

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

BALTIMORE, APRIL 14. LATE FROM EUROPE. We are indebted to the polite attention of an obliging friend for the following received by the Leda, via N. York, from an intelligent gentleman at Cadix.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated 12th March.

The British Packet has just arrived, and brings some information which may be of importance, that you should know. A London paper of the 19th ult. contains the discussions of parliament on American affairs, with a recapitulation of the correspondence which took place at different periods between the authorities of the two countries, when an unanimous vote passed both houses approbatory of the measures of their government in the declaration of war against the U. S. and pledging themselves to support ministers with their utmost energy in a vigorous prosecution of it by land and sea. For which purpose orders have been issued to prepare a strong squadron of ships of war, and some troops are assembling at Portsmouth, to be embarked for Halifax with great expedition.

They have also come to the determination to respect neutral flags, even those vessels lately put under Spanish colours, and conveying produce; their motive in this is evident, it being a substitute for the former licences, which method will for the future be discontinued.

There has been a total change in the regency of this kingdom within these few days; the Cortes informed the late regency that their services were no longer necessary, and yesterday they proceeded to the appointment of a new one. Their conduct on this occasion has given general satisfaction. The influence of the clergy is entirely subverted, the inquisition for ever abolished, and every memorial of its proceedings utterly destroyed—their property seized by the government, is to be applied to carry on the war against the French, and for other national purposes of acknowledged utility.

PRESENT PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rice, Corn, Meal, and Exchange rates.

CADIZ, MARCH 8.

Extra—

We have information (which is generally credited here,) that the Algerines are out in force, say four in number—and moreover, that within the past ten days they had captured an American brig, still I do not consider the account as entitled to full belief. However, all the ships now ready and homeward bound, are taking the benefit of an English convoy which is expected to sail in the course of to-morrow.

[Translated for the Federal Gazette.]

PARIS, FEB. 13.

His serene highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire, (Cambaceres) this day took his seat as president of the senate; and directed one of the secretaries to read the following Concordat, which was signed at Fontainebleau the 25th Jan. between his majesty the emperor and king, and his Holiness Pius VII.

CONCORDAT.

His majesty the emperor and king, and his holiness, desirous to terminate the differences which have existed between them, and to remove the difficulties which have arisen in several affairs of the church, have agreed to the following articles, to serve as the basis of a definitive arrangement.

Art. 1. His holiness shall exercise the Pontificate in France and in the kingdom of Italy, in the same manner, and with the same forms as his predecessors.

2. The ambassadors, ministers, charge d'affaires of powers near the holy father, and the ambassadors, ministers or charge d'affaires of the Pope with foreign powers, shall enjoy the immunities and privileges which are enjoyed by other members of the Corps Diplomatique.

3. The dominions which were possessed by the holy father, and which have not been alienated, shall be exempt from every species of impost; and shall be administered by his agent or charge d'affaires. Those which have been alienated shall be restored, paying a composition of two millions of francs revenue.

4. Within six months following the usual pontification of the nomination by the emperor, of the arch-bishops and bishops of the empire and of the Kingdom of Italy, the pope shall ordain them, agreeably to the Concordats and in virtue of the present indult. Previous information of which shall be given by the metropolitan arch-bishop. If at the expiration of six months, the pope shall not have granted the ordination of the bishop named, the senior bishop of the province, shall proceed to the ordination, in the usual manner, in order that a vacancy shall never exceed one year.

5th. The pope shall nominate, in France or in Italy, to ten bishoprics, as shall ultimately be agreed upon in concert.

6. The six suburbicaires bishoprics are re-established; they shall be nominated by the pope. Their remaining effects shall be restored; and they shall take measures respecting those which have been sold.—On the death of the bishops of d'Anagne and Kieti, their dioceses shall be united to the six bishoprics, agreeably to an agreement between his majesty and the holy father.

7. In regard to the bishops of the Roman states, absent from their dioceses from circumstances, the holy father shall exercise in their favor the privilege he has a right to bestow on bishops in partibus. He shall bestow on them salaries equal to those which they have formerly enjoyed, and they shall be nominated to places as they become vacant in the empire or in the kingdom of Italy.

8. His majesty and his holiness shall concert measures at a suitable time, for the reduction to be made, if necessary, in the bishoprics in Tuscany and the Genoese countries, as also for the bishoprics to be established in Holland and the Hanseatic departments.

9. The Propagande, the Penitencerie, and the archives, shall be established in the place where the holy father shall sojourn.

10. His majesty grants a free pardon to all the cardinals, bishops, priests, LAICS, who have incurred censure in consequence of events.

