

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 21, 1805.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

The editors of the New-York Gazette received yesterday by the Pallas, a Halifax paper of the 26th ult. containing London news to the 22d of September, received by the Camilla, Taylor, of 20 guns, in 30 days from Portsmouth. She came out with dispatches for admiral Mitchell, and we understand, several ships of war failed immediately from Halifax for England.

HALIFAX, October 26.

YESTERDAY evening arrived his majesty's ship Mermaid, captain Holles, with two Spanish Schooners prizes.

Two days ago the Mermaid spoke an American vessel from Bilbao for Marblehead, out 25 days, who informed that Spain had actually declared war against the American states, and that he was obliged to cut and run, to save his vessel.

Buonaparte evidently views those combinations against him with an anxious eye; his charge d'affaires at Ratisbon, M. Bacher, has presented to the elector a note, in which he endeavours to excite the jealousy of the German states; he alludes to recent acquisitions of territory made by the emperor on the Rhine, which have materially altered the relative situation of the neighbouring states in the interior of Germany; to other aggressions, which still continue to be subjects of negotiation with the different princes, and to the partiality with which he has recognized the right of blockade, so monstrously arrogated by England. After declaring that the emperor (of France) has evacuated Switzerland, that he has not kept more troops in Italy, upon the Rhine, or in the interior of the empire, than were absolutely necessary; that he has employed "all the resources of his empire to construct fleets, to form his marine, and to improve his ports;" that he has an ardent desire to preserve the peace of the German empire; he observes, that should his efforts prove fruitless, Providence has bestowed on him sufficient strength "to contend against England with one hand, and with the other to defend the honour of his standards, and the rights of his allies."

The squadrons off Cadiz, under admirals Calder and Collingwood, are said to consist of twenty-eight ships of the line.

LONDON, September 14.

Jerome Buonaparte's Squadron has been augmented at Toulon, by a fourth frigate and three more brigs.

September 17.

Lord Nelson failed on the 15th inst. to join the fleet off Cadiz, which is to be augmented to 32 sail. Calder is to return to England.

Three frigates and two sloops, intended for secret service, have been ordered off Lisbon, under captain Cobb.

A Copenhagen article of August 27, states, that a Russian fleet of 13 ships, including 4 of the line, were coming down the Baltic, supposed to be destined for the Mediterranean.

A letter from an officer belonging to admiral Russell's fleet, off the Texel, dated September 8, says,—The transports began on Saturday to disembark their troops; they are now all on shore, and have marched into the interior for Nimeguen. Many of the transports have failed back for Amsterdam. Admiral De Winter has struck his flag, and his ship's sails are unbenet; also the topmasts of admiral Kickert, there is little probability of their making any attempt to come out."

The amount of property brought home on account of the East-India company, in the fleet just arrived, is £9,700,000; the private property, trade and ships, about £4,600,000, and the duty to government, £5,600,000.

September 19.

The Prince Adolphus packet, from New-York, is arrived at Falmouth, in 19 days from Halifax.

Part of the troops destined for foreign service are to embark at Dover, and another part at Portsmouth. There will also, we suppose, be an embarkation at Plymouth.

The Malta, which our readers will recollect was captured by the Moniteur to have been so damaged, that she must be condemned, failed on Monday to admiral Collingwood off Cadiz. It is certain we understand, that rear-admiral Calder joined admiral Collingwood on the 25th ult.

Admiral Ranier struck his flag last week on board the Trident, and landed at Ramsgate, after eleven days absence, and immediately waited on lord Keith. Among a variety of articles that he has brought home and landed here, are a beautiful striped leopard, some and landed here, are a beautiful striped leopard, and nine months old, a Persian cow, an Indian cow;

a bull and cow of the Poligar breed, ten sheep of different breeds from Bengal and other parts of India, the Cape, &c.

Parliament, it is said, will meet for the dispatch of business on the 10th or 12th of November.

Buonaparte absolutely refuses to Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Hesse Darmstadt, the permission to remain neutral. He insists that they shall be treated by France as enemies, if they refuse to join him. He has already put all their arms, artillery, ammunition and other stores for war under requisition.

Reports are still contradictory, respecting the destination of the armament now fitting out in the Downs. In fact, one of the objects in fitting out is, that its real destination being kept a secret the enemy may be more distracted in settling the distribution of his forces.

The expedition which sailed lately from Cork, consisted of three ships of the line, besides frigates, 19 or 20 Indiamen, and several transports, amounting to 70 sail, having on board 7 or 8000 troops, under the command of general Baird, destined against the Cape of Good-Hope; and as soon as possession is obtained of that place, the expedition will proceed against the Isle of France.

September 22.

It is stated that Austria has published a declaration of the provocations which have again compelled her to appeal to arms.

Pranktor letters of the 11th inst. state, that the emperor of Russia has agreed to the proposition of Austria, for opening a congress for a general peace.

Letters from Ratisbon of the 1st inst. speak of an extensive confederation of electors and princes of Germany, to maintain a system of neutrality. The return of the messenger, who carried M. Bacher's note to Vienna, was anxiously looked for; as on his dispatches the question of war or peace was supposed to depend.

September 23.

Notwithstanding the ill success of his late interference, his Prussian majesty is said to have made a second effort to prevent hostilities. Duroc is supposed to have communicated some fresh propositions, for the purpose of having them transmitted to the emperor of Russia by the court of Berlin. Duroc remained in that capital on the 10th instant, waiting for new instructions. Some rumours attribute the unexpected appearance of this confidential agent in the Prussian Capital, to the protection which his majesty is said to have given to the elector of Hesse, who has ordered the formation of a camp of 15,000 men in his states.

