

## Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, MARCH 27.  
**DEPOSING OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.**

Another important event is to be added to the many that have occurred of late years; a Revolution has broken out in Sweden, and the gallant Monarch has been deposed.—His uncle has seized the reins of Government, and in a Proclamation addressed to the people, declares his nephew incapable of conducting the affairs of the Nation. The details of the Revolution we have not yet received. It was probably concerted by the Duke of SUDERMANIA and some of the Nobles at Stockholm, with the Commanders of the Troops on the frontiers of Norway. The revolutionary symptoms developed themselves first among the troops.—The want of clothing and provisions had created great discontent, which was fomented by the Commander in Chief, who broke up from his position, and began his march for Stockholm to demand a Diet of the States. On their march they published a Proclamation in which they stated that their views were merely these; that the States of the Realm and the Legislators shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate without control. The Proclamation then draws a picture of the wretched state of Sweden; and in speaking of Great-Britain and France, says, that the former, the ally of Sweden, shall learn to appreciate and value a nation which knows how to break its fetters, and that the latter shall be taught to respect a People anxious to rival her military prowess. The Proclamation contains a solemn declaration, that not a single inch more of Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy. The Duke of SUDERMANIA, not waiting for the meeting of the States, deposed the King by his own authority, and assumed the Government. His Majesty was put under arrest as he was about to set out for his country residence. When the guard surrounded him, he drew his sword, but he was soon overpowered, and when the last advices left Stockholm, he was a close prisoner.

That this Revolution has been of French contrivance we are not able to pronounce, though many will be inclined to suspect that it is.—Since the Revolution of 1772, brought about by the deposed Monarch's father, a considerable degree of discontent has existed among the Nobles, whose authority was considerably abridged.—The Revolution too destroyed the influence which the Russian and French Parties had over the Councils of Sweden, an influence so injurious to the real interests and dignity of the country.—The recent disasters in Finland, the severity of the winter, and the loss of commerce, occasioned by the shutting up of the ports of the Continent, had produced a discontent which was industriously encouraged by the malcontents.—Great eccentricities of character his SWEDISH MAJESTY certainly had: he was violent, he was impatient, and acted too much, perhaps, from the impulse of his passion: but it were indeed an act of injustice to impute to him the miseries of Sweden, or the loss of her territories. Had he chosen perhaps to have bent the knee to BONAPARTE; to have acknowledged himself his vassal; to have crawled in his train with the servile herd of Rhenish Princes—had he linked himself in the same fetters with the Kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria, he might have been permitted to have kept Pomerania, on the condition, however, of carrying on no trade with Great-Britain. That he did not so debate himself will never be imputed to him as a fault by any Swede who is a friend to the independence and freedom of his Country. Is the war with Russia to be imputed to him as a crime? He did not provoke it. It was begun by Russia against every principle of honour and justice; his SWEDISH MAJESTY could not have avoided it, unless he had consented to disgrace himself and the people over whom he ruled by the most abject submission. That he did not defend Finland as long as it could be defended—that he did not dispute every inch of ground against a superior force, will not be denied even by his bitterest enemy. That the war, and the severity of the season, produced extreme misery is most true, but they were not occasioned by the King. He exercised the right which God and nature gives all Sovereigns, of defending their territories against any enemy who may attack them. He has failed, however, in the struggle, and the fall of another lawful Sovereign will add another triumph to the many achieved by BONAPARTE over the principles of legitimacy, freedom, and justice.—The King of SWEDEN has thus in some degree had the fate of Hamlet's father—"Upon my secure hour, thy uncle stole." He has been deprived of his Crown by his uncle—whether the tragedy will be completed by the death of the deposed Monarch, we are yet to learn.

APRIL 2.

**TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, AND ALLIANCE BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY, FERDINAND VII.**  
*Signed at London, the 14th day of January 1809.—In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.*

The events which have taken place in Spain, having terminated the State of hostility which unfortunately subsisted between the Crowns of Great-Britain and Spain, and united the arms of both against the common enemy, it seems good that the new relations which have been produced between two nations, now connected by common interest, should be regularly established and confirmed by a formal Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Alliance: Wherefore, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and the Supreme and Central Junta of Spain and the Indies, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. have constituted and appointed;—That is to say, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. George Canning, one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and his Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Supreme and Central Junta of Government of Spain and the Indies, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, Commander of Vallaga and Algava in the Military Order of Calatrava, Rear Admiral of the Royal Navy, named by the Supreme and Cen-

tral Junta of Government of Spain and the Indies, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. to his Britannic Majesty; their Plenipotentiaries, to conclude and sign a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Alliance; who, having communicated their respective full powers, have agreed to and concluded the following Articles.