11. The holy father agrees to the foregoing dispositions in consequence of the existing state of the church; and in the confidence which his majesty inspires him, that he will give powerful protection to the numerous wants of religion in the times in which we live.

NAPOLÉON, PIUS VII.

Fontainebleau, Jan. 25, 1813.

LATEST

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival at Boston, of the ship Marcellus, from Lisbon, Paris dates to the 26th, and London to the 4th February have been received. A London paper of the 15th February has been received at New-York via Lisbon—and the Flight, from Bordeaux for Baltimore, ashore at the Horse Shoe, within the Capes of the Chesapeake, bro't Bourdeaux papers from the 10th February to the 1st March inclusive. Though they bring our dates down from the sources of intelligence, some days later than before received, we do not find that they furnish many articles interesting to the American reader. "They are," says our Norfolk correspondent, speaking of the French papers, "taken up chiefly with accounts of military movements and other warlike preparations. The subsidiary powers were never better affected towards the emperor. The war with Russia had become more popular than ever in France. Large donations of horses had been made to the emperor from all the towns and villages of France and her allies, and by all classes and conditions of the inhabitants, from the nobleman down to the humblest mechanic.

"The Russians had recrossed the Vistula, with the exception of the detachments stationed in the neighbourhood of Bromberg. The main body of the army was between Pulstusk and Ostrolenka."

LONDON, FEB. 15.

H. B. M. ship Iris, captured Feb. 2, in co. with the Reindeer, the American letter of marque schooner Cashier, of 500 tons with six 12 pounders and 48 men, one of whom was killed, and several wounded during the chase.

The British sloop of war Derwent captured Feb. 7, the French privateer Edouard, 16 guns and 49 men.

The Terrible from New-York to Bourdeaux, arrived at Deal, Feb. 18, prize to the Fox-hound sloop of war.

The British ship Sybille captured Feb. 5, the French privateer Erc-

tois, of guns and 10 catrapades all 9 pounders, with 124 men. Great preparations were making in Paris, for the coronation of the Empress, and the young King of Rome.

BRITISH ACCOUNTS.

BOSTON, APRIL 18.

Both Houses of the British Parliament have approved unanimously of the war against America, and voted to support the government in continuing it with energy.

A vote to appoint a committee to ascertain the extent of the wishes of the Catholics, on motion of Mr. Gratton, was carried by a majority of 40, in the British House of Commons.

Dantzic was closely besieged by the Russians. Denmark was expected to join the cause of Alexander.

It was reported a treaty was concluded between Denmark and England.

The French conscriptions in the North of Germany met with much resistance.

The Russian Emperor's H. Q. were at Warsaw, the last of January.

The Russians were within 50 leagues of Berlin. General Steinhill was at New-Sietting; Wittgenstein at Rugenwald in Prussian Pomerania; Platow had entered the New March. The Russians had been joined by many Prussians.

Much consternation exists at Berlin. The inhabitants utter acclamations in favour of the Russians in the streets, coffee houses, &c.

The taking of Berlin will be the signal for the rising of all Germany.

Kutusoff is made a Prince of the imperial family—Platow and Wittgenstein have had new honors conferred on them.

The last Paris papers are silent as to Dantzic, Thorn, Posen and Warsaw. We therefore believe the Russians have taken all those places.

Marshal Ney has had the title of Prince of Moscow conferred on him by Buonaparte.

It was reported Murat had been found in Vienna, and seized.

The reports from Sweden are that the Austrian army has retired under a convention between Kutusoff and Swartzenberg. The Ministers had been sent from Vienna to Wilna and London—that the Duke Constantine is raised to the throne of Poland, and Denmark resists the requisitions of Buonaparte—that Dantzic was taken Jan. 27.

Lord Walpole was still at Vienna.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

It has been thought that it would be advisable for those who have reduced the country to its present distressing situation, and those who have so strenuously advocated the war, to open a subscription for the support of the families of poor men who are dragged from their homes at this important season. An act of this sort would not only show something of liberality, but be an indemnification for a small portion of the evils which they have very imprudently brought upon us. The object would be at once charitable and just, as it would be the means of alleviating the miseries of the poor labourer, who is compelled to leave his wife and children destitute of even the necessaries of life.

Little is said at this time about the Gun-boats and Torpedoes, which once were to produce such wonderful execution among the British fleet. They have been found inadequate to the purpose for which they were intended, and the advocates of such visionary schemes of defence have now become as silent as the grave about them. Millions have been expended upon them, and these Millions are totally lost. We hear no ranting against a respectable navy as formerly, and those who shuddered at an army of Five Thousand men, can now look with perfect composure on one of eleven times its numbers. If the army had been visited with disasters, an opportunity now offers for the Gun-Boats to retrieve, in some measure, the character of the nation, by either destroying the British squadron, or driving it from the Chesapeake, and show, by such an act that Jefferson's system was not altogether chimerical.

