

Late last night our boat reached town from the very fast ship Ocean, captain Bunker, in 24 days from Plymouth, England.

By this arrival the editors of the Gazette have received London papers to the 25th of March, and now give a hasty sketch of their important contents.

The orders in council were still under very animated discussion in parliament—it was contended by the minority that they were the cause of the American embargo, and by the ministry, that those orders were not known here when the embargo was laid. News from America was most anxiously looked for, and we are glad to find by our latest paper, that the Norton packet from New-York, with dispatches, had arrived at Falmouth on the 21st of March, in 23 days passage.

THE trial of gen. Whitelock had been concluded, but the sentence was not made public. It was understood to be against the general upon all the charges but that which might affect his life, and that he is to be severely censured and cashiered.

Lord Collingwood was at Syracuse on the 9th of February. The Rochefort and Carthagea squadrons have not yet joined. The latter put into Palma bay, Majorca, in a gale of wind.

On the 17th Feb. (the British cruisers having been blown off the coast of Sicily,) the French got down some heavy cannon, and took possession of Fort Scila, and made 1000 prisoners.

Russia has declared war against Sweden. The declaration begins with stating, that the emperor of Russia could not remain insensible to Great-Britain's aggression against Denmark. Denmark and Prussia have also declared war against Sweden.

Hostilities have commenced between the Swedes and the Russians—but they have been as yet confined to mere partial affairs.

The Russians in breaking up from their cantonments endeavoured to penetrate into Finland between the gulph of Finland and the Pajana lake. The Swedish frontiers on that side are not very strong, and the advanced posts fell back on the approach of the Russians. The Swedish main army occupied a position at Tafwa-thus. The Russian head quarters on the 4th of March were at Louisa. Whilst the Russians are occupying the Swedish arms on the side of Finland, the French and Danes meditate an attack upon Sweden on the side of Scama—but they must cross from Copenhagen or Ellnicur. The French have not yet entered Zealand, and the preparations at Copenhagen were not complete.

Buonaparte has created several princes, dukes, barons and knights—all the dignitaries of the French empire have been raised to the rank of princes, and their eldest sons are to be dukes.

Baron Jacobi, the Prussian minister, sailed on the 18th March from Dover, in a flag of truce for Calais, but on his arrival off Calais pier, the commandant of Calais would not suffer him to land, or even to send on shore a letter for Paris, saying that his orders were peremptory, not to receive any cartel or dispatches from England, and that if the cartel came a second time, she would be fired into without further notice. Baron Jacobi then returned to England.

Letters from Holland of the 15th and Paris of the 9th ult. state that Buonaparte had left Paris for Spain; and it was supposed would fix his residence at Valladolid. A fresh contribution of a million of francs was to be levied on the people of Holland. Great dissatisfaction was said to prevail in the manufacturing towns of France, particularly in those where cotton manufactories were established.

The expedition to the Baltic had been given up. The bill on the subject of the orders in council had not yet passed both houses of parliament. It had, it seems, met with great opposition. The papers are filled with debates on this important affair. The following is from the Courier of the 24th of March, a ministerial paper:—

“Upon the subject of the embargo, the opposition contradicting the assertion that it had been laid on before the notice of the orders in council had reached the U. S. affirm, “that the truth turns out to be, that a commercial house in London had sent intelligence to America of the intention to issue such orders, giving at the same time an accurate description of their general provisions. This intelligence reached America six days before the laying on of the embargo, and in all probability was the principal cause of it. Lord Grenville stated this in the house of lords as a thing generally known, and he challenged ministers if they doubted the fact, to call the merchant to the bar, who would confirm it on oath.”

Mr. Shuter, who arrived here last night in the Ocean, sailed from Lisbon on the 7th ult. in the brig Hetty, for New-York, but was sent into England by Sir C. Cotton's Squadron, and arrived at Plymouth on the 20th. He informs that 80,000 French troops had arrived in Spain—30,000 in Lisbon—It was generally supposed they were destined against Gibraltar. Portugal was completely subdued—20 millions of dollars were to be raised by the 10th of April for the use of France.—All British manufactures to pay one third of their value, and every species of delinquency to be punished with death. A great revolution was on the eve of taking place in Spain. Flour at Lisbon was 18 dolls. There was not an American vessel at that place.

