

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

LXVIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1810.

[No. 3312.]

Foreign Intelligence.

BY AN ARRIVAL AT BOSTON.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Part of the minister of general police to the emperor.

PARIS, APRIL 27.

INFORM your majesty that the Sieur Berthemy, officer of the staff attached to prince Ferdinand, and commandant of the castle of Valancay, had acquainted me with the introduction into that castle of a baron Kalli, calling himself minister of England to prince Ferdinand, who having been brought to my office, I transmit to your majesty the following letters announcing his arrest. Kalli was a prisoner in the Castle of Vincennes, I wait the orders of your majesty upon this affair. The diamonds and other effects which he was the bearer, are deposited at the office of general police.

"FOUCHE."

No. 1. Is a letter to the minister of general police, by M. Berthemy, announcing his arrest, and his being forwarded to the castle of Valancay.

No. 2. Is a letter from prince Ferdinand to M. Berthemy, governor of the Castle of Valancay, dated April 6, apprising him of the arrest of Kalli.

No. 3. Is a copy of Kalli's examination before the office of general police.

No. 4. Is a letter from Charles IV. addressed to the king of England, in 1802, announcing the marriage of the prince of Asturias. It was given to Kalli, with a Marquis note, by the Marquis Wellesley, to be used as a credential to prince Ferdinand. On the back of the letter the following was written in the hand of the Marquis Wellesley.

"The undersigned, principal secretary of the British Majesty for the foreign department, declares that this letter is truly the same that his catholic majesty Charles IV. presented to his Britannic majesty, George III. on occasion of the marriage of the prince of Asturias, now king Ferdinand the VII. This authentic document is confided to the persons who will have the honour of presenting it before his catholic majesty Ferdinand the VII. to verify their mission."

WELLESLEY."

Downing-street, Feb. 26.

No. V.

Letter from king George III. signed in his own hand, to prince Ferdinand, intrusted to Kalli.

SIR—MY BROTHER—
I have long wished for an opportunity to write to your majesty a letter signed in my own hand, expressing the lively interest and profound regret I have felt since your majesty has been removed from your kingdom and loyal subjects. Notwithstanding the violence and cruelty with which the usurper has taken the throne of Spain overthrows the Spanish monarchy, it must prove a great consolation to your majesty to learn, that your people preserve their loyalty and attachment to the person of their lawful king, and that he makes continual efforts to uphold his majesty's rights, and to establish the independence of the monarchy. The resources of my kingdom, my fleets and armies, shall be employed to assist your majesty's subjects in this great cause, and my ally, the prince regent of Portugal, has also consented to it with all the zeal and perseverance of a faithful friend.

To your majesty's faithful subjects, as well as to your allies, your presence is only wanting in Spain, where it would inspire a new energy. I therefore entreat your majesty, with all the frankness of the alliance and friendship which bind me to your majesty's interests, to consider of the most prudent and effectual means of escaping from the indignities you experience, and of shewing yourself among people who are unanimous in their wishes for your majesty's happiness and glory.

I annex to this letter a copy of the credentials which my minister in Spain is to present to the central junta that governs there in the name, and by the authority of your majesty. I entreat your majesty to rest assured of my sincere friendship, and of the true attachment with which

I am, sir, my brother,
Your worthy brother,
(Signed) GEORGE R.

(Counter-signed) WELLESLEY,
At the Queen's Palace,
London, Jan. 31, 1810.

No. 6. Is a letter from George III. to Ferdinand, being a copy of the full powers granted to Henry Wellesley.

No. 7. This is a letter from M. de Berthemy, giving a description of the festivities at the Castle of Valancay, on the 1st of April, in honour of the emperor's marriage; upon which occasion the Spanish princes are represented as having studiously embraced every opportunity of manifesting their joy at the event. They attended chapel at the Castle, and at the conclusion of the te deum prince Ferdinand was the first to exclaim "Long live the emperor; long live the empress." The toasts after dinner were, by prince Ferdinand—"our august sovereigns Napoleon the Great and Maria Louisa, his august spouse." By prince Charles, "the two Imperial and Royal families, of France and Austria." By prince Anthony, "The happy union of Napoleon the great and Maria Louisa." M. D'Amiezaga, at the table of the officers of their household, gave, "Napoleon the great and Maria Louisa, the glory and delight of France and Germany; may Divine Providence grant them a long and happy life." The castle and park were illuminated in the evening with between eight and nine thousand lamps.

No. 8. Is a copy of a letter addressed to M. Berthemy by prince Ferdinand, acquainting him with his wish to become the adopted son of his majesty.

MALTA, MARCH 16.

