

FOREIGN.
VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT.

New-York, June 24.

The ship *Hantonia*, capt. Dolan, arrived at this port yesterday, in the short passage of 35 days from Cork. By this vessel the editors of the *New-York Gazette*, have received Cork papers to the 14th May, containing London dates of the 9th. The *Ofage* arrived in England the 30th of April from France. The reception of our demands on the French government, will be detailed below. Buonaparte, it seems, has absolutely refused to revoke the decrees against English commerce, as far as relates to this country, and demands the closing of our ports against Great-Britain, until a maritime peace.

The following are the important particulars.

LONDON, May 3.

THE *Ofage* is at length arrived with Mr. Nourse, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Morgan. They left L'Orient on the 26th, and arrived at Falmouth last Saturday. Mr. Lewis is the bearer of the dispatches to France, Mr. Nourse of the dispatches to this country. They arrived both at Mr. Pinkney's last night. The *Ofage*, after her arrival at L'Orient on the 22d of March, was seized, because it had transpired that she had been spoken by a British cruiser off that port.—It was only in consequence of the repeated representations of gen. Armstrong that she was finally released, and permitted to proceed to England. Mr. Nourse was not suffered in the first instance to land, but after remaining on board the *Ofage* for about a week, and its being stated that his health was greatly impaired by the voyage, he was suffered to go on shore and reside in the town of L'Orient, but on no account was he to be permitted to visit Paris. Mr. Lewis, who was the bearer of dispatches to the American minister there, could not procure leave to proceed to Paris, until after four days.

The intelligence brought by the *Ofage*, is said to be strongly indicative of a war between America and France. Some of the last American papers had informed us, that Buonaparte had declared his determination to have no neutrals; that the only conditions on which he would continue at peace with the United States were, that they should shut all their ports against British shipping of every description, and suspend all intercourse with England; for that in fact he would have no neutrals. Mr. Lewis was sent in the *Ofage* with an answer to that declaration, and with a demand, according to report, of the abandonment of the decree of the 21st November, 1806. Buonaparte refused this demand in the most positive manner, and gen. Armstrong was informed, that the declaration made to the American government might be considered as the ultimatum, from which France would not depart.

The *Ofage* spoke the admiral of the Brest fleet, on her way from L'Orient. Previous to her departure from L'Orient, the captain was informed that he must not return to a French port after visiting England, under pain of certain forfeiture of the vessel and imprisonment of the crew.

Another paper says—"the day after the arrival of Mr. Lewis at Paris, gen. Armstrong requested an audience with the French minister, and gave him to understand that he had received important dispatches from his government, who, anxious to preserve with the belligerent states a perfect neutrality, had instructed him to propose to the French government the revocation of the decrees against British commerce, as far as it related to America, adding that England would be required to make the same exception in her favour—the answer it appears made to this just and equitable proposal was, "that in the present situation of affairs no terms of compromise could be listened to; that the American government was already in full possession of the unalterable determination of France, who would not permit a neutral state—and from which resolution she would on no account recede—and the French minister further observed, that unless the American ports should be closed against Great-Britain, until a maritime peace could be obtained, France and America must be considered to be at war with each other." It appears that several interviews took place after this, but the French government were inexorable—and gen. Armstrong was not able to obtain the least alteration in their determination, and consequently in the contemplation of an immediate rupture between the two countries, he demanded passports for such of the citizens of the United States, who might choose to return to their own country—and this demand repeatedly made, was also rejected.

May 4.

About twelve o'clock yesterday, his excellency lord Strangford, the ambassador, and sir James Gambier, the consul general from our court to that of the Brazils, had their final audience of Mr. secretary Canning. They then visited his excellency the chevalier de Souza Coutinho, the Portuguese ambassador at our court; and at two o'clock lord Strangford, together with Mr. Byng, his secretary, and several attendants, left town for Portsmouth, where the *Euryalus* frigate is in readiness to convey them to Portuguese South America. Sir James Gambier and his attendants left town about the same time. A number of merchants, who are sending out goods to a vast amount to the Brazils, together with their supercargoes, and nearly 200 emigrants from Lisbon, will be carried in transports and merchant vessels, under convoy at the same time.