A senatus consultum of the 19th of February, declares, that such foreigners as shall render or have rendered eminent services to the state, or who, possessed of particular talents, shall settle in France and introduce there any useful invention or branch of industry, shall, after twelve months residence, enjoy all the rights of French citizens.

The government of France and Spain have given notice that no Danish, Dutch, French, Spanish or other ships of their allies, shall be permitted to sail from any French or Spanish ports, that they may not run the risk of being captured by the English.

All Algerian vessels have been embargoed in France, in consequence of the refusal of the Dey to give up Genoese prisoners.

Letters from Vienna state that the English ambassador, Mr. Adair, has received an intimation from the Austrian government to quit Vienna.

An order was received at Plymouth on the 7th of March, for all the ships in Hamoze to be got ready for sea with all possible speed.

An order has been issued, allowing importations at Newfoundland from the United States.

FROM FRANCE.

An intelligent friend, who has arrived at New-York, from Bourdeaux, has favoured the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette with the following communication:

April 21.

I arrived here this morning, in 45 days from Bourdeaux, in the brig George, captain Chester. I intended to have brought some of the latest French papers, but at the time of my departure from Bourdeaux I could not procure any that contained anything worthy of republication.

No event of importance had occurred upon the continent immediately before my departure—the guard of honour at Bourdeaux was daily parading, in expectation of the arrival of the emperor. Immense numbers of French, Swiss and Italian troops were marching to Spain and Portugal, all apparently confident of victory, and zealous to act in whatever manner their chief was disposed to direct them. Eighty thousand additional troops (the whole number of troops will exceed 200,000) were expected to march through Bourdeaux the middle of March. The immediate object of this great army was perhaps only known to Buonaparte and his cabinet—the conjectures of some directed it towards Gibraltar, others towards Africa, and others towards England. It is, I believe, pretty certain that the churches of Spain are about to be pillaged, and a considerable proportion of their treasures to be applied to other than holy purposes. It is thought by intelligent persons in France, that the emperor will not expose his person in Portugal or Spain; all his troops it is supposed might not protect him against the poison or stiletto of the infuriated monks or priests, who are about to be plundered. The so called “Army of England” was forming at Boulogne.

It was reported in France that the Pope was about to retire to a convent, and that he was cast from “his high estate,” in consequence of an honest and firm refusal to aid his master in the execution of a certain project, not exactly consonant either with the civil, moral or divine law. It was universally said and believed, that 50,000 French and Russian troops were on their full and unmolested march to the British possessions in India; but the press, and every other political right or privilege of man, is so shackled all over the continent of Europe, that any thing of a political nature, louder than a whisper, is scarcely to be heard.

An impenetrable veil of secrecy covers the movements of the whole of Buonaparte's army, but the address and genius of the officers who direct and animate the vast machine render it almost certain, that important and surprising effects will continue to be produced. Whether England will stand or fall will soon be determined: her wooden walls, and the spirit of her people constitute a strong fortress. We (Americans) injured and insulted as we have been, must naturally wish to humble her lofty pretensions—but, at this period, the humiliation of England would be the downfall of the only barrier to the ambition and undoubted views of Buonaparte. The policy of America's aiding in the designs of humiliating England, is a matter well worthy of consideration. It behoves the United States, if she values her liberty and independence, to be “armed at all points.” The crisis is alarming; we ought at least, and that without delay, to be prepared for times of extraordinary difficulty and danger.

We are informed that a letter has been received by a respectable house in this city, from Bourdeaux, by the George, arrived at New-York, which states that Buonaparte had actually commenced the siege of Gibraltar, and had declared that he would take the fortress if it cost him 50,000 men. [American.]

DISTRESS.

