

Elbe, and have rendered an interior communication with the Baltic indispensable to us. It is not my territory that I would like to create, but my maritime means.

"America is making efforts to cause the freedom of her flag to be recognized—I will second her.

"I have nothing but praises to give to the Sovereigns of the confederation of the Rhine. The Union of the Valais had been foreseen ever since the act of mediation, and considered as necessary to conciliate the interests of Switzerland with the interests of France and Italy.

"The English bring all the passions into play. One time they suppose France to have all the delirium that could alarm other powers, designs which she could have put in execution if they had entered into her policy.—At another time they make an appeal to the pride of nations in order to excite their jealousy. They lay hold of all circumstances which arise out of the unexpected events of the times in which we are.—It is war over every part of the Continent that can alone ensure their prosperity. I will for nothing that is not in the treaties I have concluded. I will never sacrifice the blood of my people to interests that are not immediately the interests of my empire. I flatter myself that the peace of the Continent will not be disturbed.

"The king of Spain has come to assist at this last solemnity. I have given him all that was necessary and proper to unite the interests and hearts of the different people of his provinces. Since 1809, the greatest part of the strong places in Spain have been taken after memorable sieges. The insurgents have been beaten in a great number of pitched battles.—England has felt that this war was approaching its termination, and that intrigues and gold were no longer sufficient to nourish it. She found herself therefore obliged to change the nature of it, and from an auxiliary she became a principal. All the has of troops of the line have been sent into the Peninsula.—England, Scotland and Ireland are drained.—English blood has at length flowed in torrents, in several actions glorious to the French arms.—This conflict against Carthage, which seemed as if it would be decided in fields on the ocean, or beyond the seas, will henceforth be decided on the plains of Spain! When England shall be exhausted, when she shall at last have felt the evils which for twenty years she has with so much cruelty poured upon the Continent, when half her families shall be in mourning, then shall a peal of thunder put an end to the affairs of the Peninsula, the destinies of her armies, and avenge Europe and Asia by finishing this second puny war.

"Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body,

"I have ordered my minister to lay before you the accounts of 1809 and 1810. It is the object for which I have called you together. You will see in them the prosperous state of my finances.—Though I have placed within 5 months, 100 millions extraordinary at the disposal of my ministers of war, to defray the expenses of new armaments which then appeared necessary. I find myself in the fortunate situation of not having any new taxes to impose upon my people—I shall not increase my tax.—I have no want of any augmentation in the impost."

The sitting being terminated, his majesty rose and retired amidst acclamations.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

NOTICE.

We are requested to state, that WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT will again serve, if elected, as a Delegate for Anne-Arundel county to the next General Assembly.

ERRATUM.

In "The Alien" published in the Gazette of the 31st ult. first line of the tenth verse, for "trio pair," read "trio fair."

THE NEGOCIATION.

In the Aurora of the 5th we find an article on the subject of our relations with Great Britain, in which Mr. Foster, the British minister to our government, is stated, in his interviews with Mr. Secretary Monroe, "to have assumed a tone of arrogance and insult." An intimation to the like effect we have remarked in the Baltimore Whig, from which it has been copied into other prints.—We have seen these statements with much surprise. We cannot say that they are contrary to fact, but we feel ourselves called upon to say, that we never heard of the circumstances stated in these papers in relation to the intercourse of the British minister with our government—although had they occurred, they would more than probably have come to our knowledge in some shape or other. On the contrary, we had understood that the interviews between the Secretary and the minister were perfectly amicable; and that, however tenaciously the one or the other might have adhered to the rights or pretensions of their respective governments, their conferences were conducted in a perfectly decorous and friendly manner. [Nat. Intel.]

A most Ungrateful Imposition.

"We are exceedingly sorry to hear upon authority which we cannot doubt, that the article purporting to be Capt. Bingham's official letter to Mr. Sawyer, giving an account of the affair between the President's frigate & the Little Belt, is a shameful forgery, fabricated by some young men at New-York in a fit of wantonness. It would be difficult to speak in terms of appropriate reprobation of a transaction so unwarrantable. It has already been productive of no little mischief by irritating the feelings of the public, and may yet be followed by consequences still more serious.

[U. S. Gazette.]

GREAT FRESHET.

The oldest inhabitants (says the Rutland Herald,) cannot recollect the falling of so great a quantity of rain in one day, as fell here on Monday last, the 22d inst. notwithstanding the fall of rain had been great for 10 days previous, and the streams were very high. It is conjectured by good judges that the water fell nearly 12 inches on a level. The damage sustained is incalculable. Not a single bridge as we have yet heard is left standing, and scarcely a mill, Gookin's large mill excepted. We have not heard much from the neighbouring towns, for the streams are so high, and the bridges being gone, we have no communication. The crops of grain are very much damaged—the intervals are all overgrown, and the grass, wheat, corn, &c. that were on them are completely destroyed.