Two English ladies landed at Deal, the night before last, from Holland. The embargo has been taken off the Dutch ports.

The funds continue rising—the three per cents. rose about a half per cent. this morning for money, under an impression that the loan will be less than eight millions—and that it will not amount to more than six.

The force, naval and military, that has for some weeks been collecting in the Downs, sailed yesterday for its destination.

As the expedition has now failed, there is no longer any necessity for concealing its destination. The general opinion in the military circles, and among the officers employed in this service is, that the first object is to attempt to destroy the means which the enemy is known to have been for sometime engaged in preparing at Flushing, for the annoyance of this country. All uncertainty as to the primary object of the expedition will be removed before many days pass over; as to its ultimate object there is but one opinion, nor has any secrecy been affected respecting it. The force goes to Sweden.

May 5.

At the close of 'Change yesterday, a report obtained circulation, that Buonaparte had issued a decree at Bayonne, directing an immediate embargo to be laid on all American vessels in the ports of Spain, the immediate seizure and confiscation of all American property in France, and the imprisonment of all American citizens. We could not, however, trace this rumour to any authentic source.

This state of things between America and France, excited expectations in London, that America being obliged to decide in attaching herself to either England or France, would adopt the former for her alliance. The presumption, joined to a great influx of money created a considerable elevation in the funds on Wednesday in London.—Consols which stood at 67 1-4 on Tuesday, were on Wednesday at the close of the market, at 68 1-2.

Mr. Nourse yesterday visited Lloyd's coffee-house. We have no doubt this gentleman will, on his return to America, be able to bear testimony at least to the more cautious propriety of our stand, than that experienced in France. When at L'Orient, a guard was stationed before his dwelling, and it was not without difficulty that he succeeded in preventing the rifling and inspection of his papers. It is not true, as was asserted in some of the papers of yesterday, that general Armstrong had demanded passports for himself.

Accounts were yesterday received from Bayonne, which, if true, must remove all doubts as to the intentions of Buonaparte towards America; they state that the French ruler issued a decree at Bayonne on the 15th ult. ordering the seizure and condemnation of all American vessels. This statement does not appear by any means improbable, though we cannot vouch for the truth of it.

May 9.

A vessel, the *Yrow Elizabeth*, is arrived at Falmouth from Bilbao, which she left April 27. Buonaparte was still at Bayonne, where the new king of Spain was expected to meet him. According to the intelligence brought by this vessel, intelligence, however, which we very much doubt, orders had been issued for the French troops to evacuate Spain; and they had quitted Bilbao in consequence of these orders.

The *Tiger*, of 80 guns, and the *Triumph*, *Minotaur*, and *Edgar*, of 74 each, sailed yesterday morning from the Downs, to blockade, as it is supposed, some port on the Dutch coast.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

May 7.

Whereas by a communication received at this office, from his excellency William Pinkney, Esq. minister plenipotentiary of the United States here, it appears that he hath received information from his Britannic majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, of the establishment of the most rigorous blockade of the port of Copenhagen, and all the other ports in the island of Zealand. This is therefore to give due notice to the American merchants and others within this consulate, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

WM. LYMAN.

A letter was yesterday received by a respectable house in the Russian trade, which implies the complete acquiescence of the Russian court in the views of Buonaparte.—This letter, which is dated St. Petersburg, 18th of April, (N. S.) states that the emperor has issued an Ukase, forbidding any intercourse whatever between his territories and any neutral power, until the conclusion of a general peace. By the terms of the Ukase, none but ships belonging to those powers which are in actual alliance with Russia are permitted to enter any Russian port.

CORK, May 13.

By sea the Swedes have performed a very distinguished service. Four Swedish gun-boats, and a mortar sloop, attacked and defeated a flotilla, consisting of 28 Danish gun-boats, off Stromsfadt.

The progress of the Swedish army in Norway, is not stated up to a later date than has been already communicated. Christiania, the capital of Norway, and situated on an inlet on the Shaggerhack, it is thought will be speedily in the possession of the Swedes. It will be an acquisition of some importance.

The British schooner *Active*, lately arrived from Demerara, has been seized at New-York, for an alleged violation of the embargo laws, and the captain imprisoned.

