

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, FEB. 15.

A COURIER arrived here this morning from Paris, with the agreeable intelligence of the signature of a contract of marriage between the emperor Napoleon and her Imperial highness the archduchess Maria Louisa. It is impossible to describe the joy to which this news has given birth amongst all classes of the inhabitants. It began to be circulated at 11 in the morning, and at two the bank bills had risen from 10 to 100. It is announced that the prince of Neuchâtel will arrive here on the 2d, that the ceremonies and the fetes will last 10 days, and that the prince will set out from Vienna on the 14th of March with the august spouse of his sovereign.

The emperor of the French has sent a present to our monarch of some magnificent Gobelin tapestry.

DRESDEN, FEB. 14.

An Austrian courier, proceeding to Berlin, has brought the agreeable news of a suspension of arms between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. These two courts have accepted the powerful mediation of the emperor Napoleon. It is said that since the Porte decided to make peace, the English ambassador, (Mr. Adair,) not thinking himself safe at Constantinople, precipitately embarked for Sicily.

PARIS, MARCH 1.

Gen. Lauriston, aid-de-camp to his Imperial Majesty, set out, it is said, for Vienna, on the 25th ult. with his majesty's portrait.

M. Anatole de Montesquiou also set out yesterday morning for Vienna.

M. de Ville, physician ordinary to his Imperial Majesty, has, it is said, received notice from the grand marshal of the palace, that he is to set out to-day in one of his Imperial majesty's carriages to proceed to Braunau, to make part of the procession which is to attend her imperial royal highness the archduchess of Austria, Maria Louisa, the future spouse of the Emperor.

Amongst the persons also appointed to form part of the above procession, are M. de Brauffet, prefect of the palace; M. de Seyssel, master of the ceremonies, and four chamberlains, M. M. de Bearn, de Barolle, d'Abusson and d'Angosse.

The chevalier of honour, senator Beauharnois; the grand equerry, prince Aldobrandini Borghese, and the bishop of Metz, are also gone to Braunau.

The prince of Neuchâtel is, it is said, charged with powers from all the princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, to render every where on their territories the suitable honours to the august procession.

The produce of English merchandise confiscated between the Scheldt and Maese, is to be employed in repairing Flushing.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Letters have been received from Berlin, which state that a complete revolution has taken place in the administration of Russia, in consequence of the exertions of the empress dowager. Romanzow, Arakcheiev, Troverle and Kurakin, are stated to have been disgraced. This measure, it was added, was absolutely necessary, as the discontent, both of the nobility and the people, were getting to a height that threatened the most serious consequences.

It is now said, that the emperor Alexander, having assembled a large army, apparently with the intention of sending it against the Turks, has on a sudden ordered it to proceed to Poland, and that it has actually crossed Niemen—that he has also sent directions to his general acting against the Turks to conclude an armistice for the purpose of negotiating a peace with Turkey.

MARCH 10.

Information has been received from Holland, by a vessel that arrived yesterday, which gives additional strength to the report of a rupture between the courts of Paris and Petersburg. It is supposed that in such a war France would be supported not only by Denmark and Austria, but also by Sweden and Prussia; and from the contents of the foreign gazettes in our possession, we observe that the week before last Baron Lagerbree, the plenipotentiary of the former, and Baron Keusemark, the ambassador of the latter, delivered their credentials at the Thuilleries and were very graciously received.

MARCH 12.

Yesterday we received Moniteurs and other Paris papers to the 4th inst. The intended marriage appears to occupy the public attention at Paris and Vienna, to the exclusion of almost every other subject.

A letter from the duke of Dalmatia (Sout) states the entrance of Sebastiani into Malaga on the 5th ult. after a combat, in which 1500 of the Spaniards were killed, whilst the French, according to custom, lost only 30 men.

We received German papers last night to the 24th ult. An article from the Banks of the Elbe, dated the preceding day, mentions

the additional measures adopted by Napoleon for the purpose of preventing the merchants in the north of Germany from trading with this country; a division of the French army is to occupy Hamburg and its dependencies; the line of the French custom houses at Hamburg, Bremen and Lubek, is to be tripled; and a French decree was expected, prohibiting the introduction of all colonial produce, whether American or English, coming from Altona, or any part of the Danish territory. It is even said that an army of 60,000 Frenchmen is to be stationed on the shores of the German ocean for the purpose of conquering, if possible, the spirit of commerce.

DUBLIN, MARCH 3.

Shocking Catastrophe.—The following tale of woe should serve as a caution to parents not to permit their children to witness scenes of cruelty of any description whatever:—Monday last, Mr. Hall, a miller at King's Bridge, Devon, having employed a butcher to kill some pigs for him, during the absence of the latter to get some refreshment, having left his knife behind, four young children who had been witnessing the operation agreed to play at kill pig; the youngest was to be pig, when one of the others, who acted the part of the butcher, stuck him in the throat and killed him on the spot; the other three alarmed at what they had done, ran into the adjoining mill, and hid themselves under the wheel, which was not working at the time, but was set going almost immediately afterwards, and crushed them all to death.

American Intelligence.

ST. GEORGE, (BERMUDA,) MARCH 10.

