

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1805.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, June 6, 1805.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

HARLEM RACES—N. Y. MAY 24.

ON Tuesday the four mile heats were and formerly run by Mr. Bond's horse Financier, Terbune's bay colt and the Jersey Pine mare. Financier won both heats with ease. On Wednesday Mr. Bond's mare Matilda, won both heats against a colt of Mr. Cornwell's. Mr. Bond has been as usual very successful on the turf this spring; at Philadelphia he carried all the purses, the cup, and a match race a few weeks since. On that occasion his celebrated horse First Consul beat Mr. Ridgely's mare Lavinia, in a very high style.—The amateurs of the course expect handsome running at New-Market next week, between First Consul and the Long-Island mare Empress; the latter had the heels of him last spring on the same ground.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode river, will be a candidate at the ensuing election, for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

Rhode river, March 27, 1805.

NEW-YORK, May 27.

FROM EUROPE.

The ship Hardware, Matlack, arrived at this port last evening from Liverpool, and brings London papers to the 12th of April, four days later than before received. These papers contain no news of importance. We learn from an intelligent passenger, that strong hopes were entertained of a powerful and effective co-operation in the south of Europe against France; that an important negotiation was then pending between Russia and England, which, men of extensive information, supposed would terminate in hostility to the Gallic emperor; that information had been received in England, of the depredations committed in the West-Indies by the French Squadron; that the Brest fleet had not yet sailed, but that they were in complete readiness for sea, and were watching an opportunity to escape; that Lord Melville had been dismissed from the admiralty, and that an expedition was fitting out, the destination of which was utterly unknown. Notwithstanding these speculations, and the various rumours which were afloat, nothing of any certainty could be calculated upon; and although every preparation was making for prosecuting a vigorous warfare, the powers of Europe, by a happy coincidence of circumstances, ere this, may be enjoying the blessings of peace.

N. Y. Morn. Chron.

By the ship Hardware, captain Matlack, in 39 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 13th of April. The most prominent article is that of the resignation of Lord Melville as treasurer of the navy, on account of being charged by the house of commons of having made an improper use of the public money. The secret expedition had not yet failed.

LONDON, April 10.

We last night received the Paris papers to the 3d and a Dutch paper to the 6th inst. The naval preparations carrying on in the ports of Spain are studiously represented, in the French papers, as being immense; and the Squadron fitting out in Cadiz will, it is said, be very soon able to cope with that of Admiral Orde. We are, however, rather apprehensive that sometime will elapse before they will give the gallant admiral an opportunity of making the experiment.

We received late last night Paris papers to the 4th, and Dutch to the 7th. They confirm the intelligence we communicated a day or two ago of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz being ready for sea; its force is stated to be twelve sail of the line, and two or three frigates; and is now in the outer road of Cadiz. The activity of preparations at Toulon has induced a belief that the fleet will again, if it has not already, put to sea. Admiral Cochrane's being off the Tagus, is mentioned in an article from Lisbon of the 6th.

A paper printed at Lemberg asserts, that a large Russian army is assembling at Volhynia, and that Russia and Sweden have agreed for a subsidy of five millions, to place 80,000 men at the disposal of this country. A great Russian army is to be sent to the Mediterranean. Rumor has swelled the amount to 50,000 men. We believe we may say, with confidence, that all the accounts of unfavourable advices having been received from Petersburg, are unfounded; they are far otherwise. It is said now, too, that the politics of the cabinet of Vienna have undergone a change favourable to this country.—It would be sur-

prising after the events that have recently occurred, if they had not.

The French papers are unacquainted with the events that have taken place in the West-Indies.

April 11.

Last night in the house of commons, Mr. Whitebread followed up the resolutions of Monday, with moving an address to his majesty to remove Lord Melville from all places of trust and emolument, which he had held during the pleasure of the crown.

After some debate, the motion was withdrawn, and the house voted that the resolutions of Monday should be laid before his majesty, and that the same should be carried up by the whole house; and it was also agreed, that there should be no adjournment until this communication had been made.

Mr. Whitebread then gave notice, that after the holidays he would move that instructions be given to the attorney-general to prosecute Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, to make their account for their improper intrusions with the public money.

Tuesday, Mr. Pitt waited on his majesty at Windsor, to communicate the important result of the question in the house of commons, and in consequence thereof to tender Lord Viscount Melville's resignation. It was graciously received, and it is imagined that Mr. Pitt in his present extremity, will recommend even Lord Gathereagh to the situation. Nothing, however, was settled last night. Mr. Yorke is mentioned as likely to come into the office. Mr. Canning yesterday morning intimated to Mr. Trotter that he could no longer permit him to hold the place of paymaster of the navy. At the same time Mr. Trotter had tendered his resignation.

The resolutions passed by the house of commons were presented to his majesty yesterday by the speaker and about thirty members; none of those who, to give greater solemnity to the proceeding, had been so anxious and eager for their being presented by the whole house, neither Mr. Fox, nor Mr. Windham, nor Mr. Whitebread, nor Mr. Grey, attending. The speaker left the house of commons in state a little before 4 o'clock. Upon being introduced to the king, who was seated on the throne, he informed his majesty, that by the command of the house of commons he was to present to his majesty the resolutions of that house: he then read them aloud and presented them to his majesty, who returned a most gracious answer; in which he thanked the commons for their care and attention to the public interest, and expressed himself to be fully sensible of the importance of the resolutions which they had presented to him. The speaker and members then withdrew. The house of commons had previously adjourned for a fortnight.

