

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, February 19, 1807.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

New-York, February 19.

The editors of the New-York Gazette received on Saturday evening per Patriot pilot boat, an enclosure by the brig Emeline, containing a file of Paris papers to the 28th of December. From these papers (which never give a word of adverse news of the French armies) the editors have extracted the subsequent articles.

The Argus in speaking of the last Bulletins (which we give) says, 'They contain operations of which it does not belong to us either to judge the merit or to foresee the results.'

The 11th Bulletin mentions, that on the 11th of December, marshal Davoust made the general of brigade Gauthier cross the river Bug, at the mouth of the Wilke, opposite the village of Ocknuin. It says, 'The 25th of the line, and 89th, having crossed, and covered themselves by a tete de pont and had advanced to the village of Pomikuwo, when a Russian division presented itself to carry this village; it made only useless efforts, was repulsed and lost a great many men.' The French acknowledge the loss of 20 men killed or wounded.

On the 10th, marshal Angereau crossed the Vistula, between Zakroczyn and Utrata. Marshal Bessieres was stretching out from Thorn. General Gouvion is appointed governor of Warsaw. The Russians have burnt the two suburbs of Breslaw.

The king of Prussia had been at the Russian headquarters, and proceeded from thence to Konigsburg, where his queen had already arrived.

These papers contain extracts from London papers, from the 6th to the 17th December, from which it appears that both houses of parliament met on the 15th. In that of the lords, the lord chancellor informed their lordships that it was not in his majesty's power, for several reasons, to be present at the meeting of parliament, but that his majesty would on a convenient day, state his reasons to parliament for having called them together at this time.

In the subsequent sitting, the mode of election was taken up with the election of a speaker, who is Mr. Abbot, and with swearing in the new members.

BERLIN, November 11.

By a decree the emperor has divided Prussia into four departments, viz. the department of Berlin, of Cultrin, of Stettin, and of Magdeburgh, and appointed French commanders. There are besides provinces and circles. Each province has an Intendant. Frenchmen are appointed to collect the revenue, &c. A general authority is appointed over the four departments.

Nov. 20.

It is said all the continental powers are to be called on to declare openly for or against France or England; and all intercourse with England is to be interdicted until a general peace.

The Emperor this day reviewed the troops here, and commended their exercise with the bayonet; remarking that they would beat the Russians at their favourite weapon, for Suwarrow had said that the ball was foolish, but the bayonet was wise!

November 22.

No intelligence has yet been received that the suspension of arms, signed on the 17th has been ratified by the king of Prussia, and that the exchange of ratifications has taken place. In the meantime hostilities continue to go on, as they are not to cease till the period of exchange.

GENOA, Nov. 19.

Several letters from Marseilles mention, that a vessel arrived there from the Levant, had brought the intelligence that the Ottoman Porte had declared war against England and Russia. This news is confirmed by letters from Leghorn, whither it was brought by a vessel which made her passage from Constantinople in 16 days. The Russian and English ambassadors had already quitted that capital.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 11.

It is reported that the dey of Algiers threatens France with war!

Reports are current of a rupture between the Porte and Russia.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 28.

On the 23d November, Napoleon set out from Berlin for Posen, at 11 o'clock at night. The Emperor is here; but is going to Berlin to pass the winter.

The duke of Brunswick is not dead; but another nobleman of a similar name. The former has embarked on the Baltic, supposed for England.

The French were preparing to attack the Isle of Rugen, in Swedish Pomerania.

December 15.

Letters from Scania in Sweden, announce that the Swedish army had received orders to hold itself in readiness to march; reinforcements have already set off from IRadt for the garrison of Stralsund.

POSEN, December 7.

A courier has just arrived with the news that the Emperor of Russia has declared war against the Porte; that Choczin and Bender are surrounded by his troops; that they have passed the Dniester and posted themselves from that to Jassy. General Mitchelson commands the Russian army in Wallachia.