GREAT FLOOD.

The Bennington News Letter furnishes the following additional information respecting the late destructive rains in Vermont.

"Middletown, (Vt.) July 24. On Monday morning the 22d inst. and through the day, we were visited with uncommonly heavy showers of rain from S. W. attended with thunder. According to different measurements of water caught in vessels standing distant from any buildings, the rain water fell from 2 to 15 inches perpendicular height. The effects were such as might be expected. Small rivulets which had meandered through meadows, &c. and passed under fences without injuring them, now assumed the aspect and power of rivers, and swept all before them; changed their course and cut channels like rivers, carrying away rocks, green trees, &c. Highlands were surprisingly marred, and low lands deluged far beyond what the oldest men living have ever seen. Many acres of choice lands were ruined, part by being swept away to a great depth, and part by being overwhelmed to a considerable height with stones, gravel, trees, &c. Crops of all kinds, which in the morning gave the most flattering prospects to the husbandman, before night were seen mingling in the common ruin. In low lands, the devastation was general. Although the rain began after the setting of the sun, yet it was so powerful that by 9 or 10 o'clock A. M. the streams began to be formidable. It was not long before bridges, mills, tan houses, yards, dwelling-houses, &c. went in rapid succession. A great part of the fields, meadows, &c. in town, had the fences swept away. On the stream that comes from Tinsmouth, Capt. J. Miner's mills, Capt. O. Brewster's tan works, Squire Burnham's grist mill and forge, and Mr. Hart's house, and the principal of his, and Mr. Hubbard's effects were carried away. But on the small centre brook, near the meeting-houses, which comes from the north part of the town, the calamity was the greatest. Mr. P. Southworth's tan house and yard were totally destroyed.

The large and excellent house owned by Mr. Semple, together with the barn and two sheds—the house owned by Mr. Ives, in which Mr. E. Corbin's family lived, with an out house, & other conveniences pertaining to his distillery—Mr. A. Ford's house two blacksmith's shops which stood just above the bridge, were all carried away, and the very foundations destroyed so as to forbid all prospects of ever building there again. Also three excellent gardens connected with these houses were totally destroyed, except a small corner of one of them. And so great was the ravage of the waters that the large red tavern owned by Capt. J. Caswell, now occupied by Lieut. Blunt, was partly undermined, and considered to be in such danger that the house was cleared. The beforementioned sufferers lost the greatest part of their effects with their houses.

The centre brook has at all seasons for years passed under a bridge eight feet wide and 4 feet high; but now the waters rose so as to cut a channel across the main street leading eastward, two hundred and fourteen feet four inches wide; and seven feet ten inches deep on the west side, and four feet deep on the east side; and the waters spread from bank to bank so deep, and so rapid, that neither man nor beast could pass them.

One serious event must not be omitted. Mr. Corbin's family, and some school children (13 in number) were in a house in the middle of this (now) extensive river. The waters rising and roaring on each side of them and the remaining banks which sustained the house were momentarily giving way. The women &

children were shrieking for help, but for a while no mortal could devise any means for their relief. Behold the scene! Mr. Corbin on the shore beheld his wife, children and aged mother in this deplorable situation; and the parents of some of the school children also beheld their tender offspring on the brink of a watery grave.—At length Mrs. Corbin gave up all hopes of surviving the calamity, shut her doors, and concluded that she and her family, &c. must in a few moments go together into the eternal world, and was committing herself and all to God. But in this awful moment the liberty pole was thought of, and instantly brought, which was long enough to reach the bank on which the house stood, and by means of this number of men passed over, and relieved the family, and the other children—within 15 minutes after they were relieved the house went down the stream. Mr. Orris Cleaveland lost his life in attempting to save this distressed family; he was found the same day but such was the violence of the waters that not the vestige of a garment was left on him; he was buried on the next day.

On the whole, the thunder founding, the rain falling, the waters roaring, the banks caving in, houses undermining and sweeping away, men calling to each other for help when little could be done, people fleeing from their houses to save their lives, and conflagration and dismay in all places, rendered the scene truly awful.

We are utterly unable to estimate the damages. Instead of doing this we shall only tell the reader, that if he should visit those places of desolation he would say, "The one half was not told me."

The Governor of the Illinois territory has ordered out some scouting parties to protect the frontier inhabitants from the depredations of the Indians, who have lately committed some outrages, and killed one or two persons. It is not believed that they meditate any serious injury—but this outrage is attributed to a disorderly band, who act without the approbation of the tribes to which they belong. They will, in all probability, be given up to the whites; and properly punished for their conduct.

