

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The French troops are marching from the coast of Holland.

We received this morning four Dutch papers, and German papers and letters to the 30th ult. The latter state that gen. Molitor's division has on a sudden been ordered to march from Hamburg for Spain.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, JUNE 30.

A few days ago gen. count Molitor received a courier from Paris with orders for his whole division to break up from Hamburg and the Hanse-towns and their territory for Spain. In consequence of this order, the 4 battalions of infantry and 2 regiments of cavalry composing the garrison of Hamburg broke up on the 27th, directing their march towards Holland. It is impossible to express what reluctance the French officers and soldiers have for going to Spain; they look upon such a march as no better than a march to the other world.

Yesterday five companies of French infantry coming by forced marches from Travemunde and Lubec, entered Hamburg, and now form its temporary garrison. In the course of next month the whole division of Morand, near 20,000 strong, is expected in the Hanse-towns.

Sir Richard Keats is appointed to the command of the British Squadron in the bay of Cadiz. The whole navy of England, abundant as it is in talent and enterprise, could not have furnished an officer better qualified for this particular service. Sir Richard has peculiar claims to the confidence of the Spaniards.

JULY 13.

The principal article contained in the French papers, from which we make extracts this day, is the account of an alarming fire, which broke out in a temporary ball-room, during a fete given to Buonaparte and his empire by the Austrian ambassador prince Schwarzenburg. The conflagration commenced by a wax candle coming in contact with a thin muslin curtain, which spread the flames, notwithstanding every effort to extinguish them till the whole edifice which was of wood, paper and canvas, was in a state of general conflagration. Notwithstanding the confusion, the company had all got out of the room into the gardens, without the loss of a single life; but unhappily the maternal affection of the princess Pauline of Schwarzenburg, (wife of prince Joseph the ambassador's brother) who presided at the fete, became alarmed on missing her daughter, and this lady rushed again into the flames in search of her child, and unhappily perished. She left eight children, and was far advanced in a state of pregnancy! This is the only fatal accident that occurred during this woefully terminated festivity. The papers also contain some details respecting gen. Sarrazin, but not of a nature to cast any light on his mysterious visit to this country.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Russians still continue to blockade Widdin; they have gained considerable advantage upon the Danube, below that place, and have penetrated into Bulgaria; but it appears they wait the arrival of new reinforcements, to enable them to carry on their operations on a more extensive plan.

VIENNA, JUNE 16.

The Persian ambassador from Paris arrived here to-day. The French ambassador yesterday received a courier from Constantinople, who afterwards continued his route for Paris. The reports of peace between Russia & the Porte have vanished. Letters from Semlin, which however cannot be relied on, state that a courier despatched by the Russian general Issajen, who arrived on the 2d June at Belgrade, brings intelligence of a victory gained over the Pacha of Widdin. According to the same letters, it is believed, 18,000 Servians will join the Russian army.

JUNE 18.

"One of the unfounded rumours here is, that peace has been already concluded between Russia and the Porte. The Presburg Gazette mentions the report that the Russian gen. Jossafew has twice defeated the corps of the pacha of Widdin and took 1000 Turks prisoners."

Our Court Gazette contains the following paragraph—"Among the long series of groundless and random aspersions, from and about Austria, by which many public papers fill up their empty space, it is also to be remarked one, by which great part of East Galicia is ceded to the dutchy of Warsaw for another equivalent."

[Correspondent.]

"An army of 80,000 men is now going to Hungary and the Turkish frontiers, with 150 pieces of cannon."

LATBACH, JUNE 12.

The Russian army has crossed the Danube on three different points, and has already occupied part of Bulgaria. The head quarters at Nicopole, & a Russian advanced party

SWEDEN.

It were difficult to believe that the disturbances at Stockholm had been produced by any affection for the deceased Prince—He was little known to the people; he had done nothing to deserve their affections, and he had been imposed upon them by the mortal enemies of Sweden. Their indignation indeed might have been excited by an idea that he had been got rid of to make room for the king of Denmark; under that supposition they might lament his death, and be enraged against the authors of it. It might, however, be a disturbance excited by the friends of the dethroned king on purpose to feel the pulse of the soldiery and the people, upon the subject of restoring him or his family to the throne. The proclamation issued at Stockholm by the king, mentions not a word of the disturbances having been produced by a suspicion of the Crown Prince having come by his death by the poison—and we remark that the general who was most active in dethroning Gustavus, was one of the subjects of popular rage. At present, however, we are very inadequately informed. It will be an unfortunate circumstance for the late king, if these commotions have been produced by the returning affections and loyalty of the Swedes. He is far from them—he is in the power of Buonaparte, who would not hesitate imprisoning, perhaps murdering, him and his family, if he tho't the Swedes were anxious for his restoration.

HOLLAND—FRENCH DEFEAT.

Banks of the Elbe.

