

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, JAN. 7.

ARRIVED at Brest on the 29th ult. the American ship Clyde, of Peterburg, (via Lisbon) capt. Horatio Moor, a prize to the Confidence privateers. She left Lisbon on the 2d for Liverpool. Her cargo consists of 229 hds. of tobacco, 36 barrels of potash, and 16,000 pipe staves. The same privateers burnt on the 18th ult. the American brig John, which was on her passage from London to St. Mary's, one of the Azores; she was in ballast. The prisoners taken in the former prize are 12 Americans and a passenger; in the latter 4 Englishmen and a Swede.

Arrived at St. Jean de Luz the American ship Joseph, Samuel Stace, master, captured on the 18th ult. by the Enterprenant privateer. She was bound from Marblehead for Gijon, with a cargo of sugar, pepper, cocoa & codfish.

A letter from Naples, of the 6th ultimo mentions the arrival of a brig from Salem, laden with colonial produce, a prize to the Neapolitan privateer Le D'Aure.

The ship Francis has arrived at Rochelle, from Philadelphia, in 30 days, with 160 passengers.

ROTTERDAM, JAN. 9.

Arrived at Terichelling, the American ship Sufanna, capt. Delano, from N. York, with a cargo of potash and tobacco, a prize to the Wagram and Loup Garrou privateers.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Lord Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney have had several conferences on the subject of the pending differences with America, and their discussions had assumed the most amicable aspect, when the late dispatches from Paris suspended all further negotiations, by creating occasion for Mr. Pinkney to apply to his government for fresh instructions.

JANUARY 16.

The American frigate John Adams, which failed on Friday last, supposed for the Texel, returned to the Downs on Sunday; the port letters say in consequence of contrary winds. Her return, however, is accounted for another way. It is said, that she was brought to off the Texel by our blockading squadron, and refused permission to enter, on the ground of having specie on board, enemy's property. The John Adams, on her way up the channel, from America, was under attack, was boarded and overhauled by the Hussar frigate.

The satisfaction which we and the country along with us, must feel, at the detection of any individual influence of speculation, compensates in some degree for the pain which results from the ascertained existence of such practices, and the general impunity of those who indulge in them. It is with a mingled emotion of this kind—of sorrow for the fact, but of joy for the partial security which results from the discovery of it—that we have now to announce the dishonesty of a public accountant of eminent rank and high connections, if any thing but virtue and integrity could be high, whose deficiencies are already ascertained to amount to nearly *Three Hundred Thousand Pounds*.

To this naked statement we have nothing to add, except a demand of justice on the individual, and restitution to the country.

JANUARY 17.

Our government has agreed to grant licences from Sweden to Norway; an accommodation which has been anxiously desired in the first of these kingdoms.

The Danish government rigorously enforces the restriction on the trade with the Continent, particularly against vessels under the American flag.—Letters from Christianiaud, mention that many of these and their cargoes are condemned without a shadow of reason, some whole papers were found correct, were condemned because they had availed themselves of the protection of a British convoy.

JANUARY 18.

The return of the John Adams, American frigate, is now ascertained to have been in consequence of bad weather only—and the report that was engraved upon that circumstance, of her having been visited by an English cruiser, turns out to have been the ingenious device of a speculator in American produce.

JANUARY 19.

The presentation of Mrs. Pinkney at court yesterday, of all the days in the year, is looked upon as a favourable augury of the amicable views of the American minister, in regard to the pending negotiation between this country and the U. S. which is still actively carried on between the marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney.

It is said that government have resolved to send out a new minister to the U. States; and that this measure has been adopted through the active influence of the Marquis Wellesley. The report of a treaty between France and America, being actually concluded at Paris, is not believed; but, whether it is concluded or not, common sense requires that we should forthwith send a minister to America, as some one was expected there to replace Mr. Jackson.

American Intelligence.

SALEM, MARCH 23.

YESTERDAY the schooner Minerva, capt. Leach, arrived at Marblehead, in 60 days from Alicante. A gentleman who conversed with captain Leach, a few minutes, derived from him the following information:—That the French were within six leagues of Alicante, in 2 divisions (40,000 in the whole) one division destined to Alicante, and were expected in every day; the other to Valencia; that the inhabitants were with all haste sending their plate and other valuables to Gibraltar and Cadiz, judging them to be the only places of refuge and safety; and were determined to submit to the French when they came without resistance. The Junta remained at Seville.

BOSTON, MARCH 23.

Ten tons of Hemp were yesterday sold in our market at *four hundred and fifteen dollars per ton*.—The Hemp was raised in the town of Longmeadow, in this state.

Extract of a letter from a Spanish gentleman at Cadiz, dated Jan. 20.

"The Central Junta have decreed, that from the 1st of Feb. their residence shall be at Cadiz.

"On the 14th of Jan. the French attacked the passage of Montiflon and Villamanique, to enter into Andalusia, but they were repulsed; in consequence of which the patriot army is in good spirits.

"The general opinion is, that as soon as the Central Junta quits Seville the Provincial Junta of that district will take the whole command of the Province and some change will take place in the government. The central Junta is said, give the other full power to act as they may see best.

