

Foreign Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 27.

LATE FROM TONNINGEN.

By the fast sailing ship George and Albert, Capt. Norman, 30 days from Tonnigen, we have accounts, printed and written, to 24th March. From Hamburg and Altona papers, with which we were politely favoured, translations follow.

By this arrival we learn, that prices in the north of Europe were not very flattering; exchange on England fluctuating; some American property liberated, much yet in jeopardy, and apprehensions not pleasant. The Official Petersburg Gazette denies the pretended rupture with France, charging it to the printers of Breilau—Russian army advancing on Turkey; large armies rapidly organizing by the latter. The Bavarian army reduced. Holland filled with dismay at its expected fate; while the Rhenish princes are promised (20th March) new acquisitions, and Pomerania restored to the Swedes, between whom, Austria & France, a closer union (God help the weak) is to be formed. The new emperors would leave Vienna 12th March. King Jerome and his queen (or rather the foremost, for she precedes him a day's ride) were flying about the continent; the last place they touched at was Frankfort, March 12, whence they departed for Paris—no doubt to sign the receipt for Hanover, of which his Westphalian majesty has now formal possession. Besides those troops in Hamburg and other northern districts, a French corps possesses Lubeck. The master of Frankfort on the Main (whose previous title, we have forgotten) was at the last, promoted to the rank of Grand Duke.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 25.

THE Porte has determined to raise immediately a new army of 150,000 men, also to reinforce the army of the Grand Vizier; as information is received of the advance of the Russians again towards Silistria and Griegoewo.

AUGSBURG, FEB. 17.

We learn that the negotiations between the Turks and Servians have not taken a favourable turn; and that it was not possible to agree. The Ottoman government insisted upon the absolute submission of the Servians, which the latter categorically refused. We may therefore expect a speedy return of hostilities, for which preparations have already been made on both sides.

NAPLES, FEB. 20.

The boats of the French frigate Ceres, & the Neapolitan privateers, brought in here on the 13th inst. 4 American ships and a Xebec under English colours.

BOURDEAUX, FEB. 25.

The French army commanded by the duke of Arantes is immediately to march into Portugal. The duke is arrived at Burgos, whence he will transfer his head quarters to Salamanca.—Numerous detachments are advancing towards the frontiers, and troops daily arrive in Spain. Marshal Ney has entered the kingdom of Leon, with a part of his corps, and has fixed his head quarters at Astorga. It was thought he would advance through Galicia, but receiving recent intelligence and dispatches from his head quarters, he determined to return into the province of Salamanca, in order to advance rapidly upon the Tagus towards Placentia. It is presumed that his intention is to second the operations of general Haudelot, who provisionally commands the second corps of the army, and who after passing the Tagus has advanced by the route of Truxillo upon Merida, to support the right wing of the king's army, upon the frontiers of Andalusia. The head quarters of the king remained a few days ago at Seville, whence his majesty proposes to make an excursion to the environs of Cadiz, in order to concert with marshal Victor the plan of attacking that important city. Marshal Mortier remains at Seville. The division of Gazan has received orders to post themselves in the mountains, which divide Estremadura from Andalusia, in order to act in concert with the troops who are in the former province. The left wing of the grand army, under the orders of gen. Sebastiani, is advanced from Grenada to the environs of Malaga. The English have sent transports from Gibraltar to embark the English and Spanish troops in that city. Gen. Sebastiani is ordered, immediately after the capture of Malaga, to take up his line of march and drive the English from St. Roch, and to blockade Gibraltar on the land side. The four important provinces of Seville, Grenada, Cordova and Jaen have submitted; those which are to the east will not be long in obeying the law of the conqueror.

DIEPPE, FEB. 26.

Arrived this day a British letter of marque of 400 tons, with 18 12 pounders, captured on the coast of England, by the Alexandria

privateer, capt. Savage, after a severe action of two hours—her cargo is sugar, coffee, cotton and Madeira wine.

LUBEC, FEB. 28.

The 37th regiment of French Infantry, of 1966 men, arrived here to-day—they form a part of the division of general Molettor; we also expect the twenty-third regiment of Chasseurs.

COPENHAGEN, MARCH 3.

His Majesty has issued an ordinance, by which he forbids the exportation of every sort of colonial produce from the kingdom. Those who are taken violating it, shall be punished not only by confiscating their goods, but shall also be imprisoned for three months. In case of repetition, the punishment shall be doubled or tripled.

A violent tempest prevailed during the nights of yesterday and the day before. We much apprehend the receipts of disastrous marine news.

HANOVER, MARCH 4.

His Majesty the king of Westphalia takes possession of Hanover, from the first of this month.

MARCH 14.

This day was published and posted up the proclamation of the king of Westphalia to the Hanoverians.

VIENNA, MARCH 10.

The court Gazette contains the following: The prince of Neuchatel arrived on the 4th, on his mission relative to the marriage of her imperial highness Maria Louisa to the French emperor.

PARIS, MARCH 11.

