

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 16, 1804.

L O N D O N, November 23.

KING'S SPEECH.

Delivered to both houses of parliament on the 22d of November.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

SINCE I last met you in parliament it has been my chief object to carry into effect those measures which your wisdom had adopted for the defence of the United Kingdom and for the vigorous prosecution of the war. In these preparations I have been seconded by the voluntary exertions of all ranks of my people, in a manner that has, if possible, strengthened their claims to my confidence and affection; they have proved that the menaces of the enemy have only served to rouse their native and hereditary spirit; and that all other considerations are lost in a general disposition to make those efforts and sacrifices which the honour and safety of the kingdom demand at this important and critical conjuncture.

Though my attention has principally been directed to the great object of internal security, no opportunity has been lost of making an impression on the foreign possessions of the enemy. The islands of St. Lucia, of Tobago, of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the settlements of Demerara and Essequibo, have surrendered to the British arms. In the conduct of the operations by which these valuable acquisitions have been made, the utmost promptitude and zeal have been displayed by the officers employed on those services, and by my forces acting under their command at sea and land.

In Ireland, the leaders, and several inferior agents, in the late traitorous and atrocious conspiracy, have been brought to justice; and the public tranquillity has experienced no further interruption. I indulge the hope, that such of my deluded subjects as have swerved from their allegiance are now convinced of their error; and that having compared the advantages they derive from the protection of a free constitution, with the condition of those countries which are under the dominion of the French government, they will cordially and zealously concur in rejecting any attempt that may be made against the security and independence of my United Kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have a perfect reliance on your public spirit for making such provision as may be necessary for the service of the year. The progressive improvement of the revenue cannot fail to encourage you to persevere in the system which has been adopted, of defraying the expences of the war, with as little addition as possible to the public debt, and to the permanent burthen of the state.

I lament the heavy pressure, which, under the present circumstances, must unavoidably be experienced by my people; but I am persuaded that they will meet it with the good sense and fortitude which eminently distinguish their character, under a conviction of the indispensable importance of upholding the dignity, and of providing effectually for the safety of the empire.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have concluded a convention with the king of Sweden, for the purpose of adjusting all the differences which have arisen on the subject of the 11th article of the treaty of 1661. I have directed that a copy of this convention should be laid before you; if you will, I trust, be of opinion that the arrangement, whilst it upholds our maritime rights, is founded on those principles of reciprocal advantage which are best calculated to maintain and improve the good understanding which happily subsists between the two countries.

In the prosecution of the contest in which we are engaged, it shall be, as it has ever been, my first object to execute, as becomes me, the great trust committed to my charge. Embarked with my brave and loyal people on one common cause, it is my fixed determination, if the occasion should arise, to share their exertions and their dangers in the defence of our constitution, our religion, our laws, and independence; the activity and valour of my fleets and armies, the zeal and unconquerable spirit of my faithful subjects, I confide the honour of my crown, and all the valuable interests which are involved in the issue of this momentous contest.

Animated by these sentiments, and humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence, I look forward with a firm conviction, that if, contrary to all expectation, the enemy should elude the vigilance of my numerous fleets and cruisers; and attempt to execute their presumptuous threat of invading our shores, the consequence will be to them, discomfiture, confusion, and disgrace; and that ours will not only be the glory of surmounting present difficulties and repelling immediate danger, but the solid and permanent advantage of securing the safety and independence of the kingdom on the basis of acknowledged strength; the result of its own tried energy and resources.

In the house of lords the motion for an address in answer to his majesty's speech, was made by the marquis of Sligo, and seconded by the earl of Limerick.

In the house of commons the motion for an address was made by Mr. Gopley Ashley, and seconded by Mr. Burland.

MEDIATION OF RUSSIA.

In answer to some observations by Mr. Fox, the chancellor of the exchequer said, it was true lord Hawkesbury had stated, "that the mediation of Russia, would be accepted if offered." And the mediation of that power had been offered and accepted; in consequence of which discussions did take place, which he was sorry to say, did not, in their result, hold out the prospect of a practical arrangement between this country and France.—He hoped circumstances would permit him to lay the papers on that subject before parliament in a few days.

November 24.

Mr. Pitt was unable to attend at the opening of the present session of parliament, as the corps which he commands had then been ordered to do duty on a certain part of the sea coast for three weeks.—A considerable number of the volunteer corps have been ordered on permanent duty on the coast.

Buonaparte arrived at Boulogne, on the 4th inst. The advanced guard of the flotilla was ordered into the outer harbour, where our vessels cannonaded them. On the 6th Buonaparte went to Ambleteuse and Port-Vinereux, to inspect the preparations at those places; and then returned to Boulogne.—The flotilla in Holland is said to be completed. The first consul was to return to Paris on the 10 or 12 days.

His majesty's ship *Foulette*, on the 15th inst. near the island of Alderney, fell in with 30 of the French flat bottomed boats, escorted by several armed vessels. They were immediately attacked, and having no chance of escape were all run on the rocks; a brig lugger, and a sloop were taken possession of, and brought off. Those left being considerably injured by the fire upon them, and the badness of their situation, it is supposed, will never be fit for service again.

Sir Sidney Smith arrived in town on the 16th inst. After an interview with the lords of the admiralty, he will embark and proceed with his squadron off Flushing.

