

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1808.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE SUSAN, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, September 14.

The ship Susan, Captain Delano, arrived at this port yesterday, in 48 days from Liverpool. By this arrival London papers to the 25th of July have been received. The following articles are extracted from them:—

LONDON, July 11—17.

YESTERDAY we received exclusively the Dutch papers of Wednesday last, and the Presburgh Gazette to the 27th ult. Their contents are of considerable importance. They announce that the courts of Petersburg and Vienna had united in an endeavour to restrain the usurpations of Buonaparte, and particularly to request from him a revocation of his orders in regard to the ecclesiastical states, for which purpose they have sent special ambassadors to Paris. Austria is arming, to give weight to her remonstrances, and to resist the indignities and insults France has offered her; and we are taught to believe that Russia, although probably not prepared to press her dismission to a rupture with Buonaparte, is alarmed at his conduct, and is seriously impressed with the necessity of opposing some restraint to his

usurpations, notwithstanding the urgency of his affairs in Spain, has been obliged to order part of the troops marching thither, particularly some regiments from Augereau's division, to Italy, where their presence has been rendered necessary, by an almost universal disposition for insurrection.

The military exertions of Austria are of a nature that clearly indicate the alarm and jealousy which the conduct of Buonaparte has excited in her councils, and at least prove that she is not insensible to the danger of her situation, if they do not go the length to manifest a disposition to resist the further progress of his usurpations.

The measures now in execution in the Austrian dominions are of a two fold nature, the one for organizing a national LEVEE EN MASSE by calling out the entire male population of the country capable of bearing arms; and the other for establishing, by allotting an army of reserve of 52 battalions, or 78,000 men, to be exercised at given periods, and recruit the regiments of the line. These arrangements were executed with such promptitude, that the contribution of Vienna to the army of reserve, amounting to 730 men, was raised in a week.

The government has declared these measures to be merely intended for the defence of the empire; but a variety of circumstances connected with them, so strongly indicated an approaching rupture with France, that the date of the last accounts, that the Austrian treasury-bills had experienced a considerable depreciation, and numerous speculations had been engaged in anticipation of a war.

The French ambassador, Andreossi, had remonstrated on the subject of this armament, and delivered a letter written by Napoleon, from Bayonne, in which the latter declared his surprise and regret that Austria should engage in so extensive a system of preparation, at a period too, when the situation of the continent neither called for nor justified such armaments. The Austrian emperor answered, that a period of general tranquillity was alone the time for arrangements, the sole object of which was the preservation of peace, and without essentially weakening his military establishment, to introduce into it a necessary system of economy by the substitution of a less expensive description of force than the present. The following proclamation was at the same time issued on the subject.

We, Francis I. by the grace of God, emperor of Austria, king of Hungary, Bohemia, Galicia, and Lombardy, &c. &c. archduke of Austria, &c.

We have discovered to our beloved subjects, in letters patent of the 12th ult. one design attending the organization of the reserves, namely, the defence of the monarchy, which is to be founded on means as to afford us the possibility of facilitating the finances of state by a reduction of the regular army.

In this design, we have found it good, to organize a national levy in a masse, tending to defend the country.

We do, for this end, choose a period when we are in friendly relation with all the powers of the continent—for only then, if such measures are ripely considered, and cemented by time, can success be expected from them, in case they should become need-

To execute these measures we have appointed plenipotentiaries, whose knowledge, zeal, and attachment to our person and state, have been repeatedly tried, viz—For Austria, Carniola, Carinthia, Trieste, and Saltzburgh, our aulic commissioner Von Saurau.

“ For Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, our serene cousin, his royal highness, the archduke Ferdinand, with our Upper Burgrave Van Wallis and governour count Lazausky.

“ For Lower Austria, and Austria on the Ems, our serene cousin, his royal highness, the archduke Maximilian, with the president count Von Bislingen, and baron Von Hackelberg.

