

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1803.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

By the ship Pitt, capt. Campbell, in 38 days from Greenock, arrived yesterday, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Glasgow papers and the Clyde Shipping List to the 11th of September. No event of importance has occurred, except the order of the British government, declaring the port of Havre blockaded.

In Ireland the courts of law were busy in trying the ringleaders engaged in the late conspiracy.

It was believed at Glasgow that the French would attempt the invasion of England.

The following are a few extracts from the latest papers.

GLASGOW, September 8.

NO news of any kind has been received from France of a later date than the 21st ult. At the same time it is very generally believed that some interesting events are about to happen, or have actually taken place in Paris. The British subjects detained in France, are, it is said, in consequence of a remonstrance by our government, to be immediately liberated.

Letters from Guernsey, state, that vigorous preparations are making on the French coast, supposed to be for the invasion of Guernsey and Jersey, which are, however, well prepared for the attack.

September 10.

Tuesday's London Gazette contains an order in council for the blockade of the entrance of the port of Havre-de-Grace, and the other ports of the Seine, and from this time all the measures, authorized by the law 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 this blockade; by this spirited and wise measure, it will be rendered very difficult for France to procure articles of colonial produce, of which, it is said, she is known at present to be in great want. The line of coast from the mouth of the Elbe and the Weser to L'Orient is now completely blockaded, and not even a fishing smack dare venture out from the Scheldt, Dunkirk, Ostend, Calais, Boulogne, Havre, St. Maloes or Brest. Toulon being also blockaded, hardly a French vessel is to be seen in the Atlantic or Mediterranean. Several attacks have, of late, been made on the harbour and batteries of Boulogne by our vessels.

An expedition of the 4th regiment, 52d light infantry, 59th, 70th and rifle corps, is said to have sailed on Tuesday.

Flotilla off Boulogne, Aug. 30.

The enemy are so closely watched by our cruisers, and so much harassed by our frequent attacks, that they no doubt begin to be heartily tired of our visits.

Yesterday the Discovery, Bloodhound and Archer began at 11 o'clock, and kept up a continual fire, with shot and shells, till four in the afternoon; the enemy at the same time, opened from all quarters, throwing very heavy shells and very long shot; but thank God, none of them did us any injury. One big at the end of Boulogne Pier, was set on fire by a shell from the Discovery, and a good deal of other damage was done by the bombardment.

September 3, eight o'clock.

We have just made the retreat from a hot action with the batteries; shot and shells have been flying about like hail for nearly three hours; but none of the squadron, as far as I could discover, has sustained any injury. Our vessel fired about thirty shot; our people work the guns exceedingly well, and with great quickness. Had not the wind been too much to the north, we should have continued our attack a little longer. We have now hauled off for the night; but I imagine we shall be at it again in the morning.

The Spanish messenger who lately arrived with dispatches from the court of Madrid left town last Saturday on his return, with the ultimatum of our cabinet.

NEW-YORK, October 25.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

By the ship Iris, Skinner, which arrived yesterday, in 30 days from London, we have papers to 11th September, but the intelligence from that quarter still continues uninteresting. These papers are entirely silent on the intentions of Russia, and seem to have disappointed their expectations of support from her. A secret expedition sailed from England, on the 6th of September, steering a westerly course, consisting of 1000 men, under the command of general Moore, and on the 10th it was reported in London, that it had landed at Cherbourg, and destroyed the naval preparations there; but that in re-embarking, the 70th regiment and a rifle corps, had been made prisoners. This report, however, did not gain credit. Some were of opinion that this expedition was destined to

visit Portugal; but the smallness of the armament rendered that improbable. Fears were entertained that Portugal would be invaded by the French; but as the army for this purpose must pass through Spain, it would involve that country immediately in the war—an occurrence which Buonaparte at present does not wish for. On the other hand, Britain seems restrained from declaring war against Spain by the weakness of Portugal. A very active press had taken place in that country for soldiers, and their ships were equipping with the greatest expedition, in which it was intended to go to Brazil if necessary. On the 9th of September an order was sent to all the churches in Portugal not to marry any person under the age of 45 years, the probable object of which was to recruit the army. It is said that Buonaparte made a demand on the government for a certain sum to be paid annually to France during the war; and on being told that the revenues of the country would not admit of such a regulation, he replied, that he did not deny the truth of the statement, but that he would contrive to double them. Great preparations were making at Chatham; all the lighters there and at Sheerness were fitting up for the reception of caronades from 12 to 18 pounders, for the defence of the Medway; a platform was raising for the embarkation of troops; and eleven engineers and above 2000 men were employed in the fortifications. In Dublin, the trial of the rebels continued, and several executions had taken place in addition to those mentioned in our former accounts; Redmond, in whose house a great number of pikes were found, shot himself on the 5th September; but as the slugs had not penetrated the brain, it was expected he would recover. The French ambassador at the Porte is stated to have presented a memorial, demanding the reason why the Turkish ambassador, appointed to go to Paris, had not set out. The divan pleaded the war between France and England as a reason, it being necessary to give the ambassador fresh instructions. This, however, did not satisfy general Brune, who gave in a note conceived in such positive terms, that the Turkish ambassador set out for Paris, without further delay. In a London paper, of the 6th September, we find lieutenant J. Murray promoted to the command of the Stork; it is very probable, therefore, that the people who robbed and abused capt. Cook, in the Fox, as mentioned in yesterday's paper, really belonged to "the Stork sloop of war, commanded by the honourable captain Murray.

