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L A T E

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE SCHOONER HOPE, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, October 27. ARRIVAL OF THE HOPE.

YESTERDAY the United States dispatch schooner Hope, capt. Woodward, arrived at this port from France and England. She left Havre-de-Grace on the 12th, and Cowes on the 28th of September, bringing dispatches from both countries. Those from Mr. Armstrong are in the hands of capt. Woodward, and those from Mr. Pinkney, are intrusted to Mr. Atwater. Both these gentlemen intend to set off this morning for Washington. Capt. Haley, who went out in the Hope, with dispatches for Mr. Armstrong, remained at Havre. We have not been able to learn any thing by the passengers, except that there was no prospect of England or France removing their obnoxious decrees.

The editors of the New-York Gazette having received London papers to the 25th of September, they are enabled to furnish their readers with news from that quarter, eight days later than heretofore received. It will be seen, that the news of Buonaparte having declared war against the United States, as stated by capt. Osborne, was actually published in London on the 18th of Sept. but though it excited much indignation, was not believed.

It is stated in London papers, that Buonaparte had left Paris, and gone to Strasburg; which led them to believe that he meant to attack Austria. Previous to his leaving Paris, the Senatus Consultum had agreed to the requisition of 80,000 men which were to be raised out of the conscription of 1810—to go against Spain, to the frontiers of which country large bodies of French troops were marching.

They also state, that Sir J. Saumarez and Sir S. Hood's squadron had formed a junction in the Baltic, and detached detachments of royal marines at Baltic Port, at its entrance, where the Russians had taken post and erected heavy batteries; that after a severe action the English succeeded in dislodging them; a part of the Russians surrendered, and the others escaped in boats to their ships.

Grain has risen in price in England.

From the London Morning Chronicle, of the 22d September.

Mr. Atwater, the gentleman who brought the last dispatches by the Hope, from America, sets off on his return to his native country on Friday next. This gentleman is not understood to take out any intelligence from our government that is at all calculated to allay the spirit of irritation prevailing in America, or to facilitate the complete reconciliation of the two governments. In fact, serious apprehensions are entertained, and by persons, too, not likely to be uninformed, that there is no probability of an amicable termination to the discussions which have so long gone on between the two governments. It is said, that our government decidedly refuses to rescind the orders in council, or make any modification in them favourable to America, and the American government therefore expresses their resolution, or speaking more correctly in the language of the American constitution, their opinion that the embargo will not be removed, or even relaxed, until the orders in council are rescinded; nay more, until the American flag shall be guaranteed from the molestation of our vessels upon any pretence whatever. Such is the representation that has reached us, and we feel inclined to believe it.

LONDON, September 19.

A report, which, for a time, created a considerable sensation, was current in the city on Saturday. It was said, that France had declared war against the United States of America. Capricious and irritable as the emperor of the French is, we should hardly have expected that he would so soon break with his friend Jefferson, after the handsome panegyric which he caused his minister for foreign affairs to pronounce a few days ago on the conduct of the government, of which that gentleman is at the head. A letter, however, of which the following is an extract, was on Saturday exhibited by a person of great respectability.—It is dated Guernsey, Sept. 13.

"This morning an American captain landed with four of his crew, who made their escape from St. Maloes in their long boat, in consequence of an order having arrived at that port from the French government to imprison all Americans. The captain (Volger) avers, that they were obliged to fight their way, in order to get off. The vessel he commanded was called the Acorn, and sailed from hence to St. Maloes a short time ago."

September 20.

That a number of Americans have escaped from France and arrived at Guernsey, under an apprehension that they would be imprisoned had they stayed

longer in that country, is fully confirmed by letters received yesterday from Falmouth.

September 22.

A letter is said to have reached town from an officer in Sir James Saumarez's Squadron, stating, that on his junction with Sir Samuel Hood, at Baltic Port, the detachment of royal marines from the British Squadron were landed on the island, at its entrance, where the Russians had taken post and erected heavy batteries; that after a most severe action with the enemy (who were far superior in numbers) our brave fellows succeeded in dislodging them, a part of the Russians surrendering, and others escaped in boats to their ships. At the time the letter was sent off, our men were re-embarking on board their ships, which being effected, it was the gallant admiral's intention immediately to enter the port, and give the enemy battle. The writer adds, "of the result no doubt could be entertained." Our loss in this service is stated to be very great, as our marines had to sustain a tremendous fire of grape and musquetry, before a landing could be effected.

No intelligence of this nature has been received at the admiralty.

A gentleman is arrived from Paris, which he left a few days ago. It was generally believed that Massena would have the chief command of the army in Spain, if his health would permit him. Buonaparte and he were shooting the other day near St. Cloud, when Buonaparte fired his gun so close to Massena, as to do considerable injury to his eye. It is apprehended that he will take the command of it in the mean-time Marshal Ney has been dispatched to Spain. Within the last month, between 30 and 40,000 cavalry have passed through Paris.

The report of an attempt having lately been made upon the life of Bernadotte seems confirmed. He was at Flinsburgh at the time. His aid-de-camp was standing close to him, and seeing the dagger raised, threw himself forward to save the general, and received the weapon in his body. He died instantly. A second blow was aimed at Bernadotte—he parried it with his hand, and the dagger went through his hand and entered his breast, but not deeply. He is now recovered. Immediately after this attempt upon the general, an arret was issued, guarding the people against crediting or circulating reports of a sinister nature.

The American ship Galen, Stedman, has been taken by a Danish privateer, but released on payment of costs and 200 rix dollars, and promising not to proceed to St. Petersburg, but return in ballast. When he sailed, however, on August 23, he immediately stood for the English ships off Raas, and tailed the same evening for the Baltic, under convoy of a cutter.

September 23.

