

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20. We are indebted to the commander of the brig James Wells, from Lisbon, for a file of London papers from the 20th of Feb. to the 4th of March. The Editors of the N. Y. Gazette copy from them the following articles.

Princess of Wales.—The London papers contain a great deal of matter on the subject of the Princess of Wales. We have selected the following articles to shew the nature of the charge brought against her.

LONDON, FEB. 20. PRINCESS OF WALES.

Yesterday at 1 o'clock, a full meeting of the cabinet ministers took place at the Secretary of State's office for the Home Department, Whitehall—upon the subject of the Princess of Wales' letter; it is supposed it was then determined whether any and what measure should be adopted in consequence.

Much has been said, and more insinuated respecting a Billy Faucett, whose name stands connected with what is termed "Delicate Investigation." We have in a former paper informed our readers that in the course of that investigation (the parentage of a child of that name came under the consideration of the noble commissioners, & who, having carefully examined the necessary witnesses, stated in their Report as follows:— "The child, Billy Faucett, was beyond all doubt, born in Brunlow-street Hospital, on the 11th July, 1803, of the body of Sophia Austin."

The fact was this. Some time previously to the investigation, her royal highness the Princess of Wales, then residing at Blackheath, took under her protection, from poor parents, this child, to which she had taken a liking. The father, as the people of Blackheath and its vicinity said at the time, was a blacksmith at Deptford. This child was taken into the household of her royal highness and under her own eye; was frequently in her presence, and taken out for airing in her own carriage. This boy, it is said, was alleged in the charges which led to the investigation, to be a child of the Princess, and was the subject of the two main charges of pregnancy and delivery, which were fully disproved in the inquiry in the very first instance. The minor imputations, which many think ought instantly to have been abandoned, remained on record till removed by the Cabinet minutes of the 27th April, 1807.

In the House of Commons, March 2, the Speaker read the following letter from the Princess.

"Montagu House, Blackheath, March 1.

"The Princess of Wales informs Mr. Speaker, that she has received from Lord Viscount Sidmouth a copy of a report, made in pursuance of the orders of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, by certain members of his majesty's most honorable privy council, to whom it appears that his Royal Highness had been advised to refer certain documents and other evidence respecting the character and conduct of her royal highness.

"The report is of such a nature that her royal highness feels persuaded no person can read it without being sensible of the aspersions which it casts upon her; and although it is so vague as to render it impossible to discover the tenor of the charge, yet as her royal highness is conscious of no offence, she feels it due to herself to the illustrious Houses with which she is connected by blood and marriage, and to the people among whom she holds so distinguished a rank, not to rest under any imputation affecting her honor.

"The Princess of Wales has not been permitted to know on what evidence the members of the privy council proceeded in their investigation; nor has her royal highness been allowed to be heard in her own defence. She knew only by common rumor that such an enquiry had been instituted, until the result was communicated to her in the form of the report. She knows not whether she is to consider the members of the privy council by whom her conduct has been enquired into as a body, to whom she would be authorized to apply for redress, or as their individual capacity, as persons selected to make the report on her conduct.

"The Princess of Wales is, therefore compelled to throw herself on the wisdom and justice of Parliament, and she earnestly desires a full investigation of her conduct

during the whole period of her residence in this country. Her royal highness fears no scrutiny, however strict, provided it be conducted by impartial judges, and in a fair and open manner, before a tribunal known to the Constitution.

"It is her royal highness wish, either to be treated as innocent, or to be proved guilty.

"Her royal highness desires that this letter may be communicated to the house of commons."

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Various are the reports respecting the foreigner who arrived from Paris last week. We stated that he was understood to belong to the house of Perigaux and Co. of Paris, and that it was rumored that his mission was purely of a commercial kind; some say to vest money in the British funds, the French being very low at this moment. But there are people and those well informed, who assert that his name is Bassan, (a person who has been employed on political missions before) and that he has had three interviews with Lord Castlereagh since his arrival.

It was reported at Stockholm, when the mails came away, that a treaty was negotiating between Sweden and Denmark by which the latter power was to place 40,000 men under Bernadotte's command.

The Emperor of Russia has returned to St. Petersburg, where, on the 18th ult. he went with his Imperial Consort, to the Cathedral, and offered up thanks for the delivery of the Russian territory from the enemy.

FEBRUARY 27.