September 24.

Strong expectations were entertained at Hanover, that a corps of Prussian troops would shortly occupy that electorate. It was nevertheless reported, that a considerable number of French troops were coming thither from Holland. Hanover was still to furnish 900 horses and 800,000 francs.

Private letters from Berlin state, "That M. Duroc proposed to the king of Prussia, to send auxiliary troops to the assistance of the French; and that the application was peremptorily refused, and his majesty has given orders for 70,000 of his troops to occupy Hanover, and that he is determined to remain neutral if possible, but if he should be pressed, or obliged to take a part in the war, he would join the allies against Buonaparte."

Intelligence of the commencement of hostilities in Italy may be daily expected. It was supposed that the Austrian army would cross the Adige shortly after the arrival of the archduke Charles to assume the command of it.

Duroc continued at Berlin so late as the 13th inst. This intelligence in a letter from a gentleman at Hamburg, to a respectable merchant in the city, in which he also states, "That he had just arrived from Berlin, after passing the electorate of Hanover, in which not a single French soldier was to be seen. He also asserts it, as a positive fact, that 10,000 Russians had landed at Stralsund."

We had yesterday an opportunity of seeing a letter from Amsterdam of the 18th instant, addressed to a most respectable house in the city. It states, that an express has just arrived from Paris, with several letters from the merchants there, which, as the writer expresses himself, "takes away the last hopes of peace." The continental war is considered inevitable, and under this apprehension, large purchases have been made in this country, of such articles of merchandise as were most likely to be affected by the event.

A letter from St. Mary's, Scilly, puts us in possession of the most recent accounts from our fleet before Brest. It is dated the 16th inst. and says: "This afternoon put in here the cutter Elizabeth and Phillis, of Penzance, left the Channel fleet last night at nine o'clock, about eight leagues south of Ushant, then about seventeen sail of the line, five sail having

been dispatched towards Ferroll. The French fleet were all snug in harbour, having made no further attempt to come out."

General Gardner has succeeded general Bowyer in the command of Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick.

A letter from Harlaem, of the 16th, says, that a new military conscription has been secretly ordered, and is executing in France, comprising all persons capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 17 and 25; and from which neither artists nor professors, or students of the sciences are exempt.

It is said that the French minister at Cassel, after some unsuccessful applications to the electoral court, for the dismissal of the British minister, Mr. Taylor, early in August, declared that, unless the wishes of Buonaparte, on this head, were immediately complied with, a French army would enter Hesse, and that marshal Bernadotte was already instructed on the subject. It is added, that the elector returned a temperate, yet decided answer, and sent off a courier to Berlin to communicate the threat. On the return of the messenger the French agent was informed, that the elector would not comply with the demand which had been made to him, and that should a French army enter his dominions, he would not be wanting in energy or preparation to meet it. Mr. Taylor, at the same time, received assurances of protection, and the most marked attention and civilities. We are further assured, that the king of Prussia, in the most unequivocal terms, expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of the French agent at Cassel, and declared himself bound in honour and by treaty to support Hesse in the event of her being attacked.

The Hamburg mails, due on the 15th and 18th instant, arrived on Sunday night. Much of the intelligence contained in the public journals has been anticipated, by the ample extracts from the Dutch papers of Wednesday last, which we exclusively gave yesterday. Our private advices are, however, extremely interesting.

The fact of the Russian troops having entered the Austrian territories is placed beyond all doubt. The corps which entered Galicia was commanded by general Kutusoff, and consisted of 80,000 men. Another army of 60,000 men was actually collected in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, we believe, under the veteran Mitchelson; and the head-quarters of the third army, which was to be commanded by the emperor in person, were established at Wilna, whither his Imperial majesty meant to proceed at the latter end of last month. In addition to these instances of extraordinary activity, there is reason to suppose, that Russia is determined to occupy Swedish Pomerania. Thirty thousand men were to embark at St. Petersburg and Revel on the three last days of August; and M. Alopeus, the Russian ambassador to the court of Stockholm, (brother to the ambassador at Berlin) has landed at Stralsund, accompanied by two Russian generals. As the Russian troops will be landed in the Swedish territories, under the terms, as it is said, of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two courts, the provisions of which have probably been communicated to Prussia, any remonstrance or opposition on the part of the court of Berlin will require extreme delicacy or determination.

PORTSMOUTH, September 21.

Admiral Montague returned here to his command last night; and sir Isaac Coffin resumed the command of the ships in the harbour.

Sir John Duckworth, it is said, is appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet.

The African, Newfoundland and Portugal convoys remain at Spithead and St. Helen's. The Heron sloop of war, captain Edgecombe, has taken charge of the Newfoundland convoy, instead of the Camilla.

The Spanish corvette, which is arrivgd at the Motherbank, is called the Prince of Peace. She is a large ship, carries 22 guns, and has been very successful against our trade. She captured the Prince of Wales packet, since retaken by the Poulette. The 7000 pounds in specie, which she took out of the packet, is now on board of her, both are under quarantine.

Five waggons laden with specie arrived here this morning from London; several others have arrived in the course of the week. Four hundred thousand pounds in dollars, have been put on board the Thalia frigate, captain Walker, which is under orders to proceed with the money to Bengal on account of the East-India company. One hundred and ninety-seven thousand pounds, in dollars, for Malis, which were embarked on board the Melpomene frigate, have been removed to the Royal Sovereign of 100 guns, captain Conn. She will sail in a few days. And one hundred and fifty chests of dollars were shipped this morning on board the Defiance of 74 guns, captain Durban, which is ordered to join lord Nelson's fleet.