

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Lords Grey and Grenville had an interview with the Prince of Wales on Monday for the express purpose of receiving the commands of his royal highness relative to a new ministry. Lords Grey and Grenville will be first lords of the treasury & foreign secretary but which of these offices will be respectively filled is uncertain. Mr. Tierney will be chancellor of the Exchequer. These are all that are yet positively settled. Mr. Freemantle will be one of the secretaries of the treasury. Lord Moria goes to Ireland as lord lieutenant but not as commander in chief. Mr. Sheridan is to be treasurer of the navy.

The following list is handed about but we cannot believe it is correct:

Earl Gray, first lord of the treasury. Mr. Tierney, chancellor of the exchequer. Lord Grenville, foreign secretary. Mr. Ponsonby, war sec. Earl Spencer home sec. Marquis of Lansdowne, lord of the admiralty. Lord Erskine, lord chancellor. Mr. Grenville, master general of the ordnance. Lord Fitzwilliam, president of the council. Lord Holland, lord of the privy seal.

The following has been handed about, as the intended ministry, under other circumstances:

First lord of the treasury, lord Holland. Mr. Whitbread chancellor of exchequer. Lord Yarmouth, for foreign secretary. Earl Moria, war secretary. Sir E. Barendt, home secretary. Sir P. Romilly, lord chancellor. The Duke of Clarence, first lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Sheridan, master of the ordnance. The Duke of Norfolk, president of the council. Marquis of Hertford, privy seal. The Duke of Kent, commander in chief.

JAN. 26.

The King's health goes on in a satisfactory manner.

The Regency Bill finally passed the House of Commons, the 25th, and was carried up to the House of Lords and read a first time. On the 24th it was read a second time in the house of lords, and committed for the next day.

The following is a letter from an American captain, whose vessel has been recently carried into France.

January 16.

"This morning I read a letter from Paris, stating that all American vessels taken prior to the 1st of November, 1810, are condemned; and the court of prizes refuses to sanction compromises as formerly. The fate of my vessel will not be determined until after the 2d February, for which I am preparing."

The disturbances in Norway have been quieted.

Bonaparte, Dec. 29, issued a decree, providing for the manufacture of all tobacco & snuff, for the benefit of the government, forbidding the use of it to private individuals; and forbidding the importation of manufactured tobacco, even from Holland.

The holders of colonial produce in Prussian ports in the Baltic, being unable to pay the 40 per cent. duty to France, a sufficient quantity of produce has been seized and sent to Paris.

Fifteen American vessels had arrived at Bourdeaux from the United States, between November 1, and January 3, and had under provisional sequestration till February.

Accounts in England from America were to Dec. 22.

Many vessels were ready for sea, at Liverpool, Jan. 29, and would sail immediately.

GIBRALTAR, JAN. 19.

Letters from Cadiz state a reinforcement of 10,000 men to have lately arrived at Lisbon from England, and confirm the report of Soult's march for Estremadura with 24,000 men, 70 pieces of ordnance, &c. &c. so that there remain but 8 or 9,000 men before Cadiz and as many with Sebastiani in the kingdom of Grenada. Of gen. Ballesteros's operations, the same letters contain many and various accounts, namely, that he first obtained some advantages over the enemy; that on the next day, he was nearly overpowered by one of their divisions much stronger than his own, and scarcely saved from utter destruction by the timely arrival of gen. Mendizabal; and lastly, that a later date, he was in with general Girard, and cut his troops in pieces. The French are also reported to have sustained losses in Utrera, Baza & the mountains of Malaga; all of which, however, yield importance to that inflicted upon Soult by a body of patriots, who, having dispersed the effort which protected the baggage, carried part of it away, and by killing the horses or mules which drew or carried the remainder, have laid him under the necessity of either proceeding without his baggage, or of suspending his march until he has procured fresh means of conveyance.

TARRAGONA, DEC. 4.

