

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 22, 1807.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Swift, Cook, 31 days from Liverpool.—

NEW-YORK, October 14.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By the ship Swift, captain Cook, arrived at this port in 31 days from Liverpool, London papers to the 7th of September have been received.

The London papers contain but little on the subject of American affairs, and if we are to believe private letters from commercial houses at Liverpool, no material alteration of public opinion had taken place relative to our dispute with that country. The Revenge arrived at Falmouth on the 28th August, via Brett; and Mr. Munroe had presented the dispatches to the British government; but nothing of an official complexion had appeared in the public prints.

An embargo had been laid in England on all Danish vessels, and on all shipping bound to the Baltic.

A letter from Liverpool mentions, that all American vessels loaded in the Baltic for Holland, had been seized.

His Swedish majesty had announced the blockade of the rivers Peene and Oder, and the ports of Swedish Pomerania.

LONDON, September 1.

An order of council was published in Saturday's Gazette prohibiting all vessels belonging to his majesty's subjects from entering or clearing out for any of the ports within the dominions of the king of Denmark until further orders; that a general embargo be laid on all Danish vessels in English ports; and that Danish vessels fallen in with on the high seas be detained.

The official dispatches from the commander of the expedition against Copenhagen were also published in Saturday's Gazette. It appears from the journal of the military operations, transmitted by Lord Cathcart, that very little opposition was offered to the investment of the town. In the course of eight days, the loss of the British troops, officers and soldiers, amounted to four killed and two wounded. The German legion, the returns of which are wanting, having been solely engaged in the only two affairs of importance, might have suffered more; but as in the principal of these the Danes were taken by surprise, the loss was probably not considerable. The post of Roskilde, in front of which a sharp affair took place on the 20th, fell into our possession on the 22d. The preparations for bombarding Copenhagen on the land side were considerably advanced on the 21st, and would, it was supposed, be completed in two or three days after, when, notwithstanding the failure of the recommendation made to the commanding general on that day, the garrison would be again summoned to surrender. It is obvious from the little resistance made to the advance of our army and the erection of batteries, that the amount of the Danish force in Copenhagen has been much exaggerated in the Dutch and German Journals. If general Peyman could have brought any thing like 11,000 regulars into the field, exclusive of the militia, we should not, however great the exertions and bravery of our troops, have been able to completely invest the town on the day after the disembarkation of a part only of our forces. With means so obviously inadequate to successful resistance, it is hardly to be expected that the governor of Copenhagen will resolve upon a protracted defence, and expose it to the horrors of a bombardment. We rather think that he will open a negotiation when he finds that the preparations for attacking the town on the land side are completed, and agree to the surrender of the fleet upon the terms stated in the British proclamation. It is possible, however, that for the purpose of preventing the occupation of Holstein by the French, and impressing them with an opinion that he was sincere in his resistance, and had carried it as far as possible, the crown prince (who in fact comprizes within himself all the power of the Danish government) might have determined upon sacrificing the fleet.

A report, said to be founded on letters received from Holland, is very current in the city, that the bombardment of Copenhagen commenced on the 23d ult. and was continued until the 25th, when the town and whole of the Danish navy were surrendered by capitulation.

A letter from Constantinople, dated 20th June, confirms the statement of the Minister, that the Divan had resolved not to receive the new English ambassador. A message was accordingly sent to him, to prevent him from entering the capital. He also received notice that no proposition from his court would be listened to, until the English had entirely evacuated Egypt, and withdrawn their cruisers from that part of the Mediterranean.

Within these few days orders have been issued for 12 sail of the line, with frigates, to be prepared for the North Seas during the winter months.

Yesterday evening the Russian frigate Sywshnay arrived in the Downs direct from St. Petersburg. The circumstance was immediately communicated to the admiralty by the Telegraph, and some importance was at first attached to the arrival of this vessel. It appears, however, that she was bound to Lisbon with the prince and princess Galizin on board. The latter was going to Lisbon for the recovery of her health, but died upon her passage.

September 3.

Upon the landing of the troops in the island of Zealand, the commander of our sea and land forces published a proclamation declaratory of the circumstances under which it had been deemed necessary to disembark his army. It enforces the necessity of taking measures to prevent the arms of neutral powers from being turned against us. It states, "His majesty has sent negotiators to request a concurrence in such measures as can alone give security against the further mischief which the French meditate through the acquisition of the Danish navy." It desires the temporary deposit of the Danish ships of the line in one of his majesty's ports; offering the most solemn pledge that if the demand should be amicably acceded to, every ship belonging to Denmark shall at the conclusion of a general peace be restored to her, in the same condition and state of equipment as when received under the protection of the British flag." The temporary possession of Copenhagen, or of any part of the Danish territories, is not demanded, though some of the foreign papers asserted such a demand to have been made.

SURRENDER OF STRALSUND.

Intelligence has been received of the surrender of Stralsund to the French. The Swedish troops, it is said, retreated to Rugen.

September 4.

The surrender of Stralsund was hastened by the pressing importunities of the inhabitants, who almost hourly entreated his Swedish majesty to surrender the place in order to save it from the dreadful effects of a continued siege. The Swedes marched out on the 23d, and the city and fortrefs were on the same day occupied by the French. The former were conveyed to the island of Rugen.

September 5.

The voyage of the Revenge was protracted in consequence of her having received orders to put into Brett before she went to England with dispatches for the American minister at Paris. She arrived at Falmouth the 28th of Aug.

