

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1807.

Foreign Intelligence.

—BY A LATE ARRIVAL AT NEW-YORK—

NEW-YORK, September 30.

THE LATEST.

The fast sailing ship Liverpool Packet, capt. Parsons, from Liverpool, the editors of the N. York Gazette have received London papers to the 24th August.

Nothing of importance has occurred in Europe since the date of our last advices. But it was reported in London on the 23d of that month, that the British Squadron at the Island of Zealand had commenced the bombardment of Copenhagen.

Capt. Parsons left Liverpool the 27th of Aug. and informs that it was reported when he sailed, that the United States schooner Revenge, with dispatches from the American government, had arrived at Portsmouth.

NEW COMBINATIONS.

LONDON, August 17.

A letter from the Elbe, dated August 17, states that one of the secret articles of the treaty of the Apulates, that if England does not accept mediation of Russia to make peace, that Russia and Persia are to attack the British possessions in India; and that the Russian forces now in the Mediterranean, are to join the Turks to expel the British from the Mediterranean.

The French troops which have served in Poland, immediately on their arrival in France, are to be ordered to repair to the coast opposite England; where they are preparing of the most extensive and formidable kind.

The French force assembling on the borders of the Rhine, are said to amount to 90,000. Cattaro and Castle Nuova, held by the Russians, the Gulph of Venice, are to be restored to the French.

The command of the Russian army is given to general Schouven; general Baron Benningfen having been dismissed to recover his health.

The Island of Zealand is the prime seat of the Danish Monarchy, on which Copenhagen, the chief city of Denmark, and Elsinore, are situated.—Copenhagen is about 25 American miles south of the island; and contains (according to Pinkerton) nearly 100,000 inhabitants. The Danish standing force of the Gulph of Norway, is stated at 40,000; and the fleet at 33 ships of the line. Distance across to the continent 15 miles.

Gen. Savary is to be the new French minister to Prussia; and Count N. Romanzow, the Russian minister in France.

August 20.

SEIZURE OF COPENHAGEN.

Our formidable expedition in the Baltic has now reached its destination and its object. It appears that a demand was made by Mr. Jackson, the British negotiator, of the Prince Royal of Denmark, the substance of which was as follows: "That in the present disturbed state of the Continent, it was impossible to distinguish any longer between a neutral and an enemy, but by her becoming either an ally or an open foe:—That something, therefore, was required beyond the ordinary presumption of the real position of every state; and that whilst the influence of an implacable enemy predominated over every power within his reach, and either checked or conducted into immediate hostility every engagement or combination unfavourable to his interest, it was impossible to consider the ordinary covenants of any neutral nation either as a sufficient security for her independence, or for those who confided in her neutrality. It became the duty of England therefore, to discriminate in these circumstances, between the rights paramount and invariably binding upon all nations, and rights which might be suffered to relax, and yield to that state of expediency in which a certain course of measures might involve the existence of a nation.

In this state, therefore, it was dangerous to Great-Britain, and therefore ceased to be her duty, to require any longer the neutrality of Denmark, without a sufficient pledge—that this pledge was, a permission to garrison the fortresses which commanded the Bight of the Sound and the navigation of the Baltic together with the free use of the Danish ports for her shipping until such time as the pressure of circumstances ceasing, the exigency on the part of Great-Britain should likewise determine."

It is scarcely to be doubted but that the prince royal was somewhat struck with this demand. He is reported, however, to have replied with great calmness and intrepidity, "that the course of conduct required

of Denmark was not that of a neutral or even of an Ally, but of a Belligerent. He was bound, therefore, in all sense of dignity, to repel the demand made upon her—and it remained for England to look for her justification to the general judgment of Europe, which would determine on which side the neutrality of the two kingdoms was first violated. Denmark had now no choice but to resist; whilst England had that of honour and a retreat."

The prince immediately proceeded to Copenhagen. August 23.

With respect to the great object of rational expectation, dispatches from admiral Gambier, and the proceedings of the British fleet before Copenhagen, no fresh intelligence had been received at a late hour last night.

A letter from Yarmouth had reached the city by express, which mentions that a merchantman had put into that port bringing intelligence of her having been actually present at the commencement of the bombardment of Copenhagen, on the 12th. If it were resolved to attack the city, operations should certainly have been begun before this. Our fleet commands the whole island; its state of defence is very imperfect.

An expedition more formidable for mischief of any kind was never fitted out by this kingdom.

The foreign news of the week is not of much interest. The king of Sweden still keeps up a fruitless war in Pomerania and Stralsund still resists.

The French papers contain little news worthy of comment. All the French marshals are to be created dukes, and provided for in Germany Poland.

Dispatches were on Thursday received from general Frazer at Alexandria, dated May 30. He had been reinforced by 2 regiments from Sicily, the 52d and another. Provisions were abundant, and the enemy had shewn no inclination to attack Alexandria, the fortifications of which had been considerably strengthened. They had collected, however, between 7 and 8000 men near Rosetta. Our prisoners at Cairo, it is said, were in general in good health, and treated with kindness. Several messages had passed between general Frazer and the pacha respecting them.

Sir James Craig, who is going out as commander in chief of the British colonies in North-America, we understand, will take 3 regiments with him, of which the 3d (or Old Buffs) will be one.

The Prussian ports it is asserted, are already shut against all British ships, and it is positively affirmed that Russia will do the same.