**ARTICLE I.**—There shall be between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. King of Spain and the Indies thereunto appertaining, and between all other kingdoms, states, dominions and subjects, a Christian, stable and inviolable peace; and a perpetual and sincere amity, and a strict alliance during the war against France; together with an entire and lasting oblivion of all acts of hostility done on either side, in the course of the late wars, in which they have been engaged against each other.

**II.**—To obviate all complaints and disputes which might arise on the subject of prizes, captured posterior to the Declaration published by his Britannic Majesty on the 4th of July of the last year, it has been mutually agreed, that the vessels and property taken posterior to the date of the said Declaration, in any seas or ports of the world, without any exception and without any regard either to time or place, shall be restored by both parties. And as the accidental occupation of any of the ports of the peninsula by the common enemy, might occasion disputes respecting any vessels, which, in ignorance of such occupation might direct their course to those ports from any other harbour, either of the peninsula or the Colonies; and as cases may occur in which the Spanish inhabitants of the said ports or provinces, so occupied by the enemy, may, with their property, endeavour to escape from his grasp; the High Contracting Parties have agreed that Spanish vessels, not aware of the enemy's occupation of any harbour which they are desirous to enter, or such as may succeed in making their escape from any harbour so occupied, shall not be captured, nor themselves nor their cargo be considered as good prize; but, on the contrary, that they shall meet with every help and assistance from the naval power of his Britannic Majesty.

**III.**—His Britannic Majesty engages to continue to assist, to the utmost of his power, the Spanish nation in their struggle against the tyranny and usurpation of France, and promises not to acknowledge any other King of Spain and of the Indies thereunto appertaining, than his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. his heirs, or such lawful successor as the Spanish nation shall acknowledge; and the Spanish Government, in the name and on the behalf of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. engages never, in any case, to cede to France, any part of the territories or possessions of the Spanish Monarchy, in any part of the world.

**IV.**—The High Contracting Parties agree to make common cause against France; and not to make peace with that Power except by common consent.

**V.**—The present Treaty shall be ratified by both parties, and the exchange of the ratifications shall be made in the space of two months (or sooner if it can be done) in London.

In witness whereof, We, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have signed, in virtue of our respective full powers, the present Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Alliance, and have sealed it with the seals of our arms.

Done in London this 14th day of January, 1809.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING.  
(L. S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

**ARTICLE I.—SEPARATE.**

The Spanish Government engages to take the most effectual measures for the preventing of the Spanish Squadrons in all the ports of Spain, as well as of the French Squadron, taken in the month of June, and now in the harbour of Cadiz, from falling into the power of France. For which purpose his Britannic Majesty engages to co-operate by all means in his power.

The present separate article shall have the same force and validity, as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Alliance, signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, We, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have signed, in virtue of our respective full powers, the present separate Article, and have sealed it with the seals of our arms.

Done at London, this 14th day of January, 1809.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING.  
(L. S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

**ARTICLE II.—SEPARATE.**

A Treaty shall forthwith be negotiated, stipulating the amount and description of succours to be afforded by his Britannic Majesty, agreeably to the Third Article of the present Treaty.

The present separate Article shall have the same force and validity, as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Alliance, signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, We, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have signed, in virtue of our respective full powers, the present separate Article, and have sealed it with the seals of our arms.

Done at London, this 14th day of January, 1809.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING.  
(L. S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

**ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.**

The present circumstances not admitting of the regular negotiation of a Treaty of Commerce between the two countries, with all the care and consideration due to so important a subject, the High Contracting Parties mutually engage to proceed to such negotiation as soon as it shall be practicable so to do, affording, in the mean time, mutual facilities to the commerce of the subjects of each other, by temporary regulations founded on principles of reciprocal utility.

In witness whereof, We, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have signed, in virtue of our respective full powers, the present additional Article, and have sealed it with the seals of our arms.

Done at London, this 21st day of March, 1809.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING.  
(L. S.) JUAN RUIZ DE APODACA.

Our readers already know that an embassy was some time since sent from India to Persia to counteract, if possible, the boasted influence of Bonaparte in the Court at Schiraz. We understand that the embassy had not succeeded in determining the actual Government to adopt any measures unfavourable to the purposes of France: it has, however, secured a considerable party even within the walls of the Royal Palace. In consequence of the intelligence brought by the Ministers on their return, offensive operations are about to be commenced by our Government in India against Persia.

Sir A. Wellesley, besides vacating his seat in Parliament, has also resigned his office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The Right Hon. Thomas Wallace is named as his successor in the latter situation.

APRIL 3.

