

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1808.

## LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE ELIZABETH, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

BAYONNE, July 10.

THE following is the act of the guarantee of the new constitution of Naples:—

"Napoleon, by the grace of God, emperor of the French, &c. Our dearly beloved brother, prince Joseph Napoleon, king of Naples and Sicily, having submitted to our approbation the constitutional statute, which is to serve for the groundwork of political legislation for the kingdom of the two Sicilies, we have approved, and do approve of the said statute, and guarantee its execution on the part of the sovereign and the people of those kingdoms.

(Signed) NAPOLEON."

Given at our imperial and royal palace at Bayonne, June 20, 1808."

CORUNNA, July 14.

From a person arrived here from Madrid, which he left at noon on the 30th June, we learn, that no more than 5000 French troops remained, quartered here, exclusively of 2,500 sick in the hospitals, who for the greater part, were brought there wounded. On the day previous to his departure (the 29th) between seven and eight o'clock in the evening Murat had taken his departure from that court, escorted by 400 men selected from the imperial guard, and able horses; that he was proceeding, lying on two mattresses, in his carriage, and very infirm, which gives colour to the report of his death.

He further adds, that on the day of his departure, he was understood at Madrid, that the outposts of the army of Eschardaria were within four leagues of the enemy, and that he demanded 40,000 rations for his army from the inhabitants of Ocaña and Aranjuez, and that in Madrid the command was exercised by Savary and Grouchy. The individual from whom we have this information is don Louis Quiraga, chief officer of the Provincial Contadoria, of known integrity.

LOWER ELBE, July 19.

The day before yesterday, three persons convicted of holding a treasonable correspondence with the enemy were shot before one of the gates of Hamburg.

PARIS, July 23.

The grand duke of Berg passed through Lourde on the night of the 17th, to take the benefit of the waters of Crantereitz. The grand duchess of Berg is shortly expected here, on her return from Bayonne.

The report is spread at Strasburg, that his majesty the emperor will shortly arrive there. Fresh depots of troops were daily arriving there, and were training and exercising.

HARLEM, (Holland) July 23.

According to letters from Paris, the prize court has condemned the American vessels, the Mercury and John Adams, capt. E. K. Bangs, with their cargoes, bound from Philadelphia to this place.

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 9th, states the condemnation by the prize court there, of the American ship the Margaret from Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar and coffee.

LONDON, July 30.

It is said that the king of Morocco has offered to assist the Spaniards with a force of 80,000 men!!!

Letters have been received by two of the first mercantile houses in the city; the one positively asserting that Andreoffy had quitted Vienna, and the other that the Austrian ambassador has taken his departure from Paris.

We learn that the Eurydice frigate has captured a French vessel, with dispatches on board for Buenos Ayres, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The prize, with the dispatches, are on their way to Portsmouth.

We are happy to find, by the Gottenburg mail which arrived this morning, that the disposition both of the people and government of Denmark towards this country has undergone a very material change. By the judicious management of Sir James Saumarez, an agreement has been entered into with the government of Denmark for the exchange of prisoners, which has already been carried into effect. The prisoners taken on board the Prince Christian have been sent home to Denmark, and in return a number of British prisoners have been sent to Gottenburg. They speak very highly of the reception they met with among the Danes, and state that the French, though in the character of allies, treat Holstein as a conquered country; the Danish arms and ensigns have been taken down every where, and those of the French substituted in their room. The report of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and Austria, continues to gain ground.

August 1.

We learn with much satisfaction, that yesterday the expedition under convoy of his majesty's ships, Audacious, Zebra, Eugene and Brazen, cleared St. Helena's, with the wind at East, and we hope they will be enabled to work their way down the channel. The transports that lately proceeded from Ramsgate are waiting to join them at Falmouth.

The Audacious has 500,000 dolls. on board as a military chest.

The embarkation of the fourth expedition has already commenced with the 15th dragoons at Gravesend. The brigade guards at Chatham, the 45th, 51st and 87th, embark in the ensuing week.

It is said, that in the fifth expedition, which is to combine a large force of artillery and much cavalry, the valiant offer of some of the military regiments will be accepted.

Saturday dispatches were received at the admiralty from Sir Samuel Hood, dated off the island of Moen in the Baltic, on the 17th ult. They state that the admiral had received intelligence from several galliots, under Mecklenburg colours, that the French force of 30,000 men had assembled at Stralsund for the purpose of invading Sweden, and were in perfect readiness, except that they were obliged to wait the arrival of a great number of boats, which had been collected in the Elbe, and which were to convey them in the first instance to Rugen, where they were to be joined by the Spanish troops.

August 2.

We are happy to state that the expedition has at length sailed from St. Helena, under convoy of the Audacious. The transports amounted to about 170, and contained from 14 to 15,000 troops. They will be joined off Plymouth by general Anstruther's division.

It is reported, on the authority of a letter from Heligoland, that the Spanish troops in the island of Fuen, having received full information of the state of their country, have refused to obey the orders of Bernadotte, and are in a complete state of mutiny.

Their Prussian majesties, alarmed, it is said, at some movements of the French troops on the Villula, have, we understand, moved from Koningsburg to Memel.

The report is revived, that the Duke of York is appointed to the chief command of the expeditions destined for Spain and Portugal, with the addition that the Duke of Cambridge is to accompany his royal brother.

August 3.

We received this morning private letters and papers from Oporto on the 29th ult.

