

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1808.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY AN ARRIVAL AT NEW-YORK.

PARIS, April 4.

LETTERS have been received from Venice, dated the 24th March, stating, that the day previous, a letter had been received from Mr. Bessieres, imperial commissary in the Seven Islands, with the agreeable intelligence, that the combined fleets of Rochefort and Toulon had happily arrived in the road of Corfu the 25th of February, the first under the command of admiral Allemand, and the 2d under that of admiral Gantheaume. Both fleets consist of ten ships of the line, and several frigates and smaller vessels. The English have disappeared from those waters, and the navigation of the Adriatic sea remains entirely free.

All the disputes which existed between France and the regency of Algiers have been settled and terminated after the elevation of the new Dey. The Genoese have been acknowledged as members of the French empire, and the Italians as her friends and allies. The Genoese and Italian slaves that were in Algiers, and they amounted to 105, have been set at liberty, and transported to Marseilles. Mr. Dubois, charge des affaires of France, has shewn much zeal in this negotiation, and exposed his person several times.

LONDON, April 21.

Advices from Holland to the 17th inst. were received yesterday. They mention a report of the failure of an attack made by the British on Corfu, but are not particular. We do not understand that any attempt was likely to be made to get possession of the Seven Islands, but in concert with the people, who are represented as impatient to relieve themselves from the domination of France; and we therefore attach but little credit to the above rumour.

A gentleman arrived yesterday from Amsterdam (on his way to America) which place he left a few days ago, states, that that place now suffers the greatest commercial distress; many warehouses and shops are entirely shut up; and a general outcry prevails against the war. He further states, that the report of our intending to make Spanish America independent, had caused the greatest apprehension in the French government; that its fears for the success of such a measure, though studiously concealed, were yet obvious; and that Buonaparte was determined to use every effort for hurrying North-America into a war with England, that he may be able to embody the numerous French now in the United States, into an army for invading Mexico in conjunction with the Americans, whence he could afterwards send troops into the different parts of South-America.

The squadron now ready to sail from the Downs, under the command of Sir James Saumarez, consists of 7 ships of the line, and several frigates. Its ultimate destination is the Baltic, but we understand that it is to undertake an important enterprise, the nature of which it would be imprudent at present to mention. A military force of 12,000 men is, expected to sail in a few days under the command of Sir John Moore.

Another expedition is preparing, the destination of which is rather distant. The number of men to be embarked, it is said, will amount to 20,000. The contractors for shipping have been publicly apprized by the transport board, that a considerable number of expedited vessels will be wanted for which they are at liberty to make immediate tender.

Admiral Sir J. Saumarez left town yesterday for Chatham, to hoist his flag on board the Victory, as commander in chief of the Baltic Squadron.

April 22.

It is rather strange the Olga is not arrived with the American messenger, Mr. Nourse. She was understood to have gone into L'Orient above three weeks ago. We have no doubt of her having been detained.

THE EXPEDITION.

RAMSGATE, April 21.

We are all bustle and activity here, preparing for our embarkation. The 1st, 2d, 5th, and 7th, battalions of the German Legion, and also the 1st and 2d light battalions, are now on their march to this place, from Bexhill, Hastings and Battle. A number of transports are here ready to receive them, and others are dropping in hourly. It is thought the dispositions making, that the different battalions will be embarked as they arrive here. We expect some of them to-morrow. A considerable British force is also to be embarked, but some of the transports will not come here, transports having been provided for their reception at Harwich.

The naval strength of the expedition will consist of the Victory, Minotaur, Tiger, Mars, Polyphemus, Audacious, &c. several frigates, and a large

proportion of gun-brigs (vessels peculiarly adapted for the navigation of the Belts and the Sounds,) and some gun-boats of a new construction. The whole will be under the command of Sir James Saumarez, who has left London for Chatham, to hoist his flag on board the Victory, at the Nore. The land forces, which will amount to from 12 to 15,000 infantry, it is said will be commanded by Sir John Moore and general Frazer, and will shortly be followed by a larger force, which, from the nature of the transports required, (copper bottomed) will probably consist of cavalry."

HARWICH, April 21, half past 5 o'clock.

Harwich at this moment presents an unusual appearance. From six to seven thousand of the troops to be employed in the expedition which has for some time been getting ready, are to be embarked at this place; and a number of transports, which have been got ready for their reception, are now coming into the harbour. None of the troops have yet arrived; but we understand they have received such routes as will bring them here in succession, and that it is intended to embark them as they arrive.

Nothing has transpired officially respecting the destination of this expedition. Its ultimate destination is known to be the Baltic; but it is whispered, that previous to its proceeding thither, a coup de main, which promises an important result, is to be attempted in another quarter."

Upon the subject of Sir John Duckworth's late cruise, we have been favoured with the following interesting extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the squadron, dated

Cawsand Bay, (Plymouth,) April 18.

