

**FOREIGN.**

LONDON, DEC. 2.

It is reported that Lord Camden has determined to resign. We are assured, that a gentleman who has recently arrived from Paris brings a report of the occasion of the remarkable assemblage of royalty in that capital, which certainly carries an idea of as great probability; as the projected assumption of the title of emperor of Germany. It is asserted to be the intention of Napoleon to make overtures of pacification to this country, in concurrence with the monarchs who are now assembling at Padua. This is not unlikely, particularly as we are told, that the journey of Buonaparte to Spain has been put off for six weeks. The ambassador from Persia, who has been long expected, has arrived at Plymouth, in the Formidable, from Malta. It is reported that King Louis is to be removed from the throne of Holland.

DECEMBER 7.

This day, we understand, concludes the final evacuation of Flushing, and closes the last scene of that melancholy tragedy, the Walcheren expedition. According to letters received by the Malta mail from Palermo, the progress of the Russian against the Turks has been so rapid, that Constantinople has fallen into their hands, and the grand object of the Empress Catherine's ambition has thus been accomplished. But this intelligence we do not believe—the Paris papers would have been the first to announce so important an event; and indeed the information received by the way of Vienna is more recent than that which has arrived from Palermo. Not that there seems to be any serious obstacle to the advance of the Russians to the Turkish capital, unless Buonaparte, reserving the capture of it for himself, sends an order to the emperor of Russia to suspend his march. The Russians were, at the date of the last accounts, engaged in the siege of Silistria, and meant, after its surrender, to proceed to Adrianople. Basilico the messenger had reached Palermo—he describes Constantinople to be in the greatest confusion in consequence of the successes of the Russians. Mr. Adair (British minister) has deemed it necessary to retire for safety on board a frigate.

**EMPEROR OF FRANCE TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.**

*Monsieur my Brother,*  
The duke of Vienna informs me that your Imperial Majesty wished for peace with Sweden and that you have obtained the advantages which you desired. Will your majesty permit me to congratulate you upon the event.  
The negotiations of Altenburgh have been transferred to Vienna. Prince John of Litchenstein conducts them with M. de Champagny, and I expect I shall soon be able to inform your majesty of peace being concluded with Austria. You will see by the treaty, that conformably to your wishes, the greater part of Galicia will not change masters; and that I have managed your interest as you would have done yourself, conciliating every thing with what honour required of me. The prosperity and welfare of the Duchy of Warsaw require that it should possess the favourable regards of your majesty; and your majesty's subjects may rest assured that, in no case, nor under any circumstance, have they to expect any protection from me.  
I have given Austria the most advantageous peace she could expect. She only loses Salzburg, and a mere trifle on the side of the Inn. She cedes nothing in Bohemia. On the side of Italy she cedes nothing only what is indispensable for my communication with Dalmatia. The Austrian monarchy, therefore remains entire. This is the second experiment which I have been willing to make. I have used towards her a moderation which she had no right to expect. In this I hope, I have done what is gratifying to your majesty.  
I send your majesty the English Journals last received. You will there see that the English ministers are fighting with each other; and there is a revolution in the ministry and all is perfect anarchy. The folly and absurdity of that cabinet are beyond description. They have recently occasioned the destruction of from 25 to 30,000 men in the most horrible country in the world; it would have been just as well to have thrown them into the sea, so pestilential are the miasmas of Walcheren! In Spain they have lost a very considerable number of men. General Wellesley has had the extreme imprudence to commit himself in the heart of Spain with 30,000 men, having on his flanks three armies consisting of 90 battalions, and from 40 to fifty squadrons, which he had in front the army commanded by the king which was of equal force. It is difficult to conceive such an act of presumption. It remains at present to be ascertained who are to succeed the late ministry.  
The United States are on the worst terms with England, and seem disposed sincerely and seriously to approximate to our system.

"I pray God, Monsieur my Brother, to have you in his high and holy keeping."  
(Signed) "NAPOLEON."  
"Shoenbrunn, Oct. 10, 1809."

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 11th, 1809.

The London papers of this morning contain a copy of a letter from the emperor of the French to the emperor of Russia, dated Schoenbrunn, 10th Oct. 1809, which contains these words, "The United States are on the worst terms with England, and seem disposed sincerely and seriously to approximate to our system." The letter is said to be authentic.

DEC. 14th, 1809.

Having received by the Courier papers of this morning a copy of the emperor Napoleon's speech to the Legislative body, we insert it below, conceiving that it develops intentions interesting and important to commercial as well as political views, and therefore may be acceptable to our friends.

"Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body,

"Since our last session, I have reduced Arragon and Castile to submission, and driven from Madrid the fallacious government formed by England. I was marching upon Cadiz and Lisbon, when I was under the necessity of treading back my steps, and of planting my eagles on the ramparts of Vienna. Three months have seen the rise and termination of the fourth Punic war. Accustomed to the devotedness and courage of my armies, I must nevertheless, under these circumstances, acknowledge the particular proofs of affection which my soldiers of Germany have given me.

"The genius of France conducted the English army. It has terminated its projects in the pestilential marshes of Walcheren. In that important period I remained 400 leagues distant, certain of the new glory which my people would acquire, and of the grand character they would display. My hopes have not been deceived—I owe particular thanks to the citizens of the departments of the Pas de Calais and the North. Frenchmen! every one that shall oppose you, shall be conquered and reduced to submission. Your grandeur shall be increased by the hatred of your enemies. You have before you long years of glory and prosperity. You have the force and energy of the Hercules of the ancients.

"I have united Tuscany to the empire. The Tuscans were worthy of it by the mildness of their character, by the attachment their ancestry have always shewn us, and by the services they have rendered to European civilization.

"History pointed out to me the conduct I ought to pursue towards Rome; the Popes become sovereigns of part of Italy, have constantly shewn themselves enemies to every preponderating power in the peninsula—they have employed their spiritual power to injure it. It was then demonstrated to me that the spiritual influence exercised in my states by a foreign sovereign was, contrary to the independence of France, to the dignity and safety of my throne. However, as I acknowledge the necessity of the spiritual influence of the descendants of the first of the pastors, I could not conciliate these grand interests but in annulling the donative of the French emperors my predecessors, and by uniting the Roman states to France.

"By the treaty of Vienna, all the kings and sovereigns my allies, who have given me so many proofs of the constancy of their friendship, have acquired, & shall acquire fresh increase of territory.

"The Illyrian provinces stretch the frontiers of my great empire to the Save. Contiguous to the empire of Constantinople, I shall find myself in a situation to watch over the first interest of my commerce in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic and the Levant. I will protect the Porte, if the Porte withdraw herself from the fatal influence of England. I shall know how to punish her, if she suffer herself to be governed by cunning and perfidious councils.

"I have wished to give the Swiss nation a new proof of my esteem, by annexing to my titles that of their Mediator, and thus putting an end to all the uneasiness endeavoured to be spread among that brave people.

"Holland, placed between England and France, is equally bruised by them. Yet she is the outlet of the principal arteries of my empire. Changes will become necessary; the safety of my frontiers, and the well understood interests of the countries, imperiously require them.

"Sweden has lost, by her alliance with England, after a disastrous war, the finest and most important of her provinces. Happy would it have been for that nation, if the would it have been for that nation, if the wfe prince that governs her now, had ascended the throne some years sooner! This example proves anew to kings that the alliance with England is the surest preface of ruin.

"My ally and friend, the emperor of Russia, has united to his last empire Finland, Moldavia, Wallachia and a district of Gallicia. I am not jealous of any thing that can produce good to that empire. My sentiments

for its illustrious sovereign are in unison with my policy.

"When I shall shew myself beyond the Pyrenees, the frightened leopard will fly to the ocean, to avoid shame, defeat and death. The triumph of my arms will be the triumph of the genius of good over that of evil, of moderation, order and morality, over civil war, anarchy, and the bad passions. My friendship and protection will, I hope, restore tranquillity and happiness to the people of the Spains.

"Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body, I have directed my minister of the interior to lay before you the history of the legislation of the administration of the finances of the year just expired; you will see that all the ideas I had conceived for the amelioration of my people, have been followed with the greatest activity—that in Paris, as in the most distant parts of my empire, the war has not produced any delay in the public works. The members of my council of state will submit to you different projects of law, and especially the law upon finances; you will see in it their prosperous condition. I demand of my people no new sacrifice, tho' circumstances have obliged me to double my military means."

**DOMESTIC.**

BOSTON, FEB. 13.

Capt. Lewis, from Cadiz, left that place on the 25th Dec. It was reported that a battle had been fought between the French and Spanish armies, in which one of the wings of the latter had been destroyed. There were no accounts, however, of the advance of the French; and although it was feared they would be ultimately successful, it was not thought they would be before Cadiz till May. A portion of the plate of the people of Cadiz had been put in requisition to support the war, and was collected with rigor. The things of war remained as before.

NEW-LONDON, (CONN.) FEB. 7.

The second day after the cold Friday, fish were found frozen on the shores of the Nantucket, in such large quantities that a vessel was loaded with them, and they were sent to N. York to market. Such an influence has never before occurred, to the knowledge of the oldest persons among us.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 13.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Blunt, from Gottenburg, which port she left on the 16th December, in company with a British convoy of about two hundred sail, amongst which were several American vessels.

