

FOREIGN.

By an arrival at New-York, London papers to the 26th March are received. Our correspondents have forwarded such articles as have not been received by other arrivals. The common council of the city of London have voted their approbation of the conduct of ministers, and parliament evince no disposition to remove, at present, the orders in council.

By the several late arrivals from Europe, it appears that France is determined not only on the total subjugation of Europe, but of Asia too. Napoleon has sent an ambassador to Persia, who has, in the name of his master, declared violent love for his eastern majesty; in consequence of a favourable reception, several French merchants have removed from Constantinople to Teheran. It should never be forgotten that the embrace of Buonaparte is political death; he has fallen in love with no people whom he has not enslaved. Perhaps, however, as he intends, with the aid of Russia, to seize on India, he may receive the Persians as auxiliaries; and in proportion to the services rendered will he love them. It is supposed that France and Russia are about to divide off the Turkish empire; considerable reinforcements having joined the army of the latter power, in Moldavia and Wallachia. The Turks are fortifying the ports on the Danube, and collecting a few troops at Adrianople; but the Janissaries being disbanded, they are able to make only a feeble resistance; while the British fleets harass their commerce in the Archipelago and in the Ionian sea.

One account (from the Lower Elbe) is, that the Russians threaten to oppose the passage of the French through Denmark. This is very improbable. We are inclined to believe they will be invited to cross over into Sweden, if the ice shall become strong enough to bear them. However, if Russia should offend Napoleon, it may afford a little further respite for the Turks and for Persia; but the end of the grand tragedy performing will probably be the same. Buonaparte has at different times declared his attachment to Russia too; therefore, if he be preserved, Bruin must fall.

All the gigantic plans of Buonaparte on the continent of Europe, need not much alarm us, so long as Britain and the British navy remain unbroken. If an unhappy combination of events should destroy that power, then nothing can effectually oppose his march over a prostrate and bleeding world. We regret and would resent the injuries done us by Britain; but, while a Buonaparte reigns and presumes to dictate to us, we hope for the preservation of her maritime power. [Fed Gaz.]

LONDON, March 26.
EXPEDITION TO THE BALTIC.

We have already stated that the idea of sending troops to Sweden has been abandoned. It is however, intended, speedily to send a strong naval force to the Baltic. Indeed the ships are now ready, and nothing but the prevailing easterly winds have prevented them from sailing before this time.

Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, a tried and brave officer, who is to have the command, left town on Thursday and arrived at Deal the same evening.—The Centaur is hourly expected there from Portsmouth to receive his flag. Sir James Saumarez is also expected to take a command in the same expedition, who will hoist his flag on board the Victory, on his arrival in the Downs.

Gottenburg Mails.

This morning we received journals and letters from Gottenburg to the 21st inst. The king of Denmark, who had long been in such a state of mental debility as not to be able to perform any of the executive functions, died suddenly on the 13th inst. The crown prince, (now Frederick IV.) has succeeded to the throne; but there were no acclamations or rejoicings when he was proclaimed. In an action reported to have taken place in Finland, the Russians are said to have lost 5000 men, and the Swedes 1700. The latter retreated after the action. The following are the principal articles received by this mail:

Declaration of the king of Sweden against Russia.

"That the Russian troops on the 21st of last February invaded Finland, was first made known to his majesty by a telegraphic dispatch, and soon after confirmed by a proclamation issued on the part of his imperial Russian majesty, and profusely scattered through the Swedish provinces, inviting the people to sedition and revolt.

"A rupture made without any previous declaration of war—nay, without one single grievance being stated—commenced with treachery, and led on by a traitor to his native country, a is an event of which but few precedents exist, and which cannot but excite indignation and disgust, on the very face of the transaction. But if the late relation between the two courts be taken into consideration—if this proceeding be examined as far as it is directed against an ally, who always conducted himself in a faithful and honourable manner, it is difficult to mark the heinous deed with the term it deserves. It will stand single on the page of history down to the latest times.

"At a period when his imperial majesty seemed anxious to relieve oppressed rulers and countries, a Jorah Sprengporten.

when he seemed aware of the danger which threatened all Europe, his royal majesty, animated by the same sentiments, continued with him in close alliance, placing implicit confidence in a friend, a relation, an independent monarch! the Russian emperor had entered into engagements beneficial to the general cause, and tending to check the destructive ambition of France; he was sufficiently powerful to fulfil those engagements. His royal majesty, therefore, joined him as a friend, animated by the same sentiments; and he is now invaded by him, because he was his ally. Never could a prince enter into similar engagements with another power, with stronger hopes of their being sacredly fulfilled.