The dispatches by the Revenge cutter, from America, were on Thursday presented to Mr. Canning by Mr. Munroe, the ambassador from the United States. The surgeon of the Chesapeake is arrived in the Revenge for the purpose of giving an ample description of the whole of the affair between the Leopard and that ship.

We have it from good authority to say, that the government of America, in their instructions to Mr. Munroe, have desired him positively to insist on our relinquishing the right of searching any of their vessels for men, whatever their rank or condition may be. They do not require us to give up the right of search for merchandise; but they declare they will never permit any of their vessels, whether ships of war or merchantmen, to have their men taken out after they have left their ports. Report says our ministers are only allowed four days to consider of these terms.

Government, we understand have taken up transports to carry between 2 and 3000 tons of ammunition and other military stores for another secret expedition. This quantity is proportioned to as large a force as the expedition to the Baltic.

Accounts received in town leave us no room to doubt of the hostile disposition of Russia. British subjects were absolutely killed and insulted in the streets of Petersburg. As some compensation, however, Lord Gower had succeeded in getting the subsidy re-shipped, and as they say in Scotland, "we maun tak' the bit and the buffit wi't."

If in the end we are successful in our expedition against the Danes, we do not think it practicable to maintain Zealand during the winter, even if we leave a garrison of 20,000 men in Copenhagen. Our fleet, during the stormy months, will be of but little assistance to us in such a dangerous sea as the Baltic; and the passage of the Belts must be quitted entirely—it being too dangerous for ships of war to enter. In this situation what can 20,000 English do against the force the Danes will send from Holstein? If the equinox sets in early in the year, and before we have accomplished the capture of Copenhagen, we shall consider our whole expedition as in jeopardy.

[Statesman.]

September 7.

Letters have been received in town this morning from Holland, dated the 20th ult. which state that Copenhagen, together with the fleet consisting of 20 sail, surrendered after a bombardment on the 24th.

We have made every inquiry as to the truth of this report, but cannot learn any thing which induced us to place any credit in it. On the contrary we have seen letters from Hamburg of the 28th, which make no mention of the fact; and we have just learned that Dutch papers to the 2d inst. were received in town this morning, which are likewise silent on the subject.

[Statesman.]

Statesman's office, 2 o'clock P. M.—We have just learned that letters are in town from Holland, of the 3d inst. which state, that all kind of communication between this country and Holland is now put a stop to; not even a passage boat is suffered to leave the Dutch ports.

It is said that Buonaparte's ministers at Vienna and St. Petersburg have exerted every possible effort to cause the commercial agents of those courts now in Great-Britain to be recalled, and also to effect the expulsion of all British agents from Austria, Russia, &c.

A detachment of the German troops under the command of general Dekken, attacked and carried the royal foundery, which is situated about 8 miles from Copenhagen. It was defended by a major, and 500 men, all of whom were made prisoners. The Danes collected a small force at a place called Roscheld, and appeared for a short time determined to make a stand; but upon the approach of our troops, they retreated with precipitation. Some gun-boats of the enemy were also compelled to retreat. Our whole loss upon these occasions consisted of two artillery men and two officers, lieut. Lions, and ensign Dickson. At the foundery our troops took possession of a great number of cannon, and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

The enemy made a sortie on the 19th of Aug. with 200 men, but were repulsed with trifling loss on our part. The army had taken 40 waggon loads of ammunition on the 18th, destined for the supply of Copenhagen, and 14 more on the 21st.

But the more important article brought by the Swan is, that the French general Brune is at Copenhagen, and busied in the defence of the place.

On Friday morning an order was sent to the Chatham division of Royal Marines, for an immediate embarkation of officers and men to proceed immediately to join the expedition to the Baltic.

The 91st regiment, which has been stationed at Killarney, &c. has set out for Cork, in order to join the 3d regiment, and proceeded direct for Canada.

We hope that as the SURGEON of the Chesapeake is come over to England he will be able to HEAL the differences between the two countries.

A Dublin paper states that the Ross Island and Enniscorthy mines have for three years past afforded employment to upwards of ten thousand people; and adds that a new mine has lately been discovered on the estate of the earl of Derry, near the town of Teperary.

According to private letters received from Denmark it is confidently stated to be the general understanding, that Buonaparte made a most tempting proposition to the prince royal, in case he consented to co-operate in his views. This proposition is said to be the re-union of Sweden with Denmark and Norway, and this union to be accomplished with French troops, provided the prince regent would agree to close the Sound against our trade, and place the Danish fleet at the disposition of France. That such a proposition may have been made is extremely probable; but no assertion is hazarded, nor is any reason stated to induce a belief that the prince regent had manifested a disposition to accede to it.

An order has been sent out to the squadron in the West-Indies for the immediate capture of Santa-Cruz, St. Thomas and other Danish colonies.

DENMARK

Consists of several islands in the Baltic; and of Jutland, Sleswick, Holstein and Norway, upon the continent of Europe; Iceland and the Feroor isles in the North sea. The following is the present state of its naval and military force:—

Line of battle ships,	- - - - -	27	
Frigates	- - - - -	14	
Flat bottomed boats, mt. 2 cannons	300		
Seamen,	- - - - -	20,000	
Men in the dock-yards,	- - - - -	3,100	
The land force of Denmark is as follows:			
In Denmark and Holstein.			
Infantry	24,000	Infantry	14,000
Cavalry	6,000	Cavalry	3,000
Militia	17,000	Militia	13,000
Fencibles	11,000	Fencibles	5,000
Grand total		93,000.	