

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1812.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

[No. 3410.]

Gideon White,
at received, and on hand from for
urchases, an assortment of new and
REASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
Cambric Dimities,
American and English
Shirting Cambrics,
4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens,
Long Lawn and Linen
Cambrics,
Linen and Cotton Di-
pers,
Russia sheeting,
Russia Duck and Dow-
las
Ticklenburg and Be-
laps,
American Linens,
English and India Na-
keens,
York Stripes, Seemuck-
ers,
Fashionable Cravats,
Wildbore, Durant, Ca-
limancoes, Black and
Brown Bombazens,
Black Bombazens,
Bed-tickings,
American Jeans & Fes-
tians,
Calicoes, Superfine, &
Maid and Stiped
Gingham,
Furniture Calicoes,
Cotton Checks,
Best Company Gurrets,
Cossas, Mamoodies and
Superfine Batistas,
Writing Paper, For k
Wool Hats, Knives
and Forks, Cut Nails,
weeding hoes, spades,
Shovels, Stock and
Padlocks, &c. &c.
Satin Rib-
seeding, Leno
Cambric Muslins
with an assortment of GROCERIES
all which he will sell on rea-
sonable terms.
May 26, 1812.

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, MAY 7. FROM ENGLAND.

Our accounts direct from England are to date to the warlike preparations, carrying on by Russia and France.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Two vessels arrived yesterday from Havre, having on board about 500 bales of silk; another vessel is also arrived from Ostend; so that the trade with France was never more brisk than it is at present.

The late king of Sweden has been divorced from his wife, by the court of Switzerland. She with much grief acceded to his wish. Thus has he separated from a sister of the emperor of Russia, to marry perhaps a sister for the emperor of France, to be restored to his throne by Buonaparte's soldiers. He was formerly one of Napoleon's most bitter enemies.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

APRIL 2.

We learn that all American vessels now in Liverpool have orders to stop sailing until further arrivals from America!

The rumour of a dissolution of parliament has been revived amongst the members of the House of Commons, and it is expected to take place soon after the Catholic question is disposed of.

It is confidently said, that the right hon. G. Rose will shortly be called to the house of peers, by the title of Baron Lyndhurst.

Corn to the amount of twelve millions sterling, was imported into England in 1811; nine of which were paid for by licensed bar-ter, and 3 millions in specie.

The Gazette of Tuesday contains the official details of a gallant and successful attack made by the Rosario sloop on the enemy's flotilla off Dieppe.—Capt. Hervey, on Friday last, while cruising off the French coast, fell in with a squadron of the enemy's prams, 15 in number. Notwithstanding the disparity of force, capt. H. determined on engaging them; and after manœuvring so as to cut off their retreat, he most nobly brought the whole to action, and, after a desperate engagement succeeded in defeating the whole squadron, having captured 3, sunk 1, and driven 5 on shore; the others escaped, owing to the incapacity of the Rosario to take charge of any more. The Rosario mounted ten guns and 75 men, the prams mounted 90 heavy guns and 750 men.

FRANCE & RUSSIA.

APRIL 3.

We yesterday stated that the Russians were fully prepared for the commencement of hostilities, and we have now to communicate the important intelligence that an express has arrived in town, from Petersburg, with letters from that capital of the 4th ult. The Russian army on the frontiers of Poland is stated to consist of 280,000 men, but we may presume that this number is as usual overrated—200,000 is more likely to be the real number. The emperor Alexander is to take the command of this immense force in person. Gens. Barclay de Tolly, Bennigsen and D'Armfeldt, are to serve under him.

In the expectation of large demands on the public treasury, many new taxes have been imposed on the authority of an imperial ukase, and others have been augmented; among these are an impost on land, an excise on tea, a stamp on merchant books, and an increase of the capitation tax, to the extent of one third.

The messenger who had passed through Berlin on the 3d of March with the ultimatum of Buonaparte to the court of St. Petersburg, it is understood had returned with the ultimatum of the Russian government. Berthier was hourly looked for in that city, and it was supposed that Napoleon and Frederick William were to have an interview at Dresden, where the palace had been prepared for their reception.

