

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1807.

Foreign Intelligence.

—BY A LATE ARRIVAL AT NEW-YORK.—

NEW-YORK, October 7.
VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Captain Obed. Smith, who arrived here yesterday, in 28 days from Bourdeaux, has favoured the editors of the New-York Gazette with Paris papers of August 28.

The British Squadron commenced the attack on Copenhagen the 16th of August.
The minister of worship, Portalis, died at Paris the 23th of August.

Among the passengers in the ship Eliza, are, Misses M. H. and M. V. Berthier, nieces of the Prince of Neufchatel.

Captain Smith, on the 7th ult. was boarded by the British frigate Amazon, very lately from England, and was informed that the differences between the United States and Great-Britain were settled.

Captain Gladding, of the Industry, from Bourdeaux, informs, that the United States brig Walp, with dispatches for our ministers at Paris had arrived at L'Orient.

Extracts from Paris papers.

THE king of Westphalia, (Jerome Buonaparte) was married to the princess Catharine of Wirtemberg on Sunday, the 23d of August. The ceremony was performed in the chapel at Paris by the prince primate. Her imperial highness the princess Jerome was led by the emperor, and her majesty the empress by prince Jerome on their entrance into the chapel. The ceremony was performed in the following manner: "His highness and eminence the prince primate, officiating, followed by his clergy, &c. received their majesties at their entrance into the chapel, and presented them with the holy water. Their majesties placed themselves upon their hassocks; their imperial highnesses the prince and princess Jerome, kneeled upon the steps of the altar, in front of the arm chair of the prince primate; the princes, princesses, &c. &c. took their places near the throne.—The ministers and presidents of the high bodies of the state were placed in the chapel. The prince primate gave the nuptial blessings to the august bride and bridegroom with the usual formalities; the pall was supported by the bishop of Ghent and the Abbe de Bologne."

GENOA, August 12.

On the 9th of this month a pink put into this port from Tunis. Captain Traverso, to whom she belongs, relates, that on the 29th July, there were public rejoicings at Tunis, in order to celebrate the taking of Constantine by the Tunissians, from the Algerines. It was asserted there that the bey of Constantine himself was among the number of prisoners.

A bloody engagement has taken place between the Algerines and Tunissians, in which the latter gained a complete victory. Besides a considerable number killed and wounded, they made 7000 prisoners, and took 7 pieces of cannon. After this engagement, the Saptapa surrounded the whole Algerine army and captured all its arms, baggage, cannon, powder, stores, and 12,000 camels loaded with provisions.

DENMARK.

KIEL, August 18.

On the 13th August, Mr. Jackson declared that hostilities were going to commence. From that moment the whole city were up in arms, and preparations were making for a vigorous defence.

The garrison of Copenhagen amounts to eight thousand regular troops. The army is unfortunately on the continent, which proceeds from that fatal inclination of the powers of the continent to entertain no jealousy but against France, and to be under no apprehensions of the machinations of England. But government will find resources in the immense population of the city, and in the energetic sentiments with which all the citizens are animated. There is not a single inhabitant but has in his mouth the answer given by his royal highness to the English agent, when the latter told him that England would compensate with money all the losses that Denmark might sustain. "And with what," answered the prince, "will you compensate the loss of our honour?" The attack commenced on the 16th. The whole army is on its march towards Fionia.

In collecting the noble speech made use of by the prince royal upon this important occasion, this phrase has not been forgotten: "If by the treason of the English the capital should, however, happen to be taken, I shall be able to do this winter what Gustavus formerly did; and the ice of the Belt will afford me a secure passage."

No. I.
PROCLAMATION.

COMRADES,

After having put every thing in order, as far as circumstances and time would permit, I fly to the army in order to employ it as speedily as possible for the safety of my dear countrymen, if events do not soon happen, which, agreeably to my wishes, may settle every thing in an honourable and pacific manner.

FREDERIC, Prince Royal.

Copenhagen, August 12, 1807.

No. II.

GLUCKSTADT, August 16.

We, Christian VII. by the grace of God, &c. make known:

The British envoy, Jackson, having declared on the 13th of this month, that hostilities against Denmark would commence; and having at the same time asked for passports for himself and his suite, war between Denmark and England must consequently be looked upon as begun. We therefore exhort our faithful subjects every where to take up arms, for the purpose of opposing the audacious projects of the enemy, and repelling his violent aggression.

We in consequence order by the present, that all English ships, together with all English property and merchandise, be every where sequestered by the magistrates and others, and especially by the custom-house officers, in whatever place or in whatever hands and depots they may be found.

We further command that all English subjects be arrested without exception, as enemies of our kingdom and our country, until they can be conveyed out of the country.

All the magistrates and other public officers, together with their agents, are holden to execute this order with the utmost severity. It is moreover understood that all English vessels and boats which may approach the coasts, are to be considered and treated as enemies.

We further order, that all suspicious foreigners be watched with the greatest attention, and that the magistrates and their agents do use every possible means to discover the enemy's spies.

In fine, we deem it necessary to order, that under severe penalties all correspondence with British subjects be entirely put a stop to, immediately after the publication of these presents, and that no payments whatever be made to them, or for their account, until further orders.

We confide, for the rest, in the justice of our cause, in the courage and tried fidelity of our beloved subjects.