"The Junta of Grenada and Cordova, have given orders to arm the whole population of the province in a mass.

"The French army is composed of about 50,000 (6,000 of which are cavalry.) Our army will be about 36,000."

SPOTTED FEVER.

Extract of a letter from Barre, in the county of Worcester, dated March 20.

"While myself & family are in usual health, (God only knows how soon the scene will be changed,) I devote a moment to acquaint you of the distressing situation of this place. The most dreadful disorder, the spotted fever, rages here in an awful manner, and in the country. In my neighbourhood four persons were interred yesterday—capt. Jonas Eaton, Edmund Hawes, D. Burrows, and the only child of major S. Henry; the latter, however, of a different complaint, Mrs. Perry attended the funeral of her brother yesterday, was seized with the disorder at nine in the evening, and died at three this morning.—Mr. Perry is at this moment in a violent delirium, and not expected to live.—Mr. Thompson was in a very dangerous state through the night, but is a little better this morning. Last evening upwards of fifty cases were reported, and an additional number to-day. Not less than six or seven physicians from other towns, are constantly here, but not sufficient to attend all the sick."

[Seven cases of the spotted fever have occurred in Rutland, about 12 miles from Worcester. In Oakham 3 persons have died, and there are 7 new cases.]

MARCH 26

SPOTTED FEVER.

This disease is spreading melancholy devastation in the northern parts of Worcester county. It has prevailed in Dana, Petersham, Barre, Rutland and Oakham. In the Worcester papers there were several accounts of its fatal ravages; and we have seen letters from that quarter which confirm the alarming tidings. Between Friday and Monday last nearly 70 persons were attacked, and on Monday 7 were deceased. Seven cases have occurred in Rutland, about 12 miles from Worcester.—No new cases had occurred in Petersham at the last date, but in Oakham there had been three deaths and seventeen new cases.

The Worcester Spy contains some remarks on this pestilence of the interior. It observes that this fever is different from the European spotted fever; and appears to be another kind of *putrida febris*. Its remote causes are traced to bad diet, corrupted grain, putrid miasmata, &c. That the European spotted fevers appear only in hot weather; the one now prevailing only in winter; that it appears to occur after seasons unfavourable to the productions of the earth; and therefore it were worth inquiry whether it be not occasioned by immature, crude, and consequently unwholesome provisions.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 24.

Just after our paper had gone to press our boat came up from the Narrows with several arrivals—among them is the ship Union, captain Piggot, in 48 days from Lisbon. Left there the 3d Feb. A few days before captain P. sailed, two couriers had arrived from Spain,

announcing the French having forced the pass of Sierra Morena. Two divisions of the French passed with muskets only, but the latter division met with obstinate resistance. It was supposed the Spaniards were bribed. Another courier arrived bringing the important news that the French had advanced as far as Tarragona, were attacked by the Spanish army under the duke Albuquerque and defeated with the loss of 6000 men, and were obliged to retreat through the pass again. When the courier left Cadiz, Seville, Badajoz and Cadiz were illuminated. No particulars of the action had transpired at Lisbon when captain P. failed. There was also a report of a revolution in the south of France, headed by Massena and Drouot; that they had sent deputies to lord Collingwood, offering to give up Toulon and Marseilles. The night before capt. P. failed, a brig of war arrived express from England, but every thing was kept a secret. There was a report that she brought a confirmation of the revolution in France, and Buonaparte's proclamation on the subject. Major generals Stewart and Picton had arrived from England, together with the 79th Highland regiment, and the 94th regiment Scotch brigade, some artillery and cavalry, and recruits for the regiments in Portugal, composing in all about 25,000 men. It was said lord Wellington was expected at Lisbon to hold a convention. There appeared to be every disposition to defend Portugal. The Portuguese army under marshal Beresford were upwards of 50,000 strong, the British about 22,000 men.

MARCH 29.

Capt. Burger, of the ship John and Edward, left Lisbon on the 5th of Feb. and informs us that the French army were advancing fast on the borders of Portugal, having reached as far as Barenta. Buonaparte was at the head of an army of 100,000 men, who were marching through Spain for Portugal. Captain B. was informed by the British general Fane, that he believed the French would be in possession of Lisbon in April. The British army had received a reinforcement of 5,000 men, and expected to have as many more in March. A squadron of gunboats had gone up the Tagus to prevent the French from crossing. A number of the inhabitants of Lisbon had emigrated to the Brazils.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 26.

RUSSIAN MINISTER.

On Monday evening, Mr. Dashkoff, the Russian minister, gave an elegant entertainment to a party of ladies and gentlemen, in celebration of the emperor Alexander's coronation. Among the ornaments of the minister's house, a transparent picture, handsomely illuminated, was exhibited in the front, representing the American commerce entering the ports of Russia, and ornamented with an imperial crown over the initials of the emperor. This display was designed by the minister as a compliment any symbol of the harmony subsisting between the nations; but, unfortunately, it was misunderstood by a few persons in the crowd which surrounded the door; and the minister, to remove any possible cause of dissatisfaction, ordered the lights to be extinguished.