The last Gottenburg mails among other interesting articles, have put us in possession of a series of interesting documents connected with the state of the relations between Sweden and France. Not a doubt can now remain in the breast of any rational being, that war, open, undisguised war, will now be waged by Sweden against France. The documents with which we this day present our readers relate to the dismissal of the French Ambassador from Stockholm; an event which was attended with circumstances unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy.

This Ambassador Monsieur de Cabre refused to leave Stockholm until he was ordered by his august Emperor. This is the first time that the right of removing an Ambassador was attempted to be confined to the person who sent him. A Swedish Police Officer conducted M. de Cabre, out of the country, and he travelled therefore, like a felon, for whom no passports were necessary. A private vessel has arrived from the Baltic, with advices two days later than those received by the last Gottenburg mails. We are again informed by this opportunity that Denmark was about to join with Sweden and Russia against France. The circumstance is highly probable: the following is one of the letters alluded to.

HELSINBURGH, FEB. 13.

"Four Commissioners are employed busily at Copenhagen, in concluding a friendly treaty; the one is Swedish, another Danish, a third British, and the fourth a Russian. "Austria has declared her purpose which is to maintain her neutrality, protecting her territories at the same time by an army of 300,000 men."

By the same vessel we have received accounts from Altona, of the Russians having completely invested Dantzic, having crossed the Vistula and Nogat, at all points, on the ice. They had previously beaten and driven into the fortress, the shattered remains of the French fugitives collected by Grandeau. The few surviving companies of the imperial Guards fled in the direction of Posen.

MARCH 2.

The Chancellor of Exchequer has given notice, as may be seen in our Parliamentary report, that he would on Wednesday next, move that the house do resolve itself into a committee, to consider the general state of Finance. This we presume, is preparatory to his giving notice of what amount of Exchequer bills he means to issue, and in what stock. It has been expected for some days, in consequence of which the funds generally have been upon the decline—Consols were, this morning, about 50 for Monday.

Five Gottenburg Mails are now due, but although no considerable anxiety prevails it is unmixt with any apprehensions as to the continued success of the Russians. The last letters, received direct from Dantzic, are dated on the 18th of January the day after the gates were closed,

and they certainly afford strong grounds to believe that the surrender actually took place on the 27th of that month, as reported.—The garrison was described as consisting of troops of all nations, who acted with no cordiality, and one occasion where an officer was ordered under arrest for calumniating the French, the soldiers positively refused to seize him.

Private accounts from Berlin, received by the same opportunity states that the Russians continued to advance without opposition. General Steinhill with one corps is at New Steetin; Wittgenstein at Rugenwalde, in Prussian Pomerania—and Platoff with his brave Cossacks, has entered the Marche of Bradenburgh.—We rejoice to hear that the Russian troops observe the strictest discipline, and are every where received with exultation by the inhabitants. No preparation whatever was made to defend Berlin, on the contrary the inhabitants were unreserved in their expressing their wish for their approach.

A vessel arrived in the river yesterday from the French coast. No Expose of the State of the Empire has yet been published; and it was reported that the conscription now meets with more serious obstructions than ever. At Paris it was whispered that the State Prisoner alluded to in the article from Vienna was Prince Schartzenburg, who had been charged by Buonaparte with causing the ruin of his army. Other reports stated him to be Murat King of Naples, who had been arrested on his way to Italy by order of Buonaparte. The only objection to the probability of the latter statement is, that the mysterious personage spoke nothing but Latin to his keepers! We believe that it is only since his elevation to the throne that Murat was taught to sign his name!!

The army at Alicant amounted with all its reinforcements of Italians, Calabres, Sicilians, &c. to 25,000 men; of which number 9000 were English & Germans. The total number of the forces that had arrived from Sicily was 19,000. Suchet had about 20,000 effective men to oppose them, and it was reported that Soult had detached 8000 more men to join him. There was no immediate prospect of operations—the British had no cavalry and the rivers on the east coast of Spain were impassable.—Lord W. Bentinck remained in Sicily on the 16th January.

MARCH 3.