PARIS, December 23.

The Imperial decree which declares the British Islands in a state of blockade was public at Milan on the 12th instant: to this publication was appended a decree of the King of the Netherlands, the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Russia, in consequence of this grand measure throughout the Kingdom of Italy.

It is asserted that his majesty, wishing to give to the king of Spain a proof of his friendship and desirous also to see the Spanish army on a respectable footing, which may enable it to co-operate towards the common advantage, has not only authorized the recruiting for Spain of 25,000 men, to be taken from amongst the Prussian prisoners, but has consented that 25,000 men more shall be put at the disposal of the government of Madrid, with the sole condition that the Prussian prisoners, amongst whom they shall be chosen, shall be freely enlisted and can only be employed in the military service.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

In consequence of a new regulation in the Alien department, brought forward by earl Spencer, all strangers, before they embark for Great-Britain, must obtain a passport from the British resident in the country from which he is about to depart, and this document, on their arrival, must be countersigned by the minister from that country residing here. Cases of neglect, of which due notice is immediately to be given to the secretary of State for the foreign department, of those who have not such a testimonial to produce, will be considered as objects of suspicion, and will of course not be permitted to continue in this country.

IMPERIAL DECREE,

Declaring the British Isles in a state of Blockade.

IMPERIAL CAMP, Berlin, Nov. 21, 1806.

NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy—Considering:—

1. That England does not admit the right of nations as universally acknowledged by all civilized people:—

2. That she declares as an enemy, every individual belonging to an enemy state, and in consequence makes prisoners of war, not only the crews of armed vessels, but those also of merchant vessels, and even the supercargoes of the same:—

3. That she extends or applies to merchant vessels, to articles of commerce, and to the property of individuals, the right of conquest which can only be applied or extended to what belongs to an enemy state:—

4. That she extends to ports not fortified, to the harbours and mouths of rivers, the right of blockade which, according to reason and the usage of civilized nations, is applicable only to strong or fortified ports:—

That she declares blockaded places before which she has not a single vessel of war; although a place ought not to be considered blockaded but when it is so invested as that no approach to it can be made without imminent hazard:—

That she declares even places blockaded which her united forces would be incapable of doing, such as entire coasts, and a whole empire:—

5. That this unequalled abuse of right of blockade has no other object, than to interrupt the communications of different nations, and to extend the commerce and industry of England upon the ruin of those of the continent:—

6. That this being the evident design of England, whoever deals on the continent in English merchandise, favours that design, and becomes an accomplice:—

7. That this conduct in England (worthy only of the first ages of barbarism) has benefitted her to the detriment of other nations:—

8. That it being right to oppose to an enemy the same arms she makes use of, to combat as she does; when all ideas of justice, and every liberal sentiment, (the result of civilization among men) are disregarded:—

We have resolved to enforce against England the usages which she has consecrated in her maritime code.

The present decree shall be considered as the fundamental law of the empire, until England has acknowledged that the rights of war are the same on land as at sea, that it cannot be extended to any private property whatever, nor to persons who are not military, and until the right of blockade be restrained to fortified places actually invested by competent forces.

Art. 1. The British Islands are in a state of blockade.

2. All commerce and correspondence with them is prohibited. Consequently, all letters or packets, written in England, or to an Englishman, written in the English language, shall not be dispatched from the post-offices, and shall be seized.

3. Every individual, a subject of Great-Britain, of whatever rank or condition, who is found in countries occupied by our troops or those of our allies, shall be made a prisoner of war.

4. Every warehouse, all merchandise or property whatever belonging to an Englishman, are declared good prize.

5. The commerce of English merchandise is prohibited. All merchandise, the produce or manufacture of England or her colonies, is declared to be good prize.

6. One half of the proceeds of merchandise declared to be good prize and forfeited as in the preceding articles, shall go to indemnify merchants who have suffered losses by the English cruisers.