Several private letters from the south of France, received by people in the wine trade, from Marseilles, Nimes, &c. speak of a considerable defeat which the French army is said to have suffered in Spain, but they are silent as to the particulars. French troops have also been ordered from Germany to Holland, in every part of which country the inhabitants have shewn the most manifest marks of discontent, and betrayed symptoms of insurrection. Private letters from Paris state that Count Metternich will not leave that place till the middle of July, previous to which the treaty between France and Austria, relative to Turkey, will be arranged and ratified.

Louis Buonaparte, we suppose, will immediately quit Holland. This may surprise some, who observe, that he has nominated his wife regent, and his son his successor, as they must necessarily be in Holland, it would appear natural that he should remain with them. But those who argue in this way, do it under the belief that he and his wife have lived together, and that he considers her children as his own. The fact is, that they never have lived together—that the marriage was forced upon him by his brother—that from that time they have never resided together. Lately, when both were at Paris, on the occasion of Buonaparte's marriage, Louis lived at his mother's hotel, and his wife at another. Her children have always been considered as the children of Buonaparte, and not of Louis. Hence Louis in resigning the crown, said—"I give it to you, Napoleon Buonaparte, and to yours—to your son who passes for mine, and to my wife, by whom you had this son."

RUSSIA.

A report of a negotiation having been entered into between Great-Britain and Russia is noticed in the French papers, and declared to be false, Russia and France being most closely united. The report never obtained any credit in this country, but we doubt whether so cordial a union subsists between Russia and France, as the Monitor would have us believe. In the recent correspondence between Austria and Russia we see the seeds of a misunderstanding upon the subject of Turkey. Austria does not acquiesce in the claims of Russia to the possession of Moldavia and Wallachia, and Austria must now be supposed to speak the sentiments of Buonaparte.

SEMLIN, MAY 24.

Czerni Georges, Commander in Chief of the Servians, fearing a scarcity in the country, where he commands, has prohibited the exportation of corn, cattle, honey, rice, oil, &c. to the neighbouring countries, and particularly to the Pachaalik of Nessa. The Pacha of Nessa, irritated with this measure, has written, it is said, to Czerni Georges, that if he did not immediately revoke this prohibition, he himself would go and seek the forbidden objects.

We remark great preparations for war in Belgrade, Semindria, and Schabatz.

The propositions of the late Russian Minister to the Servian Council were reported, of great importance. Russia desires to entirely attach the Servians as they can be of great service to her in her political plan: a plan, the execution of which, says the Gazette of Presburg, will not fail to astonish Europe.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

"The lamentable state of the manufacturers in this city was yesterday, for the second time, under the consideration of the Priyy Council. The signal of present misery, the black fleece, was carried through the streets

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1810.

From the Aurora.

Extract of a letter from a South American, at Carracas, to a friend in Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1810.

"Anxious as you appear to be, of hearing news of my country; I will tell you that since you have heard of our independence, there is no news but what is now current, that Santa Fee has proclaimed its independence though at the cost of some blood. It is in vain that some Spaniards of Europe, who for interest alone are our enemies, endeavour to spread horrid ideas upon the present situation of Carracas, for the sole purpose of terrifying and discouraging the remaining parts of South-America, and to persuade its inhabitants that they cannot enjoy peace, but under their tyrannical authority.

How different, now, is the situation of that province, from what it was before; things are all changed for the better; hardly was independence established, when the government, propitious to commercial relations, reduced the importation & exportation duties; broke the shackles that paralyzed and permitted to friendly foreigners to establish themselves in our ports. Its inhabitants, till now, looked upon as slothful, are no more the same; the husbandmen, the artificers and tradesmen, secured in the possession of their property, are seen, one class preparing themselves to improve their industry, and the other to increase their skills; the literary men, no more shackled, write with freedom what they conceive, and not what fits despotical oppression; and had it not been for this liberty, already we should have been ignorant of many valuable works.

As I was going out of Laguira, the most reverend archbishop appointed by Ferdinand the 7th, was coming in; before he was prisoner, and though he had sworn to the regency that govern some parts of Spain in Europe, on his being informed of the new system we had elected, he swore not only obedience to the new government, but engaged his holy power to maintain and keep the good order and tranquillity now existing in that province; nay, he did more; he gave over in favour of the state, 48,000 dollars of his rents, keeping only 12,000 dollars for his expenses; so that, we can say that the gospel made use of by our tyrants during these 300 years, for so many ill purposes, this holy man has come to serve for grand designs, in confirming to perfection the foundation of our so long wished for liberty.

Of the various writings and proclamations made by the government of Carracas, there is one, the contents of which, as a citizen of the United States, must be very flattering to you; that motive engages me to give you herewith an extract from it.

