

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 31, 1805.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, January 31, 1805.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-BEDFORD, January 18, 1805.

THE editor is indebted to the attention of Capt. Stevens, arrived here from Cowes, for a file of the London Morning Chronicle, from the 15th to the 24th November, inclusive; although twenty-one days later than before received, they contain but few articles of the first importance.

Sir George Rumbold, the British minister to the Circle of Lower Saxony, who was lately seized by an armed French force at his house near Hamburg, in pursuance of an order from the minister of police at Paris, has been liberated through the interference of Prussia, and has arrived in London. It appears that this interference was very promptly executed; and the Editor of the Morning Chronicle places a considerable stress upon this act, as an evidence that Prussia is roused to a sense of the dangerous tendency of the French emperor's encroachments upon the independence and rights of the neighbouring states. The count of Berlin, it is further said, has communicated to the senate of Hamburg, assurances on the part of his Prussian majesty, of effectual support, and his resolution to maintain the neutrality of the Circle. It is understood, that the papers of Sir George Rumbold, which were found at his country house, were of no importance, his principal papers being at Hamburg.

The Porte, it appears, has refused to acknowledge Buonaparte's imperial dignity. In consequence of which, general Brune, the French ambassador at Constantinople, demanded his passports on the 6th, and left that city on the 12th October, on his return to France. The grand seignior, it is said, declared to the French ambassador, that by virtue of a stipulation subsisting between him and the emperor of Russia, he was bound to consult the emperor Alexander on the subject. It is stated, that he has assured the different ministers, however, that should a war take place between Russia and France, he should endeavour to remain neutral. M. Ruffin remains at Constantinople as French commercial agent.

The relations between the cabinet of St. Cloud and that of Vienna, appear to be intimate and friendly. Denmark and Sweden remain inactive.

A reconciliation has been effected between the English king and the prince of Wales. The latter dined with the king on the 16th November, and was to remain some days in the family. We see no calculation on any political consequence as likely to result from this union.

The subject of the invasion is scarcely noticed in our London papers. At the last dates, admiral Cornwallis had resumed his situation off Brest.

A French agent in Holland has notified the merchants therein, that all neutral ships arriving in Holland, which have touched at an English port, after 14 days from the 12th November, would, with their cargo, be condemned.

On the 1st November a terrible fire destroyed the whole south-west part of the city of Gottenburg, (Sweden), containing, besides public edifices, between two and three hundred houses, dislodging more than seven thousand people.

The last London date in the Courier, is the 24th November, above twenty days later than before received from England.

M. Talleyrand, (September 5th,) issued, by order of the emperor, a very angry circular note, directed to all the French agents, denouncing the conduct of the English government touching the laws of nations, and ordering those agents to declare to the governments with which they reside, "that his majesty will not acknowledge the English corps diplomatique in Europe, so long as the British ministry shall not abstain from charging its ministers with any agency in war." In consequence of this arbitrary act of outlawry, it appears that Fouché, the minister of police, had ordered the seizure of Sir George Rumbold, the English minister to the Circle of Lower Saxony, to be arrested and conveyed to Paris, to the astonishment of Europe. However, it appears by the Monitor, November 11th, that Sir George had been liberated, through the intervention of the king of Prussia, and had arrived at London.

The question of peace or war between England and Spain, was not settled. Though the Spanish minister continued in London, and transacted business at the secretary of state's office the 20th November, and though at the last dates no orders had been issued for the detention of Spanish merchant vessels, yet a war is generally considered as unavoidable. The London papers (Nov. 22,) say, that Mr. Freyre, the

English minister at Madrid, was to leave that city the 10th. This is corroborated by letters received here from Madrid, dated the 8th, and which announce that he had left that city. If it be a fact that he did quit Madrid the 8th, it is a strong indication of an immediate rupture.

England and Spain.

The last accounts from Spain (to November 17, 1804) are of a pacific aspect; and those from England are not hostile. At the last date from Cadix, no preparations for war with Great-Britain were making; nor any talk of expected war; notwithstanding the capture of the treasure frigates had been fully confirmed. On recurring to the information given by lord Harrowby, to the London merchants, in September last, it will be found, that the unneutral armaments making in Spain, had caused the English ministry to demand satisfactory explanations of their destination; which Spain had neglected or refused to make. About the same time, the Spanish ambassador, in London, was informed, that until a satisfactory explanation had taken place, no ships of war, and particularly those supposed to be freighted with treasure, would be permitted to enter the ports of Spain. It has since been asserted in the American papers, that an armament, destined for the Floridas, to support the Spanish authority therein, had been made; but had since been dismantled. If this was the armament complained of; if it be discontinued; and the Spanish government has thus represented it to the court of London, and promised to observe an honest neutrality; in our opinion, the ostensible cause of the dispute has ceased to exist; and unless some latent cause of hostility remains, a war between the two nations will not now take place. Whether the vessels and property captured will be restored, is a question we cannot solve. Our opinion is, that they will not be during the present war. In one of the last English papers, it is mentioned, that the money would be retained in England, pending another negotiation to be opened on the old subject of the "Manilla ransom." It may be recollected, that in 1762, a detachment of troops, from Madras, composed of soldiers, seapoys, castres, lascars, topazes, and French and German deserters, and commanded by general (Sir William) Draper, in an expedition against the Spanish Philippine Isles, took the town of Manilla by storm; and the officers found it extremely difficult to prevent the motley troops from making the city feel all the rapaciousness to which a city taken by storm is subjected from the common men. Promises of remuneration for their bravery and sufferings were made this collection; and a capitulation was entered into between the British and Spanish officers for such compensation as might satisfy them, and exempt the town from pillage. By one of the articles, four millions of dollars were to be paid by Spain as a ransom for the city of Manilla, and the effects of the inhabitants; who, in consequence, were protected in their religion, liberties and property. Peace succeeding soon after, the Spanish government refused to ratify the capitulation; and the payment of the ransom has been evaded to this day. It would be in the style of Mr. Pitt's "gestion of affairs," were the money to be detained as a guarantee of the fulfilment of the capitulation on the part of Spain. [Boston papers.]

