

Foreign Intelligence.

NORFOLK, APRIL 1.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

To the attention of Capt. Tabb, arrived here last night, we are indebted for London papers of the 24th of January, containing the King's Message to Parliament, which is given below. Our readers will perceive by this important document, that the British Government still contemplate an amicable termination of differences with this country.

The Portia has brought out Dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, so that now our government will be in possession of advices from France and England—from the former to the 19th and to the 24th of January from the latter. A letter received by the Portia, of the 26th of January, says, "All the property seized in Denmark, that was proved to be bona fide American, has been restored."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Peers, Tuesday, January 23.

THIS day at 3 o'clock, the lords commissioners for delivering his majesty's speech took their seats in the house of lords, and the commons being summoned, and appearing at the bar, the king's most gracious speech was read to the lords and commons.

The commissioners were, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, lord Camden, lord Alford and lord Dartmouth.

The marquis of Lansdowne and lord Doun took their seats.

THE SPEECH.

The following was the speech as delivered by the lord Chancellor.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"HIS majesty commands us to express to you, his deep regret that the exertions of the emperor of Austria against the ambition and violence of France, have proved unavailing; and that his imperial majesty has been compelled to abandon the contest, and to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Although the war was undertaken by that monarch without encouragement on the part of his majesty, every effort was made for the assistance of Austria which his majesty deemed consistent with the due support of his allies, and with the welfare and interest of his own dominions.

"An attack upon the naval armaments and establishments in the Scheldt afforded at once the prospect of destroying a growing force which was daily becoming more formidable to the security of this country, and of diverting the exertions of France from the important objects of reinforcing her armies on the Danube, and of contending the spirit of resistance in the North of Germany. These considerations determined his majesty to employ his forces in an expedition to the Scheldt.

"Although the principal ends of this expedition have not been attained, his majesty confidently hopes that advantages, materially affecting the security of his majesty's dominions in the further prosecution of the war, will be found to result from the demolition of the docks and arsenals at Flushing. This important object his majesty was enabled to accomplish, in consequence of the reduction of the Island of Walcheren by the valor of his fleets and armies.

"His majesty has given directions that such documents and papers should be laid before you, as he trusts will afford satisfactory information upon the subject of this expedition.

"We have it in command to state to you, that his majesty had uniformly notified to Sweden, his majesty's decided wish, that in determining upon the question of peace or war with France, and other continental powers, she should be guided by considerations resulting from her own situation and interests. While his majesty therefore laments that Sweden should have found it necessary to purchase peace by considerable sacrifices, his majesty cannot complain that she has concluded it without his majesty's participation. It is his majesty's earnest wish, that no event may occur to occasion the interruption of those relations of amity, which it is the desire of his majesty, and the interest of both countries to preserve.

"We have it further in command to communicate to you, that the efforts of his majesty for the protection of Portugal have been powerfully aided by the confidence which the Prince Regent has reposed in his majesty, and by the co-operation of local government, and of the people of that country. The expulsion of the French from Portugal by his majesty's forces, under lieutenant general Wellington, and the glorious victory obtained by him at Talavera, contributed to check the progress of the French armies in the Peninsula during the late campaign.

"His majesty directs us to state, that the Spanish government, in the name and by the authority of king Ferdinand VII. has determined to assemble the general and extraordinary Cortes of the nation. His majesty trusts that this measure will give fresh anima-

tion and vigour to the councils and the arms of Spain, and successfully direct the energies and spirit of the Spanish people to the maintenance of the legitimate monarchy, and to the ultimate deliverance of their country.

"The most important considerations of policy and of good faith require, that as long as this great cause can be maintained with proper success, it should be supported according to the nature and circumstances of the contest, by the strenuous and continued assistance of the power and resources of his majesty's dominions; and his majesty relies on the aid of his parliament in his anxious endeavours to frustrate the attempts of France against the independence of Spain and Portugal, and against the happiness and freedom of those loyal and resolute nations.

"His majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his majesty's minister in America and the government of the U. S. has been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted. His majesty sincerely regrets this event; he has, however, received the strongest assurances from the American minister resident at this court, that the U. S. are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his majesty.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His majesty has directed us to inform you, that he has ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you; his majesty has directed them to be formed with all the attention to economy which the support of his allies and the security of his dominions will permit. And his majesty relies upon your zeal and loyalty to afford him such supplies as may be necessary for these essential objects.

"He commands us to express how deeply he regrets the protracted continuance of the war renders inevitable.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his majesty to express his hope that you will resume the consideration of the state of the inferior clergy, and adopt such further measures upon this interesting subject as may appear to you to be proper.

"We have it further in command to state to you that the accounts which will be laid before you, of the trade and revenue of the country, will be found highly satisfactory.