7. No vessel coming directly from England or her colonies, or having been there since the publication of this decree, shall be admitted into any port.

8. Every vessel, that by a false declaration conceals her foreign destination, shall be seized, the ship and cargo confiscated as English property.

9. The article states, that the councils of war in Paris and at Milan shall have cognizance of what may arise in the empire, and in Italy, under the present article.

10. Communications of this decree shall be made to the kings of Spain, Naples, Holland, Etruria, and to our other allies; whose subjects as ours, are victims of the injustice and barbarity of the English maritime code.

11. Our ministers of foreign relations, &c. &c. are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON

By the Emperor, H. B. MARET, Secretary of State.

NOFOLK, February 12.

The British ships of war Bellona, capt. Douglas, Triumph capt. Hardy, of 74 guns each, and Mermaid frigate, which have been at anchor Hampton-Roads for sometime, sailed early on Tuesday morning in great haste, in consequence of information received, of a pilot being put on board a gun French ship on Saturday last. It is generally supposed it must be general Willaumes's ship, Foudroyant, from the Havana. If so, there is little chance of the British coming up with her, as is considered the fastest sailer in the French navy.

BALTIMORE, February 12.

Extract of a letter from Coules Meade, secretary acting governor of the Mississippi territory, to the department of war, dated

WASHINGTON. (M. T.) January 13, 1807.

SIR,

I have just time by the mail to inform you that I received this morning a letter from col. Burr, and you Pierre, avowing the innocence of his views, the safety of certain rumours against his patriotism, his object is agriculture; and his boats are the result of his own industry. However, several military companies are in the West, and apprehend all suspicious persons on the day before the receipt of his letter: these orders may possibly bring him to my possession. In his letter he hints at a refusal to any attempt to coerce him, and deprecates a war. These hints will have no influence on me. He will be apprehended, if possible, at the hazard of the lives of our militia, and the honor of the executive. We are all bustle and activity. In a day or two to give you a better account of a troublesome man.

A boat passed Natchez last night; was hailed and pursued by the guard; they fired two guns at the pursuers, and made their escape, being better than the citizens of this country are republicans and patriots, and on their exertions I have every reliance.

The day of the trial of Capt. Whitby, for the killing of Pierce, has been respectfully communicated to our government. In fixing the time of trial the British government in a spirit of conciliation has made, we understand, a cordial disposition to confer convenience as to sending forward witnesses in the case of the prosecution. And we are informed that arrangements already made by our government, for or eight witnesses are about proceeding immediately for England.

We are well assured that the last letter to our government from our ministers at the court of James's, is dated November 11, and that the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain had not been made. It is, however, conjectured from the dispositions evinced on the part of the British government that a treaty has since been made, and that it is now on its way to the United States. [Balt. Ad.]

The French have taken possession, without opposition, of all the fortified places from Berlin to the king of Prussia is left to his fate. The ship Criterion, capt. Chace, has arrived Nautucket, from Rio Janeiro, which place he left 27th November. Captain C. informs, that the Sterling touched at that place about the middle of November on his way to the river Plate; in consequence of Rio, capt. C. spoke an English vessel in the fleet off Montevideo, who informed that the English had possession of a small place called Montonado. It was said Sir Home Popham would be sent home under arrest for disobedience of orders. [Balt. Ad.]

The Boston Gazette, of the 9th instant, contains the following:—

'The commercial part of our citizens appear a little depressed at the late order of Buonaparte, declaring the British ports in a state of blockade. Our prices current of to-day, will evince a stagnation of business. It is confidently believed however, by many, that the blockade is intended to apply to the European islands of Great-Britain and 'Les Isles Britanniques' being understood to be the islands of Great-Britain, Ireland, Isles of Western, Shetland, Orkneys, &c.'

The ex-general Mack has been publicly degraded and conducted in irons to the fortress, where he will pass the remainder of his days.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of last year may be had at the Printing-Office.