[Ken. paper.]

Extract of a letter from Holmes's Hole, July 25.

"On Wednesday, the 17th inst. about 3 o'clock in the morning, three men were discovered to land out of a vessel's long boat, on the beach, the South side of this island. On reaching the shore they left the boat in the surf, and made to the westward, appearing to avoid speaking with any person, until they arrived at or near Gay Head, where they fell in with some persons belonging to this island. It appears that only one of the three could talk English, and he but brokenly. They appeared to be all three Spaniards, and said they came out of a vessel that foundered at sea; that the captain, mate, &c. took one of the boats and steered east, and that they took the other and steered west until they made the land.

"They appeared anxious to get on the main land. Accordingly they were directed to Mr. George West, an inhabitant of Chilmark, who went from here with them, in a boat, for New-Bedford. They appeared to have a large quantity of specie—report says, 5 or 6000 dollars. Every appearance indicates them to be villains, who have perpetrated crimes of the deepest dye. It is hoped that they may be taken up on suspicion, and strictly examined, which they would have been here, had they not have left the island so soon. The boat is now in the custody of Mr. William Mayhew, of Chilmark. She has on the inside of her stern the name of Ervine Bush. She had 4 oars belonging to her, a compass, knives, spoons, &c.

[Boston Palladium.]

PORT STODDART, JULY 11.

NO BATTLE.

On Monday last arrived at this port Gun-Boat No. 27 Captain Spedden, with the schooner having powder and military stores on board in company. By the arrival of these vessels, we have obtained the following particulars of the re-establishment of the free navigation of the Mobile river, and the disposition of those equally appearances, which drove the Commandant of Mobile and his troops within the walls of their fort. That ten Gun vessels under the command of Capt. Bainbridge, arrived off Mobile on the 2d inst. for the purpose of forcing a passage by the fort for the schooner loaded with powder and military stores, for the troops at this place. The sch. had been stopped, and not permitted to pass the fort; in consequence of which she returned to New-Orleans and made a report. The above number of vessels was sent to convoy her past the fort. When they arrived off the bar of Mobile, the Spanish Commandant sent an officer to inform Capt. Bainbridge that he had orders not to permit any powder or Gun Vessels to pass that fort, and if they attempted it, he should

certainly fire at them. Captain Bainbridge replied, that he would comply with the orders he had received from the Commandant, and would pass the fort the first favorable wind. He then held a council with his officers, and it was concluded to be more prudent to send nine of the Gun-Boats under the command of Captain B. P. Baird, up Spanish river, and drop down Mobile river; and take the most advantageous position for the attack which was to be commenced by signals, when Captain Bainbridge in Gun-Boat No. 25, which remained off the fort, was to run in under the fort, the rest of the Gun-Boats were to commence firing.

The Commandant perceiving the success of the attack, and fearing the consequences of an attack, dispatched an officer to inform Capt. Bainbridge that he had held a council with his officers, and had come to the determination of permitting them to pass, provided the measure to be decided by the two governments. One of the Gun-Boats (No. 17) with the sch. proceeded up the river, and the rest are now lying opposite Mobile.

Thus has terminated an affair which had it come to a contest would have reflected on the possession of that important place to the country by the Americans. But the Spaniards knew why they had to deal with, and the consequences, should they fire a gun.

BOSTON, AUGUST 1. LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Mr. Choate has arrived here, via Nantes, from Cadiz, which he left June 23. A few days before it was reported in Cadiz, that a French Squadron with troops had sailed from Toulon: on which the British Admiral in Cadiz, put to sea immediately with four sail of the line, in search of it. Mr. C. was informed by an English officer, the day before he sailed, that the French near Badajoz had been reinforced by an army of 20,000 men, and that the siege of Cadiz continued. We have a flying report from Madeira, that the Toulon fleet was out and had been captured by Admiral Cotton.

FROM LISBON, JUNE 6.

The English have a fleet here of four sail of the line, 6 frigates and smaller vessels, under Admiral Berkeley, in the Barbet of 98 guns. The Admiral had released all the pressed American seamen on board the vessels under his command, and I believe is well disposed towards the Americans.

AUG. 6.

Late from Portugal.

Yesterday arrived the barque Sally & Mary, captain West, in 33 days from Oporto, which he left July 1st.

Considerable alarm prevailed in Portugal, lest they should again have a visit from the French, who having been reinforced at Badajoz, were said to be advancing. The British and Portuguese forces which recently invested that place had fallen back about 50 miles and were within 60 or 70 miles of Lisbon. It appears that this movement was not so much owing to a dread of the power of the enemy, as to great scarcity of provisions, from which the army had suffered considerably, the French having destroyed every thing the country afforded even to the mule. We do not learn that a junction had yet been effected between Lord Wellington's forces under Gen. Spencer, and the division under Beresford; nor that the remainder of Massena's army had joined Soult, though from their movements it was expected.

