

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1808.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

The British Packet Lord Chesterfield, arrived at New York.

NEW-YORK.

On the evening (October 14.) arrived at this port the British Packet Lord Chesterfield, Gibbon, in the remarkable short passage of 31 days from Falmouth, via Halifax. We learn verbally by the Packet, that our affairs with G. Britain were likely to be amicably settled, and in a short time; and that a French Senatus Consultum had petitioned the Emperor Buonaparte to withdraw his troops from Spain, and leave the kingdom to the Patriots!

The governor of Monte Viedo, his lady and suite, had arrived in London—Business of the highest importance was said to have occasioned his journey; but the Spanish revolution, it was anticipated, would better the condition of the South-Americans.

Prince Leopold, second son to the King of Naples, had arrived at Gibraltar from Palermo. He is sent by his father to claim the Regency as next heir to the Crown of Spain. The accounts from Spain are not later than before received. An article from Gijon, of the 24th August, states, that the French abandoned Burgos on the 17th. On the 12th they concentrated at that point 40,000 men, including the army of Beñeres, from Leon, which had just arrived. King Joseph had retired to Briviesca. The French sent a strong detachment from Vittoria to Bilbao, and on the 15th of August had a battle with 2000 Biscayans, at a bridge half a league from the town. The latter, after killing two generals, were repulsed. It was expected the French would abandon the city after plundering it.

The papers to the 20th of August, and thence to the 1st of September, contain additional evidence of an approaching rupture between Austria and France. Vienna was to be put with all expedition, in the best possible state of defence. The inference to be drawn from this preliminary measure is obvious. Great military preparations are making by France in Bavaria, and it is not a long march from the frontiers to the Austrian capital. It is therefore necessary to guard against a sudden surprise, which might be apprehended from the characteristic celerity of the French troops. Great exertions were making in Austria to discipline the people—Even children were trained to arms. The Emperor had released from prison general Mack, the prince of Augsburg and gen. Audenbourg. The Paris papers treat the arming of the children with ridicule, and say that general Mack is appointed to command them.

An important Revolution had taken place in Turkey. The change was said to be unfavourable to England. The expedition of Sir David Baird's expedition at Cork remained a secret. The embarkation of troops still continued at Ramsgate.

Sicily was said to be evacuated by the French, and the British forces in Sicily meditated a descent on Naples. 10,000 Spanish troops which had been landed at Langeland had embarked and sailed for a British port. Marquis de la Romana, the commander of these troops, had arrived in London.

It was reported that Buonaparte had opened the trade of Holland to Neutral.

Divie Bethune, of this city, (a passenger in the Packet) is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney for our government.

MURCIA, (Spain,) August 4.

On the night of the 31st ult. Don Manuel Torrado presented himself before the Supreme Junta, commissioned by the kingdom of Galicia. Having produced his letters of credence, he explained the object of his mission, which was to declare the urgent necessity there was for the tranquillity of the kingdom, and the uniformity of its dispositions to establish a certain junta or government, which could be organized by two deputies from the junta of each kingdom; that the kingdoms of Galicia, Leon and Asturias, were ready to accede to this plan, as also those of Andalusia.

The supreme junta here, testified its supreme satisfaction with this proposition, which it had previously made the most serious reflections, and which ought to be carried into effect as speedily as possible, to procure the advantages which all the Provinces anxiously expected. A similar opinion and approbation of the establishment of such a supreme junta has been transmitted from Badajoz on the 21st, from Valencia on the 22d, and from Granada on the 30th of July.

[Corres de Murcia.]

BURGOS, Aug. 17.

This morning at 5 o'clock the French army, consisting of 15,000 men under marshal Beñeres, left the town precipitately, in consequence of a summons sent by generals Cuesta and Blake, who are to enter to-morrow, threatening if they did not evacuate it that time no quarter would be given. From the French themselves we learn, that Joseph Buonaparte returned to Briveitca, where he still continues.

OVIEDO, August 30.

