

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1868.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE ISABELLA, ARRIVED AT BOSTON.

ROME, May 21.

In the Courant of this city, there is the following important decree:—

Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and by the constitution, emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the Rhinish confederacy, considering that the present sovereign of Rome has constantly refused to declare war against the English, and to co-operate with the kingdoms of Italy and Naples for the protection of the Italian peninsula; that the interest of the two kingdoms, and the relative situation of Italy and Naples, require that their communication should be interrupted by no hostile power; that the gift of the lands which compose the Ecclesiastical States was made by our illustrious predecessor Charlemagne, for the benefit of Christendom, but not for the succour of the enemies of our holy religion; therefore have we, upon consideration of the demand for passports, made by the Romish ambassador at our court, on the 14th of March, decreed and do agree as follows:—

[Here follow the different articles of the decree, relating to the provinces of the Papal territory to the Kingdom of Italy, and presenting various local regulations as to their government.]

In pursuance of a second decree, all cardinals, prelates, and other officers of the Romish court, born in the kingdom of Italy, must retire to the place of their birth before the 5th of June, on pain of forfeiting their goods. At Ancona, on the 11th of May, the papal officers were already dismissed.

VIENNA, June 8.

Last night the archduke John departed hence unexpectedly; it is supposed he is gone to the emperor. The late events in Spain and the Papal dominions have caused a strong sensation, and given occasion to many secret conferences among the ministers of the several courts residing here.

PARIS, June 17.

Accession of Joseph Buonaparte to the Throne of Spain.

The Bayonne Gazette of the 13th of June, contains the following Proclamation:—

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God, Emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, to all men, whom these presents shall come, sends greeting:—

The junta of the state, the council of Castile, the city of Madrid, &c. &c. having notified to us by their addresses, that the well being of Spain requires a speedy stop to be put to the provisional government, we have resolved to proclaim our well beloved brother Joseph Napoleon, the present king of Naples and Sicily, to be king of Spain and India.

We guarantee to the king of Spain the independence and integrity of his states in Europe, as well as in Africa, Asia and America; charging the lieutenant-general of the Kingdom, the ministers and council of State, to cause this proclamation to be expedited, and publicly announced according to the usual custom, at none might plead ignorance hereof.

Given at our imperial palace at Bayonne, the 6th of June, 1808.

NAPOLEON.

B. H. MARET, Minister of State.

In the Gazette de France and Journal de l'Empire of the 16th June.

MADRID, June 4.

The minister of the state dispatches, ad interim, made public the following order, dated May the 21st.

His Imperial highness the lieutenant-general of the Kingdom has been pleased to order, that the ships belonging to the United States of America, which are detained in the ports of Spain on the ground of their being visited by the English shall be set at liberty.

In the absence of Don Miguel Jose de Aranza, (Signed) "PEDRO DE CIFUENTES."

June 26.

The intercourse by couriers with different courts, particularly with those of Vienna and Petersburg, is very frequent at present, it is therefore considered, with reason, that weighty matters are under discussion, the development of which is expected with impatience. Various reports are prevalent here, which have been received from the Prussian territory. According to some accounts, that power will join the German confederation, and place its contingent along the whole coasts of the Baltic. According to others, negotiations for uniting Prussia to the German confederation have not succeeded.

LONDON, July 1—10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 24.

Extract from Mr. Canning's Speech on American affairs.

"America, sir, is the next subject of the hon. gentleman's speech which I shall notice. Of nearly all that has passed between the two countries, the house and the public have been put in possession by the publication of the American government. I presume that the hon. gentleman does not intend to blame his majesty's ministers for not having made similar communications to parliament; for if he had thought such communications necessary, he would doubtless have moved for them. Without censuring their production by the American government, his majesty's ministers have felt that the transaction being pending, any appeal from government to parliament, would look as if it were concluded. I shall only state, that in the whole conduct of the British government with respect to the affair of the Chesapeake, we have endeavoured to keep in view the principle upon which we set out, namely, to make ample reparation for that which was decidedly a wrong act; but to make that reparation under a firm determination not to surrender a right which the great majority of the country has ever considered as essential to its dearest interests. Sir, I may boldly appeal to the country to determine whether from the correspondence on the table of the house any such disposition on the part of his majesty's ministers has appeared through the whole transaction. That the rupture of the negotiation on this subject, was not attended with any hostile feeling on either side; is an incontrovertible truth. The reparation was not accepted by America, because America would not accept the condition on which alone it was tendered, namely, the revocation of that proclamation by which the British ships were not allowed to enter the harbours of America, whilst those of the enemy visited them at pleasure. But, sir, the manner in which the British reparation was tendered to America by a special mission, was to all the feelings of nice honour, an effective reparation, although not accepted; and so in fact we have every reason to believe it was considered by the American government. With respect, sir, to the embargo, and to the probable effects of the orders in council in producing its abandonment, the honourable gentleman has mis-stated my right honourable friend's propositions. The honourable gentleman declares my right honourable friend to have predicted that the orders in council would do away the embargo; whereas my honourable friend only argued in opposition to the honourable gentleman on the other side, that the orders in council did not produce the embargo; that they were not substantively known in America when the embargo took place, and that they were not included in the complaint made by the American government to congress, on which complaint the embargo was founded. Nor, sir, do I think that the orders in council themselves, could have produced any irritation in America. If I were not disposed on this occasion to avoid making any observations that might be suspected of a party-feeling, I would say, that I do not think irritation in America may have been produced by the echo of the discussions in this house.—(Hear, hear!)

