

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1808.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, October 13, 1808.

BOSTON, October 4. SPAIN.

THE ship Mary, Fosdick, from London, arrived here yesterday, in 48 days passage. She brings London papers to August 13, containing a few articles of

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE

The brief summary of which is, that Don Joseph Napoleon, had found it necessary to evacuate Madrid, which he did on the 27th July, after plundering the palaces and churches of their most valuable effects; that the inhabitants exasperated at this violence and sacrilege, pursued the rear of the army, and regained a number of wagons, loaded with the plunder; that the Spaniards were forming in several quarters, for intercepting his return, and that upwards of 135,000 Spaniards were on their march to Madrid for that purpose; that the movements of gen. Cuesta, with his flying artillery, was found out to be a plan, for intercepting Joseph Buonaparte's route to Madrid, which he missed effecting only by a few hours; and that the emperor Napoleon had arrived at Paris, and convoked his senate for the purpose of sanctioning a plan calling on every man capable of bearing arms from the age of 16 to forty, to join the French armies in Spain.

Extracts from the papers.

August 12.

Dispatches received from Corunna, August 5, announce that Joseph Buonaparte, and all the French, are preparing to evacuate Spain. This highly important intelligence was circulated yesterday in the form of a bulletin, conceived in the following terms: "Intelligence was this morning received by government, from lieutenant Col. Daye, dated Corunna, the 4th of Aug. at midnight. The lieutenant colonel states, that he had a letter, dated Madrid, 27th of July, which says, that on that morning the French commenced their retreat from that city; that Joseph Buonaparte had quitted Madrid, and had taken away every thing of value belonging to the court. Every Frenchman was following him, and they were taking the direction of Burgos. The writer of this letter is a nephew to a member of the junta of the Gallicians. A letter from Arragon, dated the 27th July, states, that the army of Valencia and Murcia, which consisted of 60,000 men, had on that day passed through that town, on its way to Madrid. It is also stated, that Echervias, at the head of the smugglers, had advanced towards Madrid, and that he was within 18 leagues of the city. Private advices from Arragon state, that the patriots had again been successful in that quarter. Marshal Berthier has evacuated Benevento, and continued his retreat to Burgos. A division of the Austrian army, under the command of gen. Ponte, has made an incursion on the road towards Burgos, and had taken a French convoy, with eight wagons laden with plunder. Gen. Castanos was advancing in La Mancha."

The following is estimated to be the amount of the force advancing from the following Spanish provinces towards Madrid:

Table with 2 columns: Province, Force. Includes Andalusian levies (50,000), The Valencian (45,000), The Murcian (20,000), The Estremaduran (20,000) - Total 135,000.

Independent of the Austrian and Gallician armies. It is said that on Joseph Buonaparte's departure, the unhappy city of Madrid was given up to the plunder of the French soldiery, and they executed their orders with much exactness.

August 13.

There are several reports in circulation and among others, it is said, that Joseph Buonaparte was shot as he was preparing to leave Madrid, on the 27th ultimo.

The inhabitants of Teneriffe, have received intelligence of the revolution in Spain, and declared for Ferdinand. The French consul and inhabitants were imprisoned.

Louis 18th has had an interview with his majesty at New; and is now visiting the several public institutions in the metropolis.

At a dinner given by Mr. Ware to the Spanish deputies, lord Erskine, who was present, commented very severely on the toast lately received with such disapprobation at a public meeting. "I dislike as much as any one," said the noble Lord "many of the measures that have been pursued by this country towards America, but I would never propose, in Champagne, or Burgundy, to drink the health of that man who refused our brave tars a drop of water!"

August 15.

The Victory, a merchant vessel is arrived from Pernambuco in 60 days. We have the satisfaction of learning by her, that every thing was going on well at Brazils. A considerable force was collecting

at Rio Grande, for the purpose of proceeding against the River Plata; but the expedition was suspended in consequence of the arrival of intelligence that a material change had taken place in the relations between Spain and Great-Britain. A fleet of merchantmen consisting of nearly 200 vessels, were to sail for England, under a strong convoy, about 20 days after the departure of the Victory.