Among the intercepted letters, which gen. Mabi lately sent to the board of Galicia, &

the latter published, we think the following one best entitled to the attention of the public, as the writer speaks his mind with unusual candour, and it is the production of a man evidently of no common information:

"It is not by such means that an exasperated and ferocious people can be conciliated. One half of the lands has not been sown this year, and I foresee, that the next it will be still worse. All the cattle for the plow has been consumed. Every thicket, every mountain conceals a gang of insurgents; and in every town or village that has not been deserted, we find as many enemies as there remain inhabitants. This conquest is in such a state that we must set about it again—we must go to the root of the evil, and begin by restoring discipline to the army and repressing plunder. This evil is at the highest pitch; this thirst of gold proved the ruin of the invincible legions of Rome. Let the administration be renewed; let it be one; let not every division, every corps be a distinct army which exports on its own account; let persons and property, but above all, the public worship, be respected; let not churches be profaned; and lastly, let our motto be, *parcere subjectis et debellare superbis*. I am not sorry for it; whatever is doing and nothing come to the same. The loss of a city or fortress imports but little to this nation. Her strength, her resistance consists in her detestation of us; and shall I say so?—in the contempt with which our conduct inspires her. We are upon the frontiers of Portugal, opposite to the English, who are acquainted with our position, and who avail themselves of that knowledge the more to exasperate the natives.

"If I ever happen to enjoy tranquillity, I intend to write the history of the war in Spain, and I shall not be afraid of speaking the truth. I will begin with these words: *Lorrenda narra, &c.*"

NEW-YORK, MARCH 27.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Francis from Greenock; Greenock papers to February 13, and London to the 9th inclusive.

It now appears that the Regency is settled, but owing to the possible recovery of the King of England, no change of ministry was expected at our last dates.

Very little notice of American affairs.

The Essex, American frigate, from Plymouth for Norfolk, sailed 29th Jan. but put back on account of head winds; and failed again about the 5th of Feb. Mr. Pinkney does not return in her, as was expected, waiting probably, in expectation of a favourable change in our relations with the government. If the article from France in our last London papers be correct, which can hardly be believed, there is still a gleam of hope.

The war in Spain and Portugal was to be continued on the part of England with vigour. Troops were departing daily.

It was reported that the Toulon fleet sailed Dec. 6, but put back in consequence of a violent gale of wind.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

We are sorry to learn that defection in Portugal is not confined to the French army. From our own out-posts it has been frequent, and not from our Brunwickers only. There can be no motive for this but the lack of being relieved from all military duty, the French regularly make them attendants on their sick, not choosing to trust them in the ranks. Deserters from the French come in daily; they say they have plenty of meat but are deficient in flour. Massena expects to be able to commence the hostile operations with 75,000 men by the first week in February. This was drawn from an intercepted dispatch found on an officer; but it might meanly be meant for deception.

To-morrow another fleet is expected to set sail from Portsmouth, and one from Plymouth, carrying out further reinforcements for our army in Portugal.

FEBRUARY 6.

The Regency Bill, received yesterday the necessary assent, by Commission under the Great Seal, and the Prince Regent will this day be sworn into office.

The Prince Regent we understand, in a letter to Mr. Percival, gave his reasons for wishing to make no change in the ministry, from a hope that his majesty would soon be able to resume his functions.

Instalment of the Regent.

Summons were issued on Tuesday to the members of the privy council indiscriminately, commanding their attendance at Carlton-house yesterday at two o'clock to hear the Regency Oath administered to the Prince.

Between one and two o'clock the members of the Privy Council proceeded to Carlton-house, in obedience to the summons. The magnificent state apartments had been previously prepared for the occasion. At the extremity of the largest apartment a canopy had been raised, under which the Prince Regent sat. The servants were in state liveries lining the hall and the passages. His Royal Highness was attended by the Princess, and by all the great officers of the household.

Pall Mall, and the adjoining streets and boulevards were crowded with spectators. About two o'clock the Prince entered the Grand Council Room, the members standing up to receive his royal highness—the Lord President being at the head of the Council table; the lord Chancellor on his right hand—the lord President, as we understand, upon his royal highness taking his seat, addressed him shortly, stating, that by virtue of an act which had received the royal assent, the privy council were required and empowered to administer an oath to his royal highness, and enter the same in the books of the said Privy Council, before his royal highness should sit or enter upon his said office as regent. That oath the Privy Council were now assembled to administer. His royal highness making his obeisance in sign of his readiness to take the oath, immediately advanced to the council table, and standing between the lord president and the lord chancellor, the following oath was administered:—

"I do solemnly promise and swear, that I will truly and faithfully execute the office of Regent of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, according to an act of parliament passed in the 51st year of his Majesty King George III. entitled, An act to provide for the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, and for the Administration of the Royal Authority, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, and that I will administer according to law, the power & authority vested in me by virtue of the said act, and will in all things, to the utmost of my power and ability, consult and maintain the safety, honour and dignity of his Majesty, and the welfare of his people. So help me God."

His Royal Highness took the oath in a most impressive manner; the whole council standing. As soon as his Royal Highness had taken it, and thus been installed as regent, he returned to his seat, and in a short time the members separated.