Gentlemen—We are born at an epoch in which the two first nations of Europe and that of the U. States, should set no other example, but those that are worthy to be imitated; in the midst of conflicts, yet they are the models of all that is majestic and grand to a state about to be regenerated, which covets the free intercourse of nations; they who look for commerce, have but to observe the politics of England for a century ago; who aspire to the great art and science to gain battles and conquer realms and empires, must look to modern France; but whoever wishes to know what it is to form a government, the end of which is to make happy its inhabitants, must behold the government of the U. States, where men are equal and therefore truly free; and yet, more so, where they enjoy a tranquillity not to be seen in any other nation; and nay, that seem as if it were incompatible with that liberty they possess. Who, therefore, will not agree that the latter is that which ought to be the model of a people just delivered from a barbarous and oppressive yoke. What can be the aim of man unless his own happiness? An end which justifies the revolt of every oppressed people, and which has demonstrated to us how efficacious and successful a nation may be who seeks its own liberty in a manner suitable to courage and wisdom. Nay more, the analogy of its past bondage with ours, if in them there be some circumstances of difference, they are all in our favour, because we have been even more oppressed than they. The province of Carracas, grows greater, the more it is examined; every thing then persuades us of the absolute necessity to imitate the example of the North Americans. Happy we shall be, if superior to the paltry prejudices of vanity, we obtain by imitation, in transferring from this country to ours, its wise form of government and maxims of policy, and if we can introduce here the regularity of its laws, we observe there, these joining to its benignity and beauty of our climate, in which we certainly excel, the wisdom and utility of the policy of that country; then the twice happy Venezuela will be envied even by those we now take for our models."

WEST FLORIDA.

From the Natchez Weekly Chronicle of Aug. 6.

We have received the subjoined address from our correspondent in West-Florida, the result of the first meeting of the convention. From this address it will appear, that West Florida still acknowledge dependence on the government of Spain, and is firm in her allegiance to Ferdinand VII. It will also appear, that there is to be a second meeting of the convention on Monday the 13th inst. which it is believed will be more interesting than the last. What will be the result of the deliberations of this honourable body, is yet impossible to divine. However, as far as we are capable of judging, their proceedings augur well. A degree of prudential wisdom marks the first meeting that does honour to the deputies, and we sincerely hope that nothing may occur to disturb the tranquillity, or endanger the peace and prosperity of the people.

St. John's Plains, 27 July 1810.

To his Excellency Don Carlos Delbault De laffus, Colonel of the Royal Army and Governor, Civil and Military, of the place and jurisdiction of Baton Rouge &c.

SIR,

The Delegates representing the inhabitants of the several districts of the jurisdiction under your command, in convention assembled at this place, respectfully represent to your Excellency, that in entering upon the discharge of the duties enjoined upon us by our constituents, we derive great satisfaction from the consideration that our meeting is sanctioned by your approbation, and we consider it one of the first duties to thank your excellency in the name of all the good people of this jurisdiction, for your attention to the wishes of the inhabitants, and for your generous efforts to preserve the public tranquillity, in a time of general anxiety and alarm. We have considered it as an immediate object of our deliberations, to promote the safety, honour and happiness of our beloved king, Ferdinand the seventh, guard against his enemies foreign and domestic, to punish wrongs and correct abuses dangerous to the existence and prosperity of the province, and trust that the measures that may be adopted will be received with indulgence by your excellency, and meet with your approbation and concurrence.

In taking into consideration the existing grievances, and the danger to which the people and their property are exposed, a number of subjects have been suggested as those which require redress, but we think it unnecessary to trouble your excellency with a detail of our proceedings, or the result of deliberations on these subjects, in all which the greatest unanimity prevailed, as it is our intention to wait upon your excellency in body, so soon as the subjects shall be arranged in such a form as may be proper to submit for your consideration. One of our resolutions, however, we think it our duty at this early stage of our meeting to communicate, as it stands recorded on our journals in the following words:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous wish of this convention to proceed in all our deliberations for the public welfare with the entire approbation of his Excellency Charles Delbault De laffus, our present governor, and that we become responsible with him to the superior authorities for the expediency of measures which may be adopted with his concurrence; that we engage to support him as our governor, with the emoluments appertaining to his present office, and to give him all the aid in our power in the execution of the duties thereof.

It is proper to inform your excellency that having intrusted to a select committee to form a plan for the redress of the existing grievances, and for the defence and safety of the country, we propose to adjourn the convention until the second Monday in August next, when it is intended to meet again at this place to receive the report of said committee, and to proceed in the discharge of the other duties enjoined by our constituents. In the mean-time the said committee, consisting of Messrs. John H. Johnson, Thomas Lilley, John W. Leonard, Philip Huck and John Mills, remaining in session at this place, will receive any communications which your Excellency may be pleased to make.

We have appointed three of our members Messrs. Philip Hicky, Manuel Lopez and Joseph Thomas, a committee to wait on you with this address.

We pray God to preserve your Excellency many years.

Resolved, That this convention created by the whole body of the people of the government of Baton Rouge, and by the previous consent of the governor, is therefore legally constituted to act in all cases of public concern which relates to this province to provide for the public safety, to create revenue, and with the consent of the governor to create tribunals, civil and criminal and to define their own power relating to other concerns of the government, when adjourned to meet again, and how long to continue their sessions."