A Grenada Diary of July 30, contains the following article:—

Vich, July 17.

We have just received the official and pleasing intelligence of the inhabitants of the district of Ampurdan having made an important capture at Pens de Molins. Out of eighteen personages of the greatest distinction, who were coming from France, ten have been killed, with eighteen horses; and eight have been taken prisoners. Frederick, Prince of Saltn-Kilberg, who was born on the 15th of December, 1789, being among the latter, as well as his valet de chambre. The aid-de-camp of Prince de Neufchatel was also with them. He had about him a plan of the intended conquest of Catalonia by the army of Barcelona and Figueira.

FROM THE SEVILLE GAZETTE.

To the Andalusians, after the surrender of the French army in the lower parts of Sierra-Morena.

Valiant Andalusians! your breasts have caught the spark of patriotism, and in a few days it kindled the fire which has destroyed the oppressors of the nation.

You determined to be free; and, in a moment, you had a tutelar government, and an army eager for battle and triumph.

Those legions of Vandals, which, for a short time, surprised some of your towns, and delivered them to pillage; those barbarians, puffed up with the victories obtained over ill-united nations, and who, loaded with the plunder of Europe, were marching to carry desolation through the beautiful plains watered by the Betis, have already felt the power of your loyalty and attachment to your country and religion.

Valiant Andalusians! yours is the glory of Marengo, of Jena and of Austerlitz. The laurels which wreathed the brows of those conquerors, are now at your feet.

May immortality be the lot of the hero, who has renewed in Sierra Morena, the exploits of Fabius Maximus. Our children will say, Castanos triumphed over the French, and his glory did not fill the houses of our fathers with mourning. May the wreath of victory crown those brave warriors who have overthrown the fierce oppressors of humanity! May the enlightened government be for ever blessed, which has defended our rights, and prepared our triumphs!

But you are not only Andalusians, you are Spaniards. Fly, sons of the Betis; fly to unite with your brothers of the Ebro, of the Duero, and of the Xucar; fly to break the fetters of the captives of the Tagus, of the Mazaneres, and of the Llobregar!

Go and erase from the Spanish soil the very footsteps of these traitors; go, and avenge, in their blood, the outrages which, sheltered by a cowardly and feeble government, they did not hesitate to heap upon you. Do you not hear the groans of those who fell on the 2d of Ma? Do you not hear the complaints of the oppressed? Are you not moved by the stifled sighs of our Ferdinand, bewailing his separation from his Spaniards?

War and vengeance! Let the tyrant of Europe tremble on the throne, on which he has put the last hand to his enormities.

Valiant Andalusians! You will think no sacrifice too great by which you can recover your king, and your independence. Already you have a country; already you are a great nation. Follow the path of glory and of virtue, which has in the first victory been pointed out to you by the Lord of Hosts.

FURTHER.

By the arrival of the ship Saily, Hastings, 56 days from Malaga, and 48 from Gibraltar, we have papers of the latter place to Aug. 18; they, however, contain no intelligence from Spain of later date than is received by the Mary, from London.

The following note was handed to capt. Hastings just before he set sail from Malaga.

Mr. Kirkpatrick begs leave to inform capt. Hastings, that the post just arrived, brings official information, that the French army in Madrid has demanded to capitulate. The governor of Madrid, by desire of Joseph Napoleon, sent dispatches to gen. Castanos, to that effect, thinking his victorious army was marching towards the capitol immediately after the surrender of Dupont. It is not known what Castanos answered; but it is most probable he will not have admitted of any terms, but left the French army to understand or treat with gen. Cuesta, who was near Madrid, with an army of 120,000 men. It is

generally thought that before the 10th of this month (Aug.) Madrid will be in our possession, and that few Frenchmen will escape. The populace hold in recollection the 2d of May and the quantities of innocent blood then shed there.—Advices from Catalonia mention, that Barcelona and its fortresses had been taken by the Catalonians.