A mail and dispatches from Corunna reached town this morning, brought by the Snapper schooner, arrived at Plymouth, and also dispatches from Gijon, brought by the Peruvian sloop, arrived at the same port.—The vessel from Corunna brings a report that the four principal Spanish armies had formed a junction, and had nearly reached Burgos, where Joseph had taken up his residence, and where the French army were stationed, who had determined to give the Spaniards battle; but this is superseded by the Spanish papers to the 15th inst. which we received by the mail.

It appears in these papers, by an article from Madrid of the 7th, that Joseph and the French headquarters were at the city of Logrono, on the borders of Old Castile, near Navarre. They had marched by Tudela into Arragon, but suddenly retreated, which is attributed to the intelligence they received of the movements of the Spanish armies. It is mentioned in one of the papers, that the Arragon army had been compelled to make a retrograde movement from Tudela to Borja. This took place most probably in consequence of the above-mentioned movement of the French army, whose object in making it, appears to have been to prevent their retreat from being cut off by the Arragon army and other troops obtaining a position in their rear. The station thus taken by the French army is in conformity with the statement in the Paris papers, which we noticed on Monday, of their having occupied positions in the line of the Ebro, where they were throwing up *tetes du pont*, and seems to indicate their intention of endeavouring to maintain for a time at least, a defensive war. A letter from Gijon, of the 15th, states, that the French, after collecting the chief part of their force from Navarre and Biscay, to the amount of near 30,000, had suddenly made an irruption into Arragon, with the view of getting possession of Saragossa; and that within seven leagues of the city, they received such intelligence as induced them to retreat, and that their headquarters were then at Mirandean Ebro, in Navarre. We cannot find this place in the map, but from the name, it is evident it must be on the Ebro. The difference in the name mentioned in the two statements is, therefore, of no consequence, the two statements in, relating the same fact, come to the same result. This letter also states, that Palafox had fallen back to Borja, in consequence of the advance of

the French army greatly superior in numbers. The intelligence of 70,000 Spaniards being on their march from Madrid to Saragossa, is supposed to have caused the retreat of the French. The Spanish general Blake is supposed to have occupied Burgos, the last accounts having left him at Revnola.

The whole of the intelligence is highly satisfactory. It appears clear that the French in Spain, with their present force, are wholly unable to make a stand against the Spaniards, unless enabled to do it by the strength of their positions; and if the French should succeed in keeping their ground, and in reinforcing their army to any great extent, it is evident that the Spaniards will have ample means and opportunity, in the interval, of collecting and disciplining a very large army, to meet the increased force of their enemy. The most pleasing hopes may therefore be entertained of ultimate success to the glorious cause of the Spanish nation.

The captain of a vessel arrived at Carthagena, had stated, that the French were precipitately evacuating Naples, the whole kingdom being in a state of insurrection against them.

A letter from an officer in the expedition under the command of Sir David Baird, dated Cork, the 15th inst. says, "We are this morning getting under weigh, with 7000 troops on board, destined for Italy."

Several fire-ships, we understand, have been prepared in the Baltic, for the purpose of an attempt to burn the Russian fleet in Rogerswick Bay.

Articles signed on the 8th inst. between M. Champagny, minister for foreign affairs, and his royal highness prince William of Prussia, has put an end to all differences which existed between France and Prussia.

Scarcely, however, is this deed of friendship a week signed, when providing for the execution of his project, which is nothing less than dethroning the king of Prussia at a more convenient time, he begins to furnish himself with his pretences. Hence the publication of the intercepted letter of M. de Stein to some prince never before heard of, and which we have not a doubt is destined one day to figure in a manifesto as a proof of flagrant perfidy in Frederick William, supposing always that he eventually succeeds against Spain.

What his intentions are with regard to Austria, it is at present rather difficult to guess. He is said to have set out for Strasburg, a circumstance which would seem to warrant the conjecture that he is going to put himself at the head of his German army, while on the other hand the large draughts now making from it, and which are repassing the Rhine to France, would rather indicate the improbability of an immediate rupture with Austria. Strasburg and Mayence are certainly not the points where an army would be assembled with a view to an attack upon that power.

September 24.

Yesterday we received, by mails from Corunna and Gijon, Spanish papers to the 16th inst. They were brought from the former port by the Snapper schooner, and from the latter by the Peruvian sloop, both of which vessels have arrived at Plymouth. From these journals we have selected some very interesting articles, and their contents prepare us for intelligence of the greatest importance by the next arrivals from Spain.

Various accounts lead to shew, that a great battle was about to take place on the Ebro, where the French have concentrated the whole of the force in Spain, and which, in the beginning of the present month, was supposed to amount to only 40,000 men. The three great armies of the patriots were then endeavouring to form a junction, for the purpose of attacking the enemy. Palafox was advancing with 25,000 men from Saragossa; the Marquis de Castelar, with 25,000 from Madrid; and gen. Blake, with 35000 from Leon. The latter commander is said to be within a day's march of the French, but we hope that nothing will be attempted until the three armies can, by their union, co-operate in one regular plan of attack. We are afraid that the force detached from Portugal, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, which, we understand, consists of 18,000 men, will not arrive at Burgos before the expected battle, on the result of which so much depends, shall have been fought.

It seems, that the original intentions of the French were to have pushed on to Aragon, and have made another attempt to get possession Saragossa, but on their march to Tudela, they received intelligence which induced them to measure back their steps.

Joseph Buonaparte is still in Spain. A letter from Madrid, dated the 7th, states that he was then at Logrono, on the borders of Old Castile, near Navarre, where the French headquarters were established. Some private accounts state, that the French headquarters had been advanced to Burgos, but there is nothing in the papers that can induce us to credit this statement. On the contrary, gen. Blake is supposed to have occupied Burgos, as the last ac-