A gentleman who has arrived from Prussia by the late Anholt packet, states that a corps of French troops was daily expected at Konigsberg.

The following are extracts from some letters which have been communicated to us:

"Pillau, March 11.

"All is confusion here, in consequence of the arrival of accounts, that the French armies are marching against Prussia. It is said that not less than 400,000 men are proceeding to that destination, viz. 200,000 French, 150,000 Austrians and 50,000 of the Confederation. Thank God, none of them are expected to come this way.

"Leipzig, March 12.

"All the Prussian troops have received orders to march from this neighbourhood, to

join the French armies, which are to be commanded by marshal Ney. It is also said, that Austrian troops to the number of from 90,000 to 100,000 men, have received orders to unite with the French. For this last week there have been French troops continually passing thro' here; the heavy artillery has also passed through. This day, it is said, that Murat is to join the army, and that he will command the French cavalry. It is also said, that the Austrians will be under the command of French generals. The whole of the French force is estimated at about 300,000 men. In consequence of all these movements, provisions have got very dear."

"Rugenwald, March 18.

"Sixty thousand French have passed Stettin, the Prussians have joined them—and in Konigsberg there has been quarters ordered for them as it appears they enter as friends and allies to his Prussian majesty."

A gentleman who is a resident in Leeds, and who left that town only on Wednesday last, informs us that it then wore the appearance of a completely garrisoned town. So great were the apprehensions of the inhabitants, that horse and foot-guards were continually arriving both of which were doing regular duty, day and night patrolling the streets, while the militia were stationed and relieved, in regular form, at the gates of the various manufactories, to prevent the mills being destroyed.

The report of movements in the enemy's fleet in the Scheldt is not without foundation. The ships of war that were at Antwerp have come down to Flushing, but whether for the purpose of coming out is not known. Sir Richard Strachan, in the San Domingo, 74 guns, and Lord A. Boscawen, sailed from the Downs on Wednesday, for the station off Flushing; and adm. Young is expected to leave town in a day or two, to assume the chief command.

NEW-YORK, MAY 25.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port the fine fast sailing and regular trading ship PACIFIC, capt. Stanton, in 27 days from Liverpool, from whence he sailed on the 13th of April, brings London papers to the evening of the 11th of April, and Lloyd's List of the 10th.

Mr. Joseph B. Simms came passenger in the Pacific, and is the bearer of despatches from our minister in France and Mr. Russel our charge des affairs in London.

A London paper of the 11th of April states, that Mr. Ruff, the messenger, had left London the day before for Plymouth, to embark for America, with despatches for the British minister, Mr. Foster.

The L'Orient squadron after being at sea 20 days, arrived at Brest on the 29th March, having made several prizes.

The king of England remained as usual, and no change had taken place relative to American affairs.

Provisions were very scarce and dear in England.—Flour was 75 shillings per barrel; wheat 19 shillings; and rice bore a good price—upland cotton 1s to 1s 3d.—New-Orleans, 1s 3d to 1s 4d.

A war was expected between France and Russia, but the French emperor had not left Paris.

It was reported in London that the Hornet sloop of war had sailed from France for America.

The news from Portugal is no later than hitherto received.

Petitions from Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, &c. have been sent to the prince regent, praying a repeal of the orders in council, stating that if continued 3 months longer 70,000 mechanics will be without employ.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

We are informed by captain Knowles of the Hotspur, bound from Baltimore to Bourdeaux, and sent into Plymouth by the Andromache frigate, that the dispatches after having been opened and inspected by captain Tobin, were sent by his lieutenant to the agent of government, at Plymouth, and delivered to the latter in that state. There were three sets of despatches, two for Mr. Joel Barlow, and one for Mr. Lee, the American consul at Bourdeaux.

APRIL 4.

Regular sets of Moniteurs to the 28th ult. inclusive have been received. They are perfectly silent respecting the probability of the emperor's leaving Paris, and almost equally so with regard to the affairs of the Peninsula. They contain the particulars of the new armistice concluded between the Turks and Russians, among the other articles of which the subsequent are extracts.

"The following are stated to be the conditions under which the armistice between the Imperial Russian and Turkish armies has been assented to.