The criminal tribunal of the department of the Seine, continues to persecute and punish all Frenchmen who have acted with the Austrians against France since 1804, agreeably to the imperial decree of 6th April, 1809.

Official information has been forwarded to the king of England, conjointly by France and Austria, accompanied, as we are told, by some new proposals for peace.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 12.

On the night 10th her majesty queen of Westphalia arrived here; and proceeded at 3 o'clock next morning on her way to Paris, the king of Westphalia followed through this day.

STRASBURG, MARCH 12.

The princess Maria Louisa of Austria, has arrived at this place, on her way to Paris. The papers are filled with the intended ceremonies of the coronation.

An Altona paper of the 23d inst. says that a letter from France dated the 8th, which mentions, that the armistice between the Russians and Turks has not yet taken place. They assure us, that a note from the French minister has been handed to the Porte, to induce him to join the continental system, the success of which is expected. In the meantime, it is affirmed, that France has offered her mediation between Russia and the Turks.

AMSTERDAM, MARCH 13.

Couriers daily arrive from our king. The fate of our country is yet unknown. The painful suspense and apprehension have produced a depreciation in the funds.

FROM THE MAINE, MARCH 14.

The Grand Duchy of Frankfurt is to be increased by the annexation of Hannau and Fulda. The Bavarian army is to be reduced to the peace establishment.

The 20th of this month is to be rendered important in the history of the confederation, when the new acquisitions of the respective princes will be made known.

ALTONA, MARCH 19.

We learn from France that a closer consolidation of the confederative states belonging to the French system is in agitation. It is also said that an alliance between France, Austria and Sweden, is about to be promulgated, and letters from Stockholm of 6th March announce the departure of col. Von Engelbrechten to receive possession of Pomerania, which province the French will evacuate.

They write from Holland that the castle of Loo (on the frontiers) is to be ready on the 15th April to receive the king of Holland; who is expected at Amsterdam early in that month. The Dutch are again taught to hope for peace.

MARCH 20.

The St. Petersburg Court Gazette, of 2d of March contains the following:—

From Grodno, 13th February.

"We expect the speedy return of our troops from Galicia through Poland, to winter in the interior of the empire. We are surprised to find that this movement on the frontiers is considered (by foreign printers) as an advance towards the Niemen. We would be rejoiced to find those printers as anxious for peace in their publications as Russia is in fact."

American Intelligence.

SALEM, APRIL 20.

BY the arrivals yesterday from Smyrna and Palermo, we learn, that all commercial enterprises in that quarter continue extremely unfavourable. The war between the Turks and Russians continued, supposed to be with no advantage to the former. The Russians had a strong naval force in the Black Sea. Neither English nor American vessels were suffered to pass the Straits of Constantinople into that sea. The accounts from Naples, respecting the condition of American property and American citizens, is worse and worse. Even in cases where the property has been cleared by the courts, and the decision confirmed at Paris, to where a compromise has been made between the captors and claimants, still it is seized and sequestered by the government, and the crews of the vessels are offered their choice, to go into prison, or enter on board French privateers; and strange and paradoxical as it may seem, many choose the latter, in hopes thereby of getting clear of our dear friends the French, by being captured by our inveterate foes the British! A British cruizer is off Naples, giving information to as many Americans as she can meet with, of the hazard of entering that port, and advising them to take another course.

BOSTON, APRIL 23.

From the East-Indies.

By the arrival of the ship America, from Calcutta, we have received a file of papers, from which the following articles are selected:—

"The East-India Company's ships United Kingdoms and Charlton have been captured by the enemy, after a smart contest with a force much their superior.

The French who captured the above vessels consisted of the Venus and la Manche frigates of 44 guns, and a corvette of 22 guns; and are the same which landed at Tapanooly on the coast of Sumatra, and by occasioning apprehensions for the safety of Bencoolen drew off part of the disposable naval force, and thus the bay of Bengal was left open to their depredations. The reports of the captures on the coast of Sumatra are totally groundless.

The ship Rebecca, belonging to Smith and Buchanan, of Baltimore, was carried into Manila by the Doris and Psyche, on the 29th May, having on board Dutch property to a large amount.

The inhabitants of the Philippines are in the highest degree loyal to the cause of Ferdinand the 7th.

Two French frigates, a corvette and three privateers, were said to be cruising in the Indian seas in Nov. last.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 25.

Very late from France.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the French schooner Ant, Revit, thirty one days from Bourdeaux, which port she left on the 25th of March.

From the supercargo the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser learn verbally, that American affairs remained as per last advices; that no relaxation had taken place in the French decrees; that all the American vessels at St. Sebastians and the neighbouring ports were still under sequestration, but no condemnation of either vessels or cargoes had taken place. The Emperor Napoleon was to be married on the 25th of March, in celebration of which very splendid preparations were making at Paris.

We further learn, that very late advices had been received from England, stating that the U. S. frigate John Adams, was detained there by Mr. Pinkney, who, it was said, was forming a treaty with the English government.

Our informant further adds, that it was believed in France, if America made a good & honourable treaty with England (refusing the orders in council, &c.) we should not find very great difficulty in making an arrangement with Napoleon.