Sir, since the return of Mr. Rose, no communication has been made by the American government, in the form of complaint or remonstrance, or irritation, or any description whatever. I mention this particularly, because it is notorious that there have been several arrivals from America, supposed to be of great importance, and that several special messengers have reached this country from thence, after having touched at France. But, sir, if the honourable gentleman in the execution of his public duty, had thought fit to move for any communication that had been made by the American government since the departure of Mr. Rose, my answer must have been, not that his majesty's government were disinclined to make them, but that absolutely there were none to make. If it be asked, why? I am unable satisfactorily to reply. I can only conjecture that America has entered into negotiations with France, which are expected to lead to some result, and that the communications of America to this country are to be contingent on that result. This, sir, is conjecture alone, but is founded on the extraordinary circumstance of so many arrivals without any communication. It cannot be expected of me, that I should state prospectively, what are the views of his majesty's government on this subject. The principle by which they have hitherto been guided, they will continue invariably to contemplate. They attach as much value to the restoration, and to the continuance of cordiality, and perfect good understanding with America, as any man can do—they are ready to purchase that advantage by every justifiable conciliation—they have proved that readiness by the act of the present session, in which the trade of America has been placed on the most favourable footing. But, Sir, they are not ready to purchase that advantage, as great as they acknowledge it, as the price of the surrender of those rights, on which the naval power and preponderance of G. Britain is immutably fixed."

Extract of a private letter, dated Gottenburg June 30

"The official accounts from Stockholm are of the most gratifying nature. The Russians have certainly evacuated nearly the whole of Finland, and have given up Abo, and the important fortrels of Sweaborg. The peasantry throughout the country fought most bravely against them, and by depriving them of supplies, or the means of obtaining them, forced their enemies to retreat.

"Gen. sir J. Moore is just gone on board the Victory. The fleet sails on Sunday next for England. Rendezvous Yarmouth roads."

The first division of prize money for the capture of Buenos Ayres took place on the 15th ult. A field officer's share will be 7000l. [31,080 dolls.]

The greatest part of the contribution imposed by the French on the inhabitants of Dantzick, has been levied by military execution.

Talleyrand is said to be out of favour with Napoleon! and to have been averse to his project on Spain.

Mr. Friere is appointed envoy to the Spanish patriots.

There are reports of a misunderstanding between France and Russia and Austria; of an insurrection in Poland, and even in France.

Some American vessels have been condemned in Holland and some in Paris. The vessels were such as have been lent in by privateers. A letter received in London from Paris, intimates that there is reason to believe an understanding exists on this subject between the French government and the American envoy.

Buonaparte's Spanish Junta, at Bayonne, includes M. Pereyra, D. Cenon, Meura Molendos Valdez—Admiral Maffredo is nominated king Joseph's minister of marine. He has been sent into Spain, and may join the patriots.

The first Portuguese regiment arrived at Bayonne June 1. The others probably will return home.

It was reported Louis Buonaparte was to be king of Naples, and Murat of Holland. Napoleon makes and moves kings, as he would at a checkerboard.

Joseph Buonaparte has always the misfortune to have rebellious subjects. There were frequent insurrections in Naples!

The marquis of Yrujo, formerly ambassador to the government of the United States from Spain, who is arrived in the Tiger, is said to have been the bearer of dispatches from the American government to that of France, which have fallen into our hands. This gentleman, we understand, was not on friendly terms with the American government; and sometime since some angry letters appeared between them in the American papers. Hopes are entertained that when his excellency is made acquainted with the real state of affairs in Spain, he will cheerfully afford all the information in his power to this government, and the Spanish patriots, in aid of the glorious cause in which they are engaged.

SUMMARY—FOREIGN.

Mr. Jefferson's proclamation respecting insurgency in Vermont, had been published in England.

General Menou is governor of Tuscany.

In consequence of the expected extension of British commerce, by reason of occurrences in Spain and Portugal, vessels in England had risen greatly in value, and freights were very high.

A French frigate, ignorant of the state of affairs, it is said lately run into Malaga. She was immediately fired upon, and after receiving much damage, struck her colours.

Napoleon says, in making Joseph king of Spain, he complies with the request of the Spanish authorities!

A Madrid article, June 14, in a French paper says, "It is required that the career of military glory be opened to the Spaniards of America." Whom should they fight? The French held Madrid at this date.

There is much reason to think there is not a perfect understanding between France and Austria.—Probably the latter was to have been the next victim after Spain; and confident of easy success over the Dons, Napoleon disclosed his designs too soon.

Murat was at Bayonne. After he lost the control of the Spanish ports, he decreed that American vessels in them should be restored! And this unfortunately may be used as a reason, although a weak one, by the Spaniards to detain them.

INDIA.

Capt. Prince, of the brig Sukey, arrived at Salem, from the Isle of France in 88 days, informs that the French privateers are very successful against the English, and have made a vast deal of money, the British cruisers having quitted that station, and gone into the Persian gulph to watch the motions of the French, or those whom they have set in motion. An official character had arrived at the Isle of France from Persia, bringing intelligence that a division of 10,000 French troops arrived in that country on their way to India.