"1. The armistice shall be in force during the space of 45 days, unless both parties shall mutually consent to its abrogation before the expiration of that period.

"2. During the period stated no hostile measures shall be undertaken by either party, or by the troops of the allies of either, but the two armies shall occupy the positions they now hold without molestation.

"3. The provisions of the above article shall apply equally to the fleets of the two powers, as soon as the respective commanders shall be made acquainted with it.

"4. If any acts of aggression shall be committed by detachments from either army before they shall have been informed of the present convention, such acts shall in no respect be deemed as authorised by their superior empowered to consent to this armistice.

"5. During the period for which this armistice is to be in operation, reinforcements shall be bound by the general engagement.

"6. Since it appears to be for the mutual interests of both powers that peace on honourable terms should be concluded, commissioners shall be appointed to arrange the preliminaries, which, if approved, shall be afterwards ratified by the sovereigns of the two empires.

APRIL 6.

A gentleman who has reached London from Hamburg in the short space of 14 days, having quitted that city on the 21st March, states that the universal opinion there was, that hostilities would immediately be commenced between Russia and France. Our public journals from that place, received by the last opportunity, which are in a regular series, maintain total silence on the subject of any movements of troops in the interior of Germany, though we hear of them through every private channel.

The Eclipse has arrived from Baltimore, having been captured and sent into a British port. She left the place of her departure on the first ult.

We stated in Saturday's paper, that it is expected a motion will be made in the Common Hall to-morrow for an address to be presented to the Princess of Wales, praying her Royal Highness, we suppose, to assume her state as Princess Regent. We do not know the precise words of the motion, but we understand that Mr. Alderman Wood means to submit the proposition to the Livery, and to ground it on the declaration of her innocence by Mr. Perceval, who was one of the commissioners before whom the second examination of witnesses took place.

The board of trade, in conformity to the wishes expressed by a committee of merchants have it in contemplation to permit licences to be issued for the ports of Hamburg and Tonningen, on similar conditions to those recently granted for the ports of France.

We are sorry to learn, that Admiral sir Sidney Smith is dangerously ill. His complaint is a low fever, which for a long time has preyed upon his constitution.

Arrived the American schr. Betsey, J. Hich, master, from Nantz, with a cargo consisting of silks, cambrics, brandy, &c. bound to Boston, late from Penzance, detained and sent in there, a few days since, by the Niemen and Medusa frigates.

The emperor of Austria has issued a rescript to the states of Hungary, in which he in substance, states that under existing circumstances, he cannot desist from the demand he has made of 12,000,000 in money for the wants of the empire.

Petitions against the Orders in Council.

The petition from Leeds had from 16 to 17,000 signatures. That from Birmingham was signed by 20,000 persons in 4 days—and required 150 feet of parchment; and on Friday last at a meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Sheffield and the neighbourhood, held at Town Hall, resolutions respecting petitioning parliament to advise his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to rescind the orders in council, were passed, and petitions the same in substance as those lately presented to the regent, were voted.

APRIL 8.

We have received Cadiz papers to the 25th March. Soult has left the lines before that city and proceeded in the direction of Seville. The French began to bombard Cadiz on the 13th, and their fire was continued daily but without effect. There being a great scarcity of provisions in Andalusia, the whole coast of Spain, from Puerto Santa Maria to Ayamonte, has been declared in a state of blockade, the more effectually to distress the

French before Cadiz, and prevent their receiving supplies by sea. The new constitution has been finally settled and sanctioned in the Cortes. The 18th article settles the succession in the throne of Spain, in which especial care is taken to exclude the Buonaparte dynasty.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg.

"Things look now more serious than ever and seem to indicate a speedy rupture. The general opinion is in favour of a war—and for a war, our army, thank God, is in the best possible situation, and the plan of operations is entirely different from that before resorted to, and more adapted to oppose the legions of Buonaparte with success. All matters are in a promising state, excepting the Turkish peace; yet, as to this particular, great hopes are still entertained that it will be concluded.

"An adjutant of the king of Prussia is arrived, and has imparted, it is said, not the intentions of his master, but those of the French emperor who wishes to continue in amity with Russia.

