

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 7.

BY the Sally, capt. Sutton, which arrived here yesterday from London, we have received London papers to the 16th of Feb. In the debates in the English parliament we have not found any thing on American affairs. The ministers appear determined neither to go to war nor to relax their orders in council. The papers which passed in all the late negotiations with the U. S. have been laid before parliament, and published. Mr. Pinkney and his lady were unusually constant in their attendance on the royal levees and drawing rooms, and a ministerial paper, in noticing the ambassadors present at the queen's drawing room, the 8th Feb. thus arranges them, American, Hessian, Persian, Portuguese, Spanish, &c.

The Honourable Mr. Wellesley had failed from England on a mission to Cadiz. He will probably follow the Junta to South-America.

The reports of a treaty between France and America, and of the relaxation of Buonaparte's decrees, had evaporated. American vessels continued to be captured and sent into the ports of France, and her colonies. Napoleon had not set off for Spain. The Dutch official Gazette had announced it having been settled, that the future bride of the French emperor would be Catherine Paulina, sister to the emperor of Russia, who is in her 31st year, and that a French officer had been sent to St. Petersburg to escort the Russian princess to Paris.

It was reported the Toulon fleet had put to sea, and that Lord Collingwood was in pursuit of it.

We find no mention made in the London papers of sending a new minister to the U. S. or of recalling Mr. Jackson.

The ex-vice-president Burr, was said to be in Paris, plotting mischief.

The famous Surcoff has failed from St. Mauges in a frigate for India.

British exports in 1808, twenty-five millions, in 1809, thirty-nine millions.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, dated Jan. 21.

"All will depend on the final result of our affairs with this country, and I think no one can judge the decisions of our government on their hearing of the outrage committed on our property at St. Sebastians and Naples, which was as unexpected here as the measure appears unjust! The only explanation this government has given to our minister is, that 'It is a political measure.'"

LONDON, FEB. 5.

IMPORTANT—From the London Chronicle.

The public will recollect that some days ago, accounts were received that American vessels in the ports of Spain were ordered to be confiscated. The following notice of the fact, from genuine authority, was yesterday made known in the city.

"I have received intelligence from France, on which I rely, that an order has been issued to bring to sale the American ships and cargoes, captured and brought into Naples, and that another order had been issued to seize & confiscate all such as had arrived, or might arrive, in those of Spain."

FEB. 13.

The government of Quito have invited their brethren of old Spain to emigrate to America, rather than submit to France.

The committee of inquiry on the subject of the Walcheren expedition set constantly for the examination of witnesses; and publish daily a copy of their minutes.

An American gentleman landed on Sunday, at Dover, from on board an American vessel from Colas, with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney, and the ship proceeded on her homeward passage. It seems, that Americans, who are carried into France for trading with this country, are treated as badly as the English. The intelligence from France is, that an embargo has been laid in the French ports along shore, for some days. A squadron is said to be fitting out at Denmark.

FEB. 16.

By the Lilly, from Cadiz, we have a confirmation of the advance of the French on Cadiz; and that the Spanish fleet had moved down, and were anchored outside our squadron. Callanos is again at the head of the army.

RICH PRIZE.

On Thursday arrived at Plymouth, the famous French frigate Cannonier, of 44 guns, prize to the Valiant, capt. Bligh. She has a very valuable cargo of colonial produce, said to the amount of 150,000 pounds, besides a quantity of specie.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 15.

Lord Grenville moved that an account of the course of exchange between England, and other parts of Europe and America; and of the quantity of bullion exported during 1809, be laid on the table. Agreed to.

DEPART, FEB. 14.

Arrived the American frigate John Adams, from the Eastward, and sailed immediately for the Westward.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 15.

POSTSCRIPT.

Very late and Important News from England.

Last evening arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Cincinnati, Concklin, in 30 days from London, from whence she sailed on the 13th of March. Capt. C. and his passengers, have obligingly favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of London papers to the 10th of March inclusive, nearly a month later than our former advices.

We learn verbally, that it was expected, Mr. Pinkney would speedily arrange a treaty with the British government.

No relaxations had taken place in France relative to American affairs and commerce. The John Adams frigate was to fail from England, for France, on the 13th of March.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

THE Gazette of Saturday contains a notification from Marquis Wellesley, that all the ports and coast of Spain, from Gijon to the French territory, is declared in a state of strict blockade.

By a new decree the duties on all colonial produce, whether introduced by capture or otherwise, into Holland, are doubled.

MARCH 2.

A regular series of Moniteurs to the 22d ult. arrived yesterday afternoon.

The senatus consultum for uniting Rome to France has been published. The city of Rome is to be the second in rank in the empire. The Hereditary Imperial Prince (the eldest son of Napoleon, we suppose) is to bear the title of King of Rome. The Popes are required to swear to attempt nothing against the provisions for the independence of the Gallican Church. A banded revenue of two millions of francs, with a palace at Rome and Paris, are allotted to the Popes. A prince of the blood, or grand dignitary of the empire, is to keep an imperial court at Rome. The expenses of the college of cardinals and the propaganda are to be defrayed by the government.

