

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 3.

OUR little Squadron, which is commonly stationed off Calais, under command of the Ariadne frigate, honourable captain King, has returned to the Downs, after driving about fifty sail of the enemy's flotilla, bound to Boulogne, consisting of schuyts, luggers, &c. into Calais; they were the same which a few days since were driven into Dunkirk, by the Volcano bomb. Several of the enemy's vessels were driven on shore, and others dismantled, without any damage to the English Squadron.

Three Hamburg mails arrived last night. The letters by these mails confirm the departure of M. Novosiltzoff from Berlin, on his way to Petersburg. Great efforts are making to reinforce the Austrian army on the frontiers of Italy, and every thing indicates a speedy extension of the war. Unfortunately for Austria some of her states have for sometime been afflicted with a scarcity.

Private letters from Paris state, that Buonaparte returned from Italy sooner than was expected, on account of some pretended plots discovered by Fouché, and some real discontent among the troops along the coast, whose pay was, till the first of July, three months behind. Though several examples of severity have been shewn, the mutinous disposition continued, and instead of abating, increased. This was particularly the case with the troops encamped near Brest, under the command of Angereau. Last month the Irish guides attached to that army, presented a petition for their pay to this general, and complained bitterly of their sufferings. The six persons deputed to present the petition were immediately shot, and the whole corps ordered to be re-organized. Some of the officers were broken, and others condemned to transportation to Cayenne. They were all succeeded by Frenchmen, with whom the Irish guides are very dissatisfied. Two regiments of dragoons and four battalions of infantry, were, on account of their mutinous disposition, sent by Angereau to the interior, from whence, the minister Berthier, ordered them to Italy. It is reported at Paris, that when on the 21st June, Angereau ordered his army to embark on board the fleet under Gantheaume, the troops, to a man, refused to obey, until their arrears due to them were acquitted.

August 8.

We yesterday received Paris Journals to the 28th, but they contain little or nothing of continental politics. The bustle of preparation for invasion prevails all along the coast. A large body of the Imperial guard have arrived at Boulogne, and Buonaparte himself is soon expected.

It seems, indeed, as if ministers were apprehensive of some attack, as the East-India ships at Falmouth have been ordered to be ready to give every assistance upon the coast that might be required, and the Bellinqueux, their convoy, is called away to other service. The Downs Squadron has been reinforced by the Ruby, Polyphemus and Princess of Orange, ships of the line.

Some doubts are entertained as to the fact of a Squadron having sailed from Rochefort and L'Orient. It is certain that no other accounts of it than what the Moniteur furnishes, has been received. At the same time it is not true, we apprehend, that admiral Sterling has, since his separation from Sir R. Calder, had time to reconnoitre the harbour of Rochefort, and send home any information, as was reported he had done.

With respect to the destination of that Squadron, there are various conjectures. Some think it is gone round to the Texel to join the Dutch fleet, and take troops on board, or under convoy, to attempt the invasion of Ireland, or perhaps Scotland, or the north of England. Indeed the same destination is ascribed to the combined fleets, notwithstanding their late defeat. The Dutch fleet certainly is not of force sufficient by itself to meet almost any of our Squadrons; but there are a good many transports in the Texel, so that if our blockading Squadron were driven off, a formidable expedition, in point of military strength, might be sent out. It is very probable that a desperate attempt will be made to effect a landing in some part of the united kingdom, to distract our attention and divide our force, before the flotilla be sent out from Boulogne. We never have for a moment believed that Buonaparte has abandoned the project of employing that armament in the invasion of England.

If it be true that the Rochefort Squadron has sailed, it is the opinion of many that it is gone to the Cape and the East-Indies. In that case the expedition under Sir David Baird, which report sends thither, would be anticipated.

M. Bignon, the French minister at Cassel, has officially announced, that he would quit that court if Mr. Taylor, the English minister, should be again received there.

August 9.