"Count Levenjelson, adjutant of the king of Sweden, is also arrived, and no question is made as to the subsistence of the closest connexion between the two countries, or that Russia will assist Sweden in taking possession of Norway, by sending forces from Archangel.

"Regulations are now on the tapis for establishing a uniform system for the transit trade; but these appear to me to be under the present circumstances, premature, since, should a war break out, a general interruption to commerce with Germany must inevitably be occasioned.

APRIL 11.

Two Anholt mails arrived this day. One of them has brought the following letter, which is of the first importance if authentic. It is strange however, that if Russia had declared war against France prior to the 28th of March, it was not known at Gottenburg on the 4th inst:

"Carlsham, March 28.

"Things here are very unsettled. In consequence of war between Russia and France, people know not what to do. We have received the Russian declaration of war against France; it is dated the 19th ult. and as might be expected, enumerates many acts of aggression committed by the common enemy.—But I have not time to transcribe it.

"A letter of the 13th March, dated from Konigsberg, states that France brings into the field 450,000, the one half of which is in full march." Of this force 136,000 are French, 300,000 allies—Massena commands the Prussian forces, which is the left wing. Silesia is declared neutral; and the French have abandoned the Oder, but have occupied Colberg, Billau and Memel. Berthier and Davoust have the command.

We are sorry to find that disturbances have broken out at Manchester, Carlisle and Bristol. These, at the first of these places, have been produced by an attempt to obtain an address to the Prince Regent, congratulating his Royal Highness upon his approval of Mr. Perceval and his policy. That the late harvest in England was deficient, we admit; and that in Ireland, the potatoes, the great article of food among the mass of the people, have fallen short one third, it we understand, also admitted. For this visitation of Providence no man has ever blamed ministers, as their parasites and advocates in their venal prints, have stated. It should however, be remembered, that during the present year our imports of corn from America have been very trifling; from the Baltic inconsiderable; and from France, where there appears at present to be an absolute scarcity, they have entirely ceased; and what may still operate on the market, all these sources of supply are likely to remain closed.

Here then, we have not it is true, the origin of the scarcity, but the aggravation of it, and the prevention of the remedy. It is to the policy of ministers, whose orders in council have stopped those supplies and resources which America affords, which we have uniformly deprecated, and to a weak and stupid attempt to obtain from the people of Manchester their approbation of this policy, we owe the recent disturbances in that town. In these proceedings the regent may see, as in a mirror, the shape and proportions of his ministers, and the place they and their system hold in public opinion. They cannot say this is a single case. They know the feeling is general, for not one No Popery Address have they been able to procure; and even in some of the few congratulatory ones which have been presented to the regent on his government, the praise is only partial and the orders in council are carefully omitted.

Land for Sale.

Will sell a small tract of Land situated head of South river, in Anne-Armond containing about 200 acres. This land valuable, and well adapted to the growth of grain or tobacco. There is a well watered apple orchard, also a good meadow, a proportion of timber land of the best quality as young chestnut and white oak in size. Terms, which will be accommodating, made known on application to Mr. Woodfield, who lives adjoining, or the subscriber, Joseph Howard.

Notice to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained the orphans court of Anne-Armond, letters of administration on the real estate of James Harwood, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: It is therewith requested, that all persons who have claims against said estate bring them in proved and authenticated, so as to be examined by the orphans court, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment to

S. GREEN, Adm'r.

Sarah Ann Waters,

Just received, and now offers for the shop lately occupied by Mr. J. Druggist, in Church-street, Annapolis, attention to her former handsome and well assorted of

DIES SHOES & SLIPIERS.

on terms so accommodating as to enable supply her patrons at the Baltimore-regular

Mrs. Waters has this day received a selection of the first quality, of which she intends to continue a regular supply, on the reduced terms.

30, 1812.

The Subscriber

respectfully begs leave to notify those persons who are forewarned from hunting, either with dog or gun, or in any way whatever, on my lands, known by the names of Belmont, Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying between Fishing and Smith's Creeks, that I lay out in force against any persons who shall be guilty of the offence.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.