MARCH 2.

Lord Somerville's Spring Show. After the business of the day on Tuesday, about 360 sat down to dinner at Freemason's Tavern. Lord Somerville in the chair. The premiums having been distributed, his lordship among other toasts gave,

"Mr. Pinkney, the American minister, and may harmony always prevail with those who speak the same language."

Which was drank with long and loud plaudits.

Mr. Pinkney rose amidst a thunder of applause, which for sometime prevented his speaking, he then said—

My Lord—I beg your lordship and this company to be persuaded that I am very grateful for the unexpected notice which you and they have been so good as to take of the U. States and their minister. I thank you, in the first place, for my country, and I hope I shall not be thought very presumptuous if led, or even misled, by my wishes, to conclude that personal kindness may have had some little share in prompting your conduct on this occasion I venture to thank you for myself. I trust, my lord, it is unnecessary for me to say how sincere I join in the wish which has been so well received by the noblemen and gentlemen here present, that there may be perpetual good understanding between G. Britain and the U. States. An American minister has in truth no merit in anxiously desiring cordial friendship with this country on terms consistent with the honour of his own, and your lordship will allow me to rejoice that there do exist on both sides the most powerful and obvious inducements to cultivate such friendship. We need not trouble ourselves to inquire whether it be true, as some politicians have pretended, that interest is the only tie of sufficient strength to hold independent nations together as friends, for we are fortunately bound in amity by all sorts of ties, which I fervently hope we shall not, even if it were possible that we should be so disposed, be strong enough to break. No reflecting and impartial man can doubt, that the true interests of Great-Britain and America are compatible in all cases, the same in most. A liberal and comprehensive view of these can lead to no other conclusion than that they are calculated to cherish and invigorate each other. But a sense of this compatibility and identity of interests, effectual as it ought to be in communicating a character of steady friendship to our relations, is not the only pledge of harmony between us; for a thousand kindly instances with which calculation has no concern, combine to form an auxiliary pledge, little inferior in strength, I should hope, far superior in moral beauty, I am sure, to the other. These influences, my lord, it would be a pleasing, & perhaps not unprofitable task, to review in detail, and by reviewing to give them freshness and augmented activity, for the noble and salutary purposes of peace and kindness. But I have already trespassed too long on your indulgence, if, indeed, I have not trespassed upon that discretion which so emphatically becomes my situation. I beg leave to drink the health of your lordship, &c.

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MARCH 10.

We received this morning Cadiz papers to the 24th. The enemy have yet made no serious attack upon Cadiz or the Isle of Leon, and the Spaniards are actively improving the means of defence. The French wish to carry on an active commerce of flags of truce. They send in proclamations and addresses, which the governor orders to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

NOTE.

From the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States.

"The undersigned having rendered an account to the Emperor and King, of the conversation which he had with Mr. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, his Majesty has authorized him to return the following answer:

"His Majesty considers his decrees of Berlin and Milan as conformable to the principles of eternal justice, if they were not the compelled consequences of the orders of the British council, and above all that of November, 1807. When England proclaimed an universal sovereignty by the pretension of making the universe submit to a right of navigation, and of bringing the industry of every nation under the jurisdiction of her parliament, his Majesty considered it the duty of all independent nations to defend their sovereignty, and declared denationalized the vessels which, ranging themselves under the dominion of England, recognized the sovereignty which she arrogated over them.

"His Majesty distinguishes the visit and the recognition of the vessel. The recognition has no other object but to ascertain the reality of the flag. The visit is an inferior inquest made notwithstanding the reality of the flag is ascertained, and of which the result is either the pressing of individuals, the confiscation of merchandise, or the application of arbitrary laws or dispositions.

"His Majesty could not but attend to the proceedings of the United States, who without making any complaint of France, comprised her in their acts of exclusion; and in the month of May prohibited the entry into their ports of French vessels, under the penalty of confiscation. Immediately that his Majesty was informed of this measure, he ordered a reciprocity to be used towards American vessels, not only in his own territories, but also in the countries under his influence. In the ports of Holland, Spain, Italy and Naples, American vessels were seized, because Americans had seized French vessels. The Americans cannot hesitate as to the part which they ought to take. They ought either to break the act of their independence, and become again, as before the revolution, subjects of England, or take such measures as their commerce and industry may not be tarried by the English, which would render them more dependent than Jamaica, which at least has an assembly of representatives and its privileges.

"Men without polity, without honour, and without energy, may well allege that they will submit to pay the tribute imposed by England because it is light, but will not the English feel that they would rather have the principle admitted than increase the tariff, because if this tribute, now light, should become insupportable, those who had refused to fight for honour must then fight for interest.

