

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1808.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE OSAGE, ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

Yesterday arrived the long expected ship OSAGE, Duplex, 48 days from Ralmouth, with dispatches, from France and England. Passengers, Lt. Lewis, Wm. Oliver, Wm. Bayard, jun. Herman Le Roy, Wm. Charles Blodget, Joshua Moses, Wm. Pinkney, jun. son of the American minister, and J. S. Howland, jun. together with the following who belonged to American vessels detained and condemned in England, viz. Samuel King, Abishai Macey, Wm. P. Jones, Abishai Swaine, Edward Jenkins, Adam Champin, A. Felix, and E. Murphy.

The British packet Manchester, for Halifax and New-York, sailed 3 days before the Osage. Off St. Michaels, was spoken by the British frigate Lively, on a cruise—and was informed that a number of people and an immense deal of property had been recently destroyed at St. George's, one of the Western Islands, by an Earthquake.

Lewis proceeds this morning for the seat of government, with dispatches from Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Pinkney. It is said the dispatches are of the highest importance.

The papers by the Osage are to the 16th, one day later than by the Hornplaster. Some of the most material extracts follow.

We have seen a letter from Amsterdam of the 3d of May, which states, that the ships Newton, Daly, and Mary, Kimball, which went to Amsterdam from England were ordered away.

A letter from London of the 10th of May, states, that a letter from capt. Sinclair, of the ship Holland Trader, of New-York, observed, that he expected the ship would be condemned—that 5 American ships had been recently seized in Holland, and that an order was hourly expected for the indiscriminate seizure of every American vessel in Holland.

The Osage was under seizure in France for a few days, by virtue of the Milan decree—and was not permitted to return to France after being in England. Readers will find under the London head, an account of Buonaparte's Bayonne decree against American vessels.

PARIS, April 28.

FROM Algiers the following official report has been received:

The measures pursued by the Dey of Algiers towards the Europeans become every day more violent. The Dey having scarcely the government in his hands, being assured of the fidelity of its troops, and expecting the confirmation of his office from the Grand Mar, his Sovereign, not being arrived, and being engaged in a bloody war with the Dey of Tunis, might he might, in spite of the difficulties of his situation, levy tribute upon all nations.

On the 22d inst. he made a demand of the Swedish and Dutch consuls, that they should give him their presents; and he required of the consul of America 18,000 double piasters, in order to indemnify him for the loss of nine Algerines taken in an American vessel. The consul pretended, that the crew of the vessel had thrown the men overboard, as they were on the point of being boarded by one of the cruisers.

The consul of Sweden immediately agreed to the demand.

On the twenty-third, the three consuls of Denmark, Holland and America, were summoned to the Dey.

The consul of Holland said, he expected instructions from his government, and that he could not, till he received those instructions, make any present. On the Dey caused it to be intimated to him, that he should instantly, on the arrival of his messenger, give him his present, he should put his children into irons and send them to labour.

The consul of America had not yet received official orders of the fact of which the Dey had complained, and thought that he could not, without the order of his government, pay the 18,000 piasters.

That unless he should pay the sum in four days he should cast him in irons, or he must deliver to him the Americans, whom he would hang up at the gate Bab Azoaw.

Mr. Ulrich, consul of Denmark, making representation of the state of his country, said, that the presents which contained his presents had been seized by the English and confiscated, and that the English agent at Algiers himself would testify this: the consul of America refused to give any present; but the Dey paying no respect to the character of an agent, speaking in the name of his master, caused him to be seized by the officers of justice in the midst of the palace, and taken to prison, amidst the shouts of a barbarous

Those who could enter into this horrid prison saw this worthy man among the slaves in his official dress, and loaded with a chain of sixty pounds weight, which Mr. Ulrich bore with fortitude and courage: he merely recommended to his friends the care of his wife and children.

At length the Dey resolved, on the earnest entreaties of all the European consuls, to set the Danish consul at liberty, and while he was occupied working with all the slaves, they came and took off his chain.

What security is there against the renewal of these acts of violence?

All slaves here are treated with the most horrid cruelty: 450 Portuguese are shut up in prison.—The court of Lisbon delayed sending the tribute. The government has not sent them any relief, and they are in extreme wretchedness. The officers as well as sailors, are condemned to labour, and are loaded with ignominy.

A great number of Neapolitans, also slaves, not in less pitiable situation; and the Dey, who expects to conquer Tunis in the first campaign, hopes to make a booty of 3000 more European slaves, whose ransom he will fix very high. Since he has been forced to give up all the slaves, who were subjects of the emperor Napoleon, it seems that he is resolved to make his system of robbery press harder upon the other foreigners."

LONDON, May 15.

America seems now called upon to make an immediate decision in regard to England or France. In consequence of the American decree Buonaparte has now also decreed, by an ordinance, dated from Bayonne, that every American vessel found in the European seas shall be captured and condemned. The expediency of this order is pretended to be founded on the idea, that in consequence of the American decree, which prohibits the merchant vessels of America from trading to Europe, every merchant vessel found in the European seas, and pretended to be American, must be a forgery, and assume a character to which it is not entitled.

