

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1810.

[No. 3318.]

[LXVth YEAR.]

Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the Tamaahmah, arrived at New-York, from Liverpool.]

LONDON, JUNE 9.
GENTLEMAN who has just arrived from Paris informs us, that the new emperor of France having signified a wish that Buonaparte should not retain the same imperial title he had herself received, Napoleon with his own hand, erased from the register the rank ascribed to the repudiated empress, and degraded her to the station of a princess of one of the States of Italy, to which she is now ordered to retire.

The pregnancy of Buonaparte's new empress, according to letters from Orlend of the 10th ult. has been officially announced.

JUNE 13.

Yesterday morning a mail from Heligoland reached London, bringing a series of L'Abeille to the 29th ult. and letters from the island to the 8th inst. We have also information one day later from a passenger by the Packet. The intercourse with the continent had not been re-established. It was supposed that to the amount of five millions sterling of British manufactures and colonial produce were deposited on the island. All the wells or reservoirs were exhausted, and expecting what was impure or brackish, the inhabitants were destitute of water.

Dutch letters were received yesterday morning to the date of the 7th inst. Louis had at that time left Holland, & the report of his abdication of the throne appears to be wholly unfounded.

JUNE 15.

The accounts brought by the Oporto conveyance to the 22d ult. and from the British army 3 days earlier. The French have been for sometime establishing large magazines of provisions at Salamanca, from which it was concluded that they had some great enterprise in contemplation. The force of general Junot on that station is much larger than has been represented, consisting of 1,600 cavalry and 18,000 infantry. Letters from the north of Spain have also been received, viz. of the 26th from St. Sebastian, and of the 30th from Corunna. In Galicia the greatest disorder prevails among the peasantry for the defence of the country, but they are almost without arms. It is stated that the French know 60,000 strong in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca; and that an attack upon the allies was expected by the first convenient opportunity.

DECREE.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Kingdom, King of Holland and Constable of France.

Upon the report of our minister of finance, of the 21st of May, 1810, &c. We have decreed, and hereby decree:

Art. 1. The line of 2000 rods, established by our decree of the 25th May, 1809, No. 25, and further described in our decree of the 31st of Nov. 1809, No. 12—within which limits, with the exception of certain places therein mentioned, and the town of the Hague, are prohibited all magazines, depots or warehouses of colonial goods and English manufactures, on articles held to be such according to the proclamation of the 31st of May, 1805, is extended to the distance of five thousand rods from the sea coasts. All unlicensed magazines found within the former space, shall be put under sequestration, to be disposed of in such manner as shall be further provided.

2. The proprietors of such magazines lying between the distance of 2000 and that of 5000 rods from the sea coasts shall be at liberty to clear and carry off the same, within the space of fourteen days, under the authority of inland permits.

3. All licensed retail dealers shall deliver in at the nearest office of the director by water, a special declaration in writing of their stock in hand.

4. The necessary sufferances shall be delivered to the retail dealers, to ascertain the colonial goods and manufactures which they may have on hand, in order to carry on their trade. This stock shall be regulated by the average of the extent of their licenses, and the amount of their payment to the weigh-house tax, in case they are rated thereto. The quantity, however, shall in no case exceed one third of the annual sale.

5. The local authorities shall, within the shortest possible period, transmit to the Director-general of the Middelten Water, lists of the licensed shop-keepers within their respective districts, dealing in colonial commodities and manufactures, with a statement of

the sum they are rated at, to the weigh-house tax, which statement they are empowered to demand of the receiver or collector of the Middelten Lande.

The said lists are to be accompanied with such remarks as tend to make the Director-general more particularly acquainted with their local interests in this respect.

6. The present decree shall be published in the bulletin of our laws.

7. Our minister of finance, justice and police, and also the director Middelten Water, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at our palace at Haarlem, this 24th day of May, in the year 1810, and our reign the fifth.

(Signed)

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

JUNE 17.

Buonaparte was at Paris. On the 11th of June, he admitted to a private audience at the palace of Thuilleries, prince Alexis Kurakin, minister of the interior in Russia, and several ambassadors, who presented to him letters from their sovereigns congratulating him on his marriage. In the evening the emperor and empress attended a grand fete given by the city of Paris.

JUNE 18.

Lord Lowther retires from his seat at the admiralty board, and is to be succeeded by the hon. F. Robinson.

