

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 15, 1805.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, August 5.

The ship Otis, captain Phillips, which arrived at this port on Saturday evening, brings London papers to the 17th of June—seven days later than before received.

From these papers it appears that in the house of commons the 11th of June, the subject of the impeachment of lord Melville commenced; and after an animated discussion the house divided, 195 being for the impeachment, and 272 against it. Majority 77. When this was decided, a motion which had previously been made by Mr. Bond, for a criminal prosecution to be instituted against lord Melville, was taken up. For the criminal prosecution 258—against it 229. Majority 9. On the latter question lord Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington) and his friends voted with the opposition against ministers. Lord Melville will then be obliged to stand a trial at the court of king's-bench; where the reports of the secret committee of the house of commons had already been presented.

ENGLAND.

London, June 11.

ACCOUNTS are said to have reached town yesterday, from Lisbon, which represent the Portuguese cabinet in a very embarrassed situation, in consequence of some fresh demands having been made upon it, the tendency of which is to exclude all English ships and merchandise from the ports of that country. We give this statement as we received it, without being able to ascertain the degree of credit to which it is entitled.

In a former paper we stated, that the French and Spanish ambassadors at Lisbon remonstrated against the entrance of the expedition under general Sir James Craig into the port of Lisbon. The following additional particulars have since been related:

“While general Craig was at Lisbon, the French and Spanish ambassadors remonstrated with much warmth on the shelter which the Portuguese government afforded to the ships and troops under general Craig. The prince regent answered, that the English convoy had been forced into the Tagus, by stress of weather (*arribada*). They demanded that it be ordered to sea immediately. But general Craig resolved not to stir, till he was assured there was no danger of his meeting the combined fleets of the enemy; and, in case of receiving a peremptory order to quit, we are assured that he had resolved to take possession of the forts on the Tagus, and keep his post by force, rather than risk falling into the hands of the enemy, by sailing prematurely. The Portuguese government evidently extended its indulgence to the utmost of its power.”

June 12.

Yesterday being the day fixed for the motion for an impeachment against lord Melville, a great crowd assembled, at an early hour, in the avenues of the house of commons. At 12 the doors were opened, and a severe pressure ensued. The gallery, of course, was filled in a few minutes. In the early part of the day an opinion prevailed, that Mr. Whitbread would open the debate; but about three o'clock it was said, that lord viscount Melville would be previously heard in his defence. This excited a great degree of expectation, and a great number of persons crowded into the lower lobby, and also lined the stairs to the gallery of the house, which commands a view of the lobby, through which lord Melville was to pass. About half past four, his lordship entered the lobby, and passed in the secretary's room on the left hand. The house was at this time engaged in private business. Shortly after five, the speaker read a letter from lord viscount Melville, requesting to be admitted into the body of the house, to be heard in his defence. The hon. Robert Dundas Saunders, his lordship's son, then stated, that his lordship be called in; which being agreed to, the speaker desired Mr. Colman, the serjeant at arms, to take the mace, and conduct lord viscount Melville into the house. In the mean-time, Mr. Bellamy, the principal messenger, brought in a square arm chair, and placed it within the body of the house, within the bar, on the left hand side. The serjeant at arms then took up the mace, and having waved it three times, went out of the house, and took his station outside, in the lobby, in front of the door of the house, and also opposite the door of the treasury room. Mr. Heard, one of the messengers, had previously thrown open the folding doors of the latter apartment, and lord viscount Melville, being informed by him, that the house requested his attendance, his lordship came out, and walked uncovered into the house, attended by the serjeant and mace. His lordship was dressed in black, and wore a close buckled wig powdered. He bowed

three times as he approached, and on coming within the bar, the speaker, who wore his hat on all the time, addressing him, said, “My lord Melville, there is a chair for your lordship.” His lordship then sat down, and put on his hat. There was a loud murmur in the house on his coming in. As soon as it subsided, which was in less than two minutes, his lordship arose, then taking off his hat, he laid it upon the seat of the chair, and upon the hat several papers. His lordship then standing at the back of the chair, commenced his speech, in the course of which, he frequently refreshed his memory from the papers before him. His lordship spoke for two hours and a quarter. His manner was firm and impressive; and he did not, even in that part of it where he appealed to the feelings, appear the least shaken. The moment he had concluded, he took up his papers deliberately, one by one, and having put his hat under his arm, made a bow to the speaker and withdrew, attended by the serjeant, who, during the whole of the speech, remained standing on the right hand side of his lordship, but at the distance of a few yards, with the mace resting upon the ground, and his hand upon it. The house was uncommonly crowded. Not fewer than 500 members were present.

Lord viscount Melville's speech will be read with interest. Upon the subject of the 10,000*l.* and other sums of the public money received by him, and not applied to naval purposes, his lordship positively declared, that “private honour, and personal convenience” must prevent him from ever giving any account of them.

The Nile lugger reconnoitred the Charante, on the 27th ultimo, and found in Rochefort, one ship of three decks, five two-deckers, three frigates, two brigs, and several gun-boats.

In Ferrol the enemy has twelve ships of the line, besides frigates, which are watched by Sir Robert Calder, with six ships of the line, only.

Our ships at Brest are in daily expectation of their coming out, as they have 27,000 troops embarked, and their ships of the line appear full of men.

June 13.

Extract of a private letter from an officer on board one of his majesty's ships in the Downs, dated June 10.

