paraded the streets till 12 o'clock, at which time all was quiet.

This morning the inhabitants of New Windsor called a meeting at the town hall, to take into consideration the high price of provisions, Henry Proctor, Esq; addressed the meeting, and proposed to leave off eating butter till it should fall to a shilling a pound. Several of those present agreed to his proposal, and upon the whole, Mr. Proctor had a show of hands in favour of his motion. It is to be hoped that other towns will follow the same laudable example.

Last Tuesday morning, the carrier who comes from Oxford every week, and who always sleeps at Datchet, while passing through Windsor, was stopped by a number of women, who compelled him to sell his butter at a shilling a pound; and on Saturday they ill used a mealman, at Eaton; some of them were going to duck him, but on his assuring them that he could make it appear that the bakers might sell a quarter loaf at one shilling they suffered him to depart.

DEREHAM, September 16.

On Friday evening a very tumultuous set of women assembled, for the purpose of seeking their revenge on the millers, in consequence of the extraordinary price of flour and meal, when they grossly insulted Mr. Sprot, miller of Gressenhall, whom they charged with selling adulterated meal not made of wheat, and exhibited bread and dumplings about the town in support of their assertion. To this gentleman they directed great part of their resentment, and then dragged him, in a most inhuman manner, upon the ground from an inn where he had secreted himself, pelting him with his own materials; and had it not been for the friendly assistance of three or four individuals his life would have been endangered; but fortunately he sustained no other injury than being very much bruised. Mr. Crisp very laudably came forward for the purpose of reading the riot act, upon which the mob dispersed.

IPSWICH, September 16.

Early yesterday morning hand-bills were distributed, desiring the gentleman and tradesmen inhabitants of the town to meet at the town hall, and devise means to reduce the price of provisions, &c. I hear that the flour is to be 3s. the peck, butter 14d. mutton and pork 6d. per lb. for a month. Yesterday things bore a very alarming appearance, but to-day, thank God, tranquillity is restored. The mob at first consisted chiefly of boys and women, who threatened the destruction of the millers in the neighbourhood. The volunteers were on duty the greatest part of the

day; the cavalry soon dispersed the rabble—the magistrates have been very active.—Nobody would rejoice more than myself at any grievance being redressed, but when obtained by those riotous means, one cannot but foresee much mischief.

STAFFORD, September 18.

On Sunday a number of people assembled and proceeded to the bakers, insisting on bread being sold at 2s. 6d. the stone loaf, and broke all the windows of several, as well as those of the mill. The mayor immediately went to them, and ineffectually recommended to them to disperse, till he called out a troop of the 17th dragoons, quartered there, and all remained quiet for the night, Monday morning the mob shewed evident disposition to riot, and paraded, through the day, in small parties. At dusk in the evening, they assembled in a large body, and went to Mr. Thompson's, baker, and destroyed the front of his house. The military were again called out, and the riot act being read, captain Weirge, with his troop, immediately repaired to the spot, and by his great activity and the good conduct of his men, soon dispersed the rioters, and kept the town quiet the remainder of the night. It is with regret [adds our correspondent,] that I have to say one of the dragoon's horses was shot dead under him by the mob, another so much wounded as to be rendered unfit for service, and one of the men had a ball shot through his cap. Several of the rioters were severely wounded, chiefly by the defence made from Thompson's house, as several shots were fired from within it. Tuesday morning appeared a little tranquil, as the misguided sound out their error, and that the fault did not rest with the baker, who only sold in proportion he paid for his wheat or flour.—A requisition has been therefore sent to the farmers, to agree to moderate the price of grain, which no doubt they will accede to. In the evening, notwithstanding, a number of people again assembled in the streets, the troops were immediately called, the riot act read, and, by skirmishing, all were soon quelled for the night.

BOSTON, November 6.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The following note was received in town yesterday.

Marblehead, November 5, 1800.

"Last evening arrived captain Swan, in 22 days from Bilbao:—He informs, that our commissioners to France had settled their business with the French government—were to dine with the chief consul on the 2d of October, and leave Paris for Havre the next day.

N. HOOPER."

This intelligence is corroborated by captain Young, arrived here yesterday from Lisbon: He states, that 12 days after leaving Lisbon, he fell in, near the Grand Banks, with captain Trevet, of the brig Mentor, who sailed in company with him from Lisbon, and was informed, that the day previous capt. Trevet spoke a ship from London for Philadelphia, the captain of which reported, that he left London Oct. 14, and that intelligence had been received there of a treaty having been made between France and America; and the commissioners had departed for the United States.

[The Philadelphia vessel referred to must have been the America, captain Swaine.]

Capt. Young further advises, that intelligence had been received at Lisbon, of commissioners having gone from England for France.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) October 28.

Last Saturday morning, between the hours of 3 and 4, the dwelling-house of Daniel Dulany, Esq; late of Baltimore, was discovered to be on fire. Before the inhabitants could collect in any considerable numbers, the whole dwelling-house, 60 feet in length, together with the range of stables adjacent belonging to the society of friends, were involved in flames, and in a very short time reduced to ashes. The family of Mr. Dulany made their escape with difficulty; one of his negro servants perished in the flames. The Friend's meeting-house was several times on fire, and was only preserved by the greatest exertion.

NEW-YORK, November 7.

INTERESTING.

French commissioners to this country.

It is reported, and we have reason to believe there is good foundation for it, that Mr. Otto, and Mr. De la Forst, who were formerly in this country in the diplomatic line, are appointed by the French government to come out to this country, as commissioners to settle the differences existing between the two countries.

[The above was handed us yesterday from a respectable source—it came by the Dispatch from St. Sebastian.]

November 12.

From an authentic source we learn, that the convention concluded with France, by our envoys, does