It is with the utmost satisfaction we learn that H. M. S. Guerriere, fell in with the Ketchikan sloop of war bound home with dispatches from the East-Indies, which stated that tranquillity had been restored in that quarter.

It appears the disaffected part of the company's troops having taken possession of Seringapatam, but on the approach of the king's forces, amounting to 11,000 men, they surrendered, having obtained a promise of general amnesty, with the exception of a few of the officers, who had taken a most active part in the disturbance.

Gen. McDowal had failed in a vessel for England, but had been wrecked on the Island of Madagascar, and we regret to add, every soul on board perished.

NASSAU, (N. P.) MARCH 24.

We learn that the Algebras of 74 guns, and Asia 64, Spanish ships of war, from Vera-Cruz, bound to Cadiz, with three millions of dollars on board, touched at the Havana, and failed from that port on Thursday last; also two men of war brigs, and a packet (Spanish) on the same day, bound to Cadiz, with 8 or 10 merchantmen under their convoy.

We learn also that 2 or 3 vessels are arming and fitting out in the Mississippi, to sail from thence under American colours, to cruise along the coast of Cuba; the person fitting them out is a Frenchman, formerly a resident on that island.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 3.

A letter received by a merchant in town, from Kingston, (Jam.) dated the 25th Feb. states that the French frigate mentioned sometime since as having had a brush with 2 British sloops of war, on two different days, had been afterwards fallen in with by the Brazen sloop of war, of 18 guns, and captured and sent into Kingston.—It was in pursuit of this frigate that the Hebe, captain Fife, was sent upon this coast, from Jamaica.

SALEM, APRIL 7.

YESTERDAY the Juno arrived at Boston, in the short passage of 27 days from England. Mr. Edward Lander and Mr. Benjamin T. Pickman, of this town came passengers, to whom we are indebted for files of London papers to the 12th March.

England and America.

Notwithstanding the late irritations, we have the pleasure to find in the English papers strong expressions of good will towards America, and of a desire for peace and friendship. The "Courier" of March 9, contains the following paragraph:

The John Adams was expected to sail yesterday from Cowes with Mr. Pinkney's dispatches; she was to touch at a French port to take up dispatches from the American minister at Paris. The John Adams, it is said, carries out with her the basis on which it is proposed to terminate all differences between this country and the United States; it is stated to have obtained the entire concurrence of Mr. Pinkney.

Russia and France.

The papers contain many rumours of a renewed spirit of hostility in Russia towards France. The point upon which Napoleon will pique Alexander, it is said, is the establishment of a kingdom in Poland—a measure deferred at the treaty of Tilsit till a more convenient season; and it is this, it is said,

which has led to the determination of Russia, to march troops into Poland. A movement of the French armies towards the frontiers of Alexander, is also mentioned in an article from Nuremberg, though the ostensible object was a more rigorous blockade in the north of Germany, to effect an entire exclusion of English commerce.

Extension of France.

The Hamburg papers say, that the whole north of Germany is to be incorporated with France, and that a French army of 60,000 is assembling on the frontiers of Holstein. The incorporation of Hanover (the king of England's hereditary dominion) was deferred till Buonaparte should receive an answer from his Britannic majesty to some propositions he had made to him respecting it.

The French Toulon fleet remained in port.

The brave Hoffer, the innkeeper of In-spruck, and Tyrolese leader, has been taken and shot at Mantua.

Six French regiments arrived at Hamburg 20th Feb. It was said they were to occupy the three Hanseatic cities, as well as the coasts of the North and Baltic seas, to exclude English commerce.

A French decree is mentioned, prohibiting any colonial produce, whether American or English, passing the line of customs at Hamburg, coming from any port of the Danish territory. The Hamburg merchants who have American consignments via Tonningen, are fearful the French will enter Holstein & seize the great quantity of American produce hoarded there.

Parliament had voted a subsidy to support a Portuguese force in Portugal.

NORFOLK, APRIL 15.

Anchored off Craney Island yesterday, the United States Schooner *Mixen*, cap. Ludlow, in 16 days from Balize, where he had been detained some days in consequence of the detention of three French privateers by Capt. Porter, and who intended forcing their way—they were sent up to New-Orleans—one of them is loaded with valuable dry goods and specie, and is called the Duke de Montebello, of 4 guns and 90 men, which were concealed in her hold; she was lately the Amelia of Baltimore, fitted out as a privateer at Savannah, and is supposed to be the same vessel which has committed numerous depredations on American vessels.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 18.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Captain Burrows, of the brig Juliana, left Cadiz on the 2d of March, at which time the army for its defence consisted of 4500 English, 1500 Portuguese, and 27000 Spaniards, who had a plentiful supply of provisions for six months.—There were also in the harbour and roads 7 Spanish ships of the line, 1 Portuguese, and a number of English men of war. The British merchants who had shipped their property on board the vessels in the harbour, on the approach of the French army, had relanded it from a supposition that they were in perfect security.

The English had dislodged the French from one of the fortifications which they had thrown up before the city.