Sir Arthur Wellesley and the expedition were off Oporto on the 24th; he landed and paid his respects to the bishop; after which he re-embarked on the morning of the 25th. As the wind blew strong from the northward all that day, the fleet was soon out of sight, and it was expected they would be before Figueira on the morning of the 26th. Sir Arthur was himself first to proceed to the Tagus in the Crocodile and then return to Figueira. There is the best reason to believe that the patriots will not be attacked by Loison or Laborde, before the landing of our troops. Portuguese regiments were marching daily from the north of Portugal towards Lisbon. Confident expectations are entertained of the capture of Junot and his army; and nothing, say our letters, could equal the joy and gratitude of the Portuguese, when they saw our fleet of transports arrive off the coast and knew them to be destined to assist in rescuing them from the tyranny of France.

The kingdom of Naples is destined for Murat; his successor in the dukedom of Berg is not mentioned.

All idea of evacuating the Prussian provinces seems to have been abandoned.

Tuscany is to be united to France, and a proclamation has been published congratulating the people upon the honour of being adopted into the great family.

A whole company of the police cavalry from Lisbon deserted, and are arrived at Coimbra, and bro't with them many French officers whom they picked up on the road.

A letter from Petersburg, dated July 2d, says, "that count Moerfeldt, the Austrian ambassador, at that court, had taken his audience of leave, and was on the eve of departing for Vienna." In another letter from the same place, the following observation is made: "All the reports respecting a speedy peace appear to be entirely groundless."

The new organization of the Austrian armies is said to have produced some very sharp remonstrances from the French minister at Vienna. He is said to have declared that it could only have been adopted in contemplation of a rupture with France, and that a perseverance in it would be considered as an evidence of such a hostile disposition on the part of Austria as would justify France in assuming that military attitude which the protection of her allies and the maintenance of her power required. His Prussian majesty

is putting Memel and Koningsburg into the best state of defence that his scanty means will afford.

August 4.

Joseph Buonaparte is said to have arrived at Madrid so early as the 20th July, seven days before he was expected. He was received with sullen silence; no guns were fired by the Spaniards, nor did any species of rejoicing take place on the occasion.—The belligerents refused to do their office; which being considered an unpardonable offence, three of them were taken into custody, and on the following day, after a summary trial, put to death. It is said, that a few hired tinkers, (menders of saucepans and kettles) appeared before the palace, and saluted the new sovereign by the noise produced by beating their pots and kettles with sticks; and these men cried "long live king Joseph." The people positively refused to assemble on the occasion; and every appearance indicated a speedy renewal of the occurrence of the 2d of May.

It is indeed reported on the authority of a letter from Plymouth, that a most violent tumult had actually taken place at Madrid on the 23d; that in the conflict which ensued the whole of the French troops in that city were either killed or put to the rout; and that only 4000 cavalry were enabled to effect their escape. The report adds, that upwards of 20,000 persons fell on this occasion. We must submit these statements without in any respect vouching their accuracy. The letter which contains them, was received by a mercantile house in the city. It states, that the account was published at Oporto on the 22th of July, in an extraordinary gazette, which concluded thus:—

"We have now to offer up our prayers and thanksgivings to the God of Hosts, that Spain no longer contains a single Frenchman who is not in the power of the Spaniards."

Advices may be hourly expected to arrive of the landing of the expedition under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley.

The only other news of importance in these papers is, the proclamation of the provisional government of Tuscany, informing the inhabitants that it is to be united to the kingdom of Italy. The queen of Etruria, who is to be thus robbed of her dominions, our readers will recollect, has already been robbed of her liberty, being at present a state prisoner in France. The proclamation, adding insult to outrage, styles the man by whom she has thus been treated, "the Protector of Religion and Morality."

DUBLIN, August 5.

We are in possession of some information from Oporto later than that which has been received by the Plover. At the period our intelligence was transmitted, the Narcissus frigate was at that port, and intended to sail with a convoy for England on the 28th July. Colonel Brown, who had been on a mission to Sir C. Cotton off the Tagus, had returned to Oporto. The Alfred line of battle ship, capt. Bligh, had landed 350 troops at Figueira, on the 12th, who were received with every indication of joy and affection by the inhabitants.

It was understood at Oporto that Junot had detached a corps of 6000 men against the patriotic force which had deposed the French authority in that city, but the patriots undismayed by the circumstance had advanced to meet it.

Late intelligence from the continent repeat the assurance that a war between France and Austria is an event of very probable occurrence. Apprehensive of some movements in the French army in the neighbourhood of Koningsburg, the king of Prussia had strengthened the works of that city, and had withdrawn to Memel, the fortifications of which are also undergoing considerable repair. The French conscripts are still refractory, and only join the army by compulsion. They have in some instances given battle to the French parties which were conducting them.

The emperor Alexander is mentioned as adhering strictly to his alliance with France, and it is added that the recompense in contemplation for his good faith, is the crown of Turkey for his brother the Archduke Constantine.

The emperor of the French, it is stated in accounts from Stockholm, has formally required the cession of Holstein from Denmark, and a large contribution in money.—This requisition it is added, had determined the king of Denmark upon an alliance with England.

From Lisbon, July 19.

The intelligence from this capital impresses our hearts with the profoundest melancholy, and the most direful images of death. Legarde, that worthy associate of Robespierre, has let loose the most revolting fury, and the most ferocious barbarity against the inoffensive inhabitants of this city. Victims without number are daily immolated to interest, or brutality; the inexhaustible genius of crime invents torments, multiplies the modes of death, sleeps in blood the veil of justice, and exalts assassination into virtue, having destroyed the asylum which the domestic walls still now had offered to unoffending citizens.