Having rounded the bay of Biscay, and called off Capes Ortugal and Finisterre and Lisbon, we arrived off Madeira, and found Sir Samuel Wood laying in Funchall Roads, where we remained for two days. On the morning of the 3d February, his majesty's ship Comus, gave us intelligence of her having been chased two days before to the N. W. of Madeira, and it then became obvious that the destination of the French squadron was the W. Indies, for which we proceeded with all expedition, and made the islands of St. Lucia and Martinique in 21 days. Off the east end of Martinique we saw 6 sail of the line; we cleared for action, and formed the line of battle, but, on exchanging signals, we found friends instead of enemies—it was Sir Alexander Cochrane, with his squadron who was waiting to give that enemy a reception which we were in chase of, conceiving that he would take refuge in that port. Finding that his fleet was sufficient to cope with them in those seas, we passed all the windward islands, and anchored on the 16th of Feb. in Basseterre Roads, St. Kitts, where we remained only eighteen hours, just long enough to take in water, but no provisions nor even linen washed. We then proceeded to St. Domingo, where it was supposed the enemy had proceeded for the purpose of landing troops; but on our arrival there we found no ships. After cruising in the Mona Passage for 7 or 8 days we made all dispatch for the coast of America, and arrived off the Chesapeake on the 11th of March. We communicated with the Statira frigate, and found that our ambassador, Mr. Rose, was at Washington for the last time to determine whether it should be peace or war with England. We should have gone in, but the Yankees would not let us have a pilot, nor supply us with water and provisions, which forced us to be content to live upon half our usual allowance; they would not give us a single pint of water or a cabbage stock. We left the Eurydice, to bring us any intelligence that might occur as to peace or war with America, and quitted the inhospitable shores of America for the Western Islands, where we procured all we wanted, after a long and a very anxious cruise. The governor of Flores, (a Portuguese,) came off to us, but not being able to give us any information, the admiral thought it most expedient to proceed for England, where we arrived this morning, after having been three months at sea, and made a complete circuit of the Western and Atlantic Ocean, a journey of upwards of thirteen thousand miles."

We learn by other letters, that our squadron remained several days off the Chesapeake, and that the treatment it experienced was such as by no means to encourage the hopes of late entertained by many, of an amicable termination of our present negotiation with the U. States.—It is certain, that no article whatever of supply could be obtained by our admiral from the inhospitable and hostile Americans; and it follows of course, that the reparation offered by our government for the affair of the Chesapeake frigate was made in vain; although that circumstance alone, since so amply atoned for, was assigned by the president's proclamation as the motive for prohibiting all intercourse between the inhabitants and such British ships of war as might arrive in the American waters. Such conduct argues for hostile a determination in the government of the U. States, that the general opini-

on expressed by the officers of our Squadron, "that a war with America is inevitable," cannot be considered as founded upon weak or trivial grounds. We should have expected that Mr. Rose's mission would at least have procured for our squadrons the rights of hospitality, if it did not effect a complete re-establishment of the former good understanding between the two countries; but we fear the Frenchified government of the U. States has so far resigned itself to the baleful influence of the cabinet of the Thuilleries, that nothing but salutary chastisement will bring it to a due sense of the pernicious error into which its unnatural propensities have permitted it to be led. If America will have war with Great-Britain, she will have herself only to blame for the consequences. It is our sincere wish to remain at peace with her; and our ministers it is well known, have adopted every expedient short of compromising the honour and dignity of the nation to avoid the extremity of warfare; but we are certainly not prepared to lay the honour and the essential interests of the empire at the feet of any junto upon earth. The blustering American demagogues may perhaps have founded some portion of their confidence upon the support of a certain party in this country; some of them as we lately took occasion to remark, may derive hopes from the confiscation of property, and the non-payment of debts; they may conceal from themselves their comparative impotence, by throwing their weight into the aggregate of the enemies of Great-Britain; but a few short months of war would convince these desperate politicians of the folly of measuring their puny strength with the colossal power of the British empire. We do not ourselves wish to be understood, as stating positively, that a war with the United States is become inevitable; the door for amicable adjustment still remains open, and while it continues so, hopes of adjustment may not irrationally be indulged. But in whatever manner the negotiation may terminate, we shall have the consolation to reflect, that every thing which moderation could require, or conciliation effect, has on our part been done to avert the catastrophe, which, however to be lamented, cannot ultimately prove injurious to our interests, while it may effect the ruin of the power by whom, from present appearances, it seems likely to be provoked.

April 23.

Mr. Rose is returned from America.—He arrived at Lymington at 12 o'clock yesterday in the Statira frigate, and proceeded to town immediately. He arrived at Mr. Canning's office late last night. He had a quick passage of 22 days, having left the Chesapeake on the 31st March.—Whether this gentleman's mission has terminated favourably or otherwise we have not heard;—but some gloomy reports prevail in the city, and it is said there that it has failed, that is, the American government would not separate the affair of the Chesapeake from the discussion of the other points in dispute between the two countries.

SECOND EDITION.

Courier Office, 3 o'clock.

We have just received the following information respecting Mr. Rose's mission.—The affair of the Chesapeake we understand, has been adjusted. The embargo in America, however, is to be continued—but the American government, we hear, declared to Mr. Rose, that its continuance was to be attributed to the present situation of Europe, and not to any particular hostility towards this country.

The first division of the expedition will sail the beginning or middle of next week; the flat-bottomed boats which have been ordered, to the number of one hundred and twenty, will be completed by to-morrow, and be immediately put on board the men of war in the Downs. The transports, on board of which the troops are to be embarked, arrived in the Downs yesterday morning.—None of the regiments have yet embarked, but the embarkation is expected to commence to-morrow or Monday.—The British troops will probably be embarked first.—The 52d regiment, at present at Canterbury, received orders on Thursday, to be in readiness to march at a few hours notice to the coast for embarkation.—The 2d battalion of the 78th, now at Canterbury, was ordered to march to Chichester, to make room for the 20th, which was expected from Brabourne Lees; but the march of this battalion has been countermanded, and hence it is supposed that it is destined for foreign service. The infantry of the line in the Canterbury district consist at present of about 16,000 men, the major part of whom are to be embarked.—The German Legion is on its march from Bexhill, Battle and Hastings—but none of the battalions, we believe, have yet reached the coast.—The whole will be embarked by the 28th or 29th.

- 2d light infantry of the German Legion will embark on the 24th inst.
- 1st do. do. the 25th inst.
- 1st regiment of the line German infantry the 26th.
- 2d do. do. the 27th.
- 5th do. do. the 28th. 7th do. do. the 29th inst.