

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1808.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, March 6.

THE day before yesterday a state prisoner of distinction, double ironed, was brought forward from Bohemia, in his own coach and four horses, under the escort of six hussars and a staff officer. He covered his face that he might not be known.

PARIS, April 21.

According to reports circulated in Spain, the following statement of sums placed by the prince of Asturias, as well in England as in Spain and other countries, has been found among his papers:—In England, 10 millions of piasters—in France, in the hands of private persons, ten millions—at Genoa, thirty millions—in the hands of the inquisitor-general, 20 millions—and Ferrol, ten millions, destined for England—a half—in the hands of Madame Turgot, one half million—in the hands of Espinosa, eight hundred thousand—in the public exchequer, six hundred thousand, making a total of 93,400,000 piasters. The above sums must be added a great quantity of gold and silver in bullion, a great number of diamonds and other valuables.

On the 10th and 12th inst. three vessels arrived at Bordeaux, Rochelle, and Nantz, having on board 7,764 lb. coffee, a great quantity of sugar, cotton, and other colonial produce.

HAMBURG, April 22.

We have a report here that the Swedish fleet from Crona has made a successful expedition against the Danish island of Bornholm in the Baltic.

LONDON, May 3.

Intelligence had reached our Squadron off Lisbon, that the prince regent, immediately on his arrival at Rio Janeiro, had entered on the exercise of his rights as sovereign, and had formed an administration which was approved by the people, who, as might be expected, loudly extolled the magnanimity and heroic resolution of the prince. Among the appointments, it was said, that don Almeida had been appointed minister for the home department; and don Luis Belles, for foreign affairs. An Englishman was appointed to have the superintendence of the admiralty; and don Rael de Souza is named to be minister extraordinary to Russia.

A number of ships of war had been ordered to be sent immediately: war had been declared against the United States; and sixteen millions of Spanish dollars were sequestered belonging to Spain.

In the mean while, the emigrations from Portugal have become so serious, that the most rigorous measures had been adopted to put a stop to it. Any person detected in leaving the country was subject to be punished with death, and his property confiscated.

CORK, May 9.

Extract of a private letter, dated Hanover, April 5.

The prince of Ponte Corvo has had frequent conferences with the new king of Denmark, in which he expressed his surprise at the defective state of the military preparations in Zealand, even for the defence of that country against England and Sweden; and that at the little progress made in the measures necessary to co-operate with the Spanish and French in the invasion of Sweden. He left Zealand because he did not think himself safe there, if an attack should be immediately made by the combined British and French fleets. He also left his head-quarters at Oranienburg, in Fichnen, and returned to Colding, in Jutland. He is said to have transmitted to Buonaparte the strongest remonstrances upon the utter impracticability of conveying his army to Sweden, without the imminent danger of its being destroyed by the British and Swedish maritime force; but all the answer he received from his master was, that he expected he would send him no more dispatches unless they were dated from Stockholm.

A French artillery officer of rank has lately written a letter from Dalmatia to a brother officer in the north of Germany, in which he assures the latter, that the expedition against the British territories in the West-Indies, will certainly go forward, both on the part of the French and Russians, whose combined arms are to co-operate. Marmont is to have the chief command. The French army, reinforced by troops from Dalmatia to Astracan, where it will be joined by the Russians.

Lucien Buonaparte lives in all the seclusion of a private man at Rome, and all the offers of his brother Napoleon, to make him a prince or a sovereign, have been rejected by him. He refuses to acknowledge the latter by his title of emperor and king, and ascribes as a reason, that he had power enough as First Consul of France as a republic, and should have remained true to the cause of republican representation, which he had formerly fought. By order of Napoleon, the name of Lucien Buonaparte has been struck from the list of the imperial family.

American Intelligence.

QUEBEC, June 6.

FOR the late hostilities, capture and detention of British boats and property, at Niagara, if we retaliate in kind, our paper would go into the States full charged with resolves, nonintercourse acts and proclamations—But trusting that the American government will without these formidable incitements, feel the full force of the golden rule of doing as they would be done unto; we persuade ourselves that they will not hesitate a moment in disavowing this atrocious act—and that an ambassador extraordinary will be dispatched, with all speed, to the court of London; to offer complete reparation. In default of these steps, we hope that the British government will consider this hostile act as a set off against the attack on the Chesapeake, and strike a balance with the United States accordingly.

SALEM, June 21.

SPANISH NEWS.

Mr. Peter Lander, of this town, who came passenger in the schooner Hanna, which sailed from Gibraltar the 10th of May, and arrived at Marblehead on Sunday last, has favoured us with the following minute, which he received from capt. Joseph Young, of the ship Native, which has arrived at Gibraltar from Malaga.

The grand duke of Berg was to be appointed regent of Spain, in absence of the royal family at Bayonne, when a grand council was to be held on the subject of the confederation of the Rhine. Six or seven hundred Frenchmen had been killed in the suburbs of Madrid. About 100,000 Spaniards were under arms in Valencia—the same in Catalonia—armed at their own expense; and there was a spirit of universal revolt from the French domination—Every subject of Spain appears resolutely determined to oppose the French with their lives and fortunes.

If this account is founded in truth, we shall shortly hear more of it. It certainly is not a very unlikely event, that a people should revolt against their conquerors and oppressors; and the Spaniards can hardly regard the French in any other light.

ALGERINE NEWS.

Mr. Lander, further informs us, that information had been received at Gibraltar, that the Dey of Algiers had demanded of the American government, through col. Lear, the sum of 16,000 dollars. The pretext for the demand was the loss of several of his subjects, whom capt. Sheffield threw overboard several months since, in recovering his vessel out of the hands of the Algerines who had taken her.