Several incorrect statements, respecting the relative situation of the British and French forces on the frontiers of Portugal, having appeared in the morning papers, we have inquired particularly into the facts, and have collected the following details, which may be relied on as authentic:

Letters from lord Wellington's camp at Celerico, dated the 23d ult. state, that a French officer bearing the cross of the legion of honour, arrived at the British camp on the 31st, having deserted in consequence, as he said, of having been provoked to cut down his superior officer while on duty. This officer stated that Massena had joined the French army with reinforcements, which made the entire number under his command along the frontier amount to 80,000, or from that to 84,000 men; and had his head quarters at Salamanca; but that this force, however formidable in collective numbers, was not held adequate to the invasion of Portugal. The information given by spies and deserters, must always be received with distrust; but as it was a known fact that the collection and conveyance of supplies was matter of extreme difficulty and insecurity in a country where the French could be said to be masters only of the surface they occupied with a military force; and where their convoys and foraging parties were constantly annoyed by the peasants, who cut off all stragglers, it was not that no more than half the total number under Massena would attempt to enter Portugal with a chance of subsistence, and with the assurance of leaving a sufficient force to keep the Spaniards in awe; and from this conviction, lord Wellington kept his position, not thinking it advisable to advance nor necessary to retreat.

A considerable number of Americans have been discharged from our ships of war in the West-Indies, in obedience to orders from the admiralty.

Respecting the affairs of Spain, the Paris papers of the 10th instant contain the following articles:—

Paris, June 10.

Letters from Bayonne, of the 3d inst. speak of the uninterrupted passage of troops through that town for Spain.—Among those reinforcements are about 500 artillery-men, who were immediately followed by a number of Caissons, &c. We daily expect the arrival of 8000 fusiliers of the imperial guard, who are to proceed to Burgos, where they are to remain till further orders. The sharpshooters & chassours of the imperial guards begin to arrive here. They have been reviewed, & their fine military air and discipline excite the admiration of all who see them.

According to letters from Spain, his majesty king Joseph will not remain long in that city, but is on the point of setting out on the expedition against Valencia. (East Coast.)

The army of Massena, for Portugal, is daily reinforced. It is said to amount to more than 80,000. It is further said to be in motion for Ciudad Rodrigo, where the Anglo-Portuguese army has collected almost the whole of their force. It is not supposed the English will risk the issue of a battle. We expect in a few days to receive very interesting intelligence from that quarter.

By letters from Bilbao, we are informed, that general Bonnet fell in with a band of insurgents near Oviedo, of which he made six

hundred prisoners and put the remainder to flight.

Letters were yesterday received from Holland, dated the 16th inst. which state that licenses had been granted by the Dutch government for ships to clear out for neutral ports, on giving bonds to the amount of three times the value of the vessel and cargo.

There is a report that Swedish property is sequestered in France and Holland, in consequence of French consuls having been refused a residence in some of the ports of Sweden, and facilities having been afforded for the admission of English merchandise into those ports.

[SWEDEN.]

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 5.

"It is strangely rumoured on 'Change, that peace is restored between Russia and Great-Britain, and that, in consequence of it, the former power has entered into a new coalition against France."

GOTTENBURG, JUNE 11.

"Peace between England & Russia is certain."

"P. S. The letters just come in from the eastern part of the continent are silent on this important subject."

The two next letters, altho' of later dates, do not advert to this subject.

JUNE 21.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock. 3 per ct. consols three—Omnium 5.4 to 1 prem.

Yesterday government received despatches from Lord Wellington. No engagement had been fought so late as the 31st ult. nor had any military movement of consequence taken place on either side.

A Gottenburg mail brings accounts from Stockholm to the 7th instant. A decree has been issued prohibiting the importation of all colonial produce, except in vessels direct from America into Strallund.

JUNE 19.

Letters we understand, have been received from the coast of France, dated so late as Friday last. They state that the government had issued a new decree prohibiting the exportation of corn.—This determination is said to be adopted as a measure of state policy, and not in consequence of any sudden or extraordinary enhancement of the price of that necessary article in France. The effects of this measure can last but a short time; the importations that may be expected from the United States, will more than compensate for any supplies we could have derived from France.

The Crown Prince of Sweden, who lately died suddenly, was, it is said, to have been married to the daughter of Lucian Buonaparte, lately arrived at Paris from Italy. The Duke of Oldenburgh it is supposed will be his successor.

The seven American ships embargoed by the French at Antwerp, have been ordered to be sold.

Two Gottenburg mails arrived this morning, by which we have letters from Petersburg to the 23d, from Kongsburg to the 25th ult. and from the port of departure to the 11th instant. At Petersburg colonial produce and Russian articles had undergone no material change in the price, but the exchange had risen to 14 3/4.—The winter was one of the longest for many years known. The Neva was open at Petersburg, but in a state of congelation at Cronstadt. The Konigsburg (Prussia) letters mention the arrival of 15 American ships, and that no obstruction was given to the discharge of their cargoes or to trade in any additional respect. The Gottenburg letters notice that 13 ships from the Baltic with corn, destined to the country, were waiting for convoy, in consequence of the death of prince Augustenburgh, and that preparations were making for the meeting of the Diet. One of our new heir to the Swedish Crown. Our letters observes, that at Stockholm would issue a prohibitory decree to the injury of our commerce, but it was hoped that the unpopularity of such a measure would disappoint the intentions of the French party in that respect.