Given at Gluckstadt, the 16th August, 1807.

Signed, The Baron of Buckdoiff,
J. C. MORITZ.

PARIS, August 16.

This day (Sunday) his majesty the emperor and king received a numerous deputation of the kingdom of Westphalia.

At 5 o'clock his majesty presented himself with the accustomed ceremonial, at the palace of the legislative body to open the session. His serene highness the prince vice-grand-lector having obtained his majesty's permission to administer the oath to the deputies of the legislative body named since the session of the year 14, the appeal nominal of these deputies was made by M. Lajeas, and each of them took the oath at the foot of the throne.

The appeal being ended, his majesty said,

"Gentlemen, deputies from the departments to the legislative body; Gentlemen, tribunes and members of my council of state.

"Since your last session, new wars, new triumphs, new treaties of peace have changed the political face of Europe.

"If the house of Brandenburg, the first who attacked our independence, still reigns, it owes it to the sincere friendship with which I am inspired for the powerful emperor of the north.

"A French prince will reign upon the Elbe; he will know to conciliate the interests of his new subjects, with the first of his most sacred duties.

"The house of Saxony has recovered, after 50 years, the independence which it had lost.

"The people of the dutchy of Warsaw, and of the city of Dantzic, have recovered their country and their rights.

"All nations, with one general accord, are rejoicing that the malignant influence which England has exercised over the continent is destroyed for ever.

"France is united to the people of Germany by the laws of the confederation of the Rhine; to those of Spain, of Holland, of Switzerland, and of Italy, by the laws of our federative system. Our new relations with Russia are cemented by the reciprocal esteem of the two great nations.

"In all that I have done, I have had solely in view the happiness of my people, more dear to my eyes than military glory.

"I desire a maritime peace. Resentment will not have the smallest influence over my determinations.—I cannot have any against a nation the sport and victim of the parties by which it is torn, and which is kept in darkness on the situation of its own affairs as well as those of its neighbours.

"But whatever may be the issue which the decrees of Providence may assign to the maritime contest, my people will always find me the same, and I shall always find my people worthy of me.

"Frenchmen, your conduct during the latter times in which your emperor has been separated from you more than 500 leagues, has augmented my esteem and the opinion which I had conceived of your character. I have felt proud in being the first among you. If during these ten months of absence and peril, I have been present to your thoughts, the marks of love which you have given me have excited constantly my most lively emotions. All my sollicitudes, every thing that could have relation to the care of my own person, did not affect me in any other way than as connected with your interest, and from its importance to your future destiny. You are a good and a great people.

~~I have meditated different dispositions for simplifying and perfecting our institutions.~~

"The nation has experienced the happiest effects from the establishment of the legion of honour. I have created several imperial titles to give a new lustre to the most distinguished of my subjects, to reward glorious services by glorious recompences, and for preventing the return of every feudal title incompatible with our constitutions.

"The accounts of my ministers of finance and of public treasure, will exhibit to you the prosperous state of our finances. My people will experience a considerable deduction from the landed contribution.

"My minister of the interior will make you acquainted with the works which have been commenced or finished; but that which remains to be done, is of still greater importance; for I wish to see in every part of my empire, even in the smallest hamlet, the comfort of the citizens and the value of the lands augmented by the effect of the general system of amelioration which I have conceived.

"Gentlemen, deputies from the departments to the legislative body, your assistance will be necessary to enable me to arrive at this great result, and I have the right to calculate constantly upon it."

August 25.

A courier extraordinary who set off from Hamborg on the 16th August, has brought intelligence that on the 13th instant Denmark declared war against England; that the prince royal who was at Copenhagen, with the king, set off from thence, and arrived on the 15th at Kiel; that the seals have been put upon all English property and upon all commercial papers and effects belonging to English subjects; that all the fortresses along the coast have been put in a state of defence; that the troops of Holstein are repairing by forced marches behind the Eyder and upon the Fionia.

The indignation against the English is at the highest pitch in Denmark. It cannot but rouse the inhabitants to the greatest energy.

The king of Denmark is happily arrived at Colding, in Jutland.

The General Count of Baudissin is commander in chief of the troops in Copenhagen.

Previous to his quitting Copenhagen, the prince royal took every measure for defending that capital; its garrison amounts to 20,000 men. The English appear to have formed a design of attacking Copenhagen, Croninburg and Nyburg.

Three Danish regiments have contrived to get into Nyburg, in spite of the English squadron. A strong garrison has been put into Frederiksia.

The king and the prince royal ran the greatest risk of being taken by the English cruisers in the Great-Belt. They have fortunately escaped.

Denmark will soon be in want of men and money to support the struggle, but if the Danish people second their prince, and resist this horrible oppression, the emperor of the French will not let Denmark be in want of either money or men. The history of nations affords no example of such an atrocity. Sovereigns and nations of Europe, if England, like France, had 8 or 900,000 men under arms, what would happen to you! [Moniteur.]

HANSE TOWNS.

Among the unauthenticated reports of the day, is this, that Buonaparte means to restore the Hanse Towns to their ancient importance. It is said there are to be 13 of them, that they are to keep a fleet, and that even one or perhaps two French ports are to be admitted to the league. [London paper.]