"Whatever temporary and partial inconvenience may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great resources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect.

"The inveterate hostility of our enemy continues to be directed against this country with unabated violence. To guard the security of his majesty's dominions, and to defeat the designs which are meditated against us and our allies, will require the utmost efforts of vigilance, fortitude and perseverance.

"In every difficulty and danger his majesty confidently trusts that he shall derive the most effectual support, under the continued blessings of Divine Providence, from the wisdom of his parliament, the valour of his forces, and the spirit and determination of his people."

An address was moved in both houses as usual, which was only an echo of the speech from the throne; to this the following amendment was made in the House of Lords.

"That we have seen with the utmost sorrow and indignation the accumulated failures and disasters of the last campaign, the unavailing waste of our national resources, and the loss of so many thousand of our brave troops, whose distinguished and heroic valour has been unprofitably sacrificed in enterprises productive not of advantage, but of lasting injury to their country—enterprises marked only by a repetition of former errors, tardy and uncombined, incapable in their success of aiding our ally in the critical moment of his fate, but exposing in their failure his majesty's councils to the scorn and derision of the enemy.

"That we therefore feel ourselves bound to institute, without delay, such rigorous and effectual inquiries and proceedings as duty impels us to adopt, in a case where our country has been subjected to unexampled calamity and disgrace."

A similar amendment was made in the House of Commons with the addition of the following words:

"That we therefore feel ourselves bound, with a view to the only atonement that can now be made to an injured people, to institute without delay, &c."

In the house of lords the votes were	
For the amendment,	92
Against the amendment,	144
Majority for ministers,	52
In the house of commons the votes were	
For the amendment,	167
Against the amendment,	263
Majority for ministers,	96

"The amendment, the Norfolk Herald says, was moved by lord Grenville, who made a most eloquent speech, which takes up eight columns of the Globe."

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 3.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived ship Caledonia, capt. Taylor, from Cadiz, which she left the 11th of February, and informs that the French army, after passing the Sierra-Morena, had taken Seville—drove the whole country en masse before them into Cadiz—captured Port-Maria, the watering place, opposite the city of Cadiz, on the 6th of February, where they were fortifying themselves. They had been fired on constantly from a British two decker and 40 gun-boats, but without success. A flag had been sent into Cadiz to demand its surrender to its lawful sovereign and friend, king Joseph; the answer returned, was, that the loyal people of Cadiz knew no other king but Ferdinand.

The Junta were at the head of Cadiz bay, at a small place called Illea. The French and Spanish men of war had their sails bent and were ready for sea, to the number of 17. The British admiral Purvis, with about 12 ships of war, was at Cadiz, and appeared to have the principal direction. Cadiz being so much crowded with people from the country, water was very scarce; and all business at a stand.

That all merchant vessels having provisions on board were embargoed; but those that were unloaded were permitted to sail whenever they chose. That the American consul had put his family on ship board, and with a great number of the inhabitants were preparing to leave Cadiz as soon as possible.

SPANISH papers received by the Caledonia do not contain any particular details of the progress or occurrences of the French army. It cannot, however, be concealed, that early in February, several ships in the neighbourhood of Cadiz, to which place the junta, accompanied by a large body of the most respectable inhabitants of Seville, had fled for refuge from the enemy. This increase of population, under circumstances of danger and alarm, had induced the government to issue the following edict:

"Cadiz, Feb. 7.
This island is surrounded by enemies, who are actually endeavouring to reduce it by cutting off the necessary supplies of wood, water and provisions. The people are hereby called upon to use their influence, to invite and procure these supplies. The bakers are required to keep their men, who are exempt from public service, constantly engaged in their occupation. The inhabitants are likewise requested to deliver to the government all the superfluous iron, bars, &c. to be converted into means of strength and defence against the enemy."

To the above, we have only to subjoin the following articles, which include the whole of what is interesting in the Spanish papers:
Cadiz, Feb. 9, 1810.
The supreme junta of this place does not lose sight of, or omit any means which can contribute to the public convenience, and at the same time not diminish the means of defence. In addition to the numerous measures hitherto adopted, it has been published, that navigation is free, and that all vessels may depart for their respective destinations, provided they do not take with them provisions, which must be left for the sustenance of the inhabitants. Vessels departing, must in other respects conform to the regulations of the port.

The government has observed, with no little regret, the little assistance afforded by the inhabitants in constructing and fortifying the parapet and battery of San Fernando; and it again calls upon the citizens, in hopes that coercive measures may not be necessary.

The regiment of patriots which was in garrison in this city, has received its full complement of arms, munitions, &c. and measures are taken to organize the militia, for the better defence of the city.

According to advice from Lisbon, we may every moment expect 5000 British troops with 8 ships of the line.—We also look for reinforcements from Gibraltar.

