

Foreign Intelligence.

From London papers received at Boston.

HARLEM, MAY 28.

The Dutch people and French troops.

The following proclamation was issued at Rotterdam on the 24th inst.

Burgomastership of the City of Rotterdam.

The Burgomaster of the city of Rotterdam, having learnt with the utmost indignation, that yesterday evening, at the time the French soldiers in garrison here, paraded in the great market place, and also at the barracks, a more numerous assembly than usual, or rather a very great multitude of people collected; and that, not only by their violent pressure, accompanied by the hootings of mischievous boys, was the exercising of the soldiers very much impeded; but also that the result was, that the soldiers were insulted and injured, & that they were pelted with stones; a part of the said multitude having followed the soldiers to the barracks from which they afterwards retired.

And that, in the mean-time, one of the French officers on his way from the barracks to his residence, was wounded in the head with a stone thrown by one of the mob:—

The Burgomaster, being on the one hand anxious that the said officer should receive that satisfaction to which he is justly entitled; and, on the other, that peace and tranquillity which ought under all circumstances to be kept in this city, should be maintained, and those who shew a disposition to interrupt the same be punished, and this city and corporation thus secured from those inconveniences, disorders, and injurious consequences to which they might otherwise be exposed:—

Has thought proper, upon consulting the magistrate, and with the approbation of the *Heer Drost* of this quarter, to offer, and he hereby offers a reward of 1000 Carolus guilders to the person who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator of the criminal act above mentioned, and further, a reward of 300 guilders for the discovery of the instigator of the insults, or any person who took a part therein. The name of the informer, shall, if desired, be concealed.

The Burgomaster takes this occasion to warn all and every individual, in the most earnest manner, to abstain from flocking together or assembling in crowds in any place or places within this city; and more especially to guard against assembling at the barracks, in the great market, and all places where there may be French soldiers or custom house officers.

He further charges them, neither by looks, deportment nor gestures, much less by words or deeds, to offer any insult; nor to use reproachful language, or expressions tending to a breach of the peace; nor to be guilty of the slightest outrage, by hooting at or pushing against, the French military officers, soldiers, and custom house officers; but on the contrary, that they treat all of them with every degree of respect. In as much as every person who shall, in future, be found molesting or in any way obstructing the soldiers in garrison in this city, or committing any excesses, shall be punished for such offences, according to the laws of the empire, and the state of the case, even to the extent of capital punishment. And all parents or tutors are charged to keep a strict watch over their children, for which they shall be specially responsible; all & every, being hereby warned that the garrison will oppose force by force.

(Signed)

ISAAC VAN TEYLINGEN.

Rotterdam, May 24.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

AMERICAN TRADE.

In consequence of the alarming intelligence of the capture by the British fleet, of all ships from friendly ports to the harbours of the Baltic, not provided with English licenses, a deputation of seven Baltic merchants waited on the lords of trade yesterday, to request some explanation of a change of policy extensive, injurious in its operation, involving either the seizure of the vessel by our fleet, or on her arrival at the port of destination. These gentlemen were informed that the circumstance had originated entirely in a mistake, and that instructions from the office of the admiralty had not been expressed with that accuracy & precision, that were at all times desirable in matters of such high importance. It was further explained at this interview, that neutral ships from friendly ports without the Baltic, and on their voyage to the harbours of that sea, were not only safe from capture, if destitute of British licenses, but would obtain the protection of a British convoy if assistance was required. It was also understood that this injurious mistake would be corrected by the earliest opportunity.

REVOLUTION IN SWEDEN.

An important piece of intelligence has been received from Sweden.—The Crown Prince, the intended Successor to the Usurper of the throne of Gustavus, is dead. He was reviewing some troops in the neighbourhood of Hellinburg, when he suddenly fell from his horse and expired. The Gottenburg Papers attribute it to an apoplexy; the reports of private persons assign poison as the cause, and that this was ascertained on an examination of the body after his decease. Men are apt to suppose that when Princes die suddenly, their deaths are occasioned by violent means. We find, however, that the Crown Prince had been previously unwell, though the Stockholm Gazette of the 25th, four days before his decease, states that he had recovered from his indisposition, and was able to continue his journey. Had poison been the cause of his death, it would have been more lingering. We should not have found him able to review troops and sit on horseback only the moment before he died. His death has given great confidence to the party that espouse the cause of the Son of Gustavus, and a letter from a correspondent mentions an insurrection to have taken place in his favour at Stockholm.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

HARWICH, JUNE 6.

We have this day had three vessels from Rotterdam, with passengers. By the former we learn that the King of Holland and his wife have left that country, and that he has positively abdicated his Throne, the consequence whereof, it is considered, will be the immediate annexation of Holland to France. The country therefore is represented as being in the greatest commotion and tumult; and several of the most respectable houses are making up their affairs to quit the country. The feelings of the Dutch are said to be now working up to a pitch, that they are ripe for revolt (but, I fear any attempt would be but in vain.) It is, however, confidently reported in Holland, that hostilities are about to commence between France and Russia, whose Emperor is slated to be in such complete dislike, that it is expected he will share a similar fate to his predecessor.

“By the Gottenburg packet we have advices of an insurrection at Stockholm, a strong party having shewn themselves in favour of the son of the dethroned Gustavus; and Frederick of Augustenburg, the declared Hereditary Prince, has been poisoned! Whilst taking an airing on horseback, he suddenly fell and expired immediately, and on examining his body, it was found that his death was occasioned by poison.”

AMERICA & FRANCE.

Letters from Dunkirk were received yesterday morning, to the date of Monday last, Buonaparte had left that place, on his journey to Rouen; and a report prevailed that his first measure on his return to Paris would be, to declare war against the United States of America.

LICENSED TRADE.

It has for some time been reported, that the French government had refused granting licenses for the further exportation of grain, unless England would consent to take wine and brandy also. We yesterday saw some letters from the French coast, which state the contrary to be the fact. They inform us that the products of France were still allowed to be exported, with the exception of a few forbidden articles. Several ships laden with grain, arrived within the last few days.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

“Gottenburg, May 28.—I have this afternoon read a letter from Hamburg, dated 22d inst. stating that a new decree of Buonaparte's has been published, which confiscated all American property imported into France and her dependencies, since 20th May, 1809; and orders the proceeds to be placed in the public treasury. The writers give it as their opinion, that it will be acted upon in all the Danish, Prussian and Mecklenburg ports. The property in Sweden is considered perfectly safe.”

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, of the 2d of April.

“There will shortly arrive from Egypt fresh troops, who will join the Janissaries, lately raised in the camp of the Grand Vizier, at Schumia.

“It appears that the Porte is determined not to change its system. Baron de Huskel, a Russian Banker, and Charge d'Affairs to the Kings of Denmark and Saxony, has had several conferences with our ministers, in which he has made propositions for peace.—We are informed, that those of the Ottoman minister have not been deemed admissible at St. Petersburg, and in consequence we expect important events as soon as the fine season commences.”

[Abeille du Nord, May 18.]

NEW-YORK, AUG. 2.

FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived yesterday the brig *Tamaahmah*, capt. Storey, from Liverpool, from which port she sailed the 24th of June.

This vessel sailed in ballast with George W. Erving, Esq. (late charge des affairs of the U. S. in Spain) as passenger, who has important dispatches for government. Mr. Erving will leave town this day for Washington. She brought London papers and letters to the owners only. We have not been favoured with a perusal of these papers, but have received the above few articles, which we understand are extracted from them.

Besides these extracts, we are informed that the papers contain a new decree of Buonaparte's (more outrageous than the *Rambouillet*) ordering his cruisers to capture and bring in all American vessels wherever they may be found; and also ordering the condemnation of all American property in the ports of France or countries under her control.

This information is said to have been communicated to Mr. Pinkney, by gen. Armstrong at Paris.

By a gentleman who arrived in town night before last, from England, we are informed that the news of sailing the non-intercourse arrived in England on the 6th of June, that the circumstance made a great noise in that country.—The gentleman was landed from a vessel on the coast, bound to some port at the southward.

Letters from Liverpool dated the 9th of June, via Bolton, by this day's Eastern mail, state, that wheat was from 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per bushel, and that it must rise high for a considerable time, and that the crops were then receiving great damage from the dryness of the season which had prevailed. Cotton 14 1-2 to 15d. Tar 30s. Turpentine 20s.

Parliament was prorogued on the 19th of June, on which day sir Francis Burdett was released from the tower, amidst the acclamations of the populace.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Accounts from Gottenburg of the 15th June, state that the whole Baltic fleet has passed the Belt with a fine wind, without making a single prize.

By a private ship, we have a communication from Hamburg, dated the 1st inst. mentioning the capture of a French privateer and her prize an American ship, cut out of the port of Roslock.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

Globe Office, 2 o'clock.

The town is now all bustle. It has been increasing since 12 o'clock, and promises an immense crowd in the course of the day. The people in the line through which the procession is to pass, are shutting their shops, and the company already assembling to take their stations on the balconies and at the windows. Bands with marrow bones and cleavers, with blue cockades, and mottoes complimentary to the baronet, are parading the streets. About one o'clock, a party of about 500, from Soho, with blue cockades and colours flying, proceeded down Catherine-street and the Strand, for the city. They marched two and two, & invited every passenger whom they met to join them. At Catherine-street they were met by the 12th light dragoons, on their way to Hyde-Park corner. The music of the former was playing St. Patrick's day. The band of the dragoons immediately struck up “God Save the King.” The 14th light dragoons have followed the 12th; both regiments mustered very strong. The Bloomsbury and other volunteer corps, have been out this morning, but have been dismissed, with orders to be in readiness to muster again in the evening, if necessary.