While this was doing, a young man discharged two loaded pistols into the house, and the balls passed near the person of Mr. Dashkoff. The company having retired from the drawing room, to the supper room, were not generally apprized of this outrage at the time; but the next morning the citizens communicated the disgraceful occurrence to a magistrate, and the offender was arrested, and is bound over to answer for his offence at the next Circuit Court of the United States.

Mr. Dashkoff, on being informed of the spontaneous interposition of the citizens and the magistrates, acknowledged great satisfaction, at being relieved from the necessity of making a formal complaint to the government, and his entire confidence in the laws, for the vindication of the violated privileges of a public minister. We forbear to mention the name of the offender, or further to detail the facts, on account of the pendency of the prosecution.

MARCH 27.

THE RUSSIAN ENVOY.

Yesterday being the birth day of the Emperor of Russia, the Russian envoy gave a party, and had the front of his dwelling illuminated by a transparency representing the city of St. Petersburg, and Archangel, and an American vessel in full sail, the whole surmounted by a crown and the letters A. I. Some citizens stopping to look at the transparency took up a notion that the putting of the crown over the American ship and colours was improper, this notion ripened into an opinion that it was intended as an insult and the ferment became general. About this point of time a young man, an officer in the U. States service, came up and imbibing all the indignation of those around him he discharged two pistol balls through the transparency.

He was apprehended this morning, and brought before alderman Kepple, who on motion of the district attorney, bound the officer over, himself in 3000 dollars, and two secu-

rities in 1,500 dollars each. In the course of the examination the officer with characteristic boldness and strong feeling, declared, that he thought it his duty as an American citizen, to bring down all crowns, I honour his majesty and admire his principles, while I regret the difficulty into which they, and the imprudence of the Russian envoy, have involved him.

It will be recollected that some serious disturbances have arisen out of those kind of exhibitions. It will be remembered that in 1801 when peace was concluded between France and England, the joy of the Londoners was so extravagant and wild, they took the tops out of the carriage of the French envoy, and drew it themselves, to and from St. James's yet the same evening the same populace compelled the same envoy to take down and alter a very brilliant transparency, because there was in it the words "Peace and Concord." The last being mistaken for "Conquer'd."

MARCH 30.

Yesterday arrived schooner Satellite, from St. Barts, who informs that he sailed 2 or 3 days before he failed, the French privateer schooner Superior, put into that port from a cruise, and it was said she had on board upwards of 80,000 dollars, in specie, and to the same amount in dry goods, which she had taken from vessels she had captured. She sent in two days before her, a Spanish schtr. which she had taken, loaded with goods to a large amount.

The Superior was sold immediately after her arrival, and hoisted the Swedish flag. Capt. Seabury left there the brig St. George Ansdale, ready to take in for this port, above a hundred vessels belonging to the U. States. Flour from 11 to 12 dollars, in demand.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 28.

The ship Resource, of this port, chartered by government, has arrived at Algiers, from Washington, and was about proceeding to Constantinople.

MARCH 30.

A London paper of Jan. 20 says—"This morning we had advice of the arrival of several ships from France, to obtain logwood and other articles from this country, admitted under the new custom-house regulations of Buonaparte."

Sarah Williams, in her 108th year, is now living in a small, but neat and comfortable little cottage, at the foot of that celebrated eminence called Brent Tor, situated about half way between Tavistock and Liddard. Within these few years she has cut five times three of which still remain, together with 10 or 12 old ones. Her diet consists principally of broths, and other nourishing things. She has 12 children, the eldest of whom now living is in his 82d year, and is a strong looking old man. [Lons. paper.]

The Vermont Courier of Feb. 21, mentions, that a disorder supposed to be the Spotted Fever, rages at St. Albans, and that 9 persons have died of it in a few days. Among the deceased are Daniel Ryan, Esq. of St. Albans, and the Rev. John Richards, of the Honourable Amos Fallett, of Ensbrough. The St. Albans Reporter of the 15th inst. says, "An alarming disorder seems to prevail in this as well as in many other parts of the country. Those who are taken live but a short time."

CONGRESS.

THE following message was received from the President of the United States on the 2d inst.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States,

I LAY before congress a return of the militia of the United States, as received by the department of war from the several States and territories.

JAMES MADISON.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS.

	Years for which returns were made.	Total
New-Hampshire	1809	24,281
Massachusetts	1809	69,553
Vermont	1809	20,451
Rhode-Island	1808	7,848
Connecticut	1809	20,116
New-York	1807	92,354
New-Jersey	1809	53,103
Pennsylvania	1809	95,457
Delaware	1808	8,374
Maryland	1807	59,647
Virginia	1808	20,855
N. Carolina	1809	47,920
S. Carolina	1807	25,604
Georgia	1809	55,183
Kentucky	1809	40,599
Tennessee	1805	16,822
Ohio	1807	15,324
Dis. of Columbia,	1808	2,141
Mississippi ter.	1807	2,061
Indiana ter.	1806	5,626
Orleans ter.	1807	2,500
Louisiana ter.	1809	1,020
Michigan ter.	1806	1,020
Total militia		684,355