Talleyrand has resigned the situation of minister for foreign affairs to Campagny, one of the joint negotiators with lord Lauderdale. He is elevated to the dignity of vice-grand elector of the empire. An office which to an increase of dignity joins relaxation from the detail of business. If we consider the eminent services, rendered at different times by the prince of Benevento, no honour in the power of Buonaparte to bestow will appear too great a reward. Whatever post, however, the weary politician may be promoted to fill, he will, doubtless, continue to take an active part in the Imperial councils.

The Dutch papers mention, that the king of Holland has given orders that the governor of Curacao, and those concerned with him, shall be delivered up to the supreme tribunal, and prosecuted with all the rigour of the law.

Our expedition is said to have occasioned very little impression even in those places against which it is understood to be directed. A tendency to desertion is stated to prevail among the Hanoverian troops at the island of Rugen.

Admiral Collingwood is now generally understood to have proceeded with a squadron to the Dardanelles, with a view of acting towards the Russian fleet as circumstances may require. Every account both foreign and domestic, plainly indicates the advanced formation of that hostile confederacy to which his majesty's speech refers.

STRALSUND.

Our last accounts from Stralsund are to the 2d August, at which time the siege had not been formally commenced, altho' several smart engagements had taken place between the out posts of the garrison, and the besieging army. The inhabitants had petitioned the king to restore them to the blessings of peace; but his answer was, that he would rather perish in its ruins, than submit to ignoble terms. The siege is likely to be a work of time.

The coast of the German ocean, from the frontiers of Holland to the mouth of the Elbe, is to be occupied by Dutch troops.

Buonaparte, it seems, is at last to be canonized. A monument is erecting for him at Paris, 150 feet high. One hundred feet of this elevation is already complete. And the other fifty is to be built of the cannon taken in the late campaigns against Austria,

Prussia and Russia, and will be the most surprising and magnificent building of the fort in the world. The whole it is said, is to be surmounted by a colossal figure of the tyrant himself.

COPENHAGEN, August 11.

At the present moment all is conjecture, confusion and anxiety. The island is now completely encircled by the British fleet, and until yesterday, even the ministry were ignorant of the motives of its appearance or designs.

ALTONA, August 14.

This afternoon an old established commercial house here received advice by an estafetta from Stralsund (via Rostoch) that the French had been repulsed with great loss, in two attempts to take that place by assault the beginning of this week.

PARIS, August 9.

One of our journals states, that his majesty has awarded to gen. Victor the reward of his courage and his services, by elevating him to the rank of marshal of the empire.

A division of the army which is believed to be destined to shut the English out of the ports of Portugal, in the event of the court of London not accepting the mediation of Russia for the re-establishment of a maritime peace, will assemble near the Western Pyrenees. It is said that general Junot, governor of Paris, will have the command; and that his excellency will set out to-morrow, to put himself at the head of this division, which will bear the name of the Corps of Observation of La Gironde.

August 10.

The Prince of Benevento, minister of foreign affairs, is appointed to the dignity of Vice Grand Elector.

M. Champagny, minister of the Interior, is appointed minister of foreign affairs.

M. Cretet counsellor of state, is appointed minister of the Interior.

August 11.

The minister of war, marshal Berthier, prince of Neufchatel, is raised to the dignity of Vice-Constable of France, and general Clarke is appointed minister of war.

The counsellor of state, Renault St. Jean d'Angely, is appointed secretary of state to the Imperial family.

Dispatches have been sent by the minister of the marine to the different ports, ordering all hostilities to cease against the flags of Russia, Mecklenburgh, Prussia and Embden.

A letter from Calais dated the 7th, states, that at 3 o'clock that morning, an English flag of truce arrived at Boulogne, with a person of distinction on board who was charged with an important dispatch from the king of G. Britain to our Emperor. As yet, however, we know nothing of his arrival here, though 4 days have already elapsed.

NEW-YORK, October 2.

POSTSCRIPT.

The ship Delaware, capt. Thompson, arrived at this port yesterday in the very short passage of 35 days from Amsterdam, having performed her voyage in 61. Capt. T. has favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Dutch papers to the 25th of August; and informs us verbally that a declaration of war against G. Britain has been issued by the court of Denmark, a copy of which reached Amsterdam previous to his sailing; and that the Danish consul, in consequence of orders from count Bernstorff of the 10th of August, had stopped the sailing of all Danish vessels from Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Helvoet and Brielle.

We learn from the papers,

That all British property has been confiscated at Copenhagen and Altona. The king of Denmark had retired from Copenhagen to Colding, in Jutland.

That the Crown Prince to organize the army had returned to Kiel; from whence Mr. Jackson, the English envoy, had proceeded on board the British fleet in the Danish seas, for the purpose of communicating to admiral Gambier the result of his embassy. He was detained by contrary winds from the 8th to the 11th, so that the Danes gained three days to make preparations for defence.

That the British cruisers had captured several Danish vessels employed in the Greenland trade.

That the marriage of Jerome Buonaparte with the princess Catharine of Wirtemberg was to take place at Paris on the 22d of August. He left Paris on the 19th to meet her at Mieux, a distance of about ten miles.

An article from Naples, of the 29th July, says, "a French squadron of three ships of the line, two frigates, and two brigs, have taken two English frigates near Sicily; and it was reported that the above squadron had sailed for the Levant."