Notwithstanding our Gazette of Saturday announced the total evacuation of Burgos by the enemy on the 20th inst. yet we learn that they have since detached 6000 men to repossess it, finding that general Blake was not nearer than Astorga. The Duke del Infantado and the English colonel Doyle, had sent thence for Madrid on business of great importance.

Letters have been received from the latter place, which make mention of a conspiracy which had been discovered there, the object is said to have been entirely in favour of the enemy, and the means to be employed truly diabolical; a certain Marquis, who has since been arrested, was at the head of it; the rumours on this subject are however various and contradictory.

CORUNNA, Aug. 31.

Yesterday evening a Portuguese yacht arrived in this port from Figueira, commanded by Jacinto Pa-teira Barla, in 6 days.—She brings the pleasing intelligence, that Lisbon was again under Portuguese sovereignty, and that the Russian Squadron that was in the Tagus, by previous agreement with the British general had fired on the city; by this means affording the English troops an opportunity to land, and who combining their operations with the British army in the neighbourhood, together with the revolt of the Swifs in the French army, contributed to the surrender of the place.

GOTTENBURG, Aug. 26.

The Russian fleet were spoken within the Baltic by an American, as late as the 11th inst. They were fleeing northward, and had springs upon their cables for the purpose of anchoring among the rocks to attack the Swedes. It is reported that both Sir J. Saumarez and Sir S. Hood, are gone after them; and as they had early notice of their being at sea, it is to be hoped a good account will be given of them; they consist of nine sail of the line; two of which are ships of 110 and 112 guns, and 8 frigates, besides smaller vessels.

A foreigner of distinction has very lately arrived at Stockholm from St. Petersburg, and it is said bro't the important intelligence that a marked dislike to the French army has lately manifested itself in Russian Poland, and that an insurrection had taken place, but we have no particulars. I suppose you have long before this heard of the death of Marshal Brune, who it is said, has either been poisoned or shot by his malter's orders, for permitting smuggling with the English; but Buonaparte has long disliked him. An Austrian minister, Baron —, has found his way to Stockholm within the last week, and immediately set off for the king in Finland; upon his return thence, we are told he will go to London.

August 26.

We have received the unpleasant intelligence today, by some American captains from Copenhagen, that 2500 Spaniards who revolted in Zealand, have been overcome by the Danes and French, and put in prison, though not before they had killed several French officers. Adm. Keates is just entering here with a large fleet, having on board the Spanish troops from Langeland: they will next, it is supposed, go to Spain.

August 27.

Sir James Saumarez has sailed at the request of the king from Finland, with every ship he could collect to reinforce the Swedish fleet, as the Russian fleet was then in the Gulph of Finland, in number twelve sail of the line, three of them three deckers. The Swedish fleet had orders to fight them, though very inferior in number. But we trust Sir James will join in time, which will ensure the fate of the day. He has with him the following ships: Victory, Centaur, Implacable, Mars and Goliath.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

There were lying at L'Orient on the 9th ultimo, five sail of the line and seven frigates, all ready for sea.

The news from Constantinople, of which we have had before but imperfect intelligence, proves to be of a very unpleasant nature. The fresh revolution which had taken place in that capital was attended with all the barbarities and vindictive executions with which political changes are generally attended in the Turkish empire. The Sultan who last reigned, and whom it was the object of the insurgents to restore, was murdered; it does not appear by whom, but probably by the Sultan then on the throne. He in his turn is supposed to have sustained the same fate; and the greater part of his ministers were likewise put to death by the successful traitor, Mustapha Barraetar. Humanity shudders at atrocities like these; and we should feel equal horror at the recital of them, even if we had been able to add, that the change which they had produced had been favourable to the interest of our country. The fact, however, we believe to be otherwise, and that the triumphant party is hostile to England. This will be the more distressing, if it shall ultimately appear that the late revolution might have been prevented, and the reigning monarch preserved. It is reported that the communication of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit made a serious impression upon his mind, and that he became justly alarmed at the ambitious projects of France and Russia. A dispatch was accordingly transmitted to Malta, addressed to the commander of his Britannic ma-

jestly's forces on that station, requesting that a British agent, with full powers, should be sent to Tenedos to meet an agent from Constantinople, to treat of peace between the two countries.