Captain Hastings says, that the report of the capture of Barcelona and its fortresses, was questioned at Gibraltar. [Later accounts confirm the capture.]

Yesterday arrived in this port ship United States, capt. Harding, who left Cadiz the 23d of August, and brings the Seville Gazette to the 19th, which contains a confirmation of the account that Joseph Buonaparte, with the French army, had fled from Madrid towards France, on the 30th of July!! Capt. H. adds that it was generally believed in Cadiz, from the various accounts which had been received there, that Spain was entirely cleared of French troops, or rather that there was not a Frenchman in arms in Spain!! General Dupont and all his army were prisoners in and near Cadiz, and transports were preparing to carry them to France. General Dupont had been put in close confinement, in consequence of his having been detected in attempting to excite an eff. among the French to rise, to tamper with the loyalty of the Spaniards, and to act as a spy, as it respected the fate of the country. To prevent any dissensions, the government had ordered the inhabitants to take their arms home to their houses.

It was reported, as fact, that Austria and Italy had declared against France, and that some actions had taken place between them and the French.

Lord Collingwood with five sail of the line and several frigates was off Cadiz, but was bound up the Mediterranean, as soon as he should learn the result of the landing of the British in Portugal.

Letters were received in Cadiz, on the 20th, from Mr. Irving; and capt. Harding brings dispatches from him for government, said to be important.

The American vessels at Algeiras were not liberated. Five of the captains were at Seville, and were promised by the supreme junta to be immediately set at liberty.

VICTORY IN PORTUGAL.

On the 6th of Sept. close in with St. Michael's, capt. Harding was boarded by the British frigate Eugene, five days from Lisbon bound to Halifax, after stopping a few hours at St. Michael's. Was treated very politely, and informed that the British took possession of Lisbon on the 29th or 30th of August, after a severe action with Junot's army, in which the British lost 1000, and killed between 2 and 3000 Frenchmen, and wounded a great number. Junot's army, which had surrendered, consisted of 17,000 surviving troops.

The Russian fleet had capitulated, and was to be sent to England. The frigate was direct from England with convoy off Lisbon—did not enter the Tagus—was off there but one day.

The same day capt. H. went ashore at St. Michael's; saw and conversed with Mr. Eckley, the American consul, but he had no news of consequence—no American vessels there.

From the Official Seville Gazette of August 19.

MADRID, August 1.

In the gardens of the Royal China Fabric where they had fortifications, they left behind them 80 cannon, all of which were spiked, as were those in the batteries del Retiro, where they left a great number of howitzers, arms and provisions. The reception of Joseph in this city was shameful, as also throughout the towns where he passed on his way hither. No body adorned the exterior of their houses, notwithstanding the order that was given to that effect. To adorn the avenues it was necessary to issue a proclamation on the 25th, imposing a fine on those who did not comply with the order, and some were even menaced with pain of death.

They imposed capital punishment on whosoever should sell a portrait or likeness of Ferdinand the VII. Yesterday Madrid was filled with them. Joseph found himself without coachmen at the time of his departure; his soldiers were obliged to perform that office, but executed it so badly he determined to go on horseback. At present every thing is tranquil, and peace subsists among the inhabitants.

August 5.

The notice of the surrender of Dupont occasioned the greatest consternation here. Three French divisions have left this place; one on the night of the 29th of July; and another on the night of the 30th, in which went king Joseph; and the 3d on the 31st, after stripping the city, spiking the cannon, &c. so that they have no hopes of speedily returning. The patriot gen. Castanos is immediately expected here.

CADIZ, August 9.

Lord Collingwood breakfasted with our government yesterday, and was received with all possible honours.