

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1801.

LONDON, March 21.

NOTWITHSTANDING the formidable armament which recently left our ports for the Baltic, we are of opinion that matters will be finally adjusted, at least with Denmark and Sweden. Evidently drawn into the quarrel involuntarily, by the overbearing insolence of Russia, Great-Britain did not wish to proceed to extremities till she had made trial of the effect of conciliatory measures. Such is the object of the mission of Mr. Nicholas Vansittart, who has been now for some time at Copenhagen, although this circumstance is not generally known.

Upon the reception experienced by that gentleman, and the propositions he is charged with, must depend the fate of that city and of the naval power of Denmark.

IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 17.

"The accounts which have been recently published of this country, afford but an imperfect idea of its situation. I am assured by some of the best informed persons from several parts of it, that it now contains more wheat and other grain than at the conclusion of 1799, and in general of the best quality; but two thirds of the people have been accustomed to subsist entirely upon potatoes, whose general failure, adding to the usual consumption of corn, has increased the price beyond all precedent; and whilst the extensive farmers receive the amount of the fee of their land for its last year's produce, multitudes are perishing by want.

"Avarice, to excuse its want of feeling—its calumny—has asserted, that the governors of the House of Industry offered to receive and maintain the poor of Dublin, and that the proposition had been rejected by the government: but were houses of industry as numerous as the barracks, which, happily for the quiet of the city, are established in almost every street, they would all be incompetent to receive a tythe of the indigent.

"Instances of individual wretchedness occur in all countries, but it remained for Ireland to harrow up the soul, by personifying famine in more than half its population.

"In Dublin, the subscriptions of the benevolent, under the immediate auspices of the viceroy, alleviate the sufferings of the poor by the weekly issue at the district kitchens of about 14,000 quarts of soup for a penny each quart, besides what is given at other places; but in the country where there is no such aid, and where the people ineffectually offer their labour for their food, the grave teams with victims to the various diseases incident to famine.

"It cannot be matter of surprise that disaffection, too prevalent before, increases with the wants of the many; whilst the hope of the future is poisoned by a pretended prophecy, calculated to promote the most nefarious purposes, that the next summer will be alike distinguished in Ireland for abundance and for slaughter.

"Martial law, which I find is to be again established is an ill substitute for food—Let them go together, and should it be known beyond the statute book, the world will applaud its operation.

"The small farmers and peasants are unable to purchase either corn or potatoes for seed, wherefore scarcity will not terminate with the commencement of the next harvest, unless national aid is afforded, and I know not how the revenue of the nation can be more advantageously applied, than feeding its population.

"There are vast commons and other tracts of land; comparatively useless, which, tilled by the state, would employ the multitude, whose food would be most beneficially paid for their labour, exclusive of the present consideration, which ought to be imperative, that without some assistance they must perish. Nor can it be objected to the principle, that farming or traffic would not become the state. Even the contents of the granaries, so providently, and (however injurious to the public by raising to the often unprincipled will of the seller the prices of the market) so necessarily provided by government, would if obtained through another medium, leave an immensity for general consumption."

March 29.

According to the statements in the Moniteur of the 24th instant, which we received yesterday, the expedition had not approached the coast on the 4th ult. at this period, however, two French frigates, La Justice, and L'Egyptienne, having on board 15,000 muskets, a supply of ammunition, and 500 men, one hundred of whom were engineers, had entered Alexandria in ten days from Toulon:—it is added that twenty small vessels, with military stores, had likewise arrived in safety. Menou, in his dispatches to the chief consul, which he sent by citizen Costa and Descolleis, in the St. Philip corvette, and who landed at Frejus on the 16th, speaks in confident terms of his means

to resist the menaced attack of the British and Turkish armies.

From the prevalence of west and south-west winds, the admiralty remains without advice of the Baltic fleet since its entering the Cattagat on the 17th.

Of Gantheaume's Squadron nothing is known since the 10th ult. Apprehension is the general attendant on incertitude, and the principle, we hope, will be admitted in apology for our fears, that he will effect the object of his enterprise.

By the Mayflower, arrived at Guernsey, we yesterday received letters from Madeira, dated the 5th instant. By these we receive the mortifying intelligence that admiral Calder, misinformed by some vessels, which he spoke at sea, and which are supposed to have been appointed for the purpose by the French government, as to the destination of admiral Gantheaume, has failed for the West-Indies.

[We feel much satisfaction from being enabled to insert the following paragraph respecting the British frigate Topaze, capt. Church, which was last week stated to have met the same calamity as the Invincible of 74 guns, admiral Tott's flag ship, which, with many hundred lives, was totally lost near the port of Yarmouth, on its destination to join the three admirals, viz. Sir Hyde Parker, lord Nelson, and Sir C. Fairfax in the Baltic, and there act against the Russians, Swedes and Danes.]

On the 26th of February Sir R. Calder, in the Prince of Wales, of 98 guns, with the Pompee, and Juste, of 80; Courageux, Cumberland, and Spencer, of 74; and Diamond, of 38, appeared off Madeira. They did not anchor, but failed the next day for the Canaries, from whence they proceeded to Martinique. The same conveyance possessed us of accounts from the Topaze frigate, captain Church, for whose safety the most serious apprehension had been entertained. She arrived at Madeira in company with the Heureux sloop and eighty sail of merchantmen, on the 26th February, and sailed on the 1st of March for the West-Indies.

The Topaze frigate has detained and sent into Madeira a Danish and two Swedish vessels.

The Thames frigate has arrived at Madeira.

Our funds have, during the week, risen about two per cent. on the rumour of adjustment, and were yesterday a fraction better than on Friday. Lord St. Helen, it is stated, is to be employed on the occasion.

