

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 1, 1806.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, May 1, 1806.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

THE arrival of the ship Alexander, captain Vose, from London, has put the editors of the New-York Gazette in possession of Lloyd's List and London papers, later and more regular, than by any former arrival—from both of which they have given some interesting extracts.

Capt. Vose informs us, that on the 7th of March, at lat. 49, long. 12, he spoke a British frigate, and was informed that the Brest fleet had been all taken. This frigate was out two days from Plymouth, bound to her station.

We presume that the above squadron is that mentioned in a London paper of the 25th February, which the British government received advice of having failed from Brest, a few days previous to that date. It consisted of four fail of the line and a corvette.—Admiral Thornborough, with five fail of the line, had failed from Cawsand bay in pursuit of them.

Or—the above squadron may be that seen by the Naiaid frigate arrived at Falmouth the 4th of February, which consisted of nine fail of the line. When in sight of the same force, under the command of Sir R. Strachan.

LONDON, February 24.

The American ship Rising Sun, Nantes, arrived at Dover, left Amsterdam on Tuesday last. At that time, there were 7 fail of the line of Dutch men of war in New Diep, ready for sea at a moment's warning. The transports which were lately laid up, are also refitting at Amsterdam with all possible expedition, and are ordered to proceed to the Helder, to take on board troops. The destination of this armament is kept a profound secret.

We understand the chancellor of the exchequer has written a letter to the governor of the bank, desiring the opinion of that body what would be the probable effect of raising the property tax from seven to ten per cent. and also, what would be the probable effect of applying some part of the sinking fund to the payment of the interest of a new loan. Government have not resolved on either of these measures; and the chancellor of the exchequer's letter states, that they will not be adopted without very mature consideration.

Government has received the following, dated St. Cloud, from the French emperor:

"We, Napoleon, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the French, &c. after divers weighty causes, ourselves thereunto specially moving, Do hereby and henceforth, solemnly depose from the throne and other sovereign authorities, of his ancestors, FERDINAND, king of the two Sicilies, from all of which princely titles and dignities, he is by virtue of this instrument and our imperial will, mandate and pleasure, for ever removed and deposed.
Given, &c.

The Hamburg mail which was due yesterday arrived this morning. The courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople have not been slow in seeing the danger with which they were threatened by the engagement of Napoleon to furnish to the emperor of Austria an indemnity in the east, for the possessions of which he has deprived him in Germany. They have renewed, for nine years to come, the treaty between them, which was on the point of expiring.

If we may judge from the precautions adopted by Alexander, he seems apprehensive that an attack may be made even upon his own territories. Redoubts are casting up at Warsaw, and other arrangements ordered to guard against any attempt of this kind.

The French and Bavarian army in the neighbourhood of Frankfurt has been considerably augmented, to enforce the payment of the contribution laid on that city. The inhabitants have a faint hope held out to them, that if they speedily pay one half the sum demanded, the other will be remitted.

The French still continue in force in Germany, and will till more of the schemes in the contemplation of Buonaparte are executed.

Prince Joseph Buonaparte arrived at Rome on the 23d ultimo. Massena's army is in full march against the kingdom of Naples. His progress will receive no opposition.

A short time since, the cutlers, painters, stainers and stationers' corporation of Dublin, held a meeting, for the purpose of petitioning parliament to repeal the act of legislative union, passed during the administration of lord Cornwallis. The meeting was adjourned till Tuesday last, when it was very numerously attended. Mr. Stephen Parker, (the master) in the chair.

The report of the committee was then laid before the corporation, and agreed to. The corporation have acted wisely and moderately—they have, after the example of major Cartwright, and the friends of parliamentary reform in London, postponed their petition against the union for the present, that his majesty's ministers may not be embarrassed with local grievances when the empire, in general, is under circumstances of such unexampled difficulty.

The committee is, however, made a standing one, to consult with other corporations as to the most effectual means and time when to present a petition to parliament for the above purpose.

On Thursday, the iron bridge just erected over the new cut at Bristol, near the Bath road, fell down with a violent crash, and was shivered into thousands of pieces. Two men were killed and many wounded. No cause of the falling of this expensive fabric has yet been discovered.

February 27.

The New-York papers, which arrived yesterday down to the 26th ult. contain intelligence of a very important nature. It is with the utmost regret we find that the party in America, whose hostility to Great-Britain is avowed, have not only succeeded in exciting a general clamour throughout the United States against the conduct of the British cruisers, but

an extraordinary nature, and containing such unprecedented provisions, that if it should pass, and be acted upon, it must be productive of the most fatal consequences.—The bill does not define what constitutes a man a citizen of the United States; it does not state what document shall be considered as a sufficient proof of his claim to that character, nor does it inflict any punishment upon those who shall grant to aliens false certificates of their being American subjects. It would be an insult upon the understanding of our readers to offer any more comments upon this extraordinary measure; we have, however, too high an opinion of the good sense of the American legislature, to suppose that they can, however inflamed by prejudice, or misled by misrepresentation, finally give their assent to it.

The squadron under the command of rear-admiral Thornborough has failed from Plymouth, in consequence of a report of four fail of the line having escaped from Brest.

GIBRALTAR, January 7.

The Spaniards are fitting out four fail of the line at Cadiz, which is all that remains of their fleet in that port, capable of being repaired. They have eight fail of the line at Carthagena, completely ready for sea. The king of Spain is completely in his dotage, and the prince of peace, by whom that kingdom is governed, is devoted to Buonaparte.

January 15.