By a majority of forty it was decided last night in the house of commons, that the claims of the Catholics to a participation in all those rights which belong to the citizens of a free country, should be referred to a committee. This decision will be hailed by every enlightened mind, as a proof of the progress or reason and common sense throughout the whole community. Let the same temper and moderation prevail in the future discussions on this important topic, which have marked the present, and the result will be cordiality and union throughout the empire. The repeal of all the remaining disqualifying statutes which exclude dissenters from any of the common rights of citizens, is all that will then be wanting, to secure the effectual and triumphant co-operation of the irresistible energies of a free and happy people in defence of our common privileges.

The India fleet, which was to sail under convoy of the Sterling Castle will we understand, be dispatched at the India House on Saturday next and proceed on their voyage under the protection of a ship of war specially appointed.

BERLIN, FEB. 2.

In the night between the 17th and 18th of last month, at one o'clock, a troop of French gens d'armes attempted to seize the person of the king, by possessing themselves of the palace of Charlottenburg where his majesty had been on that day.—The attempt, however miscarried, the king having been informed of the plot through prince Ferdinand, early enough to save himself by flight with two of his adjutants, and ten of his own gen d'armes, to Potsdam.—There, when he arrived, he ordered the drums to beat, as a pursuit was apprehended. His majesty, in consequence of this event, set out on the road to Silesia, with 6000 of his guards, after having deeded the crown prince of age and given him his benediction. The rage of the people is arrived at its highest pitch, and some bloody scenes are expected. The Russians advance in great force—they are distant from this place only from 25 to 30 leagues.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—February 18. AMERICAN WAR.

Lord Holland, in a short speech, expressed his belief that from the extreme nicety of the point on which the negotiation broke off, it might not be altogether hopeless of renewal. On the question of naturalization, there could be no doubt that the king had a right to the services of the natives of this country; and that the flag of the merchant could not protect them. But strong as were the doubts of America, we had made stronger in our day. He accidentally had taken up the Statute Book on the table, and found a Statute of Anne, enacting that any man, not merely who resided in England, but in any other country, and took the oaths of Allegiance to the Queen, should be considered as under English protection.

Lord Erskine agreed that the war which America was waging against us was a war of passion provoked by our aggression. There were principles of honor among nations as there were among individuals; and the party first aggrieved must not be the first to succumb. He thought our government had acted unwisely towards America; it had spontaneously offered to repeal the Orders in Council; would it not have been better to have kept them suspended over that power till America was out of the situation to do us harm? As to the proposal respecting the impressment of seamen, in his mind there was a great difference between suspending a right, and altogether giving it up. America did not call upon us to give up this right, but to take time to consider whether it might not be suspended. As to the management of the war, he would say, "beware of entering into a quarrel, but being in it, bear it manfully." He trusted and had no doubt, that if the war continued, we should in a short time, sweep from the seas all the vessels of our new enemy.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, calls himself DAVID CALVERT. 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. He has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable large whiskers; is apt to smile when spoken to & shews his teeth very much. He had on when he went away, a round jacket and trowsers of home-spun kersey, dyed purple; he took other clothing with him, among which there was a regimental coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance and many relations, and from whence I lately purchased him of John Scrivner, living near Friendship; he likewise has relations in Alexandria. Whoever takes up the above mentioned negro and brings him home or confines him in any goal so that I get him, shall receive if in this county, 20 dollars, if fifty miles from home, 30 dollars, and if out of the state the above reward. FREDERICK MACRUBIN. March 11.

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

Now afloat in the Potomak and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery, second class. 1 prize of \$20,000 1 do. 5,000 1 do. 2,000 7 do. 1,000 12 do. 500 30 do. 100 Besides the following Stationary Prizes: 1 prize of \$15,000 1 do. 10,000 1 do. 5,000 1 do. 2,000 8 do. 1,000 10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 112 blanks to a prize. Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, George-town. Who sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class. All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets—All lottery information gratis.

Wanted to hire, A NEGRO WOMAN,

Who understands plain cooking and washing—one from the country would be preferred—Such an one that can come well recommended for her honesty, sobriety and industry, will hear of a place by applying at this office. April 1.