By a messenger who left Constantinople several days subsequent to the courier charged with the ordinary correspondence of that capital, we are possessed of a letter to the 16th of February: the latest accounts which had then been received from Syria were dated 26th of the preceding month. The Tigre and other of his majesty's ships had at that period joined lord Keith at Marmorissa, and the whole expedition in perfect health, full of confidence and spirits, and with the most abundant supplies of every thing requisite to the enterprise, were on the eve of their departure for Egypt.

Our fleet comprised one hundred and nine ships, independent of small craft, which were to be employed in landing the troops.

Constantinople, on the 16th, was very sickly; great numbers of the inhabitants had died of an epidemic disorder, and most of the English residents had been affected by it.

We are sorry to have to confirm the report of gen. Koehler's death; he survived his wife only 15 days.

The Algerine ambassador some days since notified to the ministers the receipt of intelligence from his court, that the French envoy who has lately resided at Algiers, and where, with a view to induce the friendship of the dey towards France, and to excite him to hostility with England, he has expended immense sums of money, has been dismissed, and ordered to inform the French government, that preliminary to any negotiation they might offer to the Algerine State, must be the evacuation of Egypt by her troops;—upon this condition, Algiers had consented to four months armistice, which had been prolonged under an opinion that this stipulation would be complied with, and upon this condition alone would she listen to any overture for the re-establishment of peace. We have the further pleasure to state, that on Thursday last, the ambassador, who likewise holds the distinguished station of high admiral of Algiers, officially communicated to ministers, that the dey, in testimony of his friendship for his Britannic majesty, had ordered that a knight of Malta, and 263 Maltese, who had been captured by his cruisers previous to the reduction of La Vallette by the British, and sold unto slavery, should be liberated without ransom (which would have amounted to upwards of 100,000l.) considering them subjects of his majesty, and has directed that whatever supplies of provisions may be wanted by the garrisons of Malta or Minorca, shall be furnished by his states.

BERMUDA, April 18.

By the Pheasant, from New-Province, we are sorry to learn, that his majesty's frigates Cleopatra and Andromache went on a secret expedition to cut out of a port on the north side of Cuba, near Punta Malas, with all the boats they could collect, failed in the object from the information given to the Spaniards by a schooner which failed from New-Province three days before the frigates. The Spaniards being apprised of their coming were ready with their gun-boats, batteries, &c. and never fired a shot until the boats were opposite, when they cut them almost to pieces with a number of their crews.—Lieut. Joseph Taylor, and two midshipmen, of the Cleopatra, with eight men, were killed, and a great number desperately wounded, among which were some brave officers. The ships had been dismantled and all that was acquired was a king's armed schooner of little value.

The situation of these islands at present is truly alarming for want of corn, flour, rice, pork, &c. not a bushel or barrel of which is for sale here at present. Many poor families have been for several days without a mouthful of bread kind, and at present there is no likelihood of a remedy. From the weather blowing almost continually gales of wind, very little fish has been caught, which has also been very distressing to the poor.

The ship builders and others who employed a great number of men, are obliged to discharge them, as they cannot procure provisions, the workmen being generally found by the employers.

BOSTON, April 30.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in the island of St. Croix, dated April 3, 1801.

"I hasten to communicate to you such information of the late change which has taken place here, as may be acceptable, though not perhaps pleasing. On the 31st ultimo, in the morning, appeared off our harbour, 21 sail of armed vessels, commanded by admiral Duckworth; at 11 o'clock, a truce arrived from his ship with a summons to our general to surrender the island to his Britannic majesty, offering terms, that were thought mild; and assuring us, at the same time, that resistance against a force so far superior to that of our island, would but involve the inhabitants in innumerable difficulties; being very ill prepared for defence, it was thought prudent to make the best terms we could, without bloodshed; and possession was accordingly given on the 1st inst. St. Bartholomews, St. Martins and St. Thomas have also fallen in possession of the English, within the last ten days. All the floating property, with the king's stores, and debts of every description, together with the property of all the Danish captains, and European Danes, that have never inhabited this colony, suffers confiscation; those of our unfortunate planters who are in arrears of payment to his majesty, will be very hard pushed for payment. His excellency general Fuller, is to command our island; and by him and the admiral, we are assured, every step will be taken to insure peace and security to the inhabitants. This day, however, a proclamation has been issued, on pain of banishment and forfeiture of property to deliver up their arms, and to take the oath of allegiance before the 3th inst. Which oath we have softened, in terms to one of neutrality. We shall be allowed to carry on business, as formerly, by the Americans being permitted, as usual, to import every article on the same duties, and carry away one half the proceeds of their cargoes, only in sugar, and the other in rum. Four hundred troops are quartered here, and 200 at West End; the officers only are billeted with the inhabitants; our Danish soldiers and sailors are about embarking as prisoners, for Martinique."

PROVIDENCE, April 8.

CAUTION.

At Sterling, on Thursday last week, three children of Mr. Samuel Kinyon (one of them 11 or 12 years of age) in digging for ground-nuts near a brook, found a whitish poisonous root, of which they unfortunately ate and two of them expired in a few hours. The youngest was first effected, and after one of the others had ran to a neighbouring house, and was returning with assistance, he was violently seized, and fell. Their bodies were next day interred. The third child was affected, but recovered. The root which proved fatal to those innocents, is supposed to be what is commonly called musquash root.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

More counterfeit notes.

Yesterday arrived in 13 days from Nassau (N. P.) the sloop Washington, captain Weston, who informs, that one Thomas Bradley and Brant, of New-York, and a captain —, of Baltimore, were detected in passing counterfeit notes of the United States bank.