

Foreign Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 24.

TWELVE DAYS LATER.

The schooner *Mary*, from Liverpool, is fixed at New-Castle for entering the United States after the 20th of May.

A late hour last evening, we received English papers to the 10th ult. Upon a hasty perusal, we are only able to give the following:

It is reported that Massena has been killed by Buonaparte, in a fit of passion—though other accounts say it was by accident.

Accounts are received from Paris of the 28th March, that Buonaparte had not left that place; but that he would probably set off after an extraordinary meeting that was to be held of the senate. Troops are pouring into Germany from all parts.

A paper of the 4th, says—Two expeditions are intended; one has just failed from Cork, the other will sail from Portsmouth in a few days—one is intended for Portugal, the other unknown.

ROTTERDAM, APRIL 4.

LETTERS from Germany say, that a congress is to be held on the banks of the Inn, where the emperors of Austria and France (Francis and Napoleon) intend to meet, and that the French troops who were marching through Suabia, have received orders to halt. In the mean-time count Stadion has taken leave of the Bavarian court, and left Munich for Vienna; but all the other persons attached to the Austrian embassy still continue in the former place.

Gen. Thiebaut has been appointed governor of Old Castile. The division of general Mortot is ordered to carry on the siege of Fort. The general himself died on the 2d ult. and was interred on the 23d with all the military honours due to his rank.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

General Dupont, who surrendered to the Spaniards under Cuesta, is said to be brought to trial and condemned to death. He was shot by torch light. This punishment is understood to have produced much murmuring among the French officers.

APRIL 8.

There was a report this morning, that the Dalecarians, under gen. Fall, had succeeded in releasing the king of Sweden from his confinement, and in reinstating him upon his throne—that the duke of Sudermania had fled towards Finland, to take refuge in the Russian territories. We know not on what authority this rumour rests. We have not heard of any arrivals from Sweden since the 28th ult.

APRIL 10.

Dutch papers to the 6th inst. reached town last night, but it is rather singular, that the intelligence they bring from Paris only comes down to the 29th ult. The decree for opening the ports of Holland for the exportation and importation of certain enumerated articles is given in the Royal Amsterdam Courant of the 4th inst.—The accounts from Spain are given in the most vague manner. The French armies are said to have been successful in several instances, but neither dates nor places are mentioned with any precision. Palafox has, it is said, been ordered from Bayonne to Nancy, and it is added, that he was to perform this journey under the care of a single officer. With respect to Austria, these papers contain very little intelligence; the Austrian ambassador had not left Paris on the 29th ult. and the article which mentions this circumstance, adds, that he remained in Paris in consequence of orders not to quit that capital until Buonaparte had left it; but whether these orders are supposed to have proceeded from his own or the French government, is not stated.

DUTCH DECREE.

From the Royal Courant of the 5th instant.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, by the grace of God, and constitution of the kingdom, king of Holland and Constable of France, taking into consideration that the term prescribed by our decree of the 27th Nov. 1808, No. 5, expires on the 31st inst. Taking further into consideration that it is necessary, at the present period, to take further measures, either for the renewal of the aforesaid decree, or the previous decrees, respecting the means of carrying into execution the prohibition of all commerce with the enemy, or of replacing them, in whole or part, by other measures calculated to place all matters relative to navigation on a footing of complete uniformity with the decree of France and of our brother the emperor; and notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the maritime war; and those which commerce suffers for its own interests, being continually anxious to contribute to that important object, we have decreed, and hereby decree:—

Art. 1. All commerce, correspondence, and communication with England, remains prohibited according to the purport of our previous laws, decrees and regulations, and particularly such of them as expired on the 31st inst. so far as no alteration is therein made by the present decree.

Art. 2. & 3. From the first day of the succeeding month of April, the following articles may be exported to and imported from friendly or neutral countries in Dutch vessels, or those sailing under the flag of neutral or allied powers.

Art. 4. The commodities prepared for exportation shall not be put on board until previous notice has been given thereof to the marine director of the ways and means, with a particular specification of such articles which cannot be exported but from the ports of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Groningen, Embden, Harlingen, Veere, Zierikzee, Delfzijl, and Bronmerhaven.

Art. 5. In order to the admission of any vessel into the harbours of this kingdom, they must enter in ballast, or laden with the products of the north, specified in the 3d article, with the exception of such vessels as are laden with salt, or those which in the years 1806 or 1807 obtained our license to proceed to China for a cargo of tea, upon shewing our said authority.

Art. 6. No other goods than those mentioned in the 4th article shall be suffered to be imported under any pretence whatever; all prohibited goods of whatever description, and in whatever quantity imported, and also the vessels on board which they may be found, being hereby declared liable to confiscation.

Art. 7. In case of suspicions arising respecting the origin of the cargo, from information received by the officers of the marine director, the same shall be provisionally sequestered until proof be given that it has not come from England or her colonies.

Art. 8. Our consuls in giving certificates of origin for goods shipped at their ports of residence for Dutch ports, shall not confine themselves to certifying that the goods neither come from England nor her colonies, nor belong to English commerce, but they shall further specify the place whence the goods originally came, the documents produced to them in proof of the respective declarations, in the names of the vessels in which they were conveyed from the place of origin to the port where the consuls reside. They are required to transmit a copy of the said declaration to our marine director.