FEB. 9.

The Regent yesterday held his second privy council.

The principal business that occupied the attention of the council was the pricking for the sheriffs, and signing two proclamations, which will appear in the London Gazette of this evening, for the observance of two public fasts, in England on the 20th of March, and in Scotland on the 21st of the same month.

FRENCH DECREES.

A messenger from the American charge d'affaires at Paris arrived yesterday with despatches to Mr. Pinkney. They are said to relate to some farther arrangements of the French government respecting the commerce of the United States. If what has transpired of these be authentic, the former government has gone beyond the expectations of the American Executive. The Berlin and Milan decrees are stated to have ceased on the 2d inst.; all ships and cargoes belonging to the United States provisionally detained in the ports of France or her allies are to be restored, and American vessels freely admitted for the future into such ports. It will be recollected, that the 2d of Feb. was the period to which the final determination of the French government respecting the vessels under provisional seizure was deferred; and it is not impossible, though it is more than we expect that it may have been in favour of being restored.

The Prince Regent will give a grand dinner to a numerous party to-morrow.

The first act of the Regent is most honourable to the feelings of his private friendship, as well as to his discernment of military merit. As soon as he was sworn in, he sent for gen. Keppel, appointed him to be one of his Equerres, and gave him the 67th regt. of foot.

The Amelia frigate, on board of which gen. Hill is said to have taken passage from Lisbon, arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to the heirs of Daniel Atwell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, that William Atwell, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the said Daniel, hath made a final settlement of the estate of the said deceased, it is therefore requested that the heirs aforesaid will come forward on or before the 26th day of September next, to receive their proportion of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 26th day of March 1811.

JACOB FRANKLIN, jun. Agent for William Atwell, 6w.

Public Sale.

To be sold at Public Sale on Friday the 5th day of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, near the Governor's Bridge,

6 or 8 Likely Negroes,

amongst them are three handsome girls. The terms are six months credit on the purchasers giving bond, with approved security.

JOHN DUVALL, of M. 3w.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

From the American.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

From Buenos Ayres papers received at this city.

BUENOS AYRES, NOV. 23, 1810.

To the junta of these provinces.

It is now two o'clock in the morning, about half an hour ago, arrived Dona Rosa and Saravia, adjutants of the army, and captain Tollo, acquainting me from major general Balcarce, with the happy success of our arms in the attack made on our army in their retreat at Tupacha by the enemy, with a detachment of more than 1000 men under the command of Don Jose Cordoba with 4 pieces of artillery. They came up to us yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Our artillery was ably directed by Villa Nova and Giles who had just arrived with cannon, ammunition and money for the troops and three divisions. Our musketry poured in upon them, and our cavalry taking a furious attack put to rout most of the enemy who were not extended on the left. The enemy lost all their artillery, ammunition, ensigns, arms, mules, baggage, &c. &c. men are now pursuing the fugitives, having taken gen. Cordoba, and it is probable Balcarce, now reinforced, will continue his pursuit as far as Cataguaita, attack the corps reserve, and open the road to Potosi. As I receive accounts sufficiently authentic, I shall forward them to your excellency. I have now in my possession a part of the spoils of the dismayed army of the rebels, we have lost but 1 killed and 6 wounded. I have sent circulars to the heads of the provinces, of our success, that they may celebrate the triumphs of their country, &c.

God preserve you many years.

JUAN JOSE CASTELL

At Yuzi, 8th Nov. 1810.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

We learn verbally, from a passenger in the Erie, that there was a battle fought on the 19th of February, near Badajoz, between the French under Mortier, who had 10,000 men, and the Spanish forces under Riaz Mendizabal, commander in chief who had from 8 to 9,000 men. The Spaniards were defeated with a considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the prisoners taken was Don Jon Verrin, 2d in command of the Spanish forces. It was reported in Lisbon on the 1st of March, that the French had taken Badajoz. Two sail of the line, part of Sir Joseph York's squadron, arrived at Lisbon on the 25th of Feb. with reinforcements for lord Wellington. The remainder of the squadron was expected every hour. The whole reinforcements would amount to upwards of 9,000 effective men. Massena had received a reinforcement and a large supply of provisions. The English had not fallen back to their line as late as the 11th of March.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

LISBON, FEB. 26.