The Americans at Gibraltar were in consequence afraid to venture without convoy.

Capt. Thurlow, who arrived at Marblehead on Sunday, 39 day from Gibraltar, informs that he saw a letter from Mr. Lear, American consul at Algiers, to Mr. Gavino, at Gibraltar, dated about the 10th April, advising that the Algerine Squadron, of three frigates and several gun-brigs, were out cruising for Americans, and expressed the opinion that hostilities were declared. Their pretence, when they failed, was that they were bound against the Tunisians; but that their real object was to capture American property sufficient to amount to 200,000 dollars for each of the Algerines destroyed by the Americans, as at the time of their late hostilities. Mr. Lear recommended that American vessels, in the Mediterranean, should remain in port. Capt. Thurlow learnt by an English cruising vessel, that they had seen the Algerine Squadron, and thinks they were cruising between cape Spartel and Madeira.

From the St. Albans Advertiser.

Several days since, a raft was taken by government, and placed under the immediate care of a guard, consisting of twelve men at Windmill-Bay. A full company of 60 men, were stationed at Windmill-Point, which commands the passage from this bay to the northward, and likewise the principal channel between this and York side, (the lake being very narrow.) On Tuesday morning last, about day break, this raft was observed to be passing the point; it was hailed and hred upon—and in return the troops met with a bold salute of musquetry from the raftsmen, but without injury. They, however, found it impossible to stop them from proceeding—yet it is conjectured, that some damage was done to the persons on the raft, as they were observed to collect together, and carry one or more into the round house.

We are not able to give certain information how these bravos came in possession of the raft; it is, however, stated by a messenger immediately from thence, that the two sentinels on duty were missing, which gives every reason to suspect them of being bribed to assist in drawing the charges from the muskets, and securing the ammunition of the whole guard. The authors of this outrage were mustered

and collected in the province of Canada—but whether the subjects of that territory, or of the U. States, is yet unknown; and we feel delicate even in forming conjectures, till facts as they really are can be truly laid before the public. We do not, however, hesitate to say, with some degree of confidence, that we believe the British government will disavow and discountenance the act. An express has been dispatched to the governor of this state, who, we doubt not, will make proper representations of the matter to the governor of Lower Canada—and likewise, through its proper channel, cause it to be laid before the British minister at Washington.

BOSTON, June 24.

On the 14th inst. the frigate Nemesis arrived at Halifax from Cork and England; and the Halifax sloop of war, from the W. Indies. The Nemesis brought under her convoy two transports and two ordnance store-ships. The transports brought 100 artillery, 150 car-artillery and drivers. We understand it was reported, that the store-ships brought 6000 stands of arms for the militia, 6,000,000 ball cartridges, and 5000 barrels of gun-powder.

CHARLESTON, June 18.

MORE FRENCH FRIENDSHIP.

Two French armed schooners, the Exchange, capt. Bonaffon, and Jeune Estelle, capt. Carvine, arrived at this port on the 18th ult. from the river St. Mary's river. One of them had on board a cargo of coffee, which was either sold or left in the hands of their agents of this place. They were permitted to take on board such a quantity of provision as was deemed by the proper authority sufficient for their voyage, and they sailed again on the 30th ult. When they arrived here they were reported to be commanded by capt. Youx and capt. Fillir.

Yesterday morning letters were received in town, by express, from St. Mary's, stating, that these same privateers who had received the rights of hospitality in this port, had arrived in the river St. Mary's and had plundered the brig Charles of Baltimore, of flour, to the value of 6,000 dollars. Capt. Brownlow has forwarded his protest to a mercantile house in this city, and has requested that an attachment might be laid upon any property which might be found in the hands of their agents here. This, we are informed, was done yesterday; but whether any thing will be ultimately recovered to indemnify the owners, is yet to be ascertained. Capt. Brownlow in his letter says, "this business is a most villainous transaction, and its equal he had never heard of."

BALTIMORE, June 30.

Melancholy Catastrophe!!!

We hear that at a raising of a house in Stephenstown, the last week, five men were instantly killed, and 14 badly wounded, in consequence of an event in its nature alike distressing.

Two boys being scuffling in sport, one flung the other, and dislocated his neck, which killed him instantly. A brother to the boy killed, ran and told his father, who was guarding the foot of a post of the bent of the building then going up. The father, forgetful of his trust, deserted his post, and the bent fell instantly and killed and wounded the number above mentioned. [Castkill Eagle.]

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, of the 4th May.

Proceedings of a similar nature to what took place lately in Galway, have been acting in Belfast. The mob rose and dismantled a vessel bound to Derry with oat meal—they burnt the sails and rigging, proceeding afterwards to the market, where they took charge of the sales of corn and potatoes without any opposition; and particulars have been laid before the lord lieutenant. The price of oats at Lisburn is 16s. per cwt. and of oat meal, 32s. per 120lb.

We understand, that in consequence of representations from many of the northern parts of this country to the Irish chancellor of the exchequer, stating the alarming scarcity of provisions, and requesting that the bill prohibiting the use of corn in the distilleries should be extended to Ireland, Mr. Foster has changed his original intention, and that the measure will extend to this country.

We copy the following distressing paragraph from the Glasgow Courier of Tuesday last:—"We noticed near three months ago, the distress of the inhabitants in the northern parts of this kingdom, from the almost total failure of the last year's crop. We have now to add, from letters that have been shewn us, that in some parishes, the inhabitants had not among them more than ten days provisions; and in others, not more than to supply them for a month, from the dates of the letters, (4th, 9th, and 11th April) from the ministers of the different parishes in the north-west Highlands."

The U. S. ship Wasp, arrived at Portland on the 28th June.