An American vessel, originally bound from Savannah, to Philadelphia, since the embargo, laden with cotton, had the misfortune to be driven off our coast, and was compelled to make the port of Liverpool, in England, in distress; where, however, her cotton came to an excellent market; and where the vessel had been sold. [Boston Centinel.]

A letter from an American gentleman of respectable authority, in Paris, dated Feb. 21, states that no decision had then taken place relative to American property sent in under the Milan decree—but it was expected it would all be released. [Philadelphia True American.]

New Grocery and Cash Store,

At the Golden Scales,

Market-street, Annapolis,

Where may be had the following articles, received from different places, viz:

REAL old Cognac	Saltpetre,
brandy,	Copperas,
Peach ditto,	Alum,
Apple ditto,	White and brown soap,
Old Jamaica spirit,	Mould candles,
New-England rum,	Dipped ditto,
Cherry bounce,	Spermaceti ditto
Holland gin,	Lamp black,
Whiskey,	Plumbs,
London particular Madeira wine,	Bloom raisins,
Port ditto,	Muscadel ditto,
Sherry ditto,	Currants,
Malaga ditto,	Capers,
Muscadel ditto, in bottles,	Olives,
Claret in small boxes of one dozen each,	Anchovies,
Ditto by the bottle,	Flask oil,
Cordials in bottles,	Poland starch in pounds,
Acid, ditto,	Fig blue,
Best vinegar,	Indigo ditto,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin,	Leiper's snuff,
Congo and Black tea,	Rappee ditto,
Patent Hyson, in small chests of 3½ lbs. each,	James river tobacco,
Brown sugars, different qualities,	Cabinet ditto,
Alexandria loaf sugar,	Smoking ditto,
Baltmore ditto,	Best Spanish segars,
Molasses,	Common ditto,
English cheese,	Pipes,
Goshen ditto,	Fine salt,
1st & 2d quality butter,	Basket ditto,
Hog's lard,	Chocolate,
Best melfs pork,	Patent ditto,
Fine & superfine flour, in barrels and half barrels,	Jameison's crackers,
Spinning cotton,	Pilot bread,
Powder in canisters,	Glass saltcellars,
Battle powder,	Jelly glasses,
F & FF, ditto,	Quart, pint, and tumbler,
Patent shot, assorted,	Quart cut decanters,
Gun flints,	Queen's ware, assorted,
Cinnamon, Cloves, and Mace,	Stone ware, ditto,
Nutmegs,	China bowls,
Allspice,	Demijohns,
Black pepper,	Cranberries,
Cayenne ditto,	Best playing cards,
Rice,	Henry, 8th, ditto,
Sago,	Highlander's ditto,
Pearl barley,	Bran,
Scott's ditto,	Sifters,
Race ginger,	Nests of wooden ware, buckets,
Ground ditto,	Catfup and soy,
East & West-India sweet-meats,	Pruins,
Confectionary of all kinds,	Figs,
Shell'd & foot almonds,	Lemons,
Filberts,	Limes & Oranges,
Shell barks,	Hair-brooms,
	Clamps,
	Scrubbing-brushes,
	Hearth ditto,
	Bannister ditto,
	Shoe ditto.

With a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

WILLIAM CATON.

Black Horse Tavern.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to the noted tavern, on the Baltimore road, known by the name of the Black Horse, where he is well provided with every thing in the public line for the accommodation of travellers, and begs from his attention to merit the support of a generous public.

He also retails groceries, viz. best Cognac brandy spirit, gin, common rum, and whisky, loaf and brown sugars, teas, coffee and chocolate, candles, soap, &c. with every other article in the grocery line, all which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce at the market price.

JOHN WELCH.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from hunting either dog or gun on the Black Horse plantation, in any manner passing through the said premises other than the road directs; having already sustained considerable injury, I am determined to prosecute offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

December 23, 1807.

J. W.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the judges of Prince-George's county court, in session, or to some one of the judges thereof, in receipt of the said court, after this notice shall be duly published for eight weeks successively, for the benefit of the act of insolvency of this State, and the supplement thereto, on his complying with the provisions thereof.

GEORGE W. WILLETT,
Prince-George's county, March 12, 1808.

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