

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1805.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, February 4.

ON Saturday last arrived here two British packets, both of them from Falmouth, (Eng.) One is the Eliza, captain Patterfon, with the November mail; the other is the Leicester, capt. Bell, with the December mail. The latter had a passage of 49 days, and brings London papers to the evening of the 12th December.

From these papers it appears, that Mr. Pitt had publicly declared, that war with Spain was inevitable, and that he feared Portugal would be obliged to become a party in the war against England. The presumption, therefore is, that as soon as parliament assembles war will be immediately declared.

One of the papers contains an account of the loss of the British ship Rodney, of 50 guns, on the coast of Holland, laden with bullocks and vegetables for the Texel fleet. Crew saved. This disaster took place on the South Haak Sand, five miles west of the Texel. All the masts went overboard, and the officers & crew quitted her on rafts & in boats. A few of the men were picked up by a British ship of war: all the officers and the rest of the seamen were made prisoners by the boats of the Dutch fleet, and this valuable vessel was afterwards taken to pieces. This accident is said to have originated by the Rodney mistaking three American ships, wrecked the night before on the Haak Sand, for part of the Texel fleet at anchor. Several merchant vessels went ashore about the same time. The gales on the coast of Holland are stated to have been dreadful.

MADRID, November 3.

According to accounts from Cadiz, general Moreau has happily recovered from the yellow fever, and is now at Chiavenne, a country place in the vicinity of Cadiz.

PARIS, November 9.

The mayor of Rennes, has caused the jacobin red cap to be taken down, which was placed above the town clock, and the imperial eagle to be placed in its stead.

All the trees of liberty, which were left in several parts of this metropolis, were pulled down last week.

General Regnier has passed thro' Nice, to embark for Corsica, where he will take the command in chief over the troops.

Two regiments are marched from hence to Brest, where they will arrive in a few days, to reinforce the corps destined for Ireland.

Six thousand men are on the point of marching to Toulon, to embark for the Mediterranean.

November 12.

The American minister to England, Mr. Monroe, who had the honour of being presented to the emperor last Sunday, was received in a most gracious manner, and his majesty condescended to converse with him for a quarter of an hour. The object of this minister's arrival in France is said to be to obtain information of the emperor's opinion concerning the differences which subsist between America and Spain, since the former purchased Louisiana. He has already had several conferences with his excellency M. Talleyrand, and intends, according to report, immediately after the arrival of the new American ambassador, general Armstrong, to set out for Madrid, should the Spanish court not subscribe to the demands of America, such as they have been approved of in France. In the present circumstances, a war upon the continent of America would exactly be what the court of St. James's would desire, as it would make the United States either the direct or indirect allies of Great-Britain—both France and Spain are interested to prevent such an event.

Mr. Monroe, the American minister to England, who, at the last diplomatic audience was so graciously received by our emperor, is well known to all lovers of liberty in France, where he arrived in 1792, as an ambassador from his country, in which capacity he continued to reside here until 1795, when English intrigues about the late general Washington caused him to be recalled, after their plots had produced the politic and unnatural treaty of commerce, still subsisting between the United States and Great-Britain. His excellency is the intimate and confidential friend of the present worthy American president, and very popular and powerful with his party, the anti-federalists, whose attachment to France and hatred to England, do them equal honour in the eyes of all persons abhorring the tyranny of Great-Britain, and desiring the liberty and independence of mankind.

[Le Clef du Cabinet.]

November 25.

This day at half after twelve in the forenoon, his holiness arrived at Fontainebleau. His majesty, the emperor, who had gone out to hunt on horseback, being informed of the approach of the pope, proceeded to meet his holiness, and met him at la Croix de St. Herem. The emperor and the pope alighted both at the same time; they approached and embraced each other. Six of his majesty's carriages then came up. The emperor entered first into the carriage to place his holiness on the right. They arrived at the castle through two lines of troops and the noise of artillery. His eminence cardinal Caprara, and the great officers of his majesty's household, received them at the bottom of the stair case, as far as the place which separates their apartments. His highness having there quitted the emperor, was conducted by the grand chamberlain, the grand master of the palace, and the grand master of the ceremonies, to the apartment prepared for him.

Having rested some time, his holiness paid a visit to the emperor; he was conducted into his closet by the great officers of his majesty. The emperor reconducted the pope to the hall of the great officers. His highness immediately after paid a visit to the empress. The lady of honour, who went to meet his holiness, introduced him into the closet of the empress. Her majesty reconducted the pope as far as the second room of her apartments. The pope having returned to his own apartment, the minister and great officers of the empire had the honour of being presented to his holiness.

At four o'clock the emperor sent notice to the pope, that he intended to pay him a visit and repair to the closet of his holiness, preceded by the great officers of his household. The same ceremonies were observed in regard to the visit of the pope to the emperor. At each of these visits the pope and the emperor remained together alone for half an hour.

Prince Louis, who was at Fontainebleau, paid a visit also to his holiness. The emperor presented to the pope the arch-chancellor and aitch-treasurer.

His eminence cardinal Felsch was presented to the emperor the same day.

His holiness will take some days rest at Fontainebleau, and repair to Paris before the consecration, which will take place next Sunday.

The elector arch-chancellor of the empire arrived this day at Fontainebleau, at 3 o'clock; he occupies in the castle the apartment destined for him. The same day he was presented to their majesties.

LONDON, November 27.

We received last night some small French papers up to the 14th instant, or one day later than any possessed by our cotemporaries; and this morning the *Moniteur* of the 13th—Buonaparte is said to have been accepted as mediator, both by Spain and America, to settle their differences. General Armstrong, the new American minister in France, is arrived at Paris, with the acknowledgments of the Usurper as an emperor of the French, by his government. The Spanish commander at St. Roche is reported to have asked for reinforcement of troops to strengthen his cordon round Gibraltar. Among other persons in general Bournonville's suit, on his return, as an ambassador to the court of Madrid, are two aid de camps, and one of Talleyrand's secretaries. A paragraph by the *Journal de Paris*, states that general Moreau, his wife, and child, have died of the yellow fever at Cadiz. This is, however, contradicted by another paper on the supposition that this general had sailed for Majorca. It is curious enough, and shews both the jealousy and malice of the Usurper against this rival, that this is the first time, for the last four months, that any notice is taken in the Paris papers, even of the name of this great and unfortunate general, to whom France owes more than to the Corsican.

December 3.

A Swede which left the Texel on the 15th ult. has brought intelligence to our squadron, that 50,000 French are now advancing into Holland, supposed with orders to march and take possession of Hamburg and Swedish Pomerania.

December 5.

Notice has been stuck up at Lloyd's, that government is ready to contract for a number of vessels (transports) of from 130 to 300 tons burthen. It does not become us to inquire into or state the object of this measure.

December 12.

The senate of Hamburg has deliberated secretly to send a courier to the king of Prussia, to demand a Prussian garrison. That deliberation is the effect of the demand of a new loan of six millions of marks, made by the French government.

We have heard that government has two expeditions in meditation, one for Minorca and Majorca, and

another for the Canary Islands, which will probably sail very soon. Besides these, another expedition is fitting out, and will be completed in a few weeks. Its destination cannot be known; but report says, that from its magnitude it is supposed that Spanish America is its object.

It is reported that a Spanish frigate has been captured by sir John Orde's squadron.

Captain sir R. Strachan, of the Donegal, has captured, off St. Mary's, the Amphitrite Spanish frigate, after a short action of eight minutes, in which the Spanish captain was killed, and a few of the men wounded.

Last Sunday night the Niger frigate arrived at Plymouth with dispatches from lord Nelson. The captain immediately set off with them for London, but the frigate has been put under quarantine. Dispatches from lord Nelson also arrived at Liverpool last Saturday, brought by the Fox cutter. They state that the fleet were all well; that they had made several small captures, and detained a whole Spanish regiment on its passage to reinforce the garrison of Minorca.

The persons who have lately arrived from Peterburg give the most favourable account of the disposition of the Russian cabinet. It is decidedly hostile to France; and the recent outrage committed upon the person of sir George Rumbold, is stated to have produced the deepest sensation. At a council of state held immediately after the receipt of the intelligence, it was determined to send off couriers to Vienna and Berlin, inviting both those powers to make the strongest representations upon this subject. But Prussia, as our readers know, did not wait to ascertain the sentiments of other courts, but instantly dispatched a strong remonstrance to Paris. In the answer to Mr. Jackson's spirited note, baron Hardenberg, the Prussian minister, declared "that he took the earliest opportunity, in obedience to his majesty's commands, to express the astonishment and regret with which his majesty had received the attack upon the rights of nations, in the person of a minister accredited to a circle of which he was director. In consequence his Prussian majesty did not hesitate for an instant to comply with the request of Mr. Jackson, and he had dispatched a courier to Paris, to the French government, by whom he required the immediate liberation of sir George Rumbold. His majesty had reason to expect a favourable and satisfactory result from those proceedings." We must again, however, repeat, that the affair had been left in a very incomplete and unsatisfactory manner.

The prince of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, has given orders that all English couriers passing through his dominions shall be provided with a proper escort until further orders.

No official statement has yet been published of the attack made on Calais on Sunday last, nor have our correspondents been able to send us any further particulars.

The officer, under whom the exploding vessel was sent against Fort Rouge, was lieutenant Stewart. With the assistance of 12 men he carried the vessel close to the fort, and with great adroitness lodged her bowsprit between the piles on which it was erected, and secured her fast with grapples. At the given time it blew up.—The explosion nearly demolished the Fort, and it is said, that the platform having given way, the guns came tumbling down between the piles. The Pier also, composed as it is, of timber and loose stones, must have received considerable damage.

Some of our cotemporaries have stated that letters of marque have been issued against Spain. The fact we can assert is not so: on the contrary, we have reason to believe that Mr. Frere, instead of quitting Madrid at the time expected, was induced to remain, and that hopes are in consequence entertained of peace being continued between the two countries. On the other hand, however, the public ought to know, that on Saturday last Mr. Pitt declared to a deputation of manufacturers, interested in the Spanish trade, that he had every reason to believe that Mr. Frere had actually quitted Madrid. He said at the same time, however, that in a dispatch from admiral Cochrane, dated the 29th ult. he mentioned a report, that after Mr. Frere had left Madrid, he had received an invitation to return. To this rumour Mr. Pitt said he paid very little regard, though undoubtedly it might be so. He had no scruple, however, to declare, that in his mind a war with Spain was inevitable; and he feared that even our ancient ally, Portugal, might be forced to separate herself from us. He trusted, therefore, that the persons interested in the trade of those countries would take every possible precaution for the safety of their property. From the present exhausted state of those countries, little was to be apprehended from their hostility for months to come; but after the unexpected effort which the French had made in this revolution, it was impossible to forget what they might not attempt on her conjunction with those powers.