We received yesterday French papers to the 1st inst. and some Dutch Journals to a still more recent date. They confirm the intelligence given in our last relative to the forward state of the enemy's preparations for the invasion of this country. In the Dutch ports, in particular, an unprecedented degree of activity prevails, and all the general officers to be employed on the occasion, are repairing to the Helder, in order to superintend the embarkation of the troops. The camp at Zeist has entirely broken up; and from every appearance the long-threatened attack of our shores will not be much longer delayed.

American Intelligence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, September 14.

HOSTILE FLEETS.

The French and Spanish combined fleet was at Vigo the 27th July. On the 28th lord Nelson was off Cape St. Vincents, standing to the northward. The distance about 300 miles. Vigo is a port well calculated for a second exhibition of the battle of the 1st Aug. 1798. Had the combined fleet tarried but a short time there, we no doubt, should have had to record another brilliant naval affair. But we learn by captain Colleworthy, from Lisbon, that previous to the 7th August, information had been received, that the fleet had left Vigo.

September 16.

COMBINED FLEET.

By an arrival at Plymouth, from Bilbao, advices are said to be received, informing, that admiral Calder was off Ferrol on the 12th August; and had heard nothing of the combined fleets since his engagement with them. If this news is correct, and that also which has been received from Lisbon, stating, that previous to the 7th August the combined French and Spanish fleets had left Vigo, they must have proceeded in a direction where they would be likely to fall in with lord Nelson, who was off Cape St. Vincents on the 28th July, standing towards Ferrol.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

Arrived—Ship Merry Quaker, Cazneau, (of Boston,) in 40 days from Cadiz. Cadiz was closely blockaded by a British fleet, and the Merry Quaker was obliged to throw overboard her salt. The ship Columbus, Morris, of New-York, threw her salt overboard, and sent her wine to Algieras, where she was going to land. Capt. C. failed from Cadiz when the signals were out for the Spanish fleet from Carthageua, of 8 sail of the line—the next day, (Aug. 6) a heavy cannonading was heard, and 5 Spanish sail of the line dropped down to the mouth of the harbour of Cadiz, to join the Carthageua fleet—admiral Collingwood had 7 sail of the line, and some frigates, to blockade Cadiz. Collingwood did not suffer any vessels to go into Cadiz.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) August 30.

By a gentleman just arrived from Orleans, information has been received, that a body of the Chickasaw, headed by captain Colbert, had made an attack on the Osages, but were cut down by the latter. This warfare in some measure confirms the various accounts hitherto published relative to the hostile intentions of the Indians, east of the Mississippi, towards the Osage nation. Colbert escaped and has returned home; but capt. Underwood, a distinguished chief of the Chickasaw, who was well known in the United States as the travelling companion of captain Lewis, the agent of Indian affairs, fell in the conflict.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, September 19.

The inhabitants of Alexandria had yesterday the pleasure of seeing captain Bainbridge and several of the officers late prisoners at Tripoli, arrive safe and well at Gadsby's tavern. The liberation and restoration of these brave men to their country, is a circumstance of general felicitation.

It being known that the United States frigate President, capt. J. Barron, would pass this town on her way to the navy yard at Washington, a number of our citizens crowded to the wharfs. About eleven o'clock this morning she was nearly opposite to Alexandria, and having the greater part of her sails distended; exhibited a very beautiful object—the came up slowly and majestically sailing—the marines on board being drawn up in martial array. When opposite the town she received a federal salute from capt. Longdon's artillery company, which she returned by firing 16 guns, and immediately after her band struck up Hail Columbia. This pleasing spectacle was rendered additionally grateful to the patriot, by the recollection, that the brave crew of this vessel had just returned from the dangers and hardships of a war rendered necessary by the detestable policy of Barbarians, and terminated honourably in the emancipation of their fellow-citizens.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, September 25.

While at Syracuse a court of inquiry was held on captain Bainbridge, for the loss of the late frigate Philadelphia; and after a full investigation of the whole transaction of that unfortunate day, he was most honourably acquitted. The satisfaction given by the acquittal of this valuable officer, proceeds as well from an opinion of the correctness of his conduct in this particular case, as from a sense of his merits generally. [Philadelphia paper.]