“ For Galicia, our general of cavalry, count Von Bellegarde, and the vice president of government, count Von Wurmsler. They have received definitive instruction as to the manner and time of execution, and will take the other requisite measures accordingly.

“ We expect our beloved subjects, who have always shewn in a most laudable manner, their unshaken devotion and fidelity towards us, will acknowledge in that regulation, the full measure of our paternal designs, and assist to carry them into effect with all their might, as a measure inseparable from their welfare.

“ The activity and prudence displayed in this business shall obtain our special approbation, and recommend those who shall laudably distinguish themselves in this particular.

“ Given in our capital and place of residence, Vienna, June 6, in the year 1808, and of our reign the 8th year.

FRANCIS.

“ *Admiral, Count Von Uexkull, and Count Joseph, Baron Von der Mark.*
“ JOSEPH CHARLES, count of Diedrichstein.
“ JOSEPH, baron Von Kiehmanussegge.”

The recent events in Spain have been published in the Vienna Court Gazette, without comment, and chiefly extracted from the French Journals. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the deposition of the Spanish monarch, Baron Binder Von Kregetlein was sent from Vienna with important dispatches to Petersburg.

Austria and Russia have in conjunction sent ministers to Paris, to remonstrate against the seizure of the ecclesiastical states. Baron Vincent is employed by the former, and Prince Wolonsky by the emperor Alexander.

Buonaparte, under the embarrassment of his affairs in Spain, proposed to Prussia to withdraw a portion of his troops from thence, provided the king acceded to the Confederation of the Rhine, and assembled on the coast of the Baltic a force competent to its defence. With some modification, the proposal has been accepted, and some troops of Prussia are in motion; but the French have not given up any of the fortresses, and the orders continued on the 20th ultimo, for the formation of French camps near Havelburg, at Ruppin, and at Charlottenburg.

The army of gen. Angereau has been dissolved, and marched in detached parties from Germany to Spain. The Polish army under the Prince Poniatowsky has received the same route, and the Prefects of the departments have been ordered, by every possible means, to expedite their journey.

The division of Davout, which was intended for the invasion of India, has for the greater part been ordered to Spain. Some strong corps are also marching to Italy, where an insurrection or invasion is expected.

The French have evacuated the dutchies of Mecklenburg; and the native troops under col. Vonin, have occupied the coast, etc. The French who were at Rostock, Wiemar, etc. are, it is said, to be encamped at Sultz, but the greater part, as also part of the troops in Pomerania, have broken up for Strasburg, on their route to Spain.

The French are strengthening the fortifications at Magdeburg, and supplying it with immense stores from Mentz.

The Russians, with a view to the further defence of Cronstadt, have sunk several vessels in the approaches to it. They have assembled a corps of 25,000 men at Revel, supposed to be destined for an expedition against Sweden, and have covered the coasts of Esthonia, Livonia, etc. with troops, to guard against a descent by the English.

A report is prevalent on the Continent, and has excited great sensation in Holland, that Buonaparte had announced his purpose of removing his brother Louis to Naples, and of annexing the Dutch provinces to France. The statement has acquired increased credit from an order issued in the Dutch army, for the dismissal of all officers who are not natives of Holland.

We have good authority for stating, that the visit of the king of Sweden to Finland, was merely to encourage his troops by his presence, in the arduous and glorious campaign they were engaged in. The reports that this excursion had for its object an interview with the emperor Alexander, is obviously erroneous; because it was known at Stockholm, previous to his majesty's departure, that the emperor, in consequence of the unsuccessful progress of the war, had postponed his visit to Finland; another report, that

his majesty sought peace with Russia, in consequence of the departure of Sir J. Moore, is also unfounded; because at the time Gustavus left Stockholm, he was uninformed of the departure of the general, but believing him to be still there, left orders for his being detained until he returned from the army.

The expedition under the orders of Sir John Moore, is appointed to proceed to the Downs, instead of rendezvousing at Yarmouth, as had been intended—one of the transports marked C. I. arrived in Yarmouth Roads on Friday evening.

