MARYLAND GAZETTE,
AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER

MARYLAND GAZETTE--EXTRA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1815.

FOREIGN.

From a London paper.

Murat—The following curious history is circulated in Paris, under the title of "The Catastrophe of Murat." It is from the pen of Mr. Beauchamp.

Of the five or six Kings whom Bonaparte had established in Europe, none seemed so secure as Joachim Murat.—All the rest, and even Bonaparte himself had been kicked down, but the latter still stood firm upon his usurped throne, and had his Ambassadors, or at least his intriguers, in all the Courts of Europe. His armies, more formidable than ever, occupied one hundred leagues of territory beyond the frontiers of the fine kingdom of Naples. The Congress destined to fix the definitive fate of Europe, sent him Plenipotentiaries; it was proposed to enlarge his kingdom with part of the States of the Church; his moderation was invoked, and he was invited however singular it may appear, to join the league of the Legislative Sovereigns, armed against usurpation; and yet he disdainfully sent back the Plenipotentiaries, and would listen to nothing, so certain was he of his circumstances.

All this passed in the early part of April, and by the end of May, Italy was rid of Murat. Never was there a fall so great or so rapid. Tacticians will read with astonishment the recital of the manœuvres, the marches and defeats which in forty days drove Murat and his army from the banks of the Po to the gates of Capua. From Capua to Naples he fled at full gallop, and there met the denouement of his adventures. He arrived on the 17th of May at sun-set, at full gallop, attended by four horsemen only. He presented himself before his wife pale and ghastly; "Madame—I could not die"—were the last words which he spoke as a King. Terror pervaded the palace, and disorder the city. The conquerors refused to include Murat in the capitulation by which the kingdom was to be remitted to them.

Next day Murat cut off his hair, which he was used to keep long and curled, and put on a grey dress, without any decoration. Thus disguised, he secretly gained the sea coast, whence a small bark passed him over to the island of Ischia, and there he embarked on board a merchant vessel, which waited for him a few leagues from land. His wife endowed apparently with more strength of mind, made good her retreat with more dignity. At first she retired with her children to the Castle Oeuf, then to Gaeta, still keeping up some authority over the fleet and arsenal.

By a message, which Cariati carried, she requested Com. Campbell to receive her under the protection of Great Britain, on board the squadron which he commanded in the Bay of Naples, and in order to secure her embarkation, she sent before her 500 soldiers. All this was granted, on condition that the arsenal and petty Neapolitan fleet should be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty and King Ferdinand IV.

By these means, Caroline Bonaparte had time and opportunity to embark with her plate, jewels, ready money, valuable furniture, and 150 domestics. Her departure was the signal to the populace of Naples for a general state of uproar, which the allies were obliged to quell.

The legitimate Sovereign mounted his throne and the Ex-Queen saw from the deck of the ship, which was still in the Bay of Naples, the *feu de joie* which signalized the downfall of her tyranny. Com. Campbell was about to sail for Antibes, when his voyage was suddenly suspended. The Austrian General demanded Madame Murat as his prisoner. She was obliged to capitulate once more, and sail towards Trieste, whence she was conducted, with her children to Gratz in Styria.

The gold and diamonds left her in virtue of her capitulation with the English, are valued at 18 million of francs, but the diamonds and precious effects have been formally demanded by the courts of Spain and Naples, as Crown jewels.

As to Murat himself, he landed at Cannes, on the very spot which was marked by the foot of his brother-in-law a few weeks before. His present place of retirement is entirely unknown, but it is understood that he is soliciting the protection of the Austrian government and permission to join his wife and children.

Certainly here are sudden and painful reverses and they would interest the feelings of historians and posterity greatly, if any other personages were concerned. Let us all recollect, however, that the hero of the story was the son of a contemptible publican at Cahors, and the heroine a daughter to the town-clerk of Ajaccio,—to say nothing of particulars of their lives.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

From the London Courier of Oct. 2d

The Mail from Corunna has brought very important intelligence, nothing less than accounts of an insurrection against the existing Government of Spain, in consequence of its supposed oppression. General Polier, who distinguished himself so much in the patriotic war, under the name of the Marquesito, assembled a body of troops on the 18th ult. at Santa Lucia, entered the town of Corunna, arrested the principal authorities, and, having obtained quiet possession of the town, issued a Proclamation, stating the miseries which had been heaped upon Spain, by the councils which had prevailed since king Ferdinand's return, and asserting that foreign powers, from the very beginning, had strongly disapproved of the king's measures. He proceeds to make the soldiery very flattering offers in the name of the provinces, which he says will regulate themselves by their internal Junta, until the convocation of the Cortes, will determine the future system of governments. Further accounts of this morning say, the adjoining Provinces are ready to join that of Galicia, and that the next advices will probably bring intelligence of the cause being general throughout Spain. Corunna was illuminated when the packet, which arrived at Falmouth with the mail, left that place; and it seems that the cause of Polier is popular. The important event gives much interest to the reports respecting the state of Spain. The French Papers say, that many old castles have been filled up as prisons, and that upwards of fifty thousand persons have been thrown into confinement for their political opinions, among whom are many of the most brave defenders of the country in the late struggle with France. King Ferdinand is said to have sent out Franciscan Friars as Missionaries to lecture the people against the liberal, the modern opinions on politics; lectures which have not been well received, particularly at Madrid.

Dispatches have been received in this country from General Porlier. We understand that they are couched in very sanguine terms and express confident hopes of success. They are addressed to the friends of Gen. Porlier, resident in England.

Corunna Sept. 19.

A very unexpected event had just taken place here.—General Porlier, who had been confined here by the King's orders, in the castle of St. Antonio, ever since August, 1814, but who obtained permission last month to visit the bath of Artrigo on account of his health, last night assembled the troops quartered in Santa Lucia, close without the gate, and entered this city at 1 o'clock this morning; where he arrested the captain General of the Province, the Governor of this City, and two or three other persons; by three all was quiet, as perfect tranquility prevails as if nothing had happened.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

It appears certain that the Ferdinandist authorities, recovered their power in Corunna, but we know nothing of this having happened at Ferrol, Batangos, &c. nor is there any certain account of Porlier's having been defeated. In the present situation of Spain, it is not surprising that Corunna should again fall into the hands of the Fernandists, when we consider the influence of the Clergy over the minds of the people of Spain, but the temporary possession of this place by the old authorities, does not affect the cause at large.

DUBLIN, Oct. 5.

London prints of Monday, by this day's Mail, and Paris papers to the 30th ult. have been received since our last.

FRANCE.

The intelligence from Paris, by this day's mail, is of extreme importance.—Peace between the allies and the King of France has been signed. The friends of humanity will read the annexed extracts with satisfaction. The first is from *Gazette de France*, of the 30th ult.

"The political horizon which within these few days has become obscure, begins to clear up, and hope once more succeeds to disquietude. The rise of the funds has not a little contributed to calm the alarms, which had become serious, and satisfactory reports are now in circulation. We are assured that the treaty of peace so anxiously desired, so impatiently expected, was signed yesterday morning. Some difficulties still remained to be removed last night; they proceeded, it is said, from England.—The emperor Alexander spent a part of the night in discussing and smoothing them, and he has had the glory of terminating this work which is about to contribute to the happiness of the world.—Yesterday morning