"The undersigned frankly confesses that France has every thing to gain by giving the Americans a good reception in her ports—Her commercial relations with neutrals are advantageous to her, and she is not in any manner jealous of their prosperity. Great, strong and rich, she is satisfied, if by her commerce, or that of neutrals, her exportations give a suitable development to her agriculture and manufactures.

"It is scarcely thirty years since the states of America became an independent government in the bosom of the New World, at the price of the blood of many immortal men, who perished on the field of battle, in order to shake off the leaden yoke of the English monarch. These generous men were far from supposing, when they thus sacrificed their blood for the independence of America, that a question would so soon arise, of imposing on it a yoke heavier than that which they had shaken off, in submitting its industry to the tariff of British legislation, and to the orders of council of 1807.

"If then the American minister will enter into an engagement that American vessels shall not submit to the orders of the English council of November, 1807, nor to any decree of blockade, unless that blockade shall be real, the undersigned is authorized to conclude every species of a convention tending to renew the treaty of commerce with America, and in which shall be arranged all the measures proper to consolidate the commerce and the prosperity of the Americans.

"The undersigned has thought it his duty to answer the verbal overtures of the American minister by a written note, in order that the president of the U. States may better know the amicable intentions of France towards the U. States, and her favourable disposition to American commerce.

(Signed) DUC DE CADORE."

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 6.

Revolutionists in Canada.

ON the 21st ult. the governor general of Canada, published a proclamation, announcing that certain seditious and treasonable writings had been printed, published and circulated in the province of Lower Canada, disseminated at a very great expense, the source of which was not known; and that some of the authors, printers and publishers had been apprehended and secured. He called on the civil and military officers, and all good subjects, to be vigilant in detecting and securing for punishment, all persons guilty in preparing or circulating seditious papers, and contradicts the accusations which evil disposed persons have spread against himself and the government.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 9. FROM CANTON.

We have been favoured by captain Brown of the Chinese, with the following memorandum:—

"In passing Lintin, we observed 5 Portuguese ships of war, (fitted from Mexico) blockading a squadron of Ladrones privateers between Lintin and Lanton, it was said the squadron consisted nearly of 300 sail of junks. The Chinese at Canton were making preparations to go against the Ladrones, having built about 50 large junks, which together with their former fleet, and the equipment of the ship Nancy, of 20 guns, and the brig Elizabeth, capt. Mizzi, (an American) of 18 guns, which vessels the Chinese pretend it was expected they would be able to guard the towns in the vicinity of Canton, and protect the chop boats that ply with them from place to place. The Ladrones have recently destroyed several villages in the vicinity of Canton, and generally put their inhabitants to death; they have also avowed their intention of taking Canton, as soon as the shipping had left Whampoa—but it was generally believed they would not attempt it.

"Many of the officers of the English East-India company's military in India had arrived at Canton, and generally put their indignation to death; they have also avowed their intention of taking Canton, as soon as the shipping had left Whampoa—but it was generally believed they would not attempt it.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12.

Latest from Spain and Portugal.

Arrived here yesterday, ship South-Carolina, capt. Page, from Cadiz, which place he left on the 12th of Feb.

Cadiz had a supply of water on hand sufficient for 5 months, and was garrisoned by about 20,000 men. The inhabitants and the diery entertained no fears of the place being captured, and were in high spirits. The French attempted to bombard the town, but their shot and shells fell short. The Spanish ships of war were in perfect security in the outer harbour. The French in attempting a passage which if gained, would have facilitated their entrance into the Isle of Leon, were repulsed with considerable slaughter by the Spanish and driven back. The whole number of French troops before Cadiz was about 20,000, and altogether in the province of Andalusia 50,000. The French in reconstruing the forts destroyed by the British troops previous to the arrival, finding themselves incommoded by the fire from the British and Spanish vessels of war, forced a number of Spanish prisoners to work on them. Upon which admiral Purvis sent a message to the French generals, and informed them, that for every Spaniard who might thus be killed by the fire from the British & Spanish shipping, he would hang up a Frenchman. We have not understood whether this threat has had the desired effect. British transports were daily arriving with troops, arms, ammunition and provisions.

We have no account from Blake and Romana, who must be somewhere in the interior with considerable forces, as likewise the Duke del Parque. Although the present affairs of Spain look gloomy, yet a change of fortune may take place, when least expected. Had Cal was once at the gates of Rome—yet Rome survived, and at last destroyed the country of Hanibal.

Passengers in the South-Carolina, Mr. Hackley, lady of the American consul at St. Lucar, and family. A letter from Lisbon of the 17th Feb. says "The sick belonging to the British army and most of their baggage have been embarked, and it is expected their whole force will shortly leave this place."

ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 10.

Capt. McCobb, of the brig Helen, arrived at this port yesterday from Madeira, informing that he spoke a ship from Cadiz, bound for Madeira, having on board the American consul, who had left Cadiz on his way to Philadelphia, in consequence of the near approach of the French to that place.