"Practical Patriotism."

When the alarm was given in Prince George's county, that the British fleet were coming up the bay, orders were issued for 200 men to be in readiness to meet them, should any attempt be made to land. They immediately equipped themselves, as directed, and what is greatly to their credit, 400, in addition to what had been ordered out, immediately volunteered their services. Thus we see, that patriotism is not exclusively confined to those who advocate the war, but when any attempt at invasion is made by an enemy, every inch of soil would be disputed with them by Federalists.

"No Skulking?"

It is with peculiar satisfaction we inform our fellow-citizens, that the Governor returned last Tuesday evening to the seat of government, after an absence of eleven days! The hero and patriot of '76, made no delay in hastening his return when intelligence of the alarm had been communicated to him; but such being the situation of the Chesapeake, it was rendered necessary for him to cross high up the Bay, which he did in an open boat, by night, and travelled with expedition until he arrived. It is now hoped that every officer will be assigned his proper command, and that the governor will produce order out of the confused and irregular state in which our military affairs have been involved.

By actions, and not words, is the proper criterion to judge the Patriot, the real friend to the honor and prosperity of his country. Those who have so often pledged their "lives, fortunes, and sacred honours," to prosecute this war, are certainly not more active in defending the country, when danger approaches, than those who have heretofore opposed it. In many instances they have not only violated those sacred promises, but shown by their conduct that their words are wind, and their patriotism nothing but smoke.

There is not a day, or an hour, that passes, that does not exhibit more and more the blessed effects of Madison's war. Independent of all the expenses which it has created, and the destruction of property which has ensued, the militia are dragged from their homes at a season, which if neglected, must cut off all their hopes and expectations for the residue of the year. This is not its extent; for a few ships sailing up and down the Chesapeake, have excited an alarm in all those places which lie on any of its navigable waters, and produced almost a total suspension of business. Before the close of the ensuing summer, those who have heretofore so strenuously advocated it will see the errors under which they have laboured, and begin to enquire more seriously about the extent of its evils. When they come to calculate the expenses of the general government in carrying on this war, they will be ready to acknowledge that more has been expended and lost than could, from the nature of things, be expected to be gained by it.

It will be seen by the last accounts from Europe, that every day weakens the power of France, and that the subjugated kingdoms on the continent begin to manifest a disposition of asserting their liberty and independence. When this great object of emancipation is once accomplished, we may expect to see the fruits of peace crowning all nations; but as long as Buonaparte continues the ascendancy on the continent, and he can controul them at his will, we, together with all other nations, are destined to be involved in difficulties. Hope revives whenever we hear of any increase of power against him, for there is too much reason to believe that he has been the principal contriver and author of our misfortunes. Under the auspices of a Russian Alexander, Europe may be cleared of those clouds which have so long benighted her, and her prospects brighten ere long into perfect day.—That this may be the case, ought to be

the sincere and heartfelt wish of every one who can feel sympathy for others who have groaned under the heavy yoke of despotism imposed upon them by the usurper of liberty herself.

What Mr. Madison may think by sending Gallatin to Russia, we do not know; but it is very generally thought that Alexander would as soon see one of the ministers of Buonaparte at his court as Gallatin.

The loan, it is said, has been filled up, not by those men who have so often voted away their fortunes, but by foreigners, and men opposed to the war, acting as agents for houses in England.

The Francis Freeling, British Packet, sailed on Monday last, and another is soon expected.

It is said that the squadron which passed up the Bay last Thursday, has gone to the Susquehanna for water.

The records of the state have been removed from this city to a place of security, several families have left, and it is thought that the forces now stationed here are adequate to its defence.

BRITISH SQUADRON.

Three line of Battle Ships, a Frigate and Schooner came up the Bay yesterday morning, and are now at anchor off our Harbour. A small Schooner, with a family on board, bound to Baltimore, was taken by this squadron a few days since, and yesterday sent into this port.

The promptness and alacrity with which the squadron of cavalry, under the command of Major Charles S. Ridgely, repaired to this city, when the alarm was given that the British fleet were proceeding up the Bay, merits the highest encomiums. But the commander in chief deeming their services no longer necessary, has discharged them, with the exception of those who were drafted. Should any future occasion require their services, the same enthusiasm which has so recently marked their conduct, would no doubt be again manifested.

