

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 19, 1804.

L O N D O N, March 1.

TWO French ships of the line have escaped from the Orient into Rochefort, making a force there of four sail, one of which is a three decker, all of which are blockaded by a squadron of four British ships. Sir Edward Pelew is, as usual, watching four French ships and the Dutchmen off Ferroll; but his force is diminished to four sail.

March 2.

Dispatches have been received from lord Nelson. They are said to relate chiefly to a misunderstanding existing between his lordship and the dey of Algiers, which is said to have arisen in the following circumstance: It may be remembered that some time since, the British consul (John Falcon, Esq;) and the dey were not on very friendly terms. The misunderstanding had long subsisted, but the breach was much widened by a charge being falsely made against the consul that he harboured Moorish women in his house, a usage not allowed by the laws of Mahomet. French intrigue the women were introduced into the consul's house during his absence, and therein and by the guards who were sent in search. In consequence of this circumstance, Mr. Falcon was driven away, and otherwise treated with much indignity.

The British consul immediately wrote home to government, apprising them of the situation of affairs, in consequence of which they sent instructions to lord Nelson to apply to the dey to get Mr. Falcon reinstated. His lordship, on receipt of the dispatches (being then off Toulon) proceeded immediately with part of his squadron, to Algiers, and on his arrival sent a polite note, requesting that the dey would allow him to explain the above business. The dey refused. Lord Nelson then said, that if the dey would not consent to do justice to the British consul he must be under the necessity of compelling him by force.

The dey's answer was, that if lord Nelson fired a single gun, he would consider it as a declaration of hostilities, and immediately open the batteries against the British ships. Lord Nelson not having instructions to proceed to extremities, has sent the particulars of the affair to government, and waits their answer to govern his conduct in this curious affair.

In our paper of Wednesday we made brief mention of a report which had obtained of lord Nelson having captured a part of the Toulon fleet. Upon inquiry we do not find that his lordship's dispatches received that day make any mention of the enemy having been defeated; those, however, are dated as far back as the 10th of January.

Letters from admiral Cornwallis's Squadron as late as the 22d of February state, that the road of Brest was very carefully examined on the 20th ultimo, when the number of enemy's ships lying in the outer harbour, and all apparently fit for sea, was as follows:

Ships of the line, 18; four of which are three deckers; frigates, 14; gun boats, 32; large transports, 11.

To oppose which the admiral had collected off Brest, ships of the line, 20, ten of which were three deckers.

The Duke of Cumberland, Laurence, takes the command of the 7th of March, for New-York and Halifax.

March 3.

We received this morning accounts from Lisbon and Malaga. To the calamity of the yellow fever, which Malaga had just escaped, have been added the horrors of an earthquake, which began on the 13th of January, and did much damage. The particulars were not transpired; but from the 13th to the 23d, scarcely a day passed without two, three or more shocks being felt.

The Portuguese government have, it is said, been obliged to pay more money to France.

His majesty's indisposition was again alluded to yesterday in the house of commons by Mr. Grey. He asked Mr. Addington, whether in the information he had communicated to the house on Monday he distinctly meant to assert, that the personal exercise of royal authority was not suspended? And if such was his meaning, whether that assertion was founded on his own knowledge in consequence of personal access to his majesty, or from the information of all the physicians now attending upon his majesty.

Mr. Addington, in reply, referred to what he had said on Monday, with the addition that he had not personal access to his majesty, but that a better opinion had been afforded him, whereon he formed his opinion, he meant the concurring sentiments of the five physicians attending his majesty.

Mr. Grey, immediately after Mr. Addington had spoken, said, that if affairs continued in the state in which they are at present, he should submit a motion to the house upon the subject next week.

We understand, however, that his majesty's recovery is advancing rapidly. It is said that he was well

enough yesterday to sign some papers sent to the queen's house from the admiralty.

The bulletin of to-day is as follows:

"There is no material alteration in his majesty's health since yesterday."

The following extract from private letters contains some additional particulars of the melancholy affair at Candy:

"The troops in Candy and the neighbouring posts dying daily, and being much reduced by sickness, the Candians formed a plan to rise en masse, on a certain day all over the island, and massacre the English troops. On the day appointed, about 12,000 of the natives surrounded Candy, and attacked the palace, which was defended with the greatest obstinacy by the 19th and the Malays, who fought hand to hand for nearly two hours, and at one time they could not load their pieces but merely used the bayonet. After a desperate struggle they at last beat the Candians off with great slaughter. We lost about 12 or 14 killed and wounded, and two gallant young men, lieutenants Blakeney and Plenderleith, of the 19th. The surrender of major Davie happened exactly as we have already stated. While our troops were on their way to Trincomalee, the adigar, on the 26th, sent them a message, saying, the king positively insisted that they should march back to Candy and lay down their arms, and that Mootoo Swamy, the new king, should be given up to them. After some time, major Davie marched back towards Candy, and was met by the dissavacs or chiefs, and shewn where they should pile their arms, close to the town. When that was done, the Europeans were marched to some distance from their arms, which were immediately secured by the Candians. The Malay soldiers in our service were separated from the Europeans and marched another way. The Candians then took the new king, Mootoo Swamy, and put him to death on the spot. Major Davie and captain Rumley, of the Malay regiments, and captain Humphreys of the Bengal artillery, were separated from the rest of the officers. The other officers, eight in number, with all the men of the 19th, were then led away and tied two and two. The greater part were then brought into the jungle in this state, and horrid to relate, beat against each other with clubs till they expired. The remainder, by two and two had their throats cut: one corporal of the 12th, as already stated, alone escaping: he had his head and neck desperately cut, and was thrown among the heap of slain; but at night was able to creep into the wood and make for the river, over which he swam; though very broad and rapid, and escaped to Fort Macdowal. In all, there were 198 Europeans of the 19th put to death, and nearly the whole of the Malays, who would not voluntarily enter into the king's service. Many of those who did so to save their lives, contrived afterwards to effect their escape. Major Davie, captains Rumley and Humphreys, were kept prisoners for some days after the first massacre, and when the grand feast was made upon establishing the king again on the throne of Candy; these unfortunate men were dragged out in the presence of the king and all his dissavacs, commanded by the adigar, and put to death in the most cruel and inhuman manner. Several valuable Malay officers perished in their attempts to protect the Europeans. A very fine young man, not above 17, ensign Barry of the Malay corps, who was reserved from the first slaughter, being sent for a few days after by the adigar, to come before the king, finding his execution at hand, snatched a sword from one of the guards and thrust it through his body."