If the funds rose on Tuesday, in consequence of the debate on the preceding day, which, in the opinion of the speculators, justified a belief that the opposition would immediately come into power, and make overtures of peace to Buonaparte, it was natural to suppose that they would experience a depression yesterday, in consequence of the debate of Wednesday, which rendered it impossible any longer to entertain such a belief. They did experience a depression, which some attempted to attribute to the bad news received from the West-Indies. No intelligence whatever was received from that quarter, nor from any other part of the world.

LATER STILL—VIA BOSTON.

SECRET EXPEDITION.

LONDON, April 18.

There is no truth in the report of the expedition so long preparing at Portsmouth having been countermanded. On the contrary, there seems to be an intention of enlarging the scale on which it was at first to be conducted. All the armed defence ships lately stationed in the Downs, have gone to Portsmouth, having been previously fitted up as transports, and having taken on board a number of flat-bottomed boats.

April 20.

The expedition sailed yesterday from Portsmouth, under convoy of the Queen and the Dragon.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Admiral Lord Gardner off Brest, which state, that the enemy had made some movements that indicated an intention of venturing to sea the first favourable opportunity.

At Ferrol, a similar disposition appears to be manifested by the French and Spanish squadrons. The following intelligence is contained in a letter from an officer on board his majesty's ship Indefatigable, dated off Ferrol, April 2:

"Every opportunity that occurs, we make it our business to sail in and off the harbour's mouth of Ferrol, to reconnoitre the French and Spanish squadrons, lying there.—They consist of six sail of the line, two frigates, two sloops and one brig Spanish.

"The French are already manned, and have a great number of troops on board, and are expected to sail hourly.—The Spaniards are not sufficiently manned, as yet. Yesterday we boarded an American ship that had just come out from Ferrol, and the captain assured us that the French would in the course of a few days put to sea, and that they were supposed to be destined for the West-Indies."

BOSTON, May 24.

Yesterday arrived the ship Hamilton, capt. Porter, in 32 days from Amsterdam. Capt. P. politely favoured us with papers to the 18th of April inclusive; but we have not been able to obtain translations in season for this days paper. The new constitution for the Batavian republic was going into operation. There were some whispers of an expectation of peace in the course of the summer; but the Dutch had 150 transports ready for sea, which it was supposed would soon be employed on some expedition; and the British, it was said, were collecting a fleet of transports, &c. at Yarmouth.

FROM THE AMSTERDAM COURANT.

PARIS, April 6.

Day before yesterday his imperial majesty (Buonaparte) left this city, with his suite. We hear that he has given to the Pope a very extensive mitre, and to every cardinal that accompanied the pope, a box, with his picture set in diamonds.

April 10.

We have now ascertained the truth respecting the fleet having sailed from Brest, by an account from that port, dated March 31, containing the following statement: Admiral Gantheaume wishing to make some experiments with the squadron, for the purpose of exercising his seamen in certain manœuvres, put to sea; on discovering his movements, the English Squadron took their leave, although their force consisted of 18 ships, among which were 8 three deckers.—Admiral Gantheaume pursued them in line of battle, but finding that they had quit the coast, probably with a view to obtain a reinforcement, he returned into Brest harbour. During three days, which the Squadron employed in manœuvring, no accident happened to the fleet, and every movement was executed with the greatest exactness. Admiral Gantheaume has expressed the highest satisfaction at the good order, skill and harmony, of his officers and seamen.

* Gantheaume's force consisted of 21 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and 1 brig.

April 13.

Information arrived two days since, that the Toulon fleet had again put to sea.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

Toulon fleet out!!

The following, which is an extract of a letter to the editor, written by a respectable gentleman of this city, now at Portsmouth, leaves no doubt of the French Toulon fleet being at sea; and must consequently excite much curiosity to ascertain their ultimate destination:

"Portsmouth, (N. H.) May 23.

"The ship Hampden and Sidney, capt. Trefethen, arrived here last evening from Marseilles. On the 8th of April, off Gibraltar, they fell in with the Toulon fleet, of 11 ships of the line, 6 frigates and 2 brigs, and continued with them till the 9th, when they parted, the fleet steering west. They were boarded by a frigate from the fleet, who informed they had on board 7000 troops. A frigate came out of Gibraltar, and dogged the French fleet. The admiral of the fleet was Villeneuve, and it was said that Nelson was off Genoa."—Philad. Gaz.

BOSTON, May 25.

TOULON FLEET OUT.

Later and important.

Capt. Folger arrived here on Saturday, in 35 days from Lisbon, is the bearer of the very interesting intelligence of the escape of the French fleet from Toulon. He states, that on the 14th April, the Doric transport ship, capt. Lamb, arrived at Lisbon, dispatched from Sir J. Orde, off Cape St. Vincents, to the British minister, with the news of the Toulon fleet being off Cadiz, consisting of 10 sail of the line and four frigates; that the Defence, of 74 guns, narrowly escaped being taken, as she lay with her yards and topmasts down when the French fleet hove in sight. The English minister at Lisbon, immediately ordered out two packets, the Orpheus frigate and a gun brig then in port, with dispatches for England: the brig was, however, obliged to put back, having sprung her bowsprit and fore-mast in crossing the bar. Forty-six hours after sailing capt. F. spoke the British fleet under Sir J. Orde, consisting of two 74's and three frigates only, standing for England.

Capt. Folger further advises, that the French minister had arrived at Lisbon, and was escorted from