

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y , A U G U S T 11 , 1808.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE UNION, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, August 3.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the arrival of the ship Union, Jacobs, from London, (which port she left on the 11th of June) the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of London papers to the 9th June, and Lloyd's Lists to the 7th, inclusive. Capt. Jacobs had a paper of the 11th, but he gave it on his passage to the capt. of a British frigate.

Major Heermann, a passenger, is the bearer of dispatches from our minister at London, and from St. Petersburg to the government of the U. S. He informs us that the British orders in council, it was expected in London, would shortly be so modified as not materially to affect neutrals.

The riots in Manchester, and the other manufacturing towns in England, though in a great measure kept under, were not altogether extinguished.

The British frigate Virginia, of 38 guns, captain Brace, on the night of the 19th of May, captured the Guelderland Dutch frigate of 36 guns, commanded by capt. Pook, knight of the Order of the Kingdom, who was wounded. She was manned with 250 men, and had 22 passengers; a fortnight from Bergen. The action lasted an hour and a half; the Dutchman's masts were shot by the board; had 25 of his men killed, and 40 severely wounded. She wore three times, and in her efforts to come round the fourth, fell on board the Virginia, and did her the only damage worth notice. The Virginia had only one man killed and one badly wounded. The night was so dark they could not see to board.

The Union has upwards of 3000 letters.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 1.

Trade with America.

THE house resolved itself into a committee to consider of the means of promoting commercial intercourse with America.

Mr. Rose prefaced the motion he intended to submit by a succinct history of the commercial intercourse between this country and America, in which he spoke now as not to be audible from the gallery. He adverted to the unfriendly disposition recently manifested by America towards this country, obviously to the mutual disadvantage of both nations. The object of this proposition was, to shew America that this country had friendly dispositions towards her, and that she was disposed in future to open commercial intercourse with her, whenever complete amity between both should be restored. He was not anxious to renew the treaty which had been settled before intercourse broke up, because it was one which would have been very disadvantageous to England. But his purpose would be to put America, in her future trade, on a footing with the favoured nations; and to propose that the principle meant to offer should in the first instance, continue one year in operation. He concluded by proposing a resolution to the following effect: "That goods, wares and merchandises, the growth and produce of America, imported into this country either by British ships navigated according to law, or in ships built in America, or captured from an enemy by the American arms, the masters and three fourths of the crews of which shall be natives of America, shall be admitted at the same rates of duty as were formerly admitted at the same rates of duty as were for the like articles coming from the most favoured nations; and that all commodities brought from other nations or captured from an enemy by the British arms, should be entered in British ports at the same duties paid by any other country."

After some conversation between Mr. Ponsonby, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Eldon, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Rose then moved another resolution, that all goods imported from America in British or American ships as aforesaid, be admitted in British ports at the same duties with tobacco coming from the British plantations; and that all snuffs from the same country be admitted at the same duties as snuffs coming from any other country in Europe.

This resolution was also agreed to, and ordered to be printed to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. Rose it was ordered, that the house would to-morrow resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the trade with the Brazils.

LONDON, June 2.

Received yesterday the contents of the Hambro and Altona papers from the 4th to the 17th ult. Serious commotions appear to have broken out at Constantinople about the middle of March, which

originated in the whole of the Janizaries having declared against the conduct of the Porte, in respect to the war with England. The insurrection is however said in some of the letters to have been entirely suppressed in a few days, and the ringleaders punished.

While all the temporal princes of the continent are submitting in varied forms of degradation, to the power of Buonaparte, it is one of the strange things of this strange period, to see the Pope alone offer a shew of resistance. But not a whisper is breathed as to the nature of those concessions which France requires, and which the conscience of his holiness withholds.

There are a few lines, under the head of Paris, which affirm that near Heralpou, gen. Wafly has been defeated by a Mahratta chief, and lost 12,000 men. This intimation is too vague to excite much alarm.

June 3.

Another Gottenburg mail arrived yesterday. The English expedition had not disembarked its troops when the mail left Gottenburg, some previous arrangements were to be made with the Swedish court. It is said, indeed, that the object of the expedition was not fixed; and that, after having landed at Gottenburg, col. Murray has returned to England for further orders!

From the delay of the official accounts from Sweden, an opinion begins to prevail, that it has not actually surrendered—that the convention was broken off by some accident, before its articles could be executed. We shall be very well satisfied to find that such is the real state of things. It is said that the second-in-command expressed a resolution to defend the fortress to the last extremity.

All the Russians have been made prisoners who had effected a landing in Oeland. The Swedes continue to make considerable progress on the side of Finland, but the accounts are not sufficiently interesting to give occasion to any detailed remarks.

Colonel Murray, quarter-master-general to sir John Moore's army, who arrived in London on Saturday night, left town on Wednesday night with dispatches for sir John Moore.

June 7.

From a gentleman who arrived yesterday from St. Petersburg, which he left on the 29th of April, we learn, that Russia was then beginning to feel most severely the consequences of war with this country. Government paper was depreciated above 60 per cent. while hemp had fallen above 75 per cent. Indeed, even at this reduction the price was but nominal, as there was no demand. While hemp and tallow are thus depreciated in Russia, they have risen here most immensely. Hemp, which about this time twelve months might be had at 50l. per tun, was sold yesterday at 100l.—and tallow is advanced nearly in proportion.

American Consulate, London, June 6, 1808.