[The other articles relate to the details of the manner in which the above articles are to be carried into execution by a marine director, and three naval commanders of the coast district.] The decree is dated at Utrecht, March 31.

* The following is a list of goods, which, from the 1st of April, 1809, are permitted to be exported and imported to and from allied or neutral states, in Dutch vessels or those of allied or neutral powers, to and from the harbours of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Groningen, Embden, Harlingen, Veere, Zierikzee, Delfzijl, and Bronmerhaven:

Exports. Books, beans, butter, brandy, bricks, cheese, cambrics, copper manufactured, cloths, clover and garden seeds, eels, flower roots, fruit, Geneva, guazes, glue, hoops, hides dried, iron manufactured, leather, linen, lintseed, madders, mill stones, oak bark, ground oats, oils of seeds, pottery, powder blue, peas, paper, perfumery, plants, pipes, playing cards, mills, rushes, silk manufactured, saoch, saturni, starch, tins, thread and thread tape, tobacco, tarras, turf, vinegar, watches, white lead, wine, wood manufactured.

Imports.—Ashes, (pot) candles, copper, corn, fish oil, isinglass, hare skins, hemp and hemp seed, hides (rough) iron, leather (unmanufactured) lead, lintseed, mercury, mats, pitch, Russia skins, rape seed, stock-fish, soda, tar, tallow, tobacco, timber, wax, wool and wine.

This relaxation of Buonaparte's commercial restriction has excited considerable surprise and speculation. We must first however, remark, that it affords another proof of the wisdom of that vigorous policy which his majesty's ministers adopted to meet the system, by which Buonaparte still attempted to destroy our trade, and to isolate us from all communication with the continent, a system which has involved his own subjects in the greatest distress, and which has been so efficacious as applied to us, that we believe the exports from this country for the year ending the 5th of this month, exceeded the exports of the preceding year by about a million sterling!

The decree is perfectly adapted to please America. The articles which are permitted to be exported, are those which France and Holland have in abundance, and many of which America stands in need of, such as pottery, linen, mercery, ironmongery, &c. The articles permitted to be imported are those which America abounds in, such as grain, hemp and hemp seed, timber, pot ash, tobacco, tar, &c. The decree is also calculated to relieve the commerce of Russia, by the permission it affords to import hides, hemp, tallow and other things.

Such are the motives which appear to us to have operated in producing this decree. It is said that it would enable this country to extend its connexion with the continent; but that his majesty's ministers are determined to take measures for preventing such an extension, and that the licenses that have hitherto been granted to carry on an intercourse with the continent, are not to be continued.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MAY 22.

BY the *Projector*, from Canton, we learn that an expedition fitted out at Bengal and Penang, under the direction of admiral Drury, for the purpose of taking possession of Mocoa, arrived in Mocoa Roads on the 11th September last. Immediately after his arrival the admiral demanded of the Portuguese governor a surrender of the place, which was peremptorily refused him, and nothing further respecting it, than negotiations, took place till the 20th, when about three hundred soldiers, with two or three pieces of artillery were landed and put in possession of one of the forts.

Previous to the landing of the troops, admiral Drury had made every preparation of the boats and men belonging to his squadron, for taking the town by assault, to prevent which the governor consented that there should be no opposition to the landing of the troops, and that they might garrison the forts, upon which, however, they were not permitted to hoist English colours.

The Chinese now interferred and ordered admiral Drury to leave the place, alleging that he had made an encroachment upon the territory of the empire which could not be submitted to. He persisted in keeping his troops on shore, and declared his determination to hold the town at all hazards, in consequence the Vice-Roy of the province issued an order on the 25th September, forbidding the landing of any cargoes from, and sending any on board the English ships, of which there were forty and fifty lying at Whampoa. An entire suspension of trade ensued, and continued three months, during which time the admiral visited Canton, attended by all the boats and about two thousand men from the ships. The object of this visit was to obtain an interview with the Vice-Roy, who haughtily refused to admit him into his presence, and treated him with contempt.

On the 19th Nov. admiral Drury ordered all the English subjects to quit Canton in 3 days, and repair on board the ships of their nation at Whampoa. Ten days after, he attempted another visit to Canton with the launches and other boats of the fleet strongly armed, but was driven back by the Chinese, who had stationed some man of junks five or six miles below the city, where the boats were fired at and stopped.

From this time till the 20th of Dec. all communication between Canton and the ships at Whampoa, and all supplies of provisions were strictly forbidden, and no Englishman was suffered to remain in Canton, or return to that city. One gentleman in attempting to get there by stealth, was discovered, carried into the city, and there kept in confinement during the continuance of the difficulties.

Finding that his expedients to induce the Chinese to connive at or consent to his holding Mocoa, were ineffectual, the admiral abandoned the enterprise, withdrew his troops, and left Mocoa for Bengal, about the first day of January last. As this was a compliance with the conditions required by the Chinese, the trade with the English was renewed.

