

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JUNE 4, 1807.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, June 4, 1807.

*He comes, the Herald of a noisier world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.*

NEW-YORK, May 26.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The ship Dartmouth, from Sligo (whose arrival we noticed in our last) left there on the 28th of April, and brings Dublin papers of the 24th, containing London dates of the 21st. The extracts we have made from them in the Mercantile Advertiser are so extensive as to supersede the necessity of any editorial remarks. Verbal accounts by the Dartmouth state, that a general battle had been fought between the Russians and French, in which the latter lost 30,000 men. The London Gazette contains the appointment of Lord Merville, Lord Teignmouth, and Sir A. Wellesley, to be members of the privy council. Sir Edward Baird has arrived at Portsmouth from the Cape of Good Hope.

Several battalions of troops were ordered to be ready, and to embark immediately for service on the continent.

LONDON, April 6.

BARON Rehausen, the Swedish Minister at our court, on Friday presented a note to our government, announcing that his Swedish majesty, in order to protect the commerce of the Baltic, and for military purposes, had found it necessary to blockade the river Peene; thereby preventing the passage of vessels to or from Anclam, Wolgast, Stettin, &c.

April 7.

Government has determined to give to Russia every possible support, and 50,000 stand of arms will be sent off with the utmost dispatch. They were on Saturday insured, and will be conveyed in two sloops of war. They are to be followed by a proportionate quantity of ball cartridges. Upwards of 60,000 rounds which had been previously sent with ball cartridges, had reached Memel, and are at this moment very likely employed with success against the common enemy.

April 8.

A short time ago the British merchants presented a memorial to the Marquis of Douglas, requesting him to intercede with the Russian Government for the renewal of an Ukase favourable to our commerce. In that memorial they set forth at length a number of grievances, intending them for his lordship's private information. Instead of making a memorial to the Russian government from the merchants memorial or the renewal of the Ukase, his lordship presented the whole of the latter, containing many complaints against the Russian government, very improper to be known to it, though very proper for his lordship's private information.

This brought the merchants into the most unpleasant dilemma, and gave great offence to the Russian ministry, in consequence of which his lordship has become very unpopular, and the British influence at the court has been much impaired.

Under these circumstances the Russian government is much out of humour that it seeks for objects of complaint against us, and among others, complains bitterly of our government having sent such small assistance in arms, ammunition and money, though the Baltic has been open the whole of the winter; it is even feared that Russia is treating for peace.

Lord Cathcart is, it is said, to have the command of the troops going to the continent. They are to be embarked at Memel, and to join the Russian army as soon as possible. Three battalions of the foot guards are to be sent.

April 4.

PEACE between ENGLAND, RUSSIA and TURKEY.

We (Courier) had the satisfaction to announce, yesterday, the glorious intelligence received from the Dardanelles. Government have not yet received the official dispatches from Sir John Duckworth or Mr. Arbuthnot; but they are in possession of other advice, to which we understand they attach implicit credit—indeed the Dutch papers to the 6th, which have arrived, render the intelligence very probable. The Vienna Court Gazette of the 21st of March contains the following paragraph:

"Admiral Louis's Squadron, cruising of Tenedos, was reinforced between the 15th and the 18th of February, by 4 three deckers, and several frigates and corvettes; and on the 21st the English forced the seven forts which protect the passage of the Dardanelles, burnt a ship of the line, and also destroyed some Turkish frigates in the channel. In conse-

quence, fresh negotiations and proposals for accommodation took place, and were continued when the latest accounts came away."

The intelligence which government has received is more particular, as well as more recent. Admiral Louis remained off Tenedos, cruising between that Island and the Island of Lemnos, till he was joined by Sir J. Duckworth—they then forced the passage of the Dardanelles amidst a tremendous fire, which, however, did but little damage to our ships. The fire from the old castle on the north side of the Strait, is said to have been for a short time, peculiarly heavy, but it was soon silenced by the British thunder, and the fort is said to have been reduced almost to a heap of ruins. The Turkish squadron opposed an unavailing resistance. It is said that the number of ships taken or destroyed was much greater than the Vienna Gazette states—the number is reported to have been ten sail of the line. The vigour of our proceedings, in conjunction with the Russian Squadron, spread universal consternation and dismay. Proceeding through the Dardanelles into the sea of Memora, we prepared to carry our force before Constantinople, but before any thing was attempted against that city, a messenger was sent off to the Divan, offering terms of peace. The Divan, after a short consultation, acceded to them, and the following is the substance of the conditions we dictated in concert with our allies to the Porte.

"That the English should retain possession of the Dardanelles till a general peace."

"That Russia should also keep possession of certain of the Turkish fortresses till a general peace, as a security for the fidelity of the Porte."

The first and immediate consequence of this act of vigour was the dissolution of the French influence. Sebastian was ordered away from Constantinople in 24 hours.

April 20.

We stop the press to announce the report of the arrival of a messenger at the admiralty from Admiral Louis, fully confirming the accounts relative to the forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, and the subsequent treaty with the Porte.

The Park and Tower guns are expected to be fired on the occasion. We are sorry to state the loss of his majesty's ship Ajax, which ran aground, but all the crew got saved.