Information has been just received that the island of Lissa, situated in the Adriatic sea, has fallen into our possession. From such an acquisition it is reasonable to expect that considerable advantages will result, it being very commodiously situated to form a depot for the introduction of merchandise into Germany; both British manufactures and colonial produce.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 18.

The English envoy Mr. Adair, has obtained from his government the permission to return, which he requested, and will soon depart. Mr. Canning (nephew to the late English secretary of state) will remain here as charge d'affaires.

Four ships with provisions have arrived in our harbour, which has given great satisfaction to the people, as we have been much in want of a supply for sometime. We are sorry to say, however, that 50 merchant ships have returned from Odesa, without having been permitted to make any purchases.

VIENNA, APRIL 13.

In consideration of the large sums of money which are yearly sent out of this country for coffee, our government has adopted the resolution that it is not to remain any longer an article of trade, but that it shall be taken under the immediate management and superintendence of government in the same manner as tobacco.

The importation of sugar remains unprohibited in the Austrian dominions, and the reason is, because it constitutes a necessary ingredient of several medical preparations.

LONDON, MAY 13.

FROM CADIZ.

The loss of fort Matagorda, which was not in a situation to withstand the overwhelming force of the besiegers, it is apprehended, will enable the French very much to impede our passage by sea to the watering place at the Isla; but it is the opinion of the Naval Officers, that no impediment they can raise can effectually prevent our vessels from obtaining the water.—Another serious inconvenience that will result from the loss of Fort Matagorda, and our leaving that side of the water, is, that it will enable the French partially to bombard Cadiz, and to render our anchorage room very confined.—It is intended, however, that the shore from Cadiz to Puntales, and from the Puntales to Fort St. Fernando, shall be lined with mortar batteries & guns, to meet the enemy, in case they should throw up works for the purpose above mentioned.

Cadiz, April 27.

We learn that Don Vellacampo, having received intelligence that the army of Arragon had marched to Catalonia with a view of beating O'Donnell's corps, marched to Saragossa, which he entered without the least opposition.

April 30.

Since the evacuation of Fort Matagorda, we have had nothing material happen; both sides are no doubt making preparations for further attempts.

All the intelligence we receive from Catalonia is of the most flattering description. Adm. Martin still remains in the naval command. Our head quarters are at Isla, a small

brigade only of British troops remaining here. The duke of Albuquerque is to sail in the Undaunted for England. Sir Charles Cotton arrived here, on Saturday last; he has shifted his flag to the San Josef, and proceeds to-morrow to take command of the Mediterranean fleet.

A dispatch from General H. O. Donnell, dated Venetret, April 14, states "that subsequent to the action of the 3d near Espana gueta, the division pursued its march under the orders of Major General Marquis Camperverde to Manrela but the enemy evacuated the place, marching in the direction of Barcelona. Camperverde ordered them to be pursued, and an obstinate conflict took place, the result of which was, the complete defeat of the enemy's division of 1800 men, commanded by General Schwartz, who, after having received two wounds, owed the preservation of his life to the swiftness of a horse.—The enemy left 500 killed and had 299 taken prisoners; the rest were dispersed, and pursued their flight to Barcelona, without knapsacks or arms."

MAY 19.

By the packet which brought the Cadiz mail, M. Colon (Columbus) a lineal descendant of the great navigator, and nephew of the duke of Veraguas, arrived in this country. This gentleman is to be attached to the Spanish Legation resident at this court.

The gentlemen who proposed to bid for the loan, waited on Mr. Percival on Friday. The sum wanted for the service the year, is 8,000,000*l.* for England, and 2,000,000*l.* for Ireland, besides 1,500,000*l.* for Ireland, to be contracted for in that country.

We understand there will be no new taxes; and some relief will be given from the vexations now practised in collecting Assessed Taxes.

Letters from Hamburgh on the 7th inst. mention the resignations of Count BERNSTORP, Prime minister at Copenhagen, and his brother, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The cause of these resignations is said to be the pertinacious obstinacy of his Majesty the King of Denmark, in his adherence to what is called the Continental System, in compliance with the wishes of France. For sometime past the laws of France have prohibited raw sugars from being introduced into the Continent, which, nevertheless, found their way by a circuitous route. Means were likewise devised to get them exported into France as refined sugars, which were not prohibited; the Danes by a certain process at Holstein, Tonningen, & other places, so far succeeded in refining raw sugars, that they found an easy introduction into France and other parts of the Continent. As soon as the King of Denmark was acquainted with the means used to elude, as he conceived, the French Government, he ordered a stop to the practice. The mercantile part of the Danish nation, feeling themselves sorely aggrieved on the occasion, petitioned again and again to be suffered to proceed in the system of refining, but without effect. The Prime and Foreign Ministers, fully persuaded of the necessity of encouraging the importers of colonial produce, are said to have seconded most strenuously the effort of the petitioners, but to no purpose; and the result was as before stated, their resignation.