The firemen belonging to the several infractions, are also parading the streets with music. They act as constables.

The crowd at the tower, and at sir Francis Burdett's house, in Piccadilly, is immense.

JUNE 21.

Some of the letters by the Lisbon mail state, that Massena, being sent for to command the French troops destined to act against Portugal, was ordered to conquer that country, which was in future to be his residence.

Dispatches arrived at Plymouth from London, which were immediately sent on board a cartel for Morlaix; they relate to an exchange of prisoners, and probably the final answer of our government, and there is every reason to expect that a cartel will be immediately arranged.

Dutch papers arrived this morning to the 10th instant; they are important. We hear of great activity in all the ports possessed by France.

Price of Stocks.

Three per cent. consols red, 69 7-8 to 70
—Omnium 1 per cent.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1809.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to say, that ZACHARY DUBALL will serve, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly, for Arundel county.

NOTICE.

WE are authorized to state that WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT will serve, if elected, delegate to the next General Assembly, for Anne-Arundel county.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

At an election held in this city on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland for the Western Shore.

For Annapolis and Anne-Arundel counties—John F. Mercer, John Johnson, B. Whitcroft, Henry H. Harwood, Ed. Lloyd, Thomas Harris, Junior

Allegany county—William M. Mahon.

Washington county—John T. Malon.

Frederick county—John Tyler.

Montgomery county—Wm. Carroll.

Prince-George's county—Robert Bow.

Charles county—Philip Stuart.

Saint-Mary's county—William Thoms.

Calvert county—Joseph Wilkinson.

Baltimore county—Benedict E. Hall.

Hartford county—James Cheston.

Directors for the Branch Bank at Fredericktown—John Tyler, John Hoffman, George Baer, John Graham, Abraham Shriver, Thomas Hawkins, Campbell, Roger B. Taney.

PORTLAND, JULY 23.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Arrived at this port on Saturday last, Herschel, capt. John L. Lewis, in 40 from Lisbon. When capt. L. left Lisbon the situation of the Portuguese, English and French forces, were as follow:—

The head quarters of sir Arthur Wellesley on the 10th June, was at Serolico, in the vicinity of Almeida; his force (wholly British) consisted of 16,000 men.

A division of 1000 English and 6000 Portuguese, are posted at Gavido (on the left side of the Tagus) opposite Abrantes, commanded by maj. gen. Hill.

Gen. Beresford's head quarters was at Zen (in the province of Beira) his force Portuguese, consisted of 24,000 foot, 4,000 horse, regulars; and about 16,000 militia.

The French and combined armies on 10th June, were about 6 leagues distant from each other separated by rivers and mountains.

The head quarters of Massena, three leagues distance from Ciudad Rodrigo, the French army now on the frontiers of Portugal, is said to consist of between 70,000 men.

Massena general in chief. The other generals are Loison, Junot, Ney and Regnier the latter is before Badajoz, with a division of the grand army consisting of 12,000 men.

The day the Herschel came to sea, part of a convoy of British transports (with troop board) arrived, the remainder were expected.

BOSTON, JULY 25.

FROM PORTUGAL.

To the outline furnished by capt. Davie file of London papers to the 8th June, we are to add, “That on the 14th May French prince of Eling (Massena) arrived at Valladolid, having previously visited the centre of the army at Salamanca. He probably chosen this position to direct operations against Portugal. The French force which is to execute them, form nearly the length of Portugal.—The force commanded by the duke of Abrantes (Junot) is at Astorga;—the centre under the duke of Elchingin (Ney) near Ciudad Rodrigo; the left, under count Regnier, in Spain (Remadura). These operations will not be extensive, but from the selection of able a captain as Massena and such experienced lieutenants as Ney, Junot and Regnier, execute them, they must be important & complicated. To oppose this force, the British have in Portugal some of their best & most popular generals; but unless more assistance can be placed, in a regular contest, the Spanish and Portuguese militia, than experience has appeared to warrant, their force is much inferior in effective strength to the French; the latter having received much stronger reinforcements than the former—veteran troops from the garrisoned cities forming a part of these reinforcements.—If a general battle is fought (which we do not think the English commander will risk) must indeed be bloody; and be decisive of the fate of the campaign, if not of the kingdom.

It is worthy remark, that the French generals, (Junot and Regnier) advancing