

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1808.

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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, June 2, 1808.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Ship Dryade, Barker, arrived at this port yesterday, in 33 days from Liverpool. She left there on the 21st of April, but brings London news to the 14th only, which is 7 days later than our former advices from England. The subjoined articles were copied from a file of papers to that date, and from Liverpool papers to the 16th.

Learn verbally from capt. Barker, that the ship *Osage* had not arrived in England on the 18th of April. It was the opinion of the people in Liverpool, (but we are ignorant of any circumstances which could give rise to such an opinion,) that she was detained in France under seizure.

American produce was in great demand, and daily on the rise, particularly cotton.

It is stated in one of the London prints, from unquestionable authority, that within the district of one of the cloth-halls at Leeds, in Yorkshire, a decrease of 29,893 pieces of broadcloth has taken place in the woollen manufacture principally during the six months preceding the first of April.

Mr. B. further states, that petitions against the orders of council were pouring in from all quarters of England, and that two of the ministers who were in favour of them had altered their opinion, and were about to bring forward a motion for their repeal. And it was the general opinion in Liverpool, that the orders would be rescinded.

We have seen a letter from a respectable house at Liverpool, to the owner of the *Dryade*, stating, that the British ministry had already been convinced, that the orders in council had not yet been productive of any single advantage which had been expected from them—and the writer observed, that, in his opinion, the day of the orders being rescinded was not very distant.

LONDON, April 7.

The last accounts from Gibraltar represented Sir Sidney Smith taking in supplies at that place preparatory to his sailing for the Brazils. The report, however, and not the Brazils, we now find his destination. Dispatches were sent off last night from the admiralty, addressed to him off the Azores.

April 11.

The emperor Alexander, according to a letter from the Countess of Arundel, is on the eve of furnishing a fresh proof of his devotion to France, and his departure on a whole generous principles which were not long since considered inherent in his character. To assist Napoleon to expel its unfortunate king from Sicily, and put king Joseph in possession of the Island, now held by a service not too low for the Autocrat of all the Russias to undertake. The article from which we deduce this inference is conceived in the coarse vulgar style of the old Jacobin school. The king of Sicily is passed as a cypher, all the blame is laid upon the queen.

We communicated on Saturday the arrival of the *Stuart* packet, from Bengal, announcing the renewal of hostilities in India. The dispatches brought the Genl. Stuart state, that Doondea Kham, a Zoubar, in the district of Allyghar, in the conquered provinces, whose conduct has ever been refractory, had compelled the governor general to have recourse to military force to reduce him to submission. Lord Cornwallis, from motives of humanity, forgave his repeated acts of violence and dissatisfaction towards the British government, on condition that he should surrender or destroy the guns in the strong fort of Cumbey, fill up the ditch, and disband his forces. This had no effect, the conditions were never complied with; and advices having been received of his continued violence towards the inhabitants, his resistance to the authority of the magistrates, and his strengthening the fort, the governor general felt himself obliged to order a military force, under the command of major gen. Dickens, and lieutenant colonel Bradford, of the artillery, to reduce him to obedience. Doondea, as being one of his strongest forts, was first attacked. It is situated between Agria and the British arrived before it on or about the 10th inst. Major gen. Dickens found it much stronger than it had been represented, and was therefore ordered to proceed by regular approaches. A breach having been effected about the middle of November, major gen. Dickens attempted to take the place by assault. The assault was made by the troops on the most fortified garden, but they were obliged, after a most desperate attack, to retreat with great loss. The garrison, however, intimidated by the impetuosity of the attack, and dreading a renewal of the assault, evacuated the fort in the night.

On the 20th November, we learn that the general had proceeded to another fort, and great hopes were entertained that the several strong holds belonging to Doondea would fall without further loss.

Col. Lane is, we understand, recalled from his command at St. Helena.

We announced on Saturday, the arrival of the *Coquette*, at Portsmouth, after a remarkable quick passage of four days, with dispatches from admiral Sir Charles Cotton, off Lisbon. The dispatches state, that there is a famine at Lisbon. In this dreadful situation, a deputation of the merchants has been sent, in a flag of truce, to admiral Cotton, imploring a suspension of the blockade as the only means of procuring provisions to save the inhabitants from general starvation. Various letters have been received, descriptive of these horrors; the following is from one of the gentlemen appointed to the deputations, and was written before he set off:—

LISBON, March 21.

"I have only time enough to inform you of my having been authorized, with several others, by this government, to proceed to the English fleet now blockading our port, for the purpose of prevailing on admiral Cotton to permit provisions to be brought hither, as we are absolutely on the eve of a famine. Under these dreadful circumstances we rely on the humanity and liberality of a generous nation, and we trust that the excellency will consider the distressed situation of the inhabitants of this devoted city and its environs, and grant liberty for provisions to enter the port, otherwise we must literally starve. Should we succeed in this object of our mission, it will revive the drooping spirits of the people, and save the lives of thousands, and tens of thousands, who otherwise must meet their fate in the worst and most terrible of all deaths—a death from hunger."

The deputations accordingly took place. Sir Charles Cotton was deeply affected at the sufferings of our ancient allies; but as an immediate suspension of the blockade would have been an act of disobedience to his instructions, he could only promise to submit the prayer of the unhappy Portuguese to the British government.—With this view he dispatched the *Coquette* cutter.

Sir Charles Cotton has ten sail of the line with him, which are all victualled and watered for seven months. The Russian squadron are lying in the Tagus ready for sea; but there is no expectation of their coming out. A very rich ship, from Lima, escaped our cruisers, and got into Vigo lately, much to the mortification of our ships of war off that port.

April 12.