House of Commons—May 14.

Mr. WHITBREAD waited to the house, that if the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs was in his place, he was prepared to ask him some questions relative to the late correspondence with America. He did not intend to make any motion, as he looked into the papers, and found it unnecessary.

COMMON HALL.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble address, remonstrance, and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in Common Hall assembled, this 4th day of May, 1810.

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in Common Hall assembled, beg leave, with feelings of the most anxious concern, to present this, our humble address, petition and remonstrance, and we earnestly entreat your Honourable House to give it a favourable reception; for how can we hope for redress and relief, if the bare statement of the wrongs and grievances of which we complain, be rejected? We also beg your Honourable House to believe, that in the language we may have occasion, and are indeed, compelled to employ, no offence is intended to your Honourable House

"The circumstance which most deeply afflict us, and which most strongly impels us at this time to approach your Honourable House, is, what appears to us to have been on your part, a violation of the personal security of the people of the land. We humbly conceive, that without a hearing, you have condemned them. Law requires legal process and trial by jury of our equals; justice demands that no person shall be prosecutor, juror, judge, and executioner in his own cause. We beg leave to express our conviction that this eternal principle of immutable justice, cannot be annulled by any House of Commons—by any King—by any Parliament—by any Legislature upon earth. But it appears to us that your Honourable House has, in the instance of Mr. John Gale Jones and Sir Francis Burdett, assumed, accumulated, and exercised all these offices.

"We feel it a duty which we owe to you, to ourselves, to our posterity, to state, that in our conception, this jurisdiction is unfounded, and we humbly, but firmly declare our opinion against the existence of this power in any hands; a jurisdiction unknown—a power above the law, and which could be enforced only by military violence—a violence made manifest by the breaking open an Englishman's castle, and by the preceding and subsequent murder of peaceable and unoffending citizens.

"Permit us humbly to observe, that the construction of your Honourable House prevents

our surprise at this conduct of your Honourable House. We will not enter into details, so often and so ably stated to your Honourable House, by which it appears, that upwards of three hundred members of your Honourable House, in England and Wales only, are not elected by the people, in any honest sense of the word PEOPLE, but are sent to your Honourable House by the absolute nomination or powerful influence of about one hundred and fifty Peers and others, as averred in a petition to your Honourable House in the year 1793, and which remains on your journals uncontroverted. This is the great constitutional disease of our country. This is the true root of all evils, corruptions, and oppressions under which we labour. If it be not eradicated, the nation must perish.

"In support of this our sincere conviction, we need only refer to the never-to-be-forgotten vote of your Honourable House, refusing to examine evidence on a charge against Lord Castlereagh and Mr. S. Percival, then two of the King's ministers, for trafficking in seats in your Honourable House.

"We remember well, that when it was gravely averred, and proof offered, in a petition which stands on your journals, and the complaints whereof are now unredressed for more than twenty years, "That seats for legislation in the house of commons were as notoriously rented and bought as the stardins for cattle at a fair," the then hon. House treated the assertion with affected indignation, and the ministers threatened to punish the petitioners for presenting a "scandalous and libellous petition." But we have lived to see a house of commons avow the traffick, and screen these accusers of this breach of law and right, because it has been equally committed by all parties, and was a practice "as notorious as the sun at noon day." At this vote, and at these practices, we feel as "our ancestors would have felt," and cannot repress the expression of "our indignation" and disgust.

"Under these circumstances, may we not be permitted to ask, where is your justice where your dignity? Mr. John Gale Jones is confined within the walls of Newgate for an alleged offence against yourselves, which, if committed against any other subjects of these realms, or even against the king himself, must have been judged by the established rules and laws of the land! Lord Castlereagh continued to be a principal minister of the crown, and is now a free member of your Honourable House! Sir Francis Burdett, dragged by a military force from the bosom of his family, is committed to the Tower for exercising the right of constitutional discussion, common and indeed undeniable to you, to us, to all. Mr. Spencer Percival continues a member of your Honourable House, taking a lead in your deliberations, the first minister of the crown, and the chief adviser of the royal councils!

"Under the agonizing feelings excited by the late imprisonment of our fellow subjects, can it be necessary for us to recapitulate the many instances, as thus appear to us, of refusals to institute just and necessary inquiry, to pursue to condign punishment public delinquents and peculators, to economize the means and resources of the state; to administer to the people relief and redress for the various disgraces which the national honour has sustained, for the lavish profusion of British blood and treasure, extravagantly wasted in ill-contrived and fruitless campaigns, and