

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1808.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

LATE and interesting accounts from France have been received at Philadelphia, by the ship Ocean, 43 days from Rotterdam. The accounts by this arrival, (as given under the Philadelphia-head,) are very contradictory as relating to American affairs.—By the translations, Buonaparte appears to extend his empire eastward. The extensive province of GALICIA is to be ceded to his king of Saxony. The house of Austria will here lose a large proportion of its territory; it was, however, the fruits of former violence; Austria, in 1772, forcibly seized Galicia, and incorporated it with her dominions, under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. This theft comprised that part of Little Poland south of the Vistula, the principal part of Red Russia, and part of Podolia; being 380 miles from east to west, and near 200 from north to south, and containing more than 2,500,000 inhabitants.

In addition to this, Napoleon has been able to throw two years provision and ammunition into Corfu. Nothing can now save devoted Turkey. [*Fed. Gaz.*]

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

A letter received in this city by the Ocean, from a gentleman who went out a passenger in the *Olage*, mentions that that ship had been seized and condemned by the French government under the Milan decree. This letter was dated at Rotterdam, April 27th. Several letters of about the same date concur in stating that all the private letters sent out by the *Olage* were detained a month, and opened and examined by order of the government before they were delivered.

It appears from other letters received by the Ocean, that the letters per the *Olage*, on her arrival, were sent up to Paris, where they were all examined. Although the *Olage* arrived at L'Orient the 23d of March, her letters did not reach Antwerp until the 25th of April. Some of the letters per the Ocean, state that the ship had been seized early in the month. Others assert that she would fall for Falmouth about the 20th April. Indeed one from Paris, dated the middle of April, positively states, that Mr. Lewis, the messenger, had returned to L'Orient to embark.

We can assure our readers that the following interesting letter, which is of the latest date from the continent of Europe, is from a very respectable and well informed American gentleman to his friend in this city—received by the Ocean. [*Register.*]

Rotterdam, April 27.

"The *Olage* arrived at L'Orient in 23 days, and was there DETAINED 3 days, till the police could determine what course should be pursued towards her, when the forms of the decree were pursued, and the ship having been boarded by an English vessel, was declared a GOOD PRIZE! and the messenger and passengers suffered to land and proceed to Paris.

"The last news leaves the emperor at Bayonne, on his way to Spain. You have heard, without doubt, the account of the revolution in that kingdom; what further we may expect rests upon conjecture. In the North, Russia has taken possession of all Finland, except Sweaburg (which is almost impregnable) and by proclamation, annexed that country to her own dominions. The province of Galicia is to be ceded by Austria to Saxony; and it is said, to form, with the Dutchy of Warlaw, the kingdom of Poland. The fate of Turkey is not yet decided. In Italy the government of the Pope is at an end. "The brave troops of Rome," said the French general in the order of the day, quoting Napoleon, "shall no longer be commanded by priests or women." In Holland, Flushing has been given up to the French for a naval port, and they have assembled there a strong naval force. The fate of this kingdom is really deplorable, as it is impoverishing every day; and if the war continues in its present mode, must be exhausted of all its capital. A decree has been passed lately, to issue a new stock, bearing interest, of forty millions, to defray arrears. Commerce is entirely at an end, as a law a few months ago laid an embargo on all vessels in port, and prohibited the entrance of others; which, with a few exceptions, has been adhered to.—This measure was adopted, it is said, on the alternative of forty thousand troops in garrison or interdiction of commerce with G. Britain.

"The American property brought in according to the decree of Milan, remains without a decision. Leave is however given to sell the cargoes, on giving bond for the same. A privilege however, of no use, as the bonds must be given according to the present prices, which are too high perhaps for the sale of a single cargo.

"The two squadrons of frigates which got out a short time ago, have returned, after having burnt several American vessels which had been in England."

Hence it appears that the American property which had been seized in violation of every principle that has heretofore governed the conduct of nations towards each other, has been ordered by the French government to be appraised at the highest price, which it would bring in Europe, and bonds to be given by the consignees to the full amount, to await the final decision—in other words, these bonds are taken as a recognizance, that the United States will keep the peace, and be of good behaviour towards France, any provocation and maltreatment which they may receive to the contrary notwithstanding.