Joseph Buonaparte was with the army. He had sent a flag of truce to summon the garrison to surrender, but they treated his summons with contempt.—A spring of excellent water had been found in Cadiz, sufficient for supplying the wants of the inhabitants.

APRIL 20.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

By the Young Soldier, from Cadiz, we learn that Cadiz held out; that the French army under king Joseph consisted of about 50,000 men, and that the emperor Napoleon was shortly expected with 50,000 more. The force at present defending Cadiz, consists of 7000 Spanish troops and 7000 Spanish volunteers, and 5000 more were daily expected from England. A considerable party are in favour of the French; but, it is almost certain death to any person who expresses a sentence in the French language. Cadiz is well supplied with provisions, and it was believed that it may and will hold out as long as they choose to defend it.

A gentleman arrived at Cadiz from Lisbon on the 20th of March, after a passage of 5 days.—He informed that the English and Portuguese armies were still on the frontiers, the French army not having entered Portugal.

A gale of wind did considerable damage to the shipping in Cadiz Bay. It commenced Sunday the 5th of March, and continued till Friday the 9th. Out of 39 sail that were driven ashore 15 were lost. Four Spanish ships of the line, and one Portuguese, were driven ashore and burnt by the French.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 18.

Captain Thomas of the Anthony Mangin, from Cadiz, informs, that on the night of the 7th Feb. the Great Pond overflowed on account of the heavy surf, and now there is no appearance of being able to have any salt for five or six weeks.

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1810.

Capt. Rutter, at Norfolk from St. Bar, informs of the arrival at Antigua of a packet from England, which left late in February.

After the arrival of this packet there was a marked difference in the treatment of the Americans—all who claimed the character of American citizens were discharged from the men of war, to the number, as it was reported, of nearly 600 at Antigua and the adjacent islands; capt. R. has brought some of the Americans that were discharged at Antigua.

A late Paris Monitor commenting on a London paragraph which mentioned Buonaparte's having that his secretary with a pencil, says, "Are those wretches ignorant that the emperor fights only with eyes and his genius that he never carries pistols, and that in pitched battles, in which he has commanded he has never had occasion to draw his sword more than three times."

Extract from the report of the French minister of finance to the emperor.

"A sufficient time has not yet been allowed to enable me to submit to your majesty a precise statement of the receipts and disbursements of 1809.—It is, however, probable that the war expenditure for the last year cannot be under 640 millions, of which sum only 250 millions are chargeable upon the public treasury.

"The amount of this expenditure will excite no surprise, when it is considered, that besides an immense staff, your majesty, during 1809, maintained an establishment of 200,000 infantry, 100,000 cavalry, 50,000 for the cavalry service, and 50,000 for the wagon and artillery train.

"If the year 1809 must thus have been of necessity expensive, there is every reason to conclude that the year 1810 will admit of great retrenchments. In fact, your majesty levied 200,000 men in 1809, and it does not appear to be your intention to make any levies in 1810.

"Sixty thousand horses were bought and equipped in 1809. It does not seem to be in your contemplation to purchase any in 1810. Your majesty also expects to be able to make a reduction of 200,000 in your military establishment, and to limit it to 700,000 men; one half of this force being intended to carry on the operations in Spain, and the other half to be employed in the defence of the coasts, and in maritime expeditions.

"Upwards of 800,000 new muskets are deposited in our arsenals, exclusive of the foreign muskets, which the fortune of war has thrown into our hands, and your majesty has upwards of 40,000 pieces of cannon, with all their necessary equipment."

FERDINAND VII.

The latest accounts from France state, that this monarch, decaying by his own weakness & folly, is extremely ill, and two physicians from Paris were sent to attend him. We hope the fate of Pichegru does not await the unfortunate prince. Two long for the honor of human nature and for the character of a great conqueror, has a species of croup, or croup, existed in France, which attacks those who stand in the way of Buonaparte's ambition, and invariably terminates in suffocation. We think the minions of the emperor would not hesitate to inflict this disease, especially when their master, like *Macbeth*, is "so far from blood, that to recede is worse than to advance." [Delaware Gazette]

Of the old king and queen of Spain, the foreign papers have, for a long time been silent. Perhaps a *quietus* has been kindly administered to them; and they now rest, notwithstanding their royalty, "where the rude forefathers of the hamlet lay." What a lesson for regal pride—for earthly dignity—"I tell thee what Horatio, a man may fall with a worm that hath fed on a king; and eat of the fish that was caught with that worm." [1812]

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 18.

The Outrage.—On Monday last, the grand jury inquiring for the district of Pennsylvania, found a bill against Dr. Hand for firing a ball into the window of Mr. Delskoff the Russian minister, on the evening of the Emperor Alexander's birthday. On Monday the trial commenced. The district attorney, (Mr. Dallas) conducted the prosecution. Messrs. Tilghman and Lewis the defence. Judge Wallington and Peters presided. A number of witnesses were examined on Monday and Tuesday; about noon yesterday, judge Wallington charged the jury decidedly in favour of the defendant. We understand him to have gone so far as to say, in substance, that the indictment could not be supported as common law, and that the law of the U. States in that case made and provided, did not reach the case of the defendant. The jury after being out a few hours returned a verdict *Guilty*.