The only Gottenburg mail due, arrived yesterday, with letters and papers from Sweden, to the 7th inst. The report of a descent on the island of Gothland, by the enemy, is confirmed, but it was only a predatory enterprise. It was effected not by ten thousand French and Russians, as former accounts stated, but by a force of between two and three thousand Russians alone from Liebau. The Russians have also taken Oeland, another island in the Baltic between Sweden and Gothland, but we may presume, that the arrival of the British forces, will arrest these expeditions in future. There was a report that the Russians had been defeated with considerable loss in Finland, in an attack upon Sweaborg, but this wants confirmation, and we are sorry to add, that the Swedes have sustained a loss in Norway. The official report of the baron Armfeldt, dated headquarters, at Prambus, the 22d April, states that a Swedish corps, under count Morner, was attacked and surrounded by a superior force, and that the Swedes had 60 prisoners taken, and 90 killed and wounded. An unofficial account states the prisoners so high as 600. Baron Armfeldt also admits in his report, that the Norwegians have recovered from the first impressions made by the sudden invasion of their country, and attack the Swedes wherever they shew themselves.

Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 10th inst. The Moniteur of the 4th contains the following important documents relative to the Spanish revolution:—

Report to his imperial highness the grand duke of Berg, lieutenant of the Emperor, commander of his forces in Spain.

"MONSIEUR!—Agreeably to the commands of your imperial highness, I repaired with the letter of your highness to the queen of Eutruia, at Aranjuez. It was eight o'clock in the morning; the queen was still in bed; she rose immediately, and bade me enter. I delivered your letter to her; she begged me to wait a little, and said she would go and read it with the king and queen. Half an hour afterwards, I saw the queen of Eutruia enter with the king and queen of Spain. His majesty said, that he thanked your imperial highness for the share you had taken in his affliction, which was the greater, as his own son was the author of it. The king said that the revolution had been effected by forgery and corruption, and that the principal actors were his son, and M. Cabellero, minister of justice; that he had been compelled to abdicate the throne, in order to save the lives of himself and the queen; that he knows that but for this, they would have been murdered in the course of the night; that the conduct of the prince of Asturias was more shocking, seeing that himself, (the king) having perceived his desire to reign, and being himself nearly sixty years of age, had agreed to surrender the crown to him, on his marriage taking place with a French princess, which the king ardently desired. The king and the queen should repair to

Bajadoz, on the frontiers of Portugal; that he had got means to inform him that the climate of that country did not suit him; that he begged him to permit his choosing another place; that he sought to obtain permission of the emperor to purchase an estate in France, where he might end his days. The queen told me she begged of her son to postpone their journey to Bajadoz, that she had not procured this, and that the journey was to take place on the ensuing Monday. And the moment I was departing from their majesties, the king said to me, "I have written to the emperor, in whose hands I repose my fate."—I wished to send my letter by a courier, but I know no surer means of sending it than by yours. The king left me then in order to repair to his cabinet. He soon returned with the following letters (No. 1 and 2) in his hand, which he gave me, and added these words, "My situation is most deplorable; they have seized the prince de la Paz, and will put him to death; he has committed no other crime than that he has at all times been attached to me." He added, there were no efforts which he would not have attempted to save the life of his unhappy friend, but that he had found the whole world deaf to his entreaties, and bent with vengeance; that the death of the prince de la Paz would draw after it his own, and that he should not survive him.

B. DE MOUTHION."

Aranjuez, March 23, 1808."

LONDON, May 15.

Letter from king Carlos IV. to the emperor Napoleon.

"Sir, my Brother—Your majesty will assuredly hear with pain of the events which have taken place at Aranjuez, and their consequences; you will not, without sympathy, see a king, who has been compelled to resign his throne, throw himself into the arms of a great monarch, his ally, placing every thing in his protection, who alone can fix his happiness and that of his whole family, and his trusty and beloved subjects. Under the pressure of the moment, and amid the clashing of weapons, and the cries of a rebellious guard, I found that I had to choose between my life and death, and that my death would be followed by that of the queen: I was compelled to abdicate the throne; but to-day peace is restored, and full of confidence in the generosity and genius of the great man who has at all times declared himself my friend, I have taken my resolution to resign myself in his hands, and await what he shall resolve on my fate, that of the queen and of the prince de la Paz. I address myself to your majesty, and protest against the events which took place at Aranjuez, and against my dethronement. I rely with confidence, and altogether upon the cordiality and friendship of your majesty, praying that God may have you in his holy keeping.—Sir, my Brother, your royal and imperial majesty's affectionate brother and friend,

CARLOS.

Aranjuez, March 25, 1808."

No. II.

"I protest and declare, that my decree of the 19th of March, in which I renounce my crown in favour of my son, is a deed to which I was compelled, in order to prevent greater calamities, and spare the blood of my beloved subjects. It is therefore to be considered as of no authority.

(Signed)

I, THE KING."

Accounts have been received, stating that a treaty has been signed at Bayonne, between Buonaparte and the new king of Spain.—The following is the substance:

By the first article Buonaparte recognises the new king of Spain, Ferdinand the VIIth.

By the second he confers upon him the administration of Portugal till a general peace.

Another article relates to the prince of peace, who we hear had not been released from prison at the date of the treaty, but who is to be sent into France.—The article contains an accusation against him.

Another article declares that Spain joins in the confederation of the Rhine, and that her contingent is to be 50,000 men.

Another article cedes to France a port in Spanish America.

There are secret articles which have not transpired.

ST. ANTONIO, April 25.

Advices are this moment received here that the prince of peace actually passed through Victoria this morning, under the guard of 200 French soldiers; and that the old king and queen are to sleep at Burgos to-morrow evening, on their way to Bayonne.

Our English papers of the 15th May assert, that notwithstanding the entry of Buonaparte into Spain, that his views and plans have not been crowned with success.

Mention is made that Buonaparte was expected on the 15th of May at Rochefort. [L'Oracle.]