"The emperor had been personally calumniated by the French government; the Russian nation had been calumniated and publicly proclaimed as savages and barbarians. b All that is sacred to governments was intimately interwoven with the common interest, how then could any mistrust or suspicion possibly be harboured, when the emperor expressly declared that he should reject all offers of peace, however advantageous they might be, which could not be reconciled with the honour of the Russian name, the security of the country, the interest of his allies, and the general tranquillity of Europe. c

"How far this declaration is consistent with the peace of Tilsit, has already been decided by the present age; and posterity will affirm the doom. The king stood on the theatre of war, and was not acquainted with the negotiation for an armistice and peace until the latter was concluded, contrary to the express stipulation of the treaty concluded between Sweden and Russia the 14th Jan 1805, (Art. IX.) The intelligence of the unexpected event was followed by an offer to contribute to the conclusion of peace, d which induced his majesty to renew the demand of an armistice, which was stipulated in the treaty of Tilsit, e but met with a denial, and then learned to appreciate the value of the co-operation of Russia. The king being now unable to defend any longer his German dominions, was obliged to surrender them.

"After this loss, occasioned by the secession of Russia, his royal majesty left the theatre of war, and merely endeavoured to enjoy in his kingdom that tranquillity which he was entitled to expect from his situation. He had fulfilled his engagements with Russia, and now expected to learn what under a changed system would be done in his favour. The king had supported the Russian operations with his ships of war, had opened to the emperor his magazines of warlike stores, had rejected and hardly noticed the offers made to him by the French government, f one of which was, that in case of a rupture with Russia in the midst of a war, when the Russian frontiers and the capital itself were perfectly defenceless; all the provinces lost in the reign of Charles XII. should be restored to Sweden, and that besides any part of the Russian empire should be procured to the king which he should require.

"His royal majesty is far from claiming any praise for having rejected such offers; but his right of expecting honourable proceedings from the power spared, was strengthened by his conduct. The secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit, which were first suspected, and afterwards acknowledged by the Russian ministry, began to appear. The terrific measures of France to them in the whole continent of Europe, and shut it against the English, had commenced to be carried into effect, and to spread misery and want from port to port, and throughout continental Europe from state to state.

"The government was permitted to act according to its own judgment and experience, and no medium acknowledged between vassals and foes; peace meant confederacy; confederacy subjection; and principles, laws and systems, were dictated by France to her so-styled allies, who humbly receive them from Paris, unmindful of the wounds which they should inflict on the common welfare.

"Preparations for rupture with England were made in Petersburg as early as last autumn, and merely a convenient season was waited for to carry them into execution, when by a note of the 6th of October it was proposed to his majesty to co-operate in the same manner as in 1780, in an attempt to shut the Baltic against foreign ships of war.

"His royal majesty returned for answer, under date of the 13th November, that as long as the French government was lording it over so considerable a part of the southern ports of the Baltic, and practising its exclusive system, there could be no tranquillity in the Baltic, wherefore his imperial majesty must first prevail on the French to quit them; and as the above demand was repeated on the 27th of the said month, and compliance was required, as an obligation arising

b "A people (the Russians) which from the barbarity of its manners and ways of life, must universally be abhorred." General orders, Vienna, the 23d Brumaire, year 14 (Nov. 14, 1805.) "Those savage hordes, whose assistance will for the last time be claimed by the governments of Europe."—Twenty-fifth Bulletin of the Grand Army (Nov. 16, 1805) "Were the Greek tenets allowed to be diffused beyond the Baltic and the Mediterranean we should soon see our provinces attacked by swarms of enraged barbarians."—A proclamation published at head-quarters, Warsaw, the 29th June, 1807, signed Buonaparte.

c Russian manifesto of August 30, 1806. d General Budberg's letter to baron Wetterstadt, principal secretary for foreign affairs, of the 10th of July, 1807. e Tendency and bearings of the secret articles.

f General Bernadotte made an offer of Norway to a Swedish officer, who was taken prisoner. The French minister, Bourienne, offered Netzel to the Swedish charge d'affaires, on the 14th November, 1806, and general Grandjean offered to colonel Baron Tawast, the 27th May, any extension of the Swedish frontiers that might be desired in case of a rupture with Russia.