By the ship Venus, and brig Orange, which arrived here yesterday from Cadiz, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received from Capt. Stanton a file of Spanish Gazettes, to the 19th of the same month. The papers are barren of news.

Captain Stanton informs us, that the markets were very dull at Cadiz—that the French army, from all accounts, were quite inactive, and it was supposed they were waiting reinforcements from France.

**Fortitude and Presence of Mind.**

A striking example of fortitude and presence of mind was exhibited a few days since, by a gentleman and a young lady in passing the Cayuga Lake, in the state of N. York. The circumstances were as follow:

Mr. W. Tappan, of Geneva, set out on a journey to Boston in the itage, with his little daughter about 4 years old; in crossing the lake on the ice, he committed his child to the care of Miss Verdenburgh, a young lady of about 15 years of age, of a very respectable family at Scantotalis Lake, who remained in the sleigh; the other passengers considering the passage dangerous, chusing to walk at a distance. As Mr. Tappan was holding upon the hind part of the sleigh it broke through the ice, and that, with the horses, were instantly under water. Mr. Tappan swam to where the ice would bear him, and looking back, he saw Miss Verdenburgh holding up his child above water, who, with surprising composure of mind, and unexampled disinterestedness, exclaimed, "For God's sake Mr. Tappan, save your child, for we are both drowning together!" Mr. T. plunged in again, received the child from her hands, and was fortunate enough to place it in safety on the ice. He then returned and took the young lady, who was quietly waiting, up to her neck in water, standing upon the upper part of the sinking sleigh, and swam with her again to a place of safety. All this time she never uttered a sigh, or a complaint; but suffered Mr. T. to take hold of her in the most advantageous manner for swimming, and deliberately avoided grasping him with her hands, which she was sensible might prove fatal to them both. The result was, that, under Providence, the fortitude and presence of mind of these two persons, was the means of saving three souls from a watery grave.—It may be observed at the same time that the weather was so excessively cold, that their clothes were immediately stiffened with ice.

**Exports from Canada.**

MONTREAL, JAN. 29.

With this day's Gazette we give the exports from the port of Quebec; all the valuation of the exports of the year preceding compared with it.

**VALUE OF EXPORTS**

From the port of Quebec, for the two last years.

For 1808,	7,895,949 7
For 1809,	1,595,000 0
Grain, 1,215,000	
Timber, 645,000	
Althes, 500,000	
Furs, 150,000	
Sundries, 85,000	

Increase, 7,699,050 12

**GIBBLAINS.**

Those who are troubled with sore heels are informed that chalking the inside of the stocking, which comes over the heel, or fore it will cure the part affected, in a very short time.

General Sumpter, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. States to the court of the Portuguese kingdom of Brazil, has arrived at N. York, from whence he is to embark for that country.

**Attention!**

THE ANNAPOLIS UNITED GUARDS, are requested to attend a meeting of said company, on Thursday evening next, at half past 2 o'clock, near the Farmers' Bank.—Each member will furnish himself with a six pence and six rounds of blank cartridge. By order of the commanding officer.

**For Sale, by Public Auction,**

THE GLEBE LANDS, in St. Margaret's Wellminster Parish, Anne-Arundel county. One of these Glebes, called the Lower Glebe, contains about 144 acres of land, divided into two tenements, on each of which is a small comfortable dwelling-house, with some other improvements. The sale of this Glebe will take place on the premises on the first Monday in April next. And on the next day, the other Glebe, called the Upper Glebe, will be also offered for sale to the highest bidder. This Glebe contains about 200 acres of land, more or less, on which there is a comfortable framed dwelling-house and some other improvements.

The sale of each place will commence at 11 o'clock on the respective days of sale, when the terms will be made known, and attendance given by the subscribers, being duly authorized and empowered by the vestry and church wardens of said parish, with the consent and approbation of the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the state of Maryland.

JAMES P. SOPER,  
JOHN MACKUBIN and  
JAMES MACKUBIN.

Feb. 19, 1810.

**Negroes for Sale.**

The subscriber will offer for Sale, for a term of years, at his Dwelling Plantation, on the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, near Gambrill's tavern, on the first day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. The terms of sale will be Ready Cash. MATHIAS HAMMOND. Feb. 12, 1810.

**Negroes for Sale.**

The subscriber will offer for Sale, for a term of years, at his Dwelling Plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, about five miles from Ellicott's Lower Mills, on the 8th day of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. DENTON HAMMOND. Feb. 12, 1810.

**Samuel Davis,**

HAS the honour of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that he has commenced business as a HAIR DRESSER. He will be happy to wait on them at their houses, or attend them at his shop, in Church-street, a few doors below Mr. SWEETSER'S. Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1810.

**In Chancery, Feb. 17, 1810.**

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, are directed to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the auditor, before the first day of April next.

By order, N. BREWER, Reg.