By the Cadmus, arrived on Tuesday at Plymouth from Corunna, accounts have been received from that part of Spain to the 23d inst. On the 21st a flag of truce was sent into Corunna by Captain Wynter, of the Cadmus, for the purpose of making inquiries respecting Lieut. Col. Napier, of the 62d regiment. The messenger was politely received by Marshal Ney, who commanded the garrison, and Col. Napier was allowed to return in the Cadmus on his parole. According to the intelligence brought by the Cadmus, Marshal Soult, the Duke of Dalmatia, had commenced operations, against Portugal.

Major Napier, of the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Moore, who nobly fell in the battle of Corunna, arrived a few days ago in England. This intrepid and gallant officer, pierced with wounds, was supposed to have died in the field. Under this impression his family went into mourning; but how agreeably astonished were his mother (Lady Sarah Napier,) the Duchess of Leinster, and his other near relations, when they were informed on Thursday last of his safe arrival! After the battle, he was removed from the field to the Hospital that was erected for the reception of the wounded, and by proper care and treatment was cured of his wounds.

Marshal Soult and the Officers of his army have resolved to erect a monument in favour of Sir John Moore, on the spot where the hero received his death-wound.

APRIL 4.

By the last returns from Mr. Drummond, 2700, or more, soldiers, who had been left during the calamitous retreat from Sahagun to Corunna, had joined our forces at Lisbon, or at Oporto. The Gallician peasants, as soon as the army of Soult had passed on, received, concealed, and protected all our stragglers; who by this means, have been enabled to rejoin the British army in Portugal.

We have the satisfaction to state, that of the 2500 sick and wounded troops which landed at Portsmouth from Spain, there remain now but 500 in all the hospitals. There have not been more than 340 died out of the number landed.

APRIL 8.

Dutch Papers to the 5th inst. were yesterday received, in which are contained a variety of articles of intelligence from Madrid, Paris, Vienna, Ulm, Frankfort, Augsburgh, and Rotterdam, but none of much importance.—The army of the Marquis de la Romana is stated to have been defeated by Soult on the 7th ult. on the frontiers of Portugal, and with the loss of 5000 men; but there appears to be no foundation for the assertion.—A General Congress of three of the Hungarian provinces had been held, preparatory to the general levy. The Bavarian corps between the Inn and the Isar is to be augmented to 30,000; and there are also expected in Saxony 15,000 men from Hanover, detached from the troops under the Prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte.) The French troops which crossed the Rhine at Strasburg and Basse were continuing their march through Swabia. The Austrian Ambassador, Count Stadion, had suddenly left the Court of Munich; but the persons attached to the Embassy still remain there. It is a circumstance extremely favourable, that in none of these papers is any notice taken of Russia, as hostile to Austria, or in any way indicating the inclination of that Power, in favour of the projects of France on the shores of the Danube.

Bonaparte was to assemble his Senate the 1st inst. and as soon as we can obtain a sight of his address, we shall know what is to happen.

There being no late arrival from Sweden, we are unable to state the progress of the contending parties in that unhappy country; all whose previous miseries are now in all probability to be heaped up, by the accumulated horrors of a civil war.

The Baltic cutter, with a Messenger from Sweden, is hourly expected.

**THE EXPEDITION.**

The troops under Gen. Hill sailed on the 27th ult. from Cork, destined for Portugal, where Sir A. Wellesley is about immediately to proceed. He leaves town to-morrow. We are rejoiced that the large army to be collected there is likely to be so soon assembled. For once we shall take the field in the Spring; and have the whole season of a campaign before us.

The whole of the force is to be nearly 30,000 men, of which 18,000 are already in Portugal. From 4 to 5000 are gone out under General Hill; from 3 to 4000 cavalry are to follow, also two or three regiments more of infantry, besides artillery, &c.

The following is said to be a tolerable correct list of Sir A. Wellesley's Staff, and of the General Officers employed under his command. Sir Arthur Wellesley, Commander in Chief; Lieut. Col. Bathurst, military secretary; the Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset—Aides de Camp: Brig. Gen. the Hon. C. Stewart—Adjutant-General; Col. Murray, Quarter-Master-General; Major Colin Campbell and Major Berkeley—Ass. Ad. Gen. General Officers—Major-Generals Sherbrook, Lord Wm. Bentinck, Edward Paget, Hill, John Murray, Mackenzie, Berresford, Alexander Campbell. Lieut. Gen. Cartwright to command the Cavalry, Major-Generals Payne and Cotton—Cavalry.

FROM THE DUTCH PAPERS.

ROTTERDAM, APRIL 4.

Letters from Germany say that a Congress is to be held