from the convention of the year 1780, it was fully stated in a reply given the 21st January last, that by the convention concluded between Russia and England in the year 1801, and to which Sweden acceded by express desire of Russia, and under her own guaranty, the former armed neutrality was done away; that his majesty then entered into direct engagements with England, which he could not in justice violate as long as that power continued to fulfil them on its part; that along with the former armed neutrality, the stipulation to shut the Baltic naturally fell to the ground, a stipulation which was the less fitted for the present circumstances, as the former Danish navy, then reckoned upon, did no longer exist; and as England had besides opened a passage through the Great-Belt, but that as Sweden was not at liberty to contribute with an armed force to preserve tranquillity in the Baltic, she would endeavour to obtain by negotiation with England, that the latter should send thither no ships of war unless some other power should render that measure necessary by hostilities committed in that sea.

"That Sweden should serve Russia for a bulwark, since she had been pleased to provoke England; that Sweden should sacrifice her fleet and her trade to protect Cronstadt, was certainly asking too much. Hostile preparations now immediately commenced on the Russian frontiers. His royal majesty looked still with indifference on them as long as no grievance had been stated to him, and no claim preferred.

"The offer to obtain by negotiations the tranquillity of the Baltic, opened prospects for peace and profit for Russia, and for the whole north of Europe, and therefore assuredly could not be refused. The ports of Russia could thus have continued their trade undisturbed, and this trade could not but prove extremely desirable to his imperial majesty, after an unfortunate war, and a still more unfortunate peace. The offer was made on the supposition of England's consent, which there were strong grounds to expect; and his majesty hoped to obtain it, before the English fleet, which was so much dreaded, should be able to reach the Baltic. A direct answer to this offer being avoided, his majesty's ambassador was directed the 15th of February to make remonstrances on that subject, when at once all official communications with Sweden were broken off, and the Russian troops entered Finland.

"This sudden invasion of a friendly country, commenced with treacherous attempts to stir up revolts in unprecedented even in our times, otherwise so rich in instances of the most unwarrantable acts of violence and despotism. The Russian empire, allied with France, is not sufficiently powerful to overcome the resistance of a province which, on account of the season, is entirely left to itself. Treachery and rebellion must be called in for assistance.

"The government endeavours to buy the people in a mass, and seduce them by offers of happiness and liberty; the commander in chief endeavours to buy soldiers by the piece, who had not been able to buy serfs in the markets of St. Petersburg and Riga.

"Faithful inhabitants of Finland, respectable people, your king, since the beginning of his reign, has constantly endeavoured to diffuse knowledge and prosperity through your country; a treacherous friend is attempting to disturb your repose, and throw you back into the darkness of ancient times. His sword is unsheathed over your heads; his blood-stained hands extended to complete your ruin; do not rely on his treacherous promises, which merely tend to weaken the arm of loyalty, and decoy you from your faithful attachment to your king and country. Concerned at the misfortune attending on war, but convinced that he has not provoked them, your king feels satisfied that your attachment to his person remains unimpaired, and you may depend on his making the utmost exertion, assisted by a powerful ally, to protect and avenge you.

"Stockholm, March 11, 1808.

The king of Sweden, justly estimating the danger with which he is threatened, has sent his adjutant Von Darmfeldt, to France, with propositions of accommodation. This officer arrived at Stralsund the 28th ult. and received leave from gen. Castellio to prosecute his mission, and it is understood that he had an interview with gen. Bernadotte at Vienna, on his route to Paris.

The preparations for the invasion of Sweden have not, however, been relaxed in consequence. The first division of French troops that entered Holstein, consisted of 1800 cavalry, who on the 5th arrived at Altona. On the evening of the 8th, prince Peter Goro left Hamburg; the Correspondenten of the 9th, says, for Lubec and Pomerania; a letter of the 11th, now before us, says for Pinneberg, and thence to Copenhagen. The army destined for the invasion of Sweden, is to consist of 70,000 men, 20,000 of whom are Spaniards under the command of the marquis de Romague; and this last division was to leave Hamburg about the 14th inst. It was supposed that this army would reach the shores of the Sound towards the end of March, by which period the fleet preparing to transport it into Scania would be equipped.

On the 19th inst. his majesty's ships Vangard, Stately, Nassau, Quebec, Lynx, Falcon and Callisto, sailed for the Sound.