We have received a regular series of Dutch papers to the 2d inst.

We have, among other important communications, received the Dutch king's message to his legislature, on the state of the finances for the year; in which he acknowledges the deplorable state of the country, and that they cannot hope for an amelioration of their circumstances until the establishment of a maritime peace. In this deplorable state of their commerce and finances, his majesty has thought proper to acquaint them, that the French emperor has given them assurances, that in the peace to be negotiated with England, he is to stipulate for the restoration of the Dutch colonies, particularly of Guiana. This notice would seem to imply that a negotiation was actually on the tapis, and that Napoleon even spoke with confidence of the terms he expected to obtain.

The following instructions to the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, appeared in the Gazette of Tuesday evening:

(COPY.)

"GEORGE R.

"Instructions to the commanders of our ships of war and privateers; given at our court at Windsor, the 11th day of April, in the forty-eighth year of our reign.

"Our will and pleasure is, that you do not interrupt any neutral vessels laden with lumber and provisions and going to any of our colonies, islands or settlements, in the West-Indies or South-America, to whomsoever the property may appear to belong, and notwithstanding such vessel may have regular clearances and documents on board; and in case any vessel shall be met with and be in her due course to the alleged port of her destination, an endorsement shall be made on one or more of the principal papers of such vessel, specifying the destination alleged, and the place where the vessel was so visited. And in case any vessel so laden shall arrive and deliver her cargo at any of our colonies, islands or settlements, aforesaid, such vessel shall be permitted to receive her freight, and to depart, either in ballast, or with any goods that may be legally exported in such vessel, and to proceed to any unblockaded port, notwithstanding the present hostilities, or any future hostilities which may take place; and a passport for such vessel may be granted to the vessel by the governor or other person, having the chief civil command in such colony, island or settlement.

"G. R."

The Princess Elizabeth packet, with mails from Sicily and Malta, has put an end to all doubts respecting the fleet of Sir Richard Strachan. He and his squadron joined admiral Collingwood, and adm. Thornborough, off Palermo, when the combined fleets amounted to sixteen sail of the line. They had seen no enemy's fleet; but it was ascertained at Gibraltar, that the Carthagenia squadron was at Port Mahon, by the latest accounts. One of the ships, under the command of the *Sirius*, saw the *Rocheffort* squadron pass the bay of Pallas, near Carthagenia, on the 1st of March; and it is therefore thought that they may have joined the Toulon fleet, but it is not ascertained.

On the arrival of general Spencer's armament at Gibraltar, it was discovered that the enemy, apprized of our intention to attack Ceuta, had thrown such a body of men into the place, and had exerted themselves in repairing the batteries with such effect, as to make it imprudent to proceed against it. Accordingly our readers will see from the letters which we give from Gibraltar, that the project was abandoned, and that the troops were proceeding on their ultimate destination. Gen. Nightingale is on his return home with dispatches. Sir Sidney Smith sailed from Gibraltar, on the 13th ult. in the *Foudroyant*, supped for the Brazils, at which place it is said, the Prince Regent is safely arrived.

Lord Cadogan last night submitted to the internal defence of the country. He proposes a local militia as a substitute for the present system by the training act, to be raised by means of a ballot, in the same way as the regular militia. This new force is to consist of 60,000 rank and file, to be officered by gentlemen of property throughout the country. No substitution of service is to be permitted, except on payment of a very large sum; and the troops thus raised are to be collected in the principal towns in the country, there to be trained to the use of arms for the space of 28 days in each year. He also proposes to add to the regular and militia force an addition of 50,000 men, by filling up the companies in each regiment to 100 rank and file. Those only are liable to be balloted into the local militia who are above the age of 18 and under 35.

It appears from the statement of the noble lord, that the whole of our force, of every description, for the defence of the country, will be as follows:

Regular army for home defence,	200,000
Militia, British	350,000
Irish,	70,000
Local militia,	400,000
Making a regimented force for home defence, independent of the volunteers, of	660,000
Volunteers,	290,000

Total of the force for home defence, 950,000

The Catholic petition was presented last night, in the house of commons, by Mr. Grattan, but rejected on account of an irregularity in the signatures. A similar petition, though liable to the same objection, has been received by the house of lords.

The Gazette of last night contains an account of the evacuation of Scylla by the British garrison.

Nothing has yet been heard of Mr. Nourse. It is certain, however, that the *Osage* was chartered to remain, if necessary, 25 days at L'Orient, and 25 days in England.

April 14.

A variety of opinions have been advanced respecting the destination of the *Rochefort* squadron, the last accounts report them to have been seen in lat. 31, N. long. 39, W. steering a N. N. W. course.

Yesterday some letters, dated the 12th ult. were received from Holland, which state that the price of coffee, and other articles of colonial produce, continued to rise. In Germany a similar scarcity prevails, and letters from Hamburg, dated the 25th of March, state, that coffee had risen to 3s. a pound.

The last accounts from India mention, that an insurrection had taken place among the Cadets at the military college at Boncasset; and although from its nature, the consequences were not apprehended to be very serious, the refractory youths would not submit, until the military were brought against them, and were about to charge them with the bayonet.

Long wool has lately been employed in making cables and ropes for the navy, and for other purposes; and the admiralty, on the representation of Sir J. Banks, has, we understand, directed their being tried in the king's service.

The French consul at Dantzic has been sent prisoner to Paris—accused of having accepted bribes to permit the importation of British goods.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.

A convoy is appointed for the ships bound to the Brazils; upwards of 40 sail of vessels are at this time ready loaded with British manufactured goods for South America, among them several Portuguese vessels lately arrived here from Oporto and Lisbon.