It was reported last night that the duke of Portland had resigned, and that Lord Sidmouth was placed at the head of the treasury. This event, has not, however, taken place, but that some change in the cabinet is on the tapis we can hardly doubt, having had it stated to us from many quarters. There are difficulties in the way which will not be easily surmounted, Mr. Canning, it is said, resists the admission of Lord Sidmouth, as does also Lord Melville; while others of the cabinet maintain the measure to be indispensably necessary. We hope to be able to speak more decisively in a day or two.

Parliament, we are assured, will be dissolved after the close of the present session.—*Star*.

April 21.

The Swedes are said to be advancing, and to have been joined by a strong body of Germans, anxious to revenge upon the French the cruelties that have been inflicted. It was reported that the Swedes had entered Stettin. The siege of Dantzic is said to have been raised as well as the siege of Stralsund. Lefevre's division, which was besieging the former place, has been ordered to join the grand army. Buonaparte seems determined to strengthen himself as much as possible, previously to the general battle which has, in all probability, been fought ere this time.

The session of parliament will, it is supposed, be put an end to in about three weeks.—The public business is so far advanced as to allow parliament to be prorogued about that time.—So early a prorogation too, could admit of a dissolution of parliament, should such be the intention of ministers, before the Harvest.—*Courier*.

Trial of captain Whitby, of the Leander.

A court-martial assembled on board the Gladiolus, in Portsmouth harbour, on the 16th and 17th insts. to inquire into the conduct of capt. Whitby, late of his Majesty's ship Leander, who by order of capt. John P. Berresford, of his majesty's ship Cambrian, (about April last,) then commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels on the Halifax station, was directed to cruise off New-York, for the purpose of gaining information, and who, by letters dated the 6th of May last to capt. Berresford, represented that on the 25th of the preceding month, several vessels were coming down from the light-house, near New-York, and as they obstinately persisted in not attending to the first shot fired from the Leander, when closely pursued, several of the said vessels were boarded, and among the number that did not bring to, was a coasting sloop, on board of which it appeared, by various letters and papers transmitted by capt. Berresford to the

admiralty, an American seaman was unfortunately killed, by a shot fired from the Leander, or from some other of his majesty's ships and vessels then under the orders of capt. Whitby; the court having inquired into the conduct of capt. Whitby, on a charge of violating the neutrality of a nation in amity with his majesty, and having on the 25th of April last, within the waters and jurisdiction of the U. States of America, unlawfully, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, caused a shot to be fired from his majesty's ship Leander, whereby one John Pierce a citizen of America, was feloniously killed and murdered; and having heard the evidence in support of the charge, and captain Whitby in his defence; and having maturely considered the whole, were of opinion that the charge had not been proved, and did adjudge capt. Whitby to be acquitted.

DECLARATION,

Of the English Ambassador, Arbuthnot, in the conference at Constantinople, Feb. 25.

"The Sublime Porte which has never ceased to manifest partiality for the French, has more particularly since the arrival of the French Ambassador, general Sebastiani, in this capital, changed its principles and system towards its own allies."

The said ambassador, some days after his arrival, having given in a note containing certain threats, the Sublime Porte ought to have returned the note, and sent away the author; the Sublime Porte, on the contrary, received the note favourably, and signified to Russia, that the ships of war would not be suffered to pass the canal of the Black Sea.

"On the occasion of the establishment of the hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, which took place in consequence of preceding circumstances, the Porte ought immediately to have consented, but the delay of that consent which was not given till three weeks afterwards, when the Russian ambassador had formally demanded it, was a proof of the overbearing influence which the French court had acquired. The Russian and English courts therefore agreed that the former should send land forces into the Turkish territory, and the latter a fleet to the capital of the Ottoman Empire. Should the Porte proceed to renew the alliance with Russia and England on the ancient footing, and dismiss the said French ambassador from the capital, the war will immediately cease; but if this be not done, breach of the friendship with England will be unavoidable."

"To carry this plan into execution, England will send a well appointed fleet, besides the squadron now stationed off the island of Tenedos. The Russian fleet will join it in the same seas, in order to pass together the strait of the Dardanelles."

"Should the Porte be inclined to give a negative answer to the present proposal, the ambassador will send back to their country all the English merchants in the Ottoman states, and remain himself here to renew the same proposal, and enter into conferences on the subject, when the said combined maritime force shall have formed a junction in the vicinity of this capital."

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.

The English squadron has availed itself of a northerly wind to sail out of channel. While the English admiral was negotiating the batteries were constructing under the direction of French officers all around our port; and mounted with upwards of 600 pieces of cannon. Within a few days, the forts of the Dardanelles were put in the most tenable condition. Before three weeks shall have elapsed the Dardanelles will be in a state altogether impregnable, like our ports. In the channel the English were struck with astonishment at the sight of the immense population of the coast. Their boats which put off to fetch water and other provisions, were not able to land. They have, therefore, done extremely well to sheer off with all possible speed.

The grand Seignior has adopted the same measures in his dominions against the English and their property as the French emperor. The seals have been put on the palace of the English ambassador as well as on all English warehouses. All persons not belonging to the military are to be discarded, and after this measure shall be carried into effect, the shops will be opened again.

[Altona Mercury, April 14.]

HAMBURG, March 30.

The head-quarters of the French army continued at Olleroode on the 22d inst.

The latest accounts from the theatre of war seem to announce great events. It is reported that the right wing of the French army, under marshal Massena, made a movement upon the left of the Russians. If this be true, a decisive action appears inevitable. The alarm excited by these movements is compensated by new hopes of peace. All the letters