All our accounts from Madrid state, that Portugal is to be invaded by a Spanish or French army this summer, and that the French ambassador there, has informed the Spanish government, in the most explicit manner, that Buonaparte will consent to no peace, in which Portugal being again annexed to Spain does not form one of the articles of the treaty.

FRANKFORT, February 11.

The electoral prince of Baden has arrived here, and will set out immediately for Paris, whither he is going to marry Mademoiselle de Beauharnois, whom the emperor Napoleon means to adopt and raise to the dignity of royal highness. The prince will afterwards reside at Mannheim, and his mother at Brachful, where she will enjoy a dower of 120,000 florins.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

Arrived this morning, schooner Victory, Waldron, 24 days from Jacquemel. Left there March 24, ship Mary, Bunbury, from Baltimore. By this vessel information was carried out to Hayti of the passage of the act prohibiting the intercourse with that island. The officers of the Haytian government discredited the intelligence, alledging that it was merely a stratagem of the Americans to lower the price of coffee. The Mary was to sail in 8 days for Aux-Cayes, to join the ship Eutaw, of and for Baltimore the 14th April.

Schooner Edith and Nancy, Champlin, Baltimore, cargo sold, to sail in a month.

Schooner Supply, Hollis, do. in 15 days.

Swift, Davis, uncertain.

Hetty, Holmes, do.

Bacchus, Morse, of Philadelphia, from La Guira, was detained through the influence and advice of capt. Lewis, of the Leander, who charged her with being dispatched by the Americans at La Guira, or by the Spanish government, to ascertain to what point the Leander was bound.—Capt. Morse, finding himself thus unpleasantly situated, was about to dispose of his vessel to one of Miranda's officers.

The schooner Bee, Huddel, of this port, had been purchased, and taken into the service of Miranda.

Ship Emperor had failed from Port-au-Prince, to join the Leander, but hearing at sea that the government of the U. States had prosecuted Ogden, she put back. Capt. Lewis of the Leander, had gone over land to consult with the officers of the ship Emperor, and induce them to persevere in the expedition.

The Leander, Lewis, was to sail in 2 or 3 days for Cumana. Several Americans had been induced to join in her adventure; but the precise nature and object of her scheme was kept a profound secret.

April 23.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated March 10, to a merchant in this city.

"In our last we mentioned that the navigation of the Mobile had been closed by the Spaniards against the Americans; since then, the mail from Fort Stoddard has arrived, and the rider reports that governor Folck was at Mobile with 300 men repairing the fortifications, and that he, (the rider) was stopped and carried before the governor, who informed him, that he was determined not to permit the United States' post to pass through his Catholic majesty's dominions by land or water; we therefore apprehend that the Natchez mail will be stopped at Baton Rouge, and if so it must cross the river below Iberville, and again this must necessarily occasion delay and risk of miscarriage.

"We fear from the slow and uncertain operations of our government, that we shall shortly be placed in a most critical and disagreeable situation in this quarter. Things with the Spaniards appear to be approaching fast to a rupture, and we are entirely defenceless; the few miserable skeleton companies of volunteers, are insufficient for the security of the city from our internal foes, whilst we have nothing effective to oppose any attempt the Spaniards may make. The temptation is great, and the booty here will be immense; the two banks alone contain upwards of a million and a half of dollars in specie, and the quantity of merchandize is great. On all these points the Spaniards are perfectly informed.

"It might perhaps awaken our government, if some of the respectable merchants interested in the trade, were to represent our situation to them."

MORE OF MIRANDA.

The Leander, capt. Lewis, failed from New-York in February last, with general Miranda, a large quantity of regimental cloathing, arms and accoutrements, for 15 or 20,000 men—she cleared out for, and arrived at Jacquemel, about the first of March. On her passage, she met with the British ship of war Cleopatra, who pressed 20 of the people on board, (as has been mentioned) all of whom are said to be English or Irish, and were without protections, in lieu of which the Cleopatra put on board the Leander a number of Americans, whom they had taken out of what they called American prizes, most of these men were obliged to engage themselves on the enlistment on board the Leander, either by fair or foul means, if they would not volunteer they were pressed—two of them made their escape at Jacquemel by swimming from the Leander, and got on board an American vessel, where they were pursued, but being hid, could not be found by the pursuers, when the Leander's officer said if he should hereafter find the vessel they were hid on board of, that he would press and take on board the Leander, every man except the captain, and would scuttle the vessel.

On the arrival of the Leander at Jacquemel, there was the appearance of the greatest secrecy, no one was admitted on board, nor no one, except captain Lewis, was permitted on shore, and he, as soon as he landed, sat off to visit the black emperor of Hayti, at the new city of Dessalines, which is built in the mountains and strongly fortified, it being the determination of the brigands, to burn all the towns on the sea board, should the French ever attempt to invade the island again, and defend themselves in the mountains to the last.

While admiral Lewis was on his visit to the emperor, the negroes at Jacquemel became very uneasy at the great secrecy observed by the Leander, and before his return, sent a formal message to know their business, and made preparations to attack the Leander should their ambassador not be well received—but their messenger meeting a polite reception, an explanation given, their fears and anxiety all subsided and all was quiet. After the return of admiral Lewis from head-quarters, Miranda began to prepare by enlisting men, of which he picked up a number of renegadoes, who called themselves Americans, but had sold this, as well as their native country; wishing not to see their creditors again, like serjeant Kite, he listed them all for officers. Having mustered about 250 or 300 of these officers, and 2 or 3 small additional vessels, he was to sail from Jacquemel on the