Capt. W. was informed by an American gentleman, who left Lisbon on the 25th of June, that he had seen a letter from a British officer of Beresford's army, stating that they had retreated, left by remaining in Spain they should be cut off by the French forces (late Massena's) who were descending through Estremadura. He likewise mentioned the great scarcity of provisions.

A few days before Capt. W. sailed the commissary at Oporto received a letter from Lord Wellington, directing him to suspend purchasing provisions, as he should draw his supplies from the Tagus. The commissary immediately shipped all the stores on hand having taken up several American vessels for that purpose. A report prevailed that the army which had lately been driven out of Portugal, amounting to 25,000, were returning, and were within sixty miles of Oporto, and the inhabitants were much alarmed. (It is certain this army cannot both advance towards Oporto and join Soult. There seems to have been more alarm than danger.)

The general complexion of Captain West's intelligence is gloomy, though not specific. But we cannot see any probability of a considerable reverse of fortune. The British had advanced so far as to render supplies of provisions from Lisbon difficult. As they approached Lisbon they will be furnished with abundance, for there they are in great plenty. If the French follow, they in turn, will begin to suffer, for Portugal affords nothing, and the Imperial army must be expected to stay distressed, which before rendered their stay impracticable. Lord Wellington, we presume, is too circumspect a commander to be circumvented by his enemy. Massena had not returned from France.

Most particular. FRENCH DECREES!

The ship Spartan, captain Bacon, which arrived at this port on Saturday evening from Oporto, was boarded on the 13th of July, at 45, 50, long. 43 by a French frigate, which was informed by the boarding officer that they had CAPTURED BURNED TWENTY-SIX sail of American and British vessels, and that they had on board a frigate 160 American and English prisoners, which was the principal reason for not burning the Spartan. That they had mentioned in yesterday's Fed. Gazette but the ship Befsey, of Boston; and the 12th July they captured and burnt the Two Brothers from Lisbon for Boston. Also captured a British brig from Guernsey for St. John's. July 25th lat. 44, 12, the measure to be decided by the two governments. One of the Gun-Boats (No. 17) with the sch. proceeded up the river, and the rest are now lying opposite Mobile.

The captain of the ship Isis, of Providence from Montevideo, states, that Montevideo was surrendered to the patriots (of Buenos Ayres) and declared for Independence.

From a London paper.

MOLINEAUX AND CRIB.

The long talked of match betwixt Crib and Molineaux is at length made for the enormous sum of 600 guineas—so that Molineaux will have another opportunity of testing the laurels of the enviable title of champion of England from Crib. A considerable meeting of the principal amateurs took place on Saturday at Richman's, by appointment, and a hundred guineas were staked in the hands of Mr. Jackson. The remainder of the money is to be made good on the 27th of July, or the deposit forfeited the battle to be fought on the 27th Sept. The articles it is expressed that the combats are to fight upon a 25 feet stage, a half minute time, excepting in the case where either may be hit off the stage and the minute is to be allowed. The article expresses that the combat is not to take place within 100 miles of London, & the fact at 12 o'clock. There was some little betting, at guineas to pounds for choice of the men. Crib is going off to Scotland in train a day or two.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, at Mr. McCoy's Tavern on E. Ridge,

PART of two tracts of land called Chaptin's Forest, The Support, and a tract called Pine Grove's Delight, late the property of William Hammond, and now owned by his heirs. These lands will be divided into lots, viz.

Lot No. 1 contains one hundred and eighty nine acres, about fifty acres of which is in wood.

Lot No. 2 contains two hundred acres, about fifty-five acres in wood.

Lot No. 3 contains three hundred seven and a quarter acres, about eighty acres in wood. The improvements are comfortable dwelling-house, a kitchen, a stable, and all the necessary outbuildings, a large orchard, and a good spring of water near the house.

Lot No. 4 contains about one hundred and eighty-eight and a quarter acres. It is all woodland except about twenty acres. The improvements are a dwelling-house and other out houses.

The above lands are situated within two miles of the city of Baltimore, about five miles from Elk Ridge Landing, and about five miles from Mr. Spurrer's plantation. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give more particular descriptions, presuming that persons inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale. Mr. Thomas Jefferson resides on lot No. 3, will show the lands to any person inclined to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers to be made to the subscriber, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, within two months from the day of sale, and on receipt of the purchase money, with interest the subscriber is authorized to execute deeds of conveyances of the premises to the several purchasers.

WM. H. MARRIOTT, Trustee August 14, 1811.