

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, August 25, 1808.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE OTIS, ARRIVED AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived at the Lazaretto yesterday morning from Liverpool, ship Otis, capt. Leeds, with a full cargo of dry goods. Left two ships loading for this port to sail in about ten days. The Otis left Liverpool on the 10th July, and brought a paper of that place of the 9th, and London papers to the 6th inclusive. From a hasty perusal of these papers and from a conversation with two gentlemen passengers we learn that rumours were abroad in England that a negotiation for peace was on foot between Russia and England, in which Denmark was to be included. So much confidence was reposed in the rumour as to occasion a depression of the price of Russian produce in some instances 50 per cent. It was also reported that France had declared war against Austria. Joseph Buonaparte had arrived at Bayonne and had been declared king of Spain, &c. and had been acknowledged and proclaimed by the junta assembled at Bayonne and another at Madrid. Murat had also arrived at Bayonne. Joseph had issued a proclamation commanding the submission of all the authorities. In this proclamation he styles himself king of Spain, Minorca, Majorca, Gibraltar, the Continent of America, the islands, &c. &c. The British parliament had been prorogued.

A message from the king had been delivered by commission, in which it is mentioned that the king of Sweden continued to prosecute the war with vigour, and that the government was resolved to afford the Spaniards every assistance in their power, to secure their independence, and disavows any other motive than that of preserving unimpaired the power and independence of the Spanish monarchy. The king had issued a proclamation, proclaiming peace with such parts of Spain as were not under the power of France, and ordering a discharge of Spanish prisoners, &c. &c. a similar proclamation had been issued in Spain declaring peace with Great-Britain and Sweden. There were accounts in England of serious insurrections which had broken out in Paris and other parts of France; but the accounts seem to want confirmation. They were copied from a Guernsey paper of the 19th June. An expedition had sailed from Cork and another from the Downs with troops and supplies of money and warlike stores for Spain.

Paris accounts state, that the junta of Seville had fixed upon the arch duke Charles, of Austria, as their king.

LONDON, July 4.

FROM THE DUTCH PAPERS.

PROCLAMATION.

DON JOSEPH, by the Grace of God, of Spain, Majorca, Minorca, Gibraltar, of the continent of America, the islands, &c. &c. &c. King, &c. &c.

To the vice-roys, captain general, governors, corregidores, and to all other officers, civil and military, of what ever denomination; and to all the inhabitants of the Spanish dominions in the West and East-Indies, maketh known that,

By virtue of the treaties of the 5th and 10th of May last, by which king Charles IV. and the princes of his house have formally relinquished all right and title to the crown of Spain, and all the dominions belonging to it, in favour of my dear and august brother, Napoleon the first, emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c. who hath been graciously pleased to confer the same upon me, on the 4th of the present month, my wishes and my ambition have been to come to Spain, to take upon me the government of the country—to devote myself to the happiness and interest of the people whom Providence has committed to my charge—and to carry into effect the regulations which shall be made by the junta of the representatives and notables of the kingdom; which junta is assembled at Bayonne, and will be again called together at that place on the 15th inst. in order to take into consideration the means of establishing a just and permanent government, and of placing Spain, with all her exclusive dominions, on a better footing, by securing her independence, and raising her in that rank in the scale of nations which formerly distinguished her, and which her inhabitants are still worthy to possess.

To accomplish this object I have accepted the crown. I hasten to make this declaration of my paternal solicitude for your happiness, and to assure you that it shall be exerted equally for the good of the remotest parts of my dominions.—Confiding in my royal word, you shall continue to enjoy all your privileges as good subjects. Prosecute your ordinary occupations in peace. Be obedient to your superiors, and

guard against the machinations of those who set the laws at defiance. Justice must be administered impartially, and I strictly enjoin all judges and magistrates to comply with my pleasure in this subject. Look up to me as your protector; I shall ever have your interest at heart, and will double my endeavours to defend you from the attack which the implacable enemies of Spain meditate against you.

I enjoin all archbishops, bishops, and ministers of religion, which I pledge myself to maintain inviolate, to use their influence among the people to make them obedient to the laws, and to guard them against the dangerous consequences of sedition and treason.—I repeat my declaration, that my government shall be founded on justice, and my sole object be the accomplishment of your happiness. All governors, judges, &c. are commanded to give the utmost publicity to this proclamation.

I, THE KING.

Given at Bayonne, June 11, 1808.
By order of the king our most gracious Sovereign.
M. JOS. DAZANZA.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

Parliament was this afternoon prorogued with the following most gracious speech from the throne, by commission:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"We have in command from his majesty to express to you the great satisfaction which he derives from being enabled, by putting an end to the present session of parliament, to terminate the laborious attendance which the public business has required of you."

"The measures which you have adopted for the improvement of the military force of the country, promises to lay the foundation of a system of internal defence eminently useful and peculiarly adapted to the exigencies of these times.

"The sanction which you have given to those measures of defensive retaliation, to which the violent attacks of the enemy upon the commerce and resources of this kingdom, compelled his majesty to resort, has been highly satisfactory to his majesty.

"His majesty doubts not that, in the result, the enemy will be convinced of the impolicy of persevering in the system which retorts upon himself, in so much greater proportion, those evils which he endeavours to inflict upon this country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
"We are commanded by his majesty to return his most hearty acknowledgments for the cheerfulness and liberality with which the necessary supplies for the current year have been provided.

"His majesty directs us to assure you that he participates in the satisfaction with which you must have contemplated the flourishing situation of the revenue and credit of the country, notwithstanding the continued pressure of the war: and he congratulates you upon having been enabled to provide for the exigencies of the public service, with so small an addition to the public burdens.