Some people conjecture that offensive operations are in contemplation against some part of the French coast.

The East-India company have liberally voted ten thousand tons of shipping as armed transports for the protection of the coast.

It is confidently stated, that the count Woronzow, who has been so many years in this country, as ambassador from the court of Petersburg, is appointed to succeed his brother as minister of foreign affairs in Russia.—This appointment cannot but be considered as fortunate for this country.

All the demands of gen. Mortier for the passage of French troops through the Prussian territory have been complied with.

The French are said to insist on their demand of a loan from Hamburg. To palliate their conduct in exacting money from this neutral city, they accuse the magistrates of allowing the British to recruit in the town. This is denied; but still the demand for *l'argent* is continued. The senate have been in session and a meeting of the people was to be held on 5th November.

The English vessels at Lubec have received notice to quit that place without a moment's delay, as the French are expected to take possession of it. Hamburg is likewise to be invaded, except the demand of a loan is complied with. The British envoy, it is said, has told the senate that if they consent all Hamburg property in England will be confiscated.

At Bilbao, when it was learnt that the British government had prohibited vessels sailing without convoy whose destination made it necessary for them to pass the Spanish coast, orders were issued for detaining the vessels loaded with wool, and bound to England.

The Dutch East-Indiaman, the *Navigation*, lately sent into Plymouth, proves to be worth £. 160,000.

November 25.

Yesterday we had three Hamburg mails, and yet not a word more about the French loan or designs against the Hanse Towns.

It is said British troops have again been sent to Egypt, and allowed by the beys to occupy the forts.

A son of the late Napper Tandy has been discovered and imprisoned in Ireland. A Mr. Geo. Teeling has also been arrested.

Government feeling confident of the continued tranquillity of Ireland, have discharged the yeomanry from permanent service.

November 27.

Orders are understood to have been sent from Paris to the several departments of France to discontinue the building of gun boats. We know that the camps near Boulogne have been broken up, and the soldiers directed to march to the western coast. Uncommon efforts are making by the French to equip their fleet at Brest; and it is generally believed that the ships, &c. there are to be crowded with troops, and the first favourable moment seized to make an attempt on Ireland. The flat bottomed craft in the different ports; it is presumed, will be carefully preserved for an ultimate attempt on England. Adm. Cornwallis has thus far been able to keep his station off Brest, notwithstanding a number of severe storms have been experienced. It is almost 3 months since he was in port. The enemy can only hope to get out when he is driven from the coast by a hurricane—which must, of course, also be a dangerous time for them to put to sea.—The French vessels at Brest are stated at 9 or 10 sail of the line, 9 or 10 frigates, several transports, about 70 gun boats, and a number of cannoniers, each of which latter vessels is said to be able to carry 100 men.

Vice-admiral Blyth is appointed to command on the coast of Scotland.

The establishment of so large a force as is now assembled on the French and Flemish coasts, is attended with an expence which the resources of the country cannot long sustain. All the neighbouring provinces have been drained of provisions, and the necessary supplies are now, for the greater part, drawn from the interior.

Government has determined that if any Gallic troops effect a landing, the stock exchange shall be closed, to prevent any bargains injurious to the credit of the country.

It is said that the first consul continues to treat the Russian minister at Paris in the most disrespectful manner.

A further reinforcement of four sail of the line has been ordered to the Mediterranean. There can be no doubt that government is apprised, that the enemy meditate some important enterprise in that quarter.

Ship *Prosperity*, arrived at Oporto, November 1; 38 days from Philadelphia. She brought Mons. Louis de Couessin, charged with numerous dispatches from Jerome Buonaparte. By pretending to have the yellow fever he escaped being taken on board a British cruiser at sea.

LIVERPOOL, November 30.

The captain of a vessel, who left Rotterdam on the 19th inst. states, that there were in the Texel 300 transports and gun boats ready for sea. The ports of France and Holland are as closely watched as ever.

The most perfect unanimity prevails throughout our nation.

The voice of faction is no longer heard, and party's selfish ties are rent asunder.

The prohibition against the exportation of saltpetre, arms and ammunition, for six months, from the 6th of Dec. next, shews the continuance of the war is expected.

It is computed that 200 sail of shipping will be required to bring home the produce now on hand at Demerara, and expected from the troops now commencing.

BARBADOES, October 25.

This morning arrived the French brig *Telemaque*, taken on the coast of Africa by the ship *Sarah*, of Liverpool; which has likewise captured another French Guinea brig with slaves; which, with the *Sarah*, may be expected here in a few days. The *Telemaque* has 200 prime young boys and girls on board, all in high health.

PARIS, November 7.

The greatest precautions are taken to prevent the factious from taking advantage of the first consul's departure. Six hundred robust veterans are added to each of the regiments of infantry which compose the guard of Paris.—All the inhabitants who have any labras, muskets, or ammunition, are required to deliver them into the depots of the municipalities, under the pain of a considerable fine and a long imprisonment. The dealers in arms are enjoined to sell nothing but pocket pistols to persons who are not of a military profession.—All the unemployed officers, who constantly besiege the Tuilleries and the war office, have received orders to return to their departments under pain of being erased from the army list. They are allowed ten sous per day for their travelling expences, and receive a brevet, or kind of promise of employment suitable to their age, their rank and their services; but they have little con-