The bulletin shewn to the royal visitors at St. James's, who were very numerous, was briefly as follows:

Queen's House, March 3.

"His majesty is going on favourably."

Signed as before.

To this agreeable information we are enabled to add, that reasonable hopes are entertained that his majesty will be able to resume the full exercise of his royal functions in a few days. That is to say, such is the confident report in the ministerial circles.

Notwithstanding what was stated in most of the papers of yesterday, there is still some reason to believe that the Toulon squadron had failed, and consequently, that it has been pursued and attacked by lord Nelson. The dispatches received from his lordship on Wednesday, were dated so far back as the 20th of January.

Yesterday further accounts were received from the noble admiral of some days later date, brought by Mr. Falcon, our late consul at Algiers, who arrived on Tuesday at Falmouth in the Townshend packet from Lisbon. Mr. Falcon left lord Nelson cruising off Toulon, the French force being then in harbour, consisting of ten sail of the line and several smaller vessels. At Lisbon Mr. Falcon heard a report of

their having failed; but of this he did not encourage any belief.

It should appear from Mr. Falcon's return, that the dispute with the dey of Algiers remains at present unsettled.

Last night a rumour was once more circulated, of an insurrection having broke out in Paris, in consequence of the excessively high price of provisions, and an attempt having been made to assassinate the first consul. We merely mention this report as it reached us, without attaching to it much credit.

In the beginning of January, Genoa, the capital of the Ligurian republic, was closely blockaded by four frigates.

A number of Ligurian troops have been sent to reinforce the garrison of the isle of Elba.

Fears are entertained at Gibraltar for the safety of several of the vessels that went out with the last convoy, the fleet having been much scattered.

The board of admiralty have come to a determination of ordering 20 sail of the line to be immediately laid down in our several yards, and to be built without loss of time, wisely judging that the crafty Corsican is using every exertion to repair his navy, whilst the indispensable necessity of blockading his ports from Toulon to the Texel, must necessarily cause great wear and tear in our men of war.

The Courier de Londres of last night, states, with a degree of confidence, that, on the 12th ult. Madame Buonaparte went to the dock of the invalids, at Paris, where, instead of being received with acclamations, she was assailed by the tumultuous cries of the workmen, demanding bread and the arrears of their wages. The minister of the marine, who was present, with some difficulty appeased the tumult, by a promise of the payment of eight francs to each of the workmen that evening. Madame Buonaparte is said to have been very much alarmed, and to have regained her carriage with some difficulty.

Provisions are excessively dear at Paris, owing to the great demand for the troops. The Italians in the army have had much contention with the French soldiery, in consequence of which the following letter is said to have been addressed to general Junot, commander of the Corps d'Elite, of the army of England. "Tell the soldiers that I wish to call upon those of all nations to avenge the common cause of all; and that every auxiliary corps should represent a people interested in our behalf, and offering up prayers for our success. In this grand enterprise, there should be no distinctions of French or Italians; no denominations but those of the enemies of England. Upon my arrival, let all these disputes be settled, that the army may present a grand whole, totally subjected to the will of its chief."

The Vendean departments, and those of the west in general, are said to be in such a state of discontent, as to threaten a dangerous explosion.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

Extract from "Reflections on the Invasion of England," stated to have been published at Paris by order of Buonaparte.

"My opinion is, that after the reduction of London, the French should not advance farther—but that they should without delay propose a capitulation, holding this language:

"We shall not destroy London, nor throw rubbish or ballast into the river to choak up its port, if you forthwith agree to the following articles:

"These articles will naturally present themselves to our consideration; but the English government probably will not capitulate. Secretly contemplating the possibility of such a catastrophe, it has some time since formed its determination, which is, to transfer the seat of empire to Bengal, and at Calcutta to establish the London of the Indies. They will embark 60,000 troops, and their whole fleet will convey them. In this speculation it is, perhaps, that they have collected, near Plymouth, a force of 40,000 men, to serve, in case of necessity, to cover such an embarkation. It is my opinion that the government of England will carry such a plan into execution immediately after the fall of London!!!

"In this anglo Indian empire the government may yet be very powerful. It will form a state on principles entirely new, and will find recruits in the many enthusiasts and adventurers who will follow its fortune from Europe. But India will be governed with more lenity when the seat of empire is placed in her own bosom. The remaining parts of Hindostan will easily be subjugated: the Cape of Good Hope and the colonies on the western coasts of Africa, will furnish an empire in that part of the world. Through the medium of Bottany Bay, it will dominate in the southern hemisphere—Canada will supply the means of keeping up its naval force.—The government thus situated may yet be very powerful; it will command a great part of the seas, but, it will at least be furnished from Europe!