From Nassau, N. Providence, April 26.

The Recruit brig of 13 guns, capt. Napier, has captured a large French letter of marque brig, from Bourdeaux, bound to Basseterre, Guadaloupe, with a valuable cargo of merchandise. The Wolverine brig and Dominic sloop have also captured two French letters of marque named L'Emperour and L'Imperatrice, of 12 guns each, from France bound to Martinique, with cargoes of provisions and dry goods. We understand that rear admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, is to be superseded on the leeward island station in June next, by rear admiral Sir Samuel Hood.

The French ship of the line D'Haupt, one of those which made their escape from the Saints, was captured after an action of three hours by a division of admiral Cochrane's fleet. The surgeon and purser of D'Haupt have arrived at New-York; the vessel is ordered for St. Kitts.

Gen. Moreau left New-York on the 19th inst. for his summer residence at Morrisville, on the Delaware.

CHARLESTON, MAY 10.

A considerable number of French have lately arrived here from the Island of Cuba, and among them many of low character. A very unpleasant affair took place yesterday, between those and some Spaniards that are here; some on both sides were wounded.

The French insulted the Spaniards, by attacking one who had the patriot cockade in his hat, and tearing it from him; this was resented by the rest, as a national insult, and in consequence, this unfortunate rencounter took place.

This abuse of our laws should not be tolerated, but should be punished with great severity.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1809.

COUNTERFEITS.

WE have seen one of the One Dollar Farmers' Bank Notes, some time since noticed by us as having been clumsily altered to a Ten. This note is of the Philadelphia Branch, and is easily detected. The paper is inferior; the body of the note, in addition to marks of violence, exhibits the reading of "TEN dollar," the omitted part wanting of space in which to place it.

A person was yesterday committed, attempting to pass gilt ten cents pieces for quarter eagles. [Fed. Gaz.]

COMMUNICATION.

We understand colonel Humphreys intended to send a Merino flock to the Castle Garden, Philadelphia, on or about the 4th of June next. It will consist of a few of the best breed, and the remainder of the choice selection of different crosses of blood. He will send also a number of pieces of superior broadclothes to the Domestic Society; among which one piece (already finished) is of a superior quality to that which obtained the premium last autumn. The secretary of the Society and several gentlemen of high distinction, are to have coats from this piece.

The sheep-shearing at Humphreysville is about commencing. Notwithstanding the late and severity of the winter, the Merinos have never been in so good condition in any former spring as they are at present. From 50 half blooded ewes which have had lambs fifty or sixty now living. One was born dead, and one had its eyes picked out by the crows as soon as it was dropped. This is the second instance which has been witnessed by the person who has the charge of the flock. The other is a half blooded Merino lamb, last year. There are several ewes yet expected to have lambs this season. [Conn. Herald.]

In proof of the attention of country gentlemen to the improvement of their breed of sheep, we learn that two young rams were shorn at Northampton, the seat of Oliver Sprigg, Esq. of Prince-George's county, a few days since, whose fleeces averaged nine and a half pounds, and whose carcases 18 lbs each. At the same time and place the fleeces of six ewes, with twin lambs, averaged eight and a quarter pounds. The fleece of one of the ewes weighed 12 lbs. the whole of the wool being of a remarkable fine fibre and length of staple. [Wash. paper.]

American prisoners in South-America.

Captain Fitch, of the schooner *Amelia* from Carthagena, in South-America, informs that while at that place he visited the American prisoners, who were captured in the expedition of Miranda, and found them in the most wretched condition; part in double irons and close confinement, and the rest at hard labour upon the public works, chained to the wall and two. They informed captain Fitch that they had received a very handsome donation from the inhabitants of Kingston, (Jam.) which proved a very salutary relief. Also, that the British born subjects, from the interference of the government of Jamaica, had been taken out of irons and would shortly be restored to liberty. We understand that captain Fitch has brought a memorial from these unfortunate and deluded men to the government of the United States, praying for their interference and protection. [N. American.]

MRS. CLARKE.

This lady, we understand, has undertaken to suppress her literary work, in consideration of a sum of 7,000 pounds to cover her debts &c. and an annuity of 600 pounds to herself and her children. Ten thousand copies of the work had been worked off, but they were consigned to the flames on Saturday, and the parties declared upon oath, that no copy, in print or manuscript, was preserved except a single copy, in compliance with an act of parliament, and that it is secured with seven seals. [Lon. paper.]

The large or Golden Eagle, is a bird now seldom seen in this part of our country; and is therefore we note the following circumstance. Mr. William Chambers, a respectable farmer near Jobstown, Burlington county, had several lambs carried away by an eagle of this description this spring, among which was one four weeks old which this king of birds bit off in his talons! Mr. Chambers watched the return of the royal depredator, and with good fowling piece, well charged with bird shot, brought him to the ground as he was soaring at a great height. He measured seven feet one inch from the end of one wing to that of the other. [Trent. T. Ad.]

COUNT FERSEN

Who served in our armies in the revolutionary war, has been arrested since the change in the Swedish government. [North Ad.]