"His majesty commands us to thank you for having enabled him to make good his engagements with his allies; and to express to you the particular gratification which he has derived from the manner in which you have provided for the establishment of his sister, her royal highness the Dutchess of Brunswick.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"His majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that notwithstanding the formidable confederacy, united against his ally the king of Sweden, that sovereign perseveres, with unabated vigour and constancy, to maintain the honour and independence of his crown, and that no effort has been wanting on the part of his majesty to support him in the arduous contest in which he is engaged.

"The recent transactions in Spain and Italy have exhibited new and striking proofs of the unbounded and unprincipled ambition which actuates the common enemy of every established and independent nation in the world.

"His majesty views with the liveliest interest the loyal and determined spirit manifested by the Spanish nation, in resisting the violence and perfidy with which their dearest rights have been assailed.

"The Spanish nation thus nobly struggling against the tyranny and usurpation of France, can no longer be considered as the enemy of Great Britain, but is recognised by his majesty as a natural friend and ally.

"We are commanded to inform you, that his majesty has received communications from several of the provinces of Spain soliciting the aid of his majesty; the answer of his majesty to these communications has been received in Spain with every demonstration of those sentiments of confidence and affection which are congenial to the feelings and true interest of both nations: and his majesty commands us to assure you, that he will continue to make every exertion in his power for the support of the Spanish cause; guided in the choice and in the direction of his exertions by the wishes of those in whose behalf they are employed.

"In contributing to the success of this great and glorious cause, his majesty has no other object than that of preserving unimpaired the power and independence of the Spanish monarchy. But he trusts that the same efforts which are directed to that great object may, under the blessings of Divine Providence, lead in their effects, and by their example, to the restoration of the liberties and peace of Europe."

July 5.

A Gottenburg mail arrived this morning, with letters and papers to the 28th. Sir John Moore has not returned from Stockholm, but he was hourly expected, relays of horses having been provided for his use. We hope that this is the last time we shall have to repeat that the expedition still remained in Gottenburg roads. Orders were received for the officers to repair immediately on board their respective ships; and although their destination was not known, it was understood that it was finally settled. Private letters state, that Sir John Moore was engaged at Stockholm in a negotiation with the Russian court, in concert with the king of Sweden, in which event, if he has succeeded, the expedition will return home, as it is to be presumed that Denmark would be comprehended in the treaty. This, indeed, would be a most happy result, particularly at a moment when Spain stands in need of all the assistance we can afford. The report of a negotiation between Russia and this country is so strongly credited in the city, as to produce a considerable depression in all articles of Russian produce. hemp fell yesterday no less than 10s. a tun, and tallow and linseed oil in proportion.

We have extracted from the *Moniteur* an account of the proceedings of the Junta, at Bayonne, from its meeting on the 15th to its third sitting on the 21st of June last. It now appears that Buonaparte assumed to himself the right and power to nominate his brother Joseph king of Spain, and that he has not even condescended to ask the Junta to sanction his choice. The meeting is declared to have been summoned for the purpose of discussing the new constitutional code intended for Spain, or in other words, register whatever new-fangled code his whim and caprice may dictate. At the first meeting on the 15th, the Imperial Decree, proclaiming Joseph king of Spain and the Indies, was read, and the president made a speech explanatory of the purpose for which they were convened. After which they resolved to testify their homage and allegiance to the new king whom Napoleon had given to reign over them. On the 17th they held their second sitting, and on the 18th they were admitted to an audience of king Joseph, whom they addressed in a strain of common place fulsome adulation, to which they received a suitable answer.

In the third sitting, on the 20th, the plan of the new constitution was submitted to their consideration, and they began to discuss it on the 21st. So far, it would appear, the new machine works with perfect facility, but the appearance is deceitful. Enough is disclosed in the speech of the president of the first meeting, on the 15th, to show that its operations will be impeded and that Spain is convulsed from end to end. In that speech, the president notices "the ferment and disorder, that disquiet various towns of the kingdom" that they are in arms, and mean to elect the arch-duke Charles of Austria king of Spain. If the insurrection in Spain were not formidable, it would not have been noticed in this way. Indeed, every intelligence from that country, through whatever channel it may be conveyed, plainly indicates the embarrassment and fears of Buonaparte. Murat, we find, is arrived at Bayonne from Madrid, to assist him with his advice in his present difficult situation.

We have received letters and papers from Holland, to the 2d inst. It is said that Buonaparte has declared war against Austria. This is mentioned as a report, in a letter from Rotterdam of the 1st, which adds, that the two last posts from France had not brought any letters from either Portugal or Spain—a circumstance from which it was inferred, that the patriots in both those countries had succeeded in cutting off all communication with France. Buonaparte was glad to save himself from the disgrace of failure in an attempt to invade England by marching his army against Prussia. He would, no doubt, be glad of a pretence to attack Austria, if he found the subjection of Spain impracticable. The accounts from Bourdeaux inform us, that the Spanish patriots had stopped a large quantity of cotton that was conveying to France and burnt it to ashes. From Charante, Cogniac and other places, it is stated, that a forced levy of all the young men capable of bearing arms had taken place, who, with the whole of the troops in that part of France, had been marched off to the frontiers of Spain.

A report prevailed yesterday in the city, that an insurrection had broken out in Paris. We mentioned it in our second edition, but had not then time to ascertain its source.—We have since learned that it rests upon the authority of the *Guernsey Gazette* of the 25th of June, which states, "That the letters from the coast of France affect, that an insurrection