The following official communication to this office, this instant received, I have deemed an incumbent duty to make public, for the information of all American merchants and others affected thereby.

(Signed)

WM. LYMAN.

St. Petersburg, (14) 26th April, 1808.

SIR,

I herewith hand you a copy of a note I have lately received from the minister of foreign affairs, which will acquaint you, that measures similar to those pursued by France, with respect to neutral vessels trading between England and her ports, have been adopted here. All intercourse by means of our flag is thus stopped between G. Britain and Russia. You will please to communicate this intelligence to all those whom it may interest, and believe me respectfully,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

LEVETT HARRIS.

Wm. Lyman, Esq; American Consul, London.

"In order to prevent the possibility of any communication whatever between Russia and England, his Imperial Majesty judged it advisable to order that no vessel coming from an English port, even if it belong to a nation friendly to Russia, and shall not be laden with any merchandise, shall be admitted into ports of Russia. Every vessel, however, which shall not have been in England, may freely enter the Russian ports, and export the productions of the empire, with this proviso, that the commercial houses to which such vessels shall be addressed, shall undertake, in writing, that such vessel shall not go to England, but that they will consign their cargoes to some port belonging to a power friendly to Russia. The undersigned thinks it his duty to communicate this new arrangement to Mr. Levett Harris, consul general for the United States of America, and seizes this opportunity to renew the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)

COUNT NICHOLAS DE ROMANZOFF."

Petersburg, 10th April, 1808.

Mr. LEVETT HARRIS.

The expedition which is forthwith to sail from Cork will be formidable. Above 10,000 troops are already under orders, together with a park of artillery. Sir Arthur Wellefly is to have the command.

June 8.

At 7 o'clock this morning two Spanish noblemen, Viscount Materosa and Don Diego de la Vega, arrived at the admiralty, attended by capt. Hill, of the Humber. They came over from Spain in the Stag privateer, and were landed at Falmouth, having got on board that ship from an open boat that took them from Gijion, in the province of Asturias. They offered 500 guineas for a passage to England. The intelligence they have brought is of very great importance.

They were in Madrid at the time of the insurrection, the 2d of May, and declare that 4000 French were killed, including a large proportion of officers. They contrived to make their escape after the insurrection, and hastened into the province of Asturias, which they left about the 30th of May.

They assert, that one sentiment of indignation against the French pervades Spain, but particularly the province of Asturias and Galicia. Galicia is in a state of insurrection, and even the women, forgetting a while the natural delicacy and timidity of their sex, are animating by their speeches and example, the men to take up arms against the invaders. All Asturias is rising, and has already raised an army of 10,000 men.

There is no want of arms but a great scarcity of ammunition, which we trust our government will immediately furnish.

Mr. Hunter, the British consul, having been sent prisoner by Murat from Madrid, with orders that he should be thrown into prison at St. Andero, the people immediately rose and delivered him, and put the French consul in prison in his stead. A declaration of war against the French was then issued at St. Andero.

Parliament re-assembled this day, pursuant to adjournment.

Advices from Gottenburg to the 31st ult. were received yesterday. They were bro't by the Clyde frigate, capt. Owen, which is returned to Yarmouth, after having landed at Gottenburg 130,000l. for the use of the king of Sweden. Our expedition was still waiting the return of col. Murray, and admiral Keats was about to remove the fleet a greater distance from Gottenburg, in order to be in readiness to proceed upon any service upon which he might be ordered, without further loss of time.

The accounts from Finland all agree in stating, that the Russians are in the utmost distress, and that in their retreat hundreds of them perish daily through famine and the effects of the general thaw.

An American messenger arrived yesterday with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney, the contents of which have not yet publicly transpired. The reports upon the subject are very contradictory; but those of a pacific tendency are by far the most entitled to credit. The vessel which brought these dispatches is called the St. Michael. She sailed from America the latter end of April, with two messengers, one of whom she landed at L'Orient, charged with dispatches for gen. Armstrong, at Paris.

The projected expedition to South-America we have reason to believe is already in a state of forwardness; and we rejoice to find that it is intended to be conducted upon such principles as promise to insure its most complete success; an event which, in the present state of European affairs, must prove of the highest importance to Great-Britain.

June 9.

It appears, after all, that neither a messenger nor dispatches have as yet reached town from the government of the United States. The American vessel St. Michael sailed from Baltimore on the 5th ult. with dispatches for general Armstrong, under the care of Mr. Baker; Mr. Purviance was also the bearer of dispatches for Mr. Pinkney, inclosing others for the British government. The vessel was instructed to make the port of L'Orient; on her approach to which, on the 31st ult. and before she entered the harbour, she was overhauled by a British man of war (the Dopegal or the Dragon.) The captain learning a messenger was on board with dispatches for the British government, proposed to give him a safe conveyance to England; but his offer was declined, the messengers being first to proceed to France. Mr. Purviance, as some surmise, may be detained at L'Orient in the same manner as Mr. Nourse, until gen. Armstrong is prepared to send Mr. Baker with him to England; and perhaps before that can be done, it may be necessary to consult Buonaparte at Bayonne. Should that be the case, we cannot expect to hear of the arrival of the St. Michael in England for some weeks to come; yesterday, however, Mr. Canning announced her arrival at L'Orient to Mr. Pinkney.

A Gottenburg mail arrived last night, but the intelligence brought by it is not of importance. Of the surrender of the Russians in Gothland, our readers were informed before. The mail has brought the of-