Sir Alexander Ball and Sir John Stewart opened this dispatch, and then sent it to lord Collingwood, as they did not think themselves empowered to act independent of his lordship. The noble admiral not being found off Toulon or Sicily, the dispatches were sent home. Having reason to expect some proposal, government had appointed Mr. Robert Adair their envoy extraordinary, but his appointment passed him at sea on his voyage home. However, he soon set out again on his mission; and since his departure, a Turkish envoy has arrived in England with the original proposals; during the delay thus inevitably occasioned, and while the measure thus hung in suspense on our part, the Sultan it seems was anticipated in his designs by the French faction, under the fury of which he and his ministers have no doubt fallen.

Buonaparte begins to fear that the Portuguese troops, whom he withdrew from their native country, may follow the example of the Spanish troops lately in Funch. Those which were in the south of France, on the confines of the Spanish and Portuguese territories, he is now marching into the interior of France.

September 10.

The conjecture which we hazarded, not without considerable reluctance, respecting the authors of the late sanguinary revolution in Constantinople, when the late Sultan was murdered, is too strongly confirmed by the accounts given of it in the French papers. There we are told, Mustapha Barraetar, who is described as a man of the best intentions, entered the Seraglio at the head of a corps of troops, with the intention of restoring the throne to Sultan Selim, who had been deposed on the 28th of May, 1807. The natural method of disconcerting such a project was that which was adopted. Selim's life had been spared by Mustapha his successor, at the time of the former revolution, but he remained completely in his power; so that, as soon as an insurrection began in his favour, he was immediately put to death.—Of course the contrivers of the scheme calculated on what actually happened, viz. that his death would be avenged by his partizans; and that thus Mustapha, the reigning Sultan, would share the same fate with him whose throne he had usurped, and whose life he had taken away. The consequence of this horrible catastrophe has been, that Prince Mahomet, the last branch of the reigning dynasty, and a boy about 15 years of age, has been proclaimed emperor.

This disclosure would give us a clue to the mystery, if there were any. The present Sultan is a boy of 15, who will be easily guided by those around him, and who, let it be observed, are not the ministers who shewed an anxiety to renew the connexion with England (all these, we are told, have been put to death along with their master) but the friends of this "man of the best intentions," Barraetar. It will be remarked, too, that he is "the last branch of the reigning family." Let him be taken off, and Buonaparte will either become Sultan himself, or nominate a successor to the throne of the eastern empire. There was a time when such notions would justly have been ridiculed as extravagant; but after what we have witnessed, they cannot be thought subject to any such imputation.

An express was dispatched to Cork on the 5th, with orders for the expedition under Sir D. Baird to sail forthwith.

The 2,500 Spaniards in the island of Zealand, are not only doomed, we fear, to remain there, but to suffer cruel usage. They are now said to be confined in prison after an unsuccessful attempt to regain their freedom, in which they were overpowered by the French, and their worthy allies the Danes. Several French officers are said to have fallen in the contest. Marshal Brune is dead. Some say he died of poison, others that he was shot, in the same way as the duke de Enghien. The escape of the king of Sweden from Strallund is attributed by the emperor of France to his negligence, and this is the real cause of his enmity against the general, although a collusion with the importers of English goods was his alleged crime. Every new account increases the probability of an engagement in the Baltic. The Russian fleet were seen on the 12th, steering north, and admirals Saumarez and Hood were said to be in pursuit of it.

When the new expedition reaches its destination we shall have in Spain and Portugal an army of about 50,000 men.

A reinforcement of 3 ships of the line has been sent to our fleet in the Baltic; and the wind has been favourable since sailing, we hope by this time they have reached their destination.

Sir James Saumarez, it is said, has signified to the Danish government, that unless the 5 thousand Spaniards, who have been prevented from joining their countrymen at Langeland, are released, he would immediately bombard Copenhagen.