The net produce of the Stamp Duties on newspapers and almanacks, for the year ending the 5th of April, 1809, amounted to 278,846l. 6s. 6d. The duties on advertisements for the same period amounted to 106,281l. 3s. 8d. These sums do not include the duties on newspapers, almanacks and advertisements in Scotland.

According to a calculation in a Parisian Journal, the French empire contains at present the following population:—Inhabitants who speak the French language, 28,126,000; the German 2,705,000; the Flemish, 2,227,

000; the Breton, 967,000; the Basque 103,000 forming a total of 38,262,000 souls.

Letters from France arrived yesterday morning, by which it appears that Buonaparte has refused to grant any more licenses for the exportation of grain; but from what cause is not distinctly explained.

Dutch papers to the 10th, and Paris papers to the 7th instant, reached town yesterday, but their contents are unimportant. The Turkish army is said to be 450,000 strong, of which number, after deducting garrisons, about 180,000 can be brought into the field.

JUNE 21.

A French General and his black servant, came out of Boulogne in an open boat early on Monday morning, and were picked up by one of our men of war, and carried into the Downs to the Admiral, who sent them to Dover to our agent for prisoners. The General is at present at the ship Inn, at Dover. It is said that his name is Serurier. Nothing is yet known of the cause of his quitting France.

The dismissal of Fouche (now called Duke of Otranto), the French Minister of Police, has excited considerable surprise. That he is in disgrace is rendered evident by the Paris papers, Napoleon having sent him very cavalierly to Rome with the title of Governor, and having appointed the Duke of Rovigo (Savary) his successor, as Minister of Police. The cause of the quarrel does not appear. Fouche, in his answer to Napoleon's letter, accepts his new appointment, but seems to be very little pleased with it.

Lieutenant Bones, of the Tigrels, arrived yesterday at the Admiralty with despatches from Governor Columbine, at Sierra Leone, Africa. The Governor had found it necessary to put under arrest Mr. G. who claimed the situation of one of the Members of the Council, and captain F. The Settlement was restored to a state of tranquillity when the above despatches were sent off.

A Meeting of the Inhabitants of Sheffield, at which about seven or eight thousand persons attended, was held on Wednesday last, in Paradise-square. A Petition to the House of Commons was agreed to complaining of the commitment of Mr. Gale Jones and Sir Francis Burdett, and urging the necessity of Reform. Several Resolutions were also adopted of a similar tendency, and addressed to Sir Francis Burdett, expressive of their approbation of his conduct.

Attack upon Tappanoly.

The circumstances attending the capture of the East-India Company's settlement of Tappanoly, which was mentioned on Friday last, were of so atrocious a nature, that if they reach the French government, that the perpetrators should properly be punished from the service, as we stated, on the 12th of April. Mr. Prince, the Company's Resident, was sent at Bencoolen, and Mr. Hayes acted in his place. The garrison were too few in number to resist the assailants, they did not surrender till they found resistance hopeless. Captain Repaud, of the Creance hop, who took the settlement, on sole promise of Mr. Hayes that all private property should be respected, as well that belonging to the Malays, who inhabited the place, as that belonging to British Officers, residents and Seapoys. He very soon however forgot his promise, seized upon every thing he could get hold of, and wantonly destroyed what could not be removed. But this was not all—he destroyed all the public records and account books, for the purpose of concealing the nature & amount of what he had seized: & under pretence that Mr. Hayes had secreted two boxes of gold dust, had him confined, & he, as well as the rest of the inhabitants, were hardly supplied with food. The ladies and subordinate females, who had run for shelter into the woods, were fired on in the pursuit by the ruffian beseggers, and one woman and her child who were overtaken, were exposed to the most brutal treatment.

At length the French Commodore, Hamelin, arrived at the place, and an appeal was made by Mr. Hayes to his justice and humanity, but without effect. He approved of all that had been done by Captain Repaud, concurred with the latter in accusing Mr. Hayes of concealing gold dust, and uttered the most furious menaces unless it was produced. It was in vain that proofs were offered that no such concealment had been made, and that no such property was in the settlement; the same barbarous treatment was continued, and the whole of the victims of this wanton barbarity were removed to the Isle of France, after they had been required to ransom the Settlement when they had been deprived of every thing they possessed.