A packet has arrived from England, and brings papers to the 1st inst. their principal contents are as follows: The Grand Seignior has officially announced to his subjects the complete defeat of the Janissaries; & that the negotiations for peace with the Russians are still going on. From Germany and France there was nothing new; it did not appear that any reinforcements were marching for Spain. His Britannic Majesty was much better, and his recovery was shortly expected. At Portsmouth, 5,000 men were embarked on 8 ships of the line for Portugal; and other reinforcements were on the eve of sailing from Cork and other places. The Regency Bill, after long discussion respecting its expediency was at length adopted, and it was expected that in the following week, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales would meet the Parliament in the capacity of Prince Regent.

By extracts from Cadiz papers, published in the London Gazette, it appears on the 22d Jan. the French took Olivenza after a siege of 12 days. On the 26th they commenced the siege of Badajoz. The garrison was making a vigorous defence, and were still holding out on the 5th of Feb. the date of the last accounts. They had made four sorties in each of which the enemy had suffered great loss. On the 5th of Feb. gen. Mendizabal was marching to the relief of Badajoz. Olivenza is about 13 miles to the southward of Badajoz.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashr.

quart guard to fire on the enemy so long as they remain within their own lines.—The French had built an opera house within their camp and had sent cards of invitation to the British officers, inviting them to partake of the amusement, assuring them their person should be held sacred; but the British officers, had politely declined the invitation. The same gentlemen also state, that London papers had been received at Lisbon to the beginning of Feb. Those papers gave information that the Prince of Wales had declined the regency—that the King had so far recovered as to sign the official papers necessary to enable the parliament to proceed to business. No change of ministry of course. The orders in council were not revoked.

NORFOLK, MARCH 20.

We have received newspapers from Cadiz, to the 10th inst.—The following is the principal news they contain:

The Council of Regency has divided Spain into six great military divisions, in each of which there is to be an army, whose general in chief is to be superior to all others within the boundaries of his district. The first district comprehends the whole province of Catalonia, the second comprises the provinces of Aragon & Valencia; that part of both Castile lying between the Ebro and the Tagus, and the department of Cuenca as far as Aranjuez; the third extends over the provinces of Murcia, Granada, and Jaen, and all that part of Castile and La Mancha between Aranjuez and Andalusia; the fourth extends over the province of Andalusia, lying in the Ile of Leon, Cadiz, &c. the fifth comprises Extremadura, Cordova, & all that part of Castile to the left of the Duero; in the sixth are included Galicia, Asturias, Leon, and that part of Castile on the right of Duero.

Baron de E. Robes in Catalonia has cut a piece of division of 3000 French, he lost at least 1000 men in the action. The French general M'Donald, has been recalled from that province, on account of having been as unfortunate as his predecessor Augereau; and it seems that he is to be succeeded in the command by prince Borghese, brother-in-law to Buonaparte. In Arragon General Villampa repulsed general Dipicki causing him the loss of nearly a thousand Frenchmen.—Gen. Balfcourt was not as fortunate in an attempt he made to relieve Tortosa; he tried to surprize the French positions, but his wings not having arrived as soon as his centre, the latter was obliged to retreat with some loss.

The Cortes assembled at Cadiz, have passed a decree, in which they declare null and void any act or contract of his majesty Ferdinand VIII as long as he continues in captivity or under the influence of the tyrant.—We shall hereafter detail the detail of this news.

Badajoz, Dec. 28th, 1810.

His Excellency, his Majesty's secretary of state, for the department of finances, has communicated to me, in a letter dated the 14th inst, the following order:—

"The exportation of MERINO SHEEP, TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, has always been prohibited; and although government has sometimes permitted the exportation of some, when it had cogent reasons for doing so, the numbers so permitted to be exported was always very small, and certain formalities were the same time required to prevent the abuses which under colour of those permissions, might be committed.

"The Council of Regency has been apprized of the scandalous abuse, which has taken place in the exportation of Merino Sheep to foreign countries, through the Molate disregard of the laws concerning this subject; and it being of the greatest importance to the welfare of the state to put a stop to this disorder, introduced so much to the injury of the royal interest, it is their Highness's command, that all the authorities shall abstain in future from granting licenses, and that the intendants, &c. under them, shall be particular in enforcing the laws prohibiting the exportation of Merino Sheep, giving the most strict orders for its prevention, and those who shall contravene this order either by neglect or connivance, shall be immediately dismissed from their offices." You shall accordingly give notice of this order of their Highness's, and under your responsibility enforce it with the utmost rigour of the existing laws, &c.

(Signed) JUAN GARCIA MARTINEZ.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, March 25, 1811.

The president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. on the stock of the said bank, for six months ending the 31st instant. The dividend will be paid on or after Monday the eighth of April, to stockholders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashr.