

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 23, 1804.

NEW-YORK, February 11.

FROM AMSTERDAM.

The ship *Andromache*, captain Pierce, arrived on Saturday, left Amsterdam the 3d of December. The accounts by her from Europe are only few days later than before received. Nothing decisive had taken place relative to the invasion of England. Preparations for that purpose, however, were all continued. On the 30th of November a draft was made of 12,000 men, as the quota demanded of the Batavian republic by the French. A number of Dutch vessels at Amsterdam had been hired by the French government, to transport troops to England. The French (good souls!) to induce the Dutch crews volunteer their services, besides receiving a stipulated sum, promised them a certain proportion of the plunder, if the invasion should be successful. A report prevailed at Amsterdam, that the Brest fleet had sailed. This report is extremely improbable—but it they should dare to venture out, the English will, no doubt, give a good account of them. The Elbe was all blockaded. A war with Spain was expected. Messenger, E. Freeman, of Baltimore.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON NEWS.—By the politeness of Mr. E. Abbott and capt. Rossiter of the *Halcyon*, Lloyd's list and Prices Current, as also regular files of London papers to the evening of the 2d December included, are received at the office of the Morning Chronicle. The late hour at which they were received last evening prevents our furnishing very copious extracts.

The invading enemy was still daily expected, and every dispatch brought additional news respecting the forward state of their preparations. The gun boat *Silla* at Boplogne is particularly mentioned as being frequently exercised in the outer harbour.

A postscript to Lloyd's Evening Post of December 30th states, that by accounts from Flushing, there are 40 gun boats ready for sea, many more daily expected from Holland; 5000 troops, completely equipped, and full of eagerness and ardour to embark on board, it is added, had been in Holland and incessantly occupied in the inspection of the armaments to be employed in the expedition.

A private letter from the Hague, of the 16th November says: General Victor yesterday informed the story, that within 24 hours, he must have 10,000 florins, on account of the pay due to the French troops encamped between Utrecht and Mersfort, and in North Holland; and that if the money was not paid before eleven o'clock this day, he would order the troops to march to Amsterdam, and to pay themselves in the bank. Couriers were immediately dispatched to Amsterdam and Rotterdam; and several rich Jews, and other wealthy individuals, were invited to wait upon our minister of finance, to consult about raising the money. Much anxiety and doubt prevailed. At length at 2 o'clock in the morning, 350,000 florins were procured, as reported, at an interest of nearly 25 per cent. which is the 150,000 florins in the national treasury, to make up the sum demanded by Buonaparte's armed consuls. Four waggons loaded with this money, as some think, with only a part of it, went away this morning at ten o'clock, under the escort of a body of French hussars. They took the road for Utrecht. The pay of our own army is three months in arrear.

The prohibition against the importation of British shandile, has been found so injurious to the interests of Holland; that, evidently with the view of rectifying its introduction, the legislative assembly, on the 28th of October, passed a decree "for suspending till eighteen months after the peace with Britain, the ordinance of the state's general, of December 5, 1748, which forbids the subjects of the crown of Sweden to import into this republic, on board their own or foreign ships, freighted on their own account, any merchandise, unless they are the productions of Sweden or of its colonies."

The reports brought of the damages lately sustained at Madeira, are said to have greatly exaggerated the extent. It is true, that at the time mentioned, a very heavy rain of two days duration, fell in that island; and that the consequent current from the mountains was productive of considerable injury; the extent of which, however, was by no means so great as had been represented.

A letter from Malaga, via Lisbon, dated the 16th of January, states the malignant fever brought thence by the French transports still raged in that quarter of the city towards the harbour.

The lord-lieutenant of the county of Edinburgh issued a proclamation, directing the necessary measures to be taken for removing from the coast, all arms, and destroying all articles that might be ser-

viceable to the enemy in the event of their landing in the Frith of Forth.—Notice has also been given by his lordship, that signal stations to alarm the country are established at Braid Hill, Roman Camp, and Gortreshine Hill, at each of which there are three different signals for the day; and two for the night.

In the house of commons, Nov. 30, the chancellor of the exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill restraining the bank from making payments in specie. In the debate on this motion, the scarcity of circulating specie was particularly mentioned; as also the want of confidence, evinced by many persons who were in the habit of hoarding all the current coin that fell in their hands. Mr. Jerje observed that "if this private hoarding was permitted in many persons in the banking line would not be enabled to pay the fractional parts of the drafts on them." That "the conduct of these hoarders was shameful and despicable, as it evinced a want of faith in the public security, and was highly derogatory to the interests of the country."

The following sums were voted the same day for the navy service;—

For 100,000 seamen for 13 lunar months,	2,500,000
For victualling the same,	2,417,000
For wear and tear of ships,	3,000,000
For ordnance of the sea service,	325,000

Mr. Secretary York gave notice to the house of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the suspension of the habeas corpus act in Ireland, as for continuing the bill for the suppression of rebellion in that part of the United Kingdom.

The detention and imprisonment of general Boyer in Scotland has been mentioned; and also the intention of the French government to treat some important English nobility in a similar manner, lord Elgin was selected for that purpose, but it is stated, that on the interference of Talleyrand, the first consul had consented to take Sir James Crawford as a hostage instead of his lordship.

The accounts stated in the former British papers of general and formal application made by the legislative bodies to Buonaparte, petitioning him not to risk his person in the expedition to England, and of his assenting to their request, is declared by the papers now received to have been a mere quize.

The Irish rebel chief Dwyer, is stated in Dublin accounts still to engage the attention of government, and that a reward of 100 guineas had been offered for his capture.