ALGIERS.

We understand that the *Dey of Algiers* has lately given grounds to distrust his peaceable dispositions towards the U. States. After having settled with the American consul there the differences which arose, in December last, including the case of the Algerine seamen who perished in the rescue of the American vessel captured by one of the Dey's cruisers, he suddenly set up a demand about the middle of March, for 2000 dolls. each man, threatening to put Mr. Lear in chains if not paid in 24 hours. This was resisted. He then gave notice, that 2 frigates and other cruisers just on the point of sailing, had orders to capture American vessels, which would infallibly go into execution unless the money should be immediately paid. To obtain a recall of the orders, Mr. Lear thought it best to comply; signifying to the Dey that he should communicate it to his government as the result of the force put on him. The day before Mr. Lear was threatened, the Danish consul, on the pretext that arrears were due from his government, had been seized by order of the Dey, and actually set to work among the slaves, with an iron chain of 40 lbs. fastened to him.—Mr. Lear had circulated through the consuls at different ports, this state of things with the Algerine Regency. [Nat. Int.]

ITALY.

It would seem that the encroachments of Buonaparte on the temporal dominions and powers of His Holiness the Pope—and the protest of the *Heir of St. Peter* against these encroachments, have stirred up combinations in Italy, which threaten a little disturbance to the French. To nip the menaced insurrection in the bud, the Prince Vice-Roy of Buonaparte has published the following order among the French troops in Italy: The order is dated from Milan, April 3.

Order of the day.—His majesty the emperor and king being informed that cockades of a new colour have been distributed at Rome and other parts of Italy for the purpose of exciting dissension, and forming a rallying point against his armies, declares, that all those who distribute those cockades shall be responsible for all difficulties which may result, and orders the commanding officers of his troops in Italy, and Naples to immediately arrest the distributors of those cockades, and all those who, from the date of this order shall be found with those badges shall be brought before a military commission and condemned to death.

Late from the Mediterranean.

A vessel in a short passage from Gibraltar, has arrived at Newburyport; by her a letter, dated May 1, is received in this city, which says, the Spaniards have at length commenced their condemnations on the Milan decree. Several vessels at Algiers have already met their fate. It is reported that Buonaparte has entered Madrid, that the royal family of Spain are in close confinement, and that 1000 French troops are now in Spain.

The same letter says, the Algerines are said to be out, but against whom is not known.

By the above arrival, dispatches for the secret of state, from consul Gavino, at Gibraltar, have been received and forwarded to Washington. [Ref.]

The letter from Salem, containing the interest of Gibraltar marine list to May 9, adds, that the following reports were current at that place, viz.—the French marshal, the grand duke of Berg, was to be regent of Spain, during the absence of the king from Madrid—that hundreds of French soldiers had been killed in the suburbs of Madrid—that thousands of Spaniards had risen in arms—and that there was a universal spirit of revolt from the French domination, in the provinces of Valencia and Catalonia—and that every Spaniard was determined to resist the French at the risk of his life and property. [Boston Palladium]

A letter from Newfoundland, mentions the arrival of a vessel from Ireland, with passengers, which had been boarded by a French corvette, that had several vessels bound to Quebec and Halifax. They are entertained at Halifax for the vessels which arrived from England April 10, for that place and Quebec under convoy.

A letter from Liverpool, April 21, says, "yesterday 398 bales of Demerara cotton were brought forward to public sale, and went off readily from 23 1/2d. A public sale of about 8500 bags of cotton, was to take place yesterday in London."

Letters have been received at Charleston, from Liverpool, stating, that orders had been received from British merchants at the Brazils to effect an exportation of ten thousand barrels of rice, which has been prohibited in that kingdom for Great-Britain.

The order, before the British parliament, prohibiting the exportation of cotton from Great-Britain has not passed. It was supposed that a prohibition was necessary to secure to their manufacturers a sufficient supply of raw materials; but, on after that there was enough on hand, the order was rescinded.

We hear an attempt was made in the city of New-Hampshire, to bring forward certain resolutions approving the embargo laws, and other measures of the general government; but after three days warm debate, the plan was abandoned as impracticable. [Boston Palladium]