On Tuesday last Brigadier General Williams discharged the several companies of militia which had been called to this place on the late alarm.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the course of the last summer I was under the painful necessity of soliciting the attention of my fellow-citizens to a most unmanly and illiberal attempt, on the part of one of the most conspicuous members of the administration party in this town, to terrify me into a suppression of my political sentiments, by a tyrannical exercise of the means which fortune places in the power of the rich to oppress the poor. I am now constrained again to appear before the public, in a more painful and responsible character, and to solicit a patient hearing, while I unmask a most daring and flagitious attempt to destroy, not only my fortune and respectability in life, but my life itself; and I call on all honest men, without distinction of party, to exercise their judgments calmly on the facts which I shall relate, and if they concur with me in the belief that my innocence is sufficiently established, to join with me in execrating the unprincipled authors of this diabolical calumny, whom I pledge myself to surrender, if they will come forward into the light, to the justice of their offended country, if ever law and justice should be restored to this unhappy city. During the last winter I was appointed by the executive, armorer to the state, and since the time of my appointment I have performed the duties of this office with conscientious fidelity, and without complaint until now, when I find my reputation assailed by a report, which, if well founded, would not only prove me unworthy of the trust reposed in me, but would absolutely jeopardize my life, and consign me to an ignominious grave, as a traitor to my country, in the hour of peril. It has been said, and the report has been listened to with willing credulity by some, and propagated with unfeeling malevolence by others, that I have

finished the soldiers, assembled for the defence of the place, with cartridges filled with pulverized sand, instead of gun-powder, and thus expose to certain destruction the brave defenders of the country in the hour of its great danger. From such a foul and monstrous imputation, if seriously urged, I had hoped that the tenor of my unblemished and respected life would have been a sufficient refutation as a known fabricator intended to serve the low purposes of party, I had hoped that the sense of the critical state of our country, which demands that every thing could be done to give confidence to the constituted authorities to whom intrusted with its defence, would have deterred men, who have heretofore proved that the restraints of religion and honour are not sufficient checks upon their conduct. I now, therefore, call upon the authorities to report to place it in a train of legal investigation, by coming forward to accuse me before the regular tribunals of my country, which it is their most solemn duty to do if they are sincere in this opinion, or allowing themselves in such a manner, that an injured and honest man may obtain redress through the legitimate channel; and as a pledge to do their duty, which probably have more influence with such men than any other consideration, I offer 100 dollars, the witness who shall convict me in this crime before a court of justice, \$50 dollars for every false cartridge which shall be proved to have been made by me, or any person under my direction, and 50 dollars for the detection of any person who shall be proved to have substituted a false cartridge, in the place of a good one furnished by me, which from the subjoined deposition of Mr. Nathan Jones, there is too much reason to suspect has been done. It has also been reported that I have employed in the responsible and important business of fitting cartridges, persons who were unworthy of trust.—The names of the persons employed will be seen in my deposition, which is subjoined below, and as they are known to many low-citizens, it is for them to judge whether they will countenance such insinuations against such men whose characters, I am proud to say, will stand the test of a scrutiny, from which their calumniation could shrink. One other person, (a negro man) was employed for a short time since this deposition was given, and when the urgent demand for cartridges rendered necessary to use all possible dispatch, made about fifty cartridges which were severally examined and found to be good. The deposition of the men employed in making cartridges, coupled with the other depositions and certificates given by me, will completely exonerate me from the charge, and leave the way open to me to rest on the hearing of which it sprung. The man whose musket the false cartridge had to have been found, is out of town, but shall be examined as soon as he returns, and his evidence, if consistent, will serve to render the falsehood of this charge still more apparent, and to confirm the opinion that a false cartridge was substituted by some malicious person, or that the cartridge in question was a good one, and discoloured by rust or dirt in the barrel of the musket, as it appears that the opinion formed from the colour and appearance only of the substance composed in it, and that no attempt was made to ascertain the truth by firing it to it.

WILLIAM ROSS.

On the 19th day of April, 1813, I appeared before the Honorable Nathan Jones before the Honorable Judge of the Peace, and made oath on the Holy Evangel of Almighty God, that on Friday night last his gun was taken by some person, and another left in the place of it (marked D.) that on crawling the cartridge (the deponent was informed) that the cartridge was filled with some substance that appeared like ground bark, the deponent, did not see the cartridge drawn out of said gun, but saw something that had the appearance of ground bark, which he was told was cut and put in, and further deponent saith not.

GIDEON WHITE.

Early morning, April 18, 1813, I have only seen one cartridge that was not made by me, and that one was drawn out of the gun by a man by the name