TRANSLATIONS

From Rotterdam papers to the 29th April, containing Paris dates of the 23d, Amsterdam and Hamburg of 22d, and Bourdeaux of the 18th, received by the Ocean.

MADRID, April 5.

THE tranquillity that for these few days had been disturbed in this capital, by the secret intrigues of a few malcontents, has been restored by the following energetic proclamation of the new king:

"The king, your master, whilst he rejoiced at seeing the good reception that the inhabitants of Madrid gave to the troops of his august ally the emperor of the French, quartered within the precincts of this city, is very much displeas'd at the imprudence and malevolence of a few individuals who disturbed this good harmony.

"As this injurious conduct, so unworthy of the generous sentiments of every loyal Spaniard, arises from a ridiculous and ill-founded mistrust of the intention with which the said troops are animated, who are in this city and other provinces of the kingdom, his majesty advises his subjects for the last time to remove all fears on that account, and assures them that the intentions of the French government, in harmony with his, far from concealing any hostile projects, or any invasion, aim only at the execution of great measures contrived with his majesty against the common enemy.

"This ought to be sufficient to remove the fears of any wise man, and induce him to receive eagerly such estimable guests. If, however, anybody was rash and hostile enough to both allied nations, as to seek opportunities to disturb this respectable and reciprocal friendship either by his actions or discourses, be it known to the public that the guilty shall be punished without delay with the utmost rigour, by a government, father like, towards faithful and submissive subjects, but firm, just and inflexible for the guilty."

The trial of the prince of peace is not yet opened. This former favourite is closely shut up in a castle within three leagues of Madrid, where he is guarded by 100 body guards and 500 infantry.

The squadron commanded by admiral Gantheaume, of ten sail of the line 5 frigates and some sloops of war, have happily entered again the port of Toulon, on the 10th of April, after having obliged the enemy to raise the blockade of the Seven Islands, and rendered the navigation of the Adriatic sea perfectly safe. Also on the 28th ult. the frigates of his majesty the *Themis* and *Penelope*, after having made prizes to the amount of six millions of francs.

April 23.

The *Moniteur* has published the following account:

"Rear admiral Allemand, commanding a division of men of war, which was at anchor at the island of Aix, weighed on the 17th of January, in order to join the fleet at Toulon. He arrived before that harbour on the 6th of February, after having destroyed or taken 6 English and one Portuguese ship (the latter the "*Prince of Portugal*," of 600 tons, and laden with colonial produce, had been captured a few days before by the British.)

As soon as the rear admiral made the signal, adm. Gantheaume, who was previously informed of his arrival, went to sea with all the ships under his command.

The divisions off the island of Aix had sustained continual storms, but had not suffered such damages as to prevent it from keeping the sea.

The united fleet consisted now of ten ships of the line, of which two were three-deckers, one ship of 80 guns, and seven of 74 guns, 3 frigates, 2 brigs and 7 transports, each of 800 tons, laden with troops, provisions and ammunition, of all kinds.

The admiral failed immediately for Corfu, which he had orders to provide with provisions, and which had been blockaded by six or seven sail of the line. Whether this fleet had received advice of the approach of his majesty's fleet, or whether forced by the dreadful storms which raged at that time to seek a port, it had disappeared for several days before, when on the 25d of February the admiral arrived before Corfu. His first care was to send vessels to Otranto, Tarent, Brindisla, and along the coast of the Adriatic, in order to collect the numerous convoys in these ports and bring them to Corfu, which was executed with the greatest zeal.

The troops and ammunition which the fleet and convoy were laden with were likewise safely landed on the island.

Since their departure, his majesty's ships had experienced dreadful weather; the Commerce de Paris had considerable damage to repair in masts. The admiral, who was on board this ship, shifted his flag to the *Magnanime*, and having received an account that an English fleet had arrived in the Mediterranean, he went on the 25th to look out for the same, and to prevent their joining the other fleets of the enemy. At Corfu he left only some frigates and French and Italian sloops of war, in order to keep up the communication.

The fleet sailed as far as Sicily, and not meeting with anything there cruised in all the waters between that island, Zante and the Ionian islands. After a cruise of sixteen days he arrived again before Corfu, when he hoisted his flag again on board the *Commerce de Paris*.