A great number of French troops were in Bourdeaux, on their march to Spain; but they were stopped in consequence of late news from thence, favourable to the French cause.

An American armed ship arrived at St. Sebastians 4 or 5 days before the Ant failed from Bourdeaux, and brought advices of a probability of the immediate repeal of the American nonintercourse law.

The Ant was bound to the Isle of France, and has put in here in distress, having sprung both of her masts.

APRIL 26.

The Rev. Mr. Coate, who arrived here yesterday in the brig Thetis, from New-Orleans, favoured the editors of the New-York Gazette, with the following interesting particulars, which, coming from such a respectable source, cannot be doubted.

"But I proceed by progressive steps to disclose to your view a scene of horror, enough to make the honest blood of every American boil in his veins with just indignation against such perfidy. You know, sir, that I took my passage to New-Orleans in the ship Saint Lawrence.—When we arrived at the Balize we

saw a schooner approaching, which the pilot informed us was a French privateer.—He told us also, that there was another of a larger size lying within the harbour, which came there but a few days before. Shortly after we had come to anchor, we saw a boat rowing up to our ship, with a pilot, French men, and some other persons from the privateer, which was then lying in the bay. We expected at first that they had some design upon us, but were informed by the officer, that the day before they crossed the bar (while lying at anchor) a vessel came up with full force towards them, and they supposing it to be an English or a Spanish bottom, were under the necessity of slipping their cable and making off with all speed, and took sanctuary in that harbour. They requested of us some cards to enable them to search that night for the anchor they had lost. This Frenchman was very inquisitive about when the ship was expected to sail from Orleans, and to what place she would be bound, &c. to which questions we were indifferent about answering. The smaller privateer went across the bar at the river at the same time with us. When we arrived at New-Orleans, we found that part of the men on board the first privateer which went in were Americans. These were sent to the city as I am informed, and imprisoned. But the captain who was a Frenchman by the name of Bouvoire, and the mate by the name of Bufons, with all the rest, were left at liberty, although it was known in New-Orleans that this privateer had robbed an American vessel when coming into that port.

"But since I took my passage with captain Wheeler, of the brig Thetis, for N. York, we have obtained a pretty accurate account of the whole affair relative to the largest of those privateers. There is a young Creole, both in one of the West-India Islands,

took passage in our vessel for this place, who came from on board that privateer. He says that this schooner, by the name of Eliza, was fitted out of Baltimore, by a gentleman whose name was concealed from the sailors on board, that a captain with 18 men, all Americans, navigated her to Charleston, where they took in a French captain, and probably upwards of a hundred French sailors, in addition to the American sailors already on board—that this captain's name was also concealed from the men; but describes him to be a tall and portly man, with a ruddy complexion and a striking scar from a cut across his face. They set off, he says from Charleston, under a pretext of going to plunder a place in the Island of Cuba, by the name of Barran. In order to enrich themselves with the spoil, they stopped at Savannah, and there they took in a few more Frenchmen, so as to make in all 150, and provided themselves with cannon, muskets, ammunition and other things necessary for the prosecution of their enterprise, and called the privateer by the name of the Duke of Monte Belo. The American captain continuing with them till they set past Abaco into the Gulf—but there he left them and took passage in a brig bound to N. York. These brave fellows are now left (acting under French authority) to commit their depredations upon all they meet with indiscriminately.

"He says that they first went to Barran, landed their men and intended to lay first to the place, but were deterred by the near approach of an English man of war & were forced to betake themselves to their vessel and make off with all speed. They then met with an American vessel bound to N. Orleans, and in making an attempt to board her, the brig ran against the stern of their schooner, for which offence the captain of the privateer beat the American captain over the head with a speaking trumpet, then robbed him of the wine which he had on board, and afterwards let him go about his business. That they also met with a schooner bound to Philadelphia from St. Jago de Cuba.—Now they tied the sailors up to the mast and whipped them, to extort a confession from them, whether or no they had any money on board. By diligent search they found five or six bags of money of a foot in length, which they had hid in a cask of water.—This they took and proceeded further in their heroic adventures—and met with another American schooner from Philadelphia for Port-au-Prince—this they robbed of all their poultry and flour.—Then they proceeded further and came across another American vessel from Boston, which they boarded and plundered of sails and rigging.—By this time they gained courage enough to proceed against the Spaniards.—They cruised round the coast of Cuba, and burnt, sunk and destroyed, every Spanish vessel they could find. But were humane enough to land the men upon the Island.

They robbed and burnt or sunk 4 Spanish brigs and 5 schooners. One of these brigs was an armed vessel with 16 guns, and 100 men. They killed 23, wounded 14, and plundered and burnt the vessel. In this engagement however, which lasted 5 hours, the privateer lost 26 of their Frenchmen, and had a great number wounded, two of whom were Americans. About this time, while they were committing outrages upon Spanish vessels, they met a small schooner from Port-au-Prince, to L'Isle du Ture, with a white captain,