Arrived at Savanna, the brig Rising States, capt. Dickey, in 45 days from Cadiz, who informs, that the crop of grain had entirely failed throughout the kingdom, and that a sufficiency had not been made for the next season; that flour was 20 dollars per barrel, scarce, and rising. Capt. D. also informs, that it is the fixed determination of Spain, not to declare war against England, if she should lose her whole possessions and fleets.

From the Bombay Courier.

A circumstance somewhat singular is exemplified in the vessel which brought the Turkish ambassador to Bombay. From the Muzzuffer having been for many years laid up, a number of swallows, encouraged by the undisturbed state of the vessel, have been accustomed to build their nests annually in various parts of the ship; the Muzzuffer, sailing from Bushire, at the nesting season, when the birds had commenced, or have completed their annual labour, the swallows have followed her the whole of the way to Bombay, have since continued, and are now to be seen in numbers about the Muzzuffer, but not about any other vessel in the harbour.

We learn, by our last accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, that news had been received that Poole Pinang, in the Straits of Malacca, had surrendered to the Dutch forces under admiral Hartink, and that several British East-Indiamen had been taken there. [N. E. Paladium.]

LATEST FROM MALTA.

A letter from an officer in the American Mediterranean Squadron, to his friend in Boston, dated Malta, October 11, 1804, says, "Nothing decisive against Tripoli, I imagine, will be done this fall; as the weather has become too boisterous for the gun-boats to keep the sea, and they have returned to Messina. Lieutenant Tarbel is now first of the President. Licent. Hull is well. Commodore Preble, and Mr Harraden will return home in the John Adams, which will sail soon. The Syren sails for Gibraltar to-morrow."

Accounts from Gibraltar state, that about the 15th November an embargo was laid on all vessels not cleared out. A rupture between the United States and the emperor of Morocco was believed to be near at hand.

A letter, received in Boston from Mr. Gavino the American consul, dated at Gibraltar on the 8th Nov last, states, the disease, which had existed in an alarming degree at that place was greatly abated, and the inhabitants who had fled, were about returning; Mr. Gavino further adds, that he had been severely attacked with the fever, together with his whole family; and that he had to lament the loss of a brother and sister who fell early victims to its ravages, though removed to his cottage at Europa; that he had lost a faithful servant and the person intrusted with the care of his business. On the subject of business Mr. Gavino remarks, that it is to be expected trade will shortly revive, when the article of rice would be worth 7 dolls, per English cwt. and flour 11 dolls. per bbl.

From the New-York Evening Post.

MR. COLEMAN,

The following are the items of the public bounty, this week, with the preparations for future supplies of fuel:

On Tuesday 7800 rations were issued at the almshouse, for the relief of 413 families, out door pensioners, comprising 1700 souls. The almshouse in door establishment yesterday was 950 souls, augmenting daily.

The corporation granted for the relief of the St. Domingo refugee families, 650 dollars under the control of the mayor; which is very inadequate to the wants of those unfortunate exiles.

Towards the relief of 15 Spanish seamen, from a Spanish vessel lately wrecked near our harbour, have been appropriated 100 dollars. Some of this crew were severely frost bitten, and are sent to the hospital. It is to be noted that the Spanish consul has no funds for the relief of seamen, though American consuls in foreign ports are obliged to support their countrymen in distress.

FUEL.

Sixty loads of wood were purchased yesterday, and 20 chaldrons of coal.

Ninety loads are engaged this day, and vigorous measures are adopted to procure prompt supplies from the country. The supply of wood at the almshouse is adequate till the month of March.

In short, the common council will remit no exertions to afford every possible relief to the distressed and indigent.

Your obedient servant,

J. PINTARD.

Fire wood (hickory) was selling at the wood yards this morning at seven dollars a load, that is about 21 dollars a cord; some good people from the country very humanely exerted themselves to bring wood to market also, and as usual, asked a higher price than any body else, eight dollars a load. The present southerly wind threatens to interfere materially with their speculations.

The following is said to be a fragment of an ancient Egyptian king, found at Thebes; and notwithstanding it sprung from royalty, it is well worthy to be contemplated by republican rulers.

"I never denied justice to the poor, for his poverty; neither pardoned the wealthy for his riches.

"I never gave reward for affection, nor punishment upon passion.

"I never suffered evil to escape unpunished, neither goodness unrewarded.

"I never denied justice to him that asked it, neither mercy to him that deserved it.

"I never opened my gate to the flatterer nor mine ear to the back biter.

"I always sought to be beloved of the good and feared of the wicked.

"I always favoured the poor, that was able to do little, and God who was able to do much, always favoured me."

The vice-president of the United States, has left the chair of the senate, and Mr. Anderson, of Tennessee, has been chosen president pro tempore.