Yesterday it was confidently stated in the military circles, that Lord Chatham is to be commander in chief of the expedition now embarking, and not the Duke of York; and that his Lordship's horses are to leave town on Monday for embarkation.

Private letters, and even papers from Gottenburg, talk of a curious and unexplained understanding between the king of Sweden and Sir John Moore.—One account states it to have proceeded from the gallant officer's having listened to the representations of the Norwegians, to have their neutrality guaranteed by England, and to be made independent both of Denmark and Sweden—another account states, that the misunderstanding arose from a demand of the king of Sweden to have the British force put into his own command, to regain Finland, although no magazines had been prepared for their maintenance, to which Sir John refused his acquiescence. All accounts, however, agree in this, that Sir John was at one time under arrest, and some even maintain that he left Stockholm secretly and in disguise.

The embassy from the Ottoman Porte, arrived in this country, consists of two envoys, viz. Sidy Effendi, charge des affaires, and Seid Achmet Effendi, envoy from the Porte and Albania, their secretary and suite, consisting of four servants. They arrived at Rock late on Monday evening, under salute of 16 guns, and set off about 9 o'clock for town, where they now are. These distinguished strangers are the bearers of dispatches from their government, and proposals for the accommodation of all differences between England and Turkey. They came from Malta, but touched at Gibraltar, and since at Vigo.

The army of 5000 men, now embarking at Kent, will meet the 10,000 men, now under Sir John Moore at Spithead, and is to be joined by the 12,000 men under major gen. Sir A. Wellesley. Gen. Spencer has 5000 at Ayamonte—making in all, 32,000 men, which are sent to assist the Spanish patriots.

July 17—24.

Yesterday government received advice from St. Andero, dated on Sunday last, by the Cadmus sloop of war, arrived at Plymouth, where the Betsey, Hooper, also arrived from Bilbao, with intelligence of the 14th inst. The substance of these accounts were in the afternoon communicated in the official circles by the following Note:

“ Downing-Street, Saturday evening.

“ Capt. Winter, of the Cadmus, who reached the admiralty this morning from St. Andero, has brought advice of the evacuation of that city by the French troops, who finding themselves unequal to sustain a threatened attack from the patriotic forces under the direction of gen. Ponti (who had advanced to Santillan) had, after plundering the town of a large sum of money, and destroying all the arms in it, escaped during the night of the 12th, towards Lierganes, on their route to Bilbao. Gen. Ponti, apprised of their movements, followed with a corps of 4000 light troops, mostly regulars, and it was hoped would overtake them.

“ The accounts from Bilbao state, that Joseph Buonaparte has at length entered Spain.—He was crowned king at St. Sebastians on the 9th. The American captain states, that the most gloomy silence prevailed during the ceremony. From St. Sebastians he proceeded to Tolosa, and thence by Madragon to Victoria, where he was again proclaimed on the 10th, and intended to have profecuted his route to Burgos; advices from marshal Bessieres had however induced him to delay his departure, and he remained at Victoria on the 11th.

“ Marshal Bessieres had on the 12th assembled a body of about 18,000 men, including some Polish regiments, and was stationed between Bilbao and Marquino. The Austrian army amounted to 44,000 men, including the division of gen. Ponti, and had at the above date entered Castile, for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy.”

In addition to the above, we are enabled by letters from Plymouth to state, that the army of Leon moved in concert with the Austrians, and after driving a small French force from Benevento and Toro, had arrived at Modena del Rio Soco, for the purpose of expelling from Valladolid a variety of small corps which had united there. Gen. Cuesta had occupied Placentia under gen. Egicia with a corps of 12,000, with a view to cut off their retreat to Burgos—his headquarters were at Moro on the 10th, and it was supposed he would attack the French column at Burgos at the same time that the Austrians encountered Marshal Bessieres.