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises on Saturday, the 16th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

All the right, title and interest of Henderson Sim' Boteler, being his late estate in all that tract or parcel of land containing 305 acres, whereon John Lyon now lives, being a part of Trench neck plantation, situate in St. Mary's county, on Towle's creek, a branch of the Patuxent. The property is well provided with houses, and adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. There will likewise be sold, by virtue of the said decree, several Negroes of different descriptions. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall pay the purchase money at once, on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorized by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

H. G. S. Key, trustee. April 16, 1813.

For Sale, by Auction,

On Saturday the 24th April, at 10 o'clock, at the house of the late Mrs. Frances Campbell, next door to Mrs. Tucks boarding house, Some articles of household furniture. And immediately after three lots of ground in the City of Washington, Number 21 in square 665) Thirty feet No. 3 in square 666) front & 125 No. 2 in square 654) deep each, situated in valuable parts of the city and rapidly increasing in importance. Immediately after will be sold the lot of ground and tenement on Serena river, formerly occupied by Mrs. Campbell, and adjoining the present residence of Dr. Ghieslin, in this city, containing about one acre of ground, and having besides the dwelling two small brick buildings fronting the street—This property is beautifully situated for a private residence, if repaired. The terms will be made known at the time of sale. Annapolis, 8th April, 1813.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against John Johnson, late of Charles county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of Oct. next, otherwise by law they will be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1813. ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Charles county, Maryland. 3w.

NOTICE.

All persons who may have business with the Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will attend their annual Meeting on the first Monday in May next. It is also requested, that the assessors will make their legal returns on or before 17th May. Signed by order HENRY S. HALL, Clk. Comm. Tax A. A. county. April 15.

Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West-River, at eight dollars cash, or \$10; the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Pasturage gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes. William Pritchard, manager. April 1.

Anne-Arundel County, SC.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the name of Anne-Arundel county, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM BARNES of said county, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Barnes having satisfied in the competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the co-sureties of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is now in his custody for debt only; and the said William Barnes having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors; I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next,) give notice to his creditors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their debts, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Barnes should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as aforesaid. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1812. Richard Ridgely.

M... VOL. LXX. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum. From the Salem Gazette. MR. PICKERING'S LETTER. LETTER VIII. To the People of the United States. Traits of Policy of the American Administration in Relation to France and Great Britain. The Mystery of "Iniquity" unraveled. In my seventh letter, I gave some sketches of Mr. Jefferson's conduct in relation to Great Britain: that I omitted (I felt myself justified in doing so) a general treaty of amity and commerce with that country, a time when the most advantage would be manifestly attainable. He also stated, that at a subsequent period he explicitly avowed, "I did not desire any treaty with Britain," a treaty which would have more harmony and commercial intercourse between our two nations. His doubtless was the spirit of himself and his chief partisans, from an early period in the French revolution. In the session of Congress of 1793-4, a Senator from Virginia, and a Senator from Massachusetts, "We want no treaty with Great Britain—Let us have war!" A whole party were not less warlike than mortified, when President Washington put an end to their aggressive & war projects, for that time appointing Mr. Jay envoy extraordinary, to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain. This negotiation, conducted with candor and good faith, with sincere desire to settle the pending disputes, was successful: differences were adjusted—our peace was preserved—commerce received security for losses, and increased and flourished beyond all former example; and with commerce, as stimulating soul, agriculture and mechanic arts, and every class of our found ample and profitable employment. And, "but for the miseries of one man," this universal prosperity would have continued to this day: that one man, who, a page of history, will appear such more "infamous" than he whom, in his Notes on Virginia, reference to the words just quoted fixed that stigma, as his opportunities and ability of doing evil in his country surpassed (and that eminently surpassed) those of the other. Mr. Jay's treaty rescued the nation from impending war. Mr. Jay's refusal to renew it, or to enter into another alliance comprehensively embracing all the relations of duty and commerce with Great Britain—which were of immensely great importance to the U. States, the like relations with all the world—was the commencement of that train of disastrous measures systematically pursued by himself and his successor, which have resulted in the present unjust and ruinous war. Why this was long neglected and at last precipitately declared, may be considered when its immediate precursors have been brought to view. The people of the United States are suffering and impatient under the embargo, non-intercourse and non-shipment projects—projects, originally intended according to the report, weak and contemptible towards the belligerents; and if not intended, then deceitful and injurious to the U. States than to the belligerents; and in either case, more detrimental to counteract; those projects were successively abandoned; and our own laws, with Great Britain and France, as well as with the rest of the world. But it was not destined to be free: A new project was contrived, worthy of the peculiar and united ingenuity of the administration, combined with that philosopher of Monticello. This project was exhibited in the Congress of May 1, 1810, proposing the armed vessels of Great Britain and France to enter the ha...