The expectation of a war between England and Spain, appears by these papers to be less considerable.

On the 25th November, says one of the London papers, the American ambassador was introduced to her majesty in her private apartment by her majesty's vice-chamberlain, and conducted by Sir Stephen Cottrell as master of the ceremonies; when his excellency delivered his credentials and was most graciously received.—At the drawing room his excellency's lady, Mrs. Monroe, was introduced to her majesty by lady Hawkesbury.

The article of intelligence from Venice stating that an English flotilla from Malta had appeared before Alexandria, and landed with consent of the bey several thousand troops, which were put in possession of the forts round Alexandria, is said to be certainly without foundation, as the whole British force at Malta is stated at 4000 men.

A violent storm on the British coast is mentioned under date of Plymouth, Nov. 22, in the following terms:

Last night it blew a most tremendous gale of wind at S. W. accompanied by the most loud and dreadful peals of thunder and vivid lightning experienced here for many years, the sea in the Sound ran mountains high, and the hail and rain incessant. At 3 A. M. this morning the gale increased to a hurricane, and the thunder and lightning awfully grand; the ships in the Sound dragged, and fired several guns in distress; but the ground being good they weathered it; at one period the lightning was so quick and vivid that the whole of Mount Edgcumbe appeared as if on fire. At 7 A. M. the wind veered round more to the westward, and the weather became more moderate; the men of war rode it out without damage, only a sloop was wrecked, all hands saved, off the Cobler's Reach, but she is towed along side the pier head, which contributed by their construction much to the safety to the numerous shipping in Sutton Pool. Much wreck may be found on our iron bound coast, as two convoys sailed yesterday, and must have met the fury of the gale in the channel; and several ships and brigs passed the Sound yesterday, previous to the gale to the westward; the whole coast of Devon and Cornwall being a lee shore, with the wind at S. W. or S. S. W. and if a vessel is embayed, there is not the least chance of escaping being wrecked and knocked to pieces on the rocks.

Dover, November 30.

Yesterday the Lord Nelson hired armed cutter arrived here, having experienced very bad weather and lost her boat, in which were the lieutenant and five men, in endeavouring to cut off a ship bound to Flushing. The *Amelia* frigate also had her boat and lieutenant, and 13 men missing, on the same service. To-day 4 passengers landed from an American brig, from Flushing, which had seized the officers and men out of both boats, but the boats were left; they left them all safe on board the *Antelope*, Sir Sidney Smith. The vessel left Flushing, Monday last night, at which time there were about 6000 French soldiers, and about 40 gun boats ready for sea; they were daily receiving fresh gun boats from Holland. The troops were very eager for coming, and had no doubt of success.

L O N D O N, November 20 to 25.

A NEW WHEAT.

The original seed, imported by a servant of the late T. Whealey, Esq; on that gentleman's Jerusalem expedition, was at first taken notice of by a Mr. Doran, of Francis-street, an eminent experimental farmer and distiller. That gentleman's account of the various branches of his experiment, as communicated to the numerous crowds of admiring spectators of the sample he produced, at the exhibition at the duke of Leinster's, stands critical as follows: He sowed about two stone and a half of what he calls Jerusalem Wheat, in the space of an haggard, about August last, after a previous crop of Vetches; this seed he had dibbled by two men and four children, the whole expence of labour amounting to no more than 7s. British; in the last reaping season it exhibited stalks of 7 feet in length, bent considerably at top by the weight—a bunch of ears, on an average, from 42 to 45 in number to each stalk, and each ear containing generally from 150 to 190 large round grains of wheat, almost transparent through a film, resembling a skin or husk; its colour only approached the Lands Wheat, so well known in this country. The stalks, formed into reeds, filled with a white pulp, from their strength towards the root, were forced to have been cut about two feet from the surface of the soil.—The straw, or rather reed, Mr. Doran got cut with a machine, and served to horses, as a substitute for oats, on which they greedily fed, and seemed to thrive on it as well as on their usual food. The general produce of wheat, respecting the seed, was ten barrels wanting six pounds; on grinding, the proportion of bran, respecting the flour, was three pounds of the former to one barrel of the latter.

STATUES OF BUONAPARTE.

Accounts from Rome mention, that 3 artists are engaged in executing colossal statues in marble, of Buonaparte. The first artist is the celebrated Canova; his model, which has already been exhibited, is 15 Roman palms in height. The hero is represented naked—in his right hand a globe surmounted with a winged Victory. The second statuary is a pensioner of the French academy at Rome, called Callamare. He intends representing Buonaparte as Achilles. Of course he is almost naked, being only clothed with a light drapery crossing his shoulders and his hips. His head is armed with a Grecian casque, and in his right hand he holds an olive branch. The third is an Italian: his name is Massimiliano.—This statue is like the former, colossal, and represents Buonaparte in the consular costume.

A young Piedmontese, now in prison in Germany, has invented a machine, of simple construction, which, it is said, will double the swiftness of rowing a boat. The oars are made to act as levers.

The celebrated *Du Ross* has just completed a new opera. The name of the piece is said to be "The English Fleet in 1642."

November 26.

The French are making the most assiduous applications to all the inferior courts of Europe, to induce them to take part against England. The German princes, who have been benefited by the indemnities are called upon to contribute to the expences of the invasion.

The difference which was reported to exist between this country and America, has been amicably settled.

The latest letters from Holland state, that upwards of 7000 families in different parts of that country are on the point of emigrating; but the government being informed of their intention, will not let them depart without finding ample security for the payment of the taxes and public contributions of next year.

December 1.

Late accounts from Moravia state, that a general discontent has prevailed during the last six weeks throughout the greater part of the French troops af-