[N. Y. Daily Adv.]

Our boat returned at a late hour last night from the Hook, bringing files of London papers, prices current, and Lloyd's lists to the 10th, and Paris papers to the 15th of September.

On a slight glance of these papers, we do not find that any political event of importance has transpired in Europe.

The Paris Argus of the 10th, contains a pompous account of the capture, by citizen James Perroud, commanding the French privateer Bellona, of the English East Indiaman Lord Nelson, of 1000 tons.

Capt. Skinner, of the Iris, has brought out dispatches for our government.

When the South-Carolina sailed, Havre was blockaded by the British; and it was expected they would bombard it immediately. The French are determined to attempt the invasion of England.

The British government contemplate throwing a chain across the Thames, at the entrance of that river, to impede the designs of the enemy in the projected invasion.

Letters from Bourdeaux, mention that the principal commissary of marine there had notified the chamber of commerce that privateering from the port of Bourdeaux will no longer be authorized.

LONDON, September 3.

A Spanish house of the first respectability at Hamburg, has received information from Cadix, that the Spanish cabinet positively refuses the passage of a French army through Spain, to take possession of Portugal. Spain has given orders to form an army of 40,000 men on the frontier provinces bordering on France. The French are said to infiltrate not only on the free passage of the troops through Spain, &c. to Portugal, but also upon an expedition by land and sea against Gibraltar. We give this report as it has reached us; but it is by no means probable that the court of Madrid, however manifest the justice of its cause may be, will risk the existence of the Spanish monarchy by engaging in a war with France.

September 5.

The inhabitants of Dublin continue to be agitated by reports of intended insurrections; but nothing new has occurred. A very considerable number of persons have now been apprehended, but whether any of

them were connected with the late attempt or were planning new ones, remains still a secret.

It is said that several large manufacturers, who have been long working night and day for government in the preparation of equipages, and other field stores, have been abruptly stopped in their orders within the course of the last two or three days, and told to discharge the whole of their men, which has also been done, and in some instances, to the number of from four to five hundred.

Letters from Guernsey, dated on Wednesday, state that one of our cruisers on Tuesday stood into Cancale Bay, but the enemy's gun boats were stationed beyond the reach of her guns. They appeared in the same condition they were in a fortnight since.

Capt. Bicknell, of the American ship Victory, on Friday, arrived at Cowes, from Rotterdam, and reports that there are a thousand gun and other vessels in readiness in the Maese, for the invasion of this country, and that the coast is crowded with soldiers.

A cutter from Guernsey, which came into Plymouth, on Thursday, with French prisoners, has brought intelligence that the most vigorous preparations were making on the enemy's coast, supposed to be for the invasion of Jersey and Guernsey.

The prefects of the several departments in France are said to be now preparing addresses to Buonaparte, praying that he will not personally engage in the expedition against Britain, but preserve from the possibility of danger, a life, now become essential to the happiness of the republic.

September 8.

It seems now to be generally believed that an expedition is about to be attempted against some part of the enemy's shores. Though we have suspected, from various circumstances, that something of this kind was in agitation, we have torborne to state any thing particular on the subject. As it must now be within the reach of general observation, the same delicacy seems no longer necessary. Indeed, it is now known, that the brigade under general Moore, consisting of the 4th, or king's own, 52d light infantry, 59th, 70th, and rifle corps, embarked at Hastings on Monday, on board of transports and other vessels, assembled for that purpose. It is reported that they failed for the westward. We heard it suggested that they might be joined by more troops from another quarter. The destination of this expedition is, and ought to be a secret. We shall not therefore attempt to penetrate the mystery. It seems obvious, however, that the service to be performed, must be of that kind that can be achieved by a coup de main. The number does not appear to be very considerable.

We understand that it is settled that lord Cathcart goes to Ireland as commander in chief. Lord Hardwicke remains as lord lieutenant, and the intention, if there was any, of employing marquis Cornwallis, is abandoned.

September 9.

The following is an extract of a letter received by the Fox cutter from an eminent merchant in Lisbon:

"LISBON, September 2.

"The Fox cutter arrived here last Sunday, and sails this evening for England. I avail myself of the opportunity to request that you will by no means execute the orders sent by the Auckland packet, as I conceive this country to be in very great danger of French invasion. French troops are already in Spain, and our ambassador Frere, at Madrid, is expected every day on his way to England. It seems the Spaniards are determined to unite with France against this country; and the prince of Brazil is absolutely fitting out his fleet, resolved to quit Europe for his settlements in South-America. The greatest consternation prevails here, and I much fear the British factory will suffer considerably, having few ships here, and not one of war to protect them."

Two expeditions are very confidently spoken of, one of which is to sail from Deal, where preparations are making for that purpose. This is declined, it is supposed, for Brittany, and it is even rumoured that some militia regiments have offered their services on the occasion. At all events we may venture to predict that a descent will be made by us on the enemy's coast before he attempts to invade ours.

A survey has been made, and the points marked out on several of the rivers in the vicinity of London, for erecting dams across the same, in order to inundate the low lands in case of the approach of an invading enemy.

September 10.

The special commission which sat in Dublin on Monday last, waited for some time for Redmond, who was ordered to be brought up for trial, but were informed by the gaoler that the culprit had shot himself a few minutes before. The ball entered the back