The enemy on the 7th, in the morning, were seen falling back to the Puerto Real, in consequence of the fire from our boats; notwithstanding which they afterwards advanced, and were fortifying themselves at the battery Del Comercio, keeping up a constant fire of musquetry on our boats, who continued to annoy them.

Another division of 500, with five pieces of flying artillery, proceeded the same evening to the Torcedano, where they had to shelter themselves in the magazines, so smart was the fire of our ships and gun-boats.

According to accounts from Puerto and Xerez, it appears, that the enemy, no longer able to conceal their true character, have commenced their accustomed outrages on the peaceable inhabitants. This is the happiness they offer to those who treacherously adhere to their cause!

The whole of yesterday, with but short intervals, we witnessed the fire of our gun-boats, of the English, and of the ship San-

Juste, upon the Troadero. The enemy has not shewn himself at a single point.

According to letters from Isla, the enemy has sent a column of 4,500 men to Chertin. They also say, that the advanced guard has been beaten with great loss to the enemy, well upon the road del Arrecife, as also by the fire it sustained from Gallinera.

The regiment of Patriots has set out for La Isla.

We have just received news from Madrid as late as the 17th Jan. The enemy has concentrated all his force to invade Andalusia, 1,500 men only remained in garrison at Madrid, and 1000 at Toledo.—In Desperado, they have left 2000, and a strong detachment in Carolina. By the same conveyance we are informed, that they have received no fresh reinforcements from France; and that general Blake is at Guadix, where he has collected the dispersed, and was incorporating into his army all the peasants, who flocked to his standard in great numbers.

By order of the government, packet-boats have been established for the purpose of maintaining a correspondence with places not in possession of the enemy.

Don Clemente Darilla Barrolo, deacon of the city of Carteya, writes as follows:—"Feb. 6: The only news I have to communicate is, that yesterday, an officer arrived here, with an official dispatch from Le Roy, Romana, informing that his advanced guard had reached Los Soutas, and that his army amounted to 70,000 men, and shortly expected a reinforcement of 15,000."

Although the contents of the Spanish Gazettes indicate a crisis of peculiar trial, there is nothing in them that evinces despondency in the government or the people. In Cadiz, particularly, a spirit of unconquerable patriotism and determined resistance is every where manifested.

Cadiz, Feb. 8, 1810.
The French army have at length advanced to the coast without opposition; between Sierra-Morena and the coast they have an army of 20 or 30,000 men, and they have been able to mount their cavalry, having possession of the provinces where the finest horses are raised. Victor, Junot and Soult, are at their head, and they have come on with so little trouble, that they have brought their ladders and their court retinue.—The poor Spaniards have been driven from the passes of the Sierra-Morena, which were deemed impassable, have retreated, and driven to their last resort. The army of the duke of Albuquerque, about 13 thousand effective, is on this island, and a reinforcement of 5000 British troops looked for every wind. The afflicted inhabitants of the country have left their homes with the little property they could carry off, and flown to Cadiz for protection. The junta here, fearful of a want of provisions, have denied many of them admission. The whole is a continued scene of the greatest distress and misery, and the military present an appearance of enthusiasm and determined resistance.

DOMESTIC.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 26.

THE French privateer schooner La Revanche du Cerf, of 6 guns, and 40 men, commanded by capt. Andie Bonne, arrived here yesterday. This privateer is last from St. Martins, which place she left 3 months ago, and has been ever since on a cruise, during which time she captured several vessels, chiefly Spanish, having rich cargoes, the most valuable parts of which are said to be now on board the privateer. Three days ago, while in with the land, the Revanche was chased by the British frigate Hebe, capt. Fife, who had been sometime waiting to intercept her.—The frigate continued the chase for several hours, and at one time fired a broad side within half gun-shot distance, but did no damage. During the chase the privateer threw 3 of her guns overboard, and sprung a leak, in consequence of which, it is said, she put into this port. The goods will be deposited in the custom-house stores during her stay here.

A gentleman, arrived yesterday from Cuba, says he is well acquainted with the above schooner, that she belonged to a friend of his at the Havana, and was captured about 3 months ago, with a cargo of 100,000 dollars value on board by a French privateer, supposed to be the Superior.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 6.

On the 14th of Feb. the fleets of Peltion de Christophe, the two St. Domingo chiefs, consisting of 2 ships and 7 or 8 brigs and schooners, met, and had a pretty smart battle, in which Christophe lost a brig, and had his two ships very much mauled, and their rigging cut to pieces.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 6.

Captain Jones, of the Anne, arrived last evening from N. Orleans, informs, that brig Wilkinson had taken his passage in the brig Dart, capt. Driscoll, to sail in ten days after capt. J. for this port.