“We have thirteen sail of the line here now; the North-sea squadron being ordered round; and we expect five sail more from the westward; I believe it is expected, that the combined fleet is coming north-about. By every cruiser that comes in I learn, that the French appear in all their ports ready for a push out, and most of the officers are of opinion they certainly will do it shortly, as their preparations with their shipping are different from what they have seen before.”

Price of stocks—3 per cent. red. 58 1-8 1-4—3 per cent. cons. for op. 59 1-2—Omnium 3 1-2 prem.

June 14.

A Danish ship, the Holstein, arrived off Plymouth the day before yesterday, in four months from Madras, and landed a passenger with dispatches for the East-India company. The Star Whaler from St. Helena, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday evening. The dispatches are said to be of great importance. Lord Lake is reported to have pursued Holkar, after the dispersion of his cavalry to one of his forts, into which he threw himself with the remnant of his army, and it was expected would be forced to surrender. Our loss is stated to have been great, but that of Holkar to have been immense.

Letters from Gibraltar reach down to the 24th ult. inclusive; at which time, the expedition under the command of general Craig, remained there. It was supposed that it was waiting to be joined either by the transports from Ireland, under the command of Sir Eyre Coote, or for the orders of government. On the 22d the Surinam arrived at Gibraltar, in seven days from Plymouth, with dispatches to be forwarded to lord Nelson.

By a passenger arrived at Portsmouth in an American ship from the Cape of Good Hope, in eleven weeks, information is received, that all the Dutch troops were encamped without the town, and barracks were fitting up for a large French force, which was soon expected there.

According to some communications received yesterday from Lisbon, the American minister has left Madrid, in consequence of the abrupt terminations of the negotiations which have been so long pending between his Catholic majesty and the United States. Through the interference of France, however, it is thought that all differences between those two powers will soon be effectually adjusted.

PLYMOUTH, June 15.

Notwithstanding the assertion of the *Moniteur*, the Rochefort squadron, returned from the West-Indies, were counted in that harbour only last Wednesday, near the same number as returned.

American Intelligence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, August 5.

The Fleets.

From an error of the longitude, as published in our last, in which lord Nelson's fleet was last spoken with, we were led to make some observations, which, on a review of the subject, we find to have been incorrect. The exact longitude in which capt. Titcomb spoke this fleet, on the 2d July, was 35, 44; and that of the combined French and Spanish, on the 29th June, 43; both steering an east, and east-fourth-easterly course. From this intelligence, which is undoubtedly correct, it appears that the English fleet have fairly got ahead of their enemy; and on their arrival in Europe, may be enabled to ascertain the fact, and so dispose of the British force in those seas, as completely to intercept their return to any port in France or Spain.

Admiral Collingwood, with 6 sail of the line and 2 frigates, was off Cadiz on the 24th June. This intelligence was brought by capt. Waddle, arrived here on Saturday last from Cadiz, and who was boarded by one of the squadron, 7 leagues W. by S. of that place, and treated politely. The fleet was composed of the Dreadnought 98 guns, vice-admiral Collingwood, Tonson 84, Mars 77, Colossus 74, Bellerophon 74, L'Achille 74, Eudymione and Hydra frigates.

Capt. Jenkins arrived yesterday in 33 days from Cadiz, informs, that he understood at that place, that the United States gun boat, No. 3, was cut out of Gibraltar, by the Spaniards, on the supposition of her being an English vessel—but on discovering their mistake, was immediately given up. Capt. J. also informs, that gen. Moreau and family had actually taken passage on board the ship New-York, bound for Philadelphia, to sail next day.

Capt. Jenkins heard nothing of any rupture between this country and Morocco.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, August 5.

By the Friendship, captain Don, arrived yesterday, we have received a New-Orleans paper, of the 28th June. We perceive nothing new in it, but the following account of the arrival of colonel Burr:

“New-Orleans, June 28.

“We are happy to announce the arrival in this city, on Wednesday last, of col. Burr, (late vice-president of the United States,) and suite, all in good health. We understand he will make only a stay of ten or fifteen days among us, when he will depart for the western country, and will spend the latter part of the summer and the fall, in Kentucky.”

There is a report in town that the president has called the senate together immediately on business of importance to the nation.

It is certain that general Moreau will soon arrive in this country; he has sailed from Cadiz in the ship New-York for Philadelphia.—Respectable persons of that city have been engaged in procuring a house for him; and that of Mr. Leguen, at Morrisville, near Trenton, is taken for that purpose.—*Petit Censeur.*

August 8.

Captain Williams of the Greyhound, from St. Domingo, informs us, that the emperor Dessalines arrived at Cape Francois on the 17th ult. from Port-au-Prince.—On the 14th July three British ships of the line, and 6 frigates, passed the Cape bound to Martinique, to join the other British forces.

AMERICAN SQUADRON.

By the brig Edward and Mary, from Algeiras, we learn that the frigate John Adams, captain Shaw, had left Gibraltar in company with four gun-boats, and proceeded up the Mediterranean.—The other three gun-boats had proceeded up the Straits some days previous.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, August 8.

FATAL DUEL.

It is with regret we announce the sacrifice of a victim at the shrine of the sanguinary practice of duelling. Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, a duel was fought between Mr. Enoch M. Lyles, of this town, and Mr. John F. Bowie, of Piscataway, Maryland, at Johnson's spring, about six miles from this town, on the Virginia side of the Patowmack. They exchanged shots at fifteen feet distance; when, unfortunately, Mr. L. received his antagonist's ball a little below the right breast, the ball passed through his liver, and he expired a few minutes past eleven o'clock yesterday.