The convoys destined for Corfu, being all arrived on the 16th March, the island having provisions sufficient for two years, and its magazines being replenished with powder and ammunition, the admiral went

again under sail, and after having cruised some time on the coasts of Sicily, Barbary and Sardinia, he shaped his course for Toulon, where the fleet arrived on the 10th April, having fully accomplished the object of its mission.

Admiral Gantheaume bestows much praise upon rear admiral Allemand and all the commanders, officers and crews. They all shewed much zeal and ability in this cruise of two months, during which the storm continually followed another.

HAMBURG, April 22.

We may expect soon to hear accounts of conquest from the Baltic; for besides that the number of English men of war increases there daily, it is reported that a large fleet of transports is arrived at Gothenburg. On the other hand the camp under the Prince de Ponte Corvo increases very much, which on the 15th a regiment of infantry and a division of dragoons crossed the Great-Belt in 60 transports, and landed in Zealand. The preparations in Denmark continue with the greatest zeal, and a few days ago a whole regiment of volunteers was enrolled at Copenhagen.

AMSTERDAM, April 23.

Yesterday the happy news was published here by the sound of trumpets, that her majesty the queen of Holland was safely delivered of a prince on the 20th inst. consequently on the same day on which her illustrious husband, the king our sovereign, made his solemn entry into this city.

From the *Norfolk Ledger* of June 14.

The Chesapeake frigate yesterday went down to Craney Island. We understand that she will sail on a cruise during the present week. We have not understood that the men supplied the *Argus* and the gun-boats from this frigate have been replaced, which case she will be nearly 100 men short of her complement.

From the *Washington Federalist*.

We hear that some of the West India merchants have fitted out a vessel of 50 guns, which is to cruise on the coast of the empire of France, carrying vessels, laden with provisions, that she will the cargo, pays liberally for it, and permits the vessel to return. The Chesapeake, capt. Decatur, is ordered to sea, for the purpose, it is said, of capturing the English vessel.

SUICIDE.

A horrid transaction took place at Middlebury Academy (Montmouth county, New-Jersey) on the 4th inst. the following particulars of which have been related to us.—The teacher in the academy, a Mr. READ, had for sometime paid his addresses to a Mrs. CONOVER of that place, a widow of about 55 years of age, and of a respectable character. His suit had been successful. On the day abovementioned, he requested a woman who lived in one part of the building, to invite Mrs. Conover to see her that afternoon. This she did. Mrs. Conover, not knowing at what suggestion the invitation was given, came.—Mr. Read took occasion of the landlady, to ask Mrs. Conover to go up stairs with him to his room.—She first refused, but on his telling her he had a piece of writing there which he wanted her to read, and that was of a private nature, she consented to go.—As soon as they were in the room, he locked the door and put the key in his pocket.—The windows were ready fastened—he bore her fit down.—She sat down on the foot of the bed. He then took her knees between his, and drawing a razor which he concealed attempted by a sudden and violent stroke to cut her throat—believing he had accomplished this purpose he instantly cut his own throat from ear to ear, as fat on her knee. By cringing however, he received the weight of the stroke upon her chin, though the flesh on the one side of that was laid open to the bone, and round her neck on the other side her windpipe and veins were laid bare.—He had previously given himself the fatal gash when he perceived that her wound was probably not mortal. With his perseverance in his murderous purpose, he repeated his strokes with his razor twice—but as the razor from her throat, received the wound on her chin, and at length wrested the razor from him and fell hit on the floor. Still bent on her death, he pressed his hand upon her mouth to smother her, and continued in that position until he fell back upon the bed, and his loss of blood loosened his hand.—Her screams alarmed the neighbours—the door was broken open and the horrid spectacle presented itself to view, both weltering in blood on the bed.—He in the agonies of death, and she covered with gore and gashes! He expired almost instantly—but before aid being speedily procured, and her wounds immediately closed and dressed, hopes of her recovery were entertained. Read had borne a respectable character and had notes and checks to the amount of more than a thousand dollars in his pocket at the time he committed the dreadful deed. Further particulars we have not learnt; and possibly some of these are not be perfectly correct, but we believe they are substantially so. [*Trenton American.*]

Buonaparte has published an imperial decree, organizing a system of education for the whole empire. By this decree, which comprises 144 articles, and extends to a great length, all schools, academies and colleges of France, are connected together under the title of "The University," and from this institution public education of every description is to emanate.