A letter from Gibraltar, dated 14th July last, mentions that Bacris, Balmachs and other principal Jews, the friends of the dey of Algiers, were murdered at Algiers; as was his favourite Jew at Oran.

The president of the United States has appointed Thomas H. Williams, Esq; secretary of the Mississippi Territory.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 26, 1805.

FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Books will be opened at Annapolis on the 27th, and continue open on the 28th and 30th September next, for the disposal of 6392 shares in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, being the number not heretofore taken, in the several counties on this shore.

Persons inclining to take shares, will be pleased to observe, that fifteen dollars per share are to be paid, because original subscribers, will have paid three instalments before the above stated 27th September.

By order of the Directors, JOHN MUIR, President.

Annapolis, 15th August, 1805.

N. B. Books will be opened at Easton, on the above said days, for the disposal of shares on the Eastern shore.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor JOSEPH GASSAWAY, of Rhode river, will be a candidate in the ensuing election, for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature. Rhode river, March 27, 1805.

Appointments by the President.

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, Esq; attorney-general for the United States.

JOHN COBURN, Esq; judge of the territory of Orleans.

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated 27th August, from an American merchant there, to his friend in the city of Washington.

"A few days since our consular suddenly closed his office, and refused granting any certificates or other consular documents, alleging as his reasons for so doing, that some circumstances had occurred between the governor and himself, in consequence of his presenting to the latter the capture of an American vessel, which would render it very imprudent and unsafe for him to continue the exercise of his official duties.—This circumstance has thrown us in the utmost confusion and anxiety; as it causes a considerable change in the routine of business, and excites apprehensions that property shipped from hence, unaccompanied with the usual certificates, may be subjected to capture and detention by the privateers and ships of war of the belligerent powers.

"Although I lament the cause which should have occasioned this measure, yet I believe he has very good reasons for adopting it; for, having two examples before him of the arbitrary imprisonment of American consuls in this island, it would be extreme imprudence in him to continue the exercise of his functions, subjecting himself to insult and injury, and to the ruin of individuals, and exposing his personal liberty and property to the arbitrary power of a capricious government.

"It is said he is determined on not resuming his functions, without he can have assurance of proper aid and protection in the exercise of them."

From a late London Paper.

A letter having been written to the lords of the admiralty, complaining of the depredations committed on the British commerce by the enemy's privateers cruising off the coast of America, the following answer was yesterday returned to the merchants, by the secretary to the admiralty:

"Having laid before my lords commissioners of the admiralty your letter of the 22d inst. respecting the danger to which the British commerce is exposed on the coasts of South-Carolina and Georgia, from the great number of French and Spanish privateers cruising there, I am commanded by their lordships to acquaint you, that they have sent a copy of your letter to vice-admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, and directed him to take the necessary measures for the protection of the trade on that part of the coast.

"I am, gentlemen, your very humble servant, W. MARSDEN."

Dated 31st July, 1805.

Russia and France.—We learn by captain Ingles from Petersburg, that war was much talked of there, and that a fleet was equipping. At Copenhagen, on the 22d July, captain Ingles was informed, by a respectable merchant, of the unfavourable issue of Novosiltzoff's mission; that the Russians had become extremely jealous of the French; and that he thought it very probable a declaration of war would be immediately made by Alexander against Napoleon. [Boston paper.]

It was yesterday reported, (says the New-Orleans Gazette, August 3,) and this morning we are told from a correct source, that the late Spanish intendante, Morales, has received orders from his court to sell all the vacant lands in East and West-Florida, and it is said sales will be immediately made even of lands within the boundary claimed by the United States.

OF DUELLING.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States have testified their abhorrence of this shocking practice by resolving unanimously to discountenance it on all occasions, and to recommend it to all their ministers to refuse to attend a funeral of any person killed in a duel, and to admit no person giving or accepting a challenge, to the privileges of the church.