

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

A FRENCH flag of truce from Boulogne, with dispatches on board for government, was met at sea, on Thursday evening, by the Cherokee gun-boat, the captain of which received the dispatches from the French officer, and arrived at Dover, accompanied by the French vessel. The dispatches were yesterday received by government, and are, it is said, addressed to the Transport Board. It was rumoured, that the dispatches contained overtures of PEACE, and the funds have risen in consequence from 1 to 1½ per cent.

The cabinet is said to have again become a scene of jarring contention, in consequence of a dispute which has taken place respecting the appointment of a successor to Lord Mulgrave, who retires from the admiralty. The desire of some of the ministers to place Lord Castlereagh at the head of that department, is reported to have given rise to a serious difference with their colleagues.

A vessel has arrived from Helvoet-Sluis in 3 days. It was mentioned at that port, that Holland was to be united with France, after the expiration of one month, when it was supposed that the political & military arrangements for such an event would have been completed. It is presumed, that the union in contemplation only applies to the district south of the river Maese. We have information from North Holland through two other channels. By the one we are informed that King Louis was daily expected in Amsterdam; and by the other, which is about 48 hours later, that he has actually arrived in the capital. Notwithstanding, however, these accounts originate in very respectable quarters, we can not altogether place confidence in them.

We have some further intelligence of the state of affairs in Russia from a gentleman who has just reached London. He says that all parties, whether of the nobles, merchants, tradesmen or peasantry, are utterly disgusted with the conduct of Alexander. The more sensible part of the community in that country apprehend that one of these revolutions so frequent in that empire, may under present circumstances be expected. At the time this gentleman quitted Petersburg, a war with France was not at all considered within the verge of probability; but as he passed through Germany on his way hither, he found that hostilities between Alexander and Napoleon were the constant topic of conversation.

From the same source we learn, that a rumour was very current of the intention of Napoleon to take possession of the Duchy of Holstein, in total disregard of the rights of the crown of Denmark. That country is, we are told, to be alienated to the duke of Oldenburg, who was to assign his own domains to the kingdom of Westphalia.

MARCH 18.

The enemy had not as late as the 11th of Feb. taken possession of Alicant. Letters hence contain a statement, to which, for the common credit of the American name, we could wish to attach no belief. It is said that a correspondence had been detected between some American residents in Alicant, and the enemy, in consequence of which every American had been secured and thrown into prison, by order of the governor. The American consul, Mr. Montgomery, is said to have been implicated, and was compelled to share the fate of his countrymen.

MARCH 19.

We have received Paris papers to the 15th, and Dutch to the 17th inst.—Jerome Buonaparte has published a proclamation announcing the incorporation of the electorate of Hanover with the kingdom of Westphalia, and it is expected that several of the provinces ceded by the emperor Francis, will be restored to Austria on the marriage of his daughter to Napoleon. The Dutch papers, which announce these territorial changes, also anticipate others of great importance, as likely to result from this union; and indeed it will not surprize us to see Austria protruded into Turkey, and new plans prepared on that side against our possessions in India, within a very short time.

MARCH 20.

The American frigate John Adams, is under orders to set sail to-morrow from Cowes, for the United States. It is generally believed among the American merchants in England, that she carries out for approval and ratification, (if they be deemed satisfactory,) the provisional terms of adjustment supposed to be concluded between Mr. Pinkney and Marquis Wellesley. The vessel charged with these dispatches will, it is said, first proceed to Havre, where the best informed merchants suppose that she will take general Armstrong on board, in order to convey him home.

Accounts have been received from Holland, which state that Buonaparte had issued a decree ordering all the American property in France to be confiscated and sold, and the produce to be invested in the imperial funds,

until the nature of the relations between England and the United States should be ascertained. The letters add that general Armstrong had presented a strong remonstrance against this violent measure, in which he declared that he could enter into no treaty nor hold any intercourse with the French government, until the property confiscated was unconditionally restored; and concluded by demanding passports. If this intelligence should be confirmed, we may consider a rupture between America and France as unavoidable.

MARCH 21.

The attention of the public on the continent is so entirely absorbed by the contemplation of the approaching marriage between Napoleon and the Austrian princess, that every other political consideration is suspended.

The rumour of war between France and Russia has wholly subsided. Letters have been received from Petersburg, dated the 3d inst. Of war there is not the slightest apprehension in that capital. Trade is somewhat revived; the exchange has advanced to 17 and a fraction; and there is a general hope in Russia, that the restriction on the trade with Great-Britain, so far from being increased will be relaxed.

The report of Napoleon having inflamed America declaring herself the friend of France or England, is again revived. The neutrality of America we have long believed to be much longer impossible.

MARCH 22.

Yesterday Paris papers to the 11th arrived, but they contain no news whatever. We read, however, with extreme regret, an article in one of them, which states, that all the Tyrolese who had fled to Vienna have been ordered to withdraw, and that some of them had even been arrested. We hope, for the honour of human nature, that this statement is not true; such an act would disgrace the emperor of Austria, even more than the sacrifice of his daughter to Buonaparte.

The Dutch still indulge a hope that they will not be incorporated with France. Some letters that were yesterday received from Holland state, that the people were in daily expectation of the restoration of Louis Buonaparte; other accounts say that the archduke Charles is to be the new king of Holland.—This latter speculation is quite absurd. Buonaparte we are convinced will never suffer the house of Austria to obtain any power in that part of Europe.

Some more sets of Paris papers have reached us, but not of a more recent date than those which had already supplied us with extracts. If reliance can be placed on an article from Turkey, Sir Samuel Hood's squadron has passed the Dardanelles. The Porte must have been threatened with some formidable operations, on the part of the Russians, in the Black Sea, to permit the passage of our ships.

Letters from Holland report, that Buonaparte has agreed to give the archduke Charles a kingdom. Other letters of the 16th state, that the immediate return of King Louis was generally expected; the funds had risen in consequence. Notwithstanding all the coast was occupied by French troops, vessels were permitted to pass freely from one port to another.

The John Adams, American frigate, is to remain at Cowes till to-morrow, to transmit to the American government the ultimatum of the pending negotiation between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney. It is supposed that the late hostile conduct of France and her dependencies towards American shipping and merchandize, has removed some of the objections to an arrangement between the United States and this country. It has been conjectured that this minister, on the arrival of the American frigate on the coast of France, was to embark and proceed in her to the United States. It is true that the frigate will touch at some convenient French port to receive the dispatches of the general; and it is not improbable that they will contain an application for his recall; but he will not return until he receives orders for that purpose from his government.

INSBRUCK, FEB. 21.

Andrew Hofer died with much resignation. The young student who acted as his private secretary was also shot in Mantua on the 16th inst.

In the plain of Passlayer, a piece of cannon has been dug up, which had been buried there by Andrew Hofer, and contained 10,000 florins in gold and silver coins.

Mejir, the innkeeper of Mahr, who was lately shot in Bobzano, died with much firmness.

PETERSBURG, FEB. 27.

French influence increases here.—The Emperor is notoriously governed by a French woman; and is daily seen walking arm in arm with Caulincourt.

The condemnation of British ships under American colours, has been more frequent since the arrival of Mr. Adams, the American minister, who says his flag shall not be prostituted while he is here.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 28.

SHIP Anne, arrived in the outer harbour yesterday, in 28 days from Liverpool. Papers to the 28th March had been received at the Exchange Coffee House; they have little to say on American affairs, and are barren of important intelligence. A passenger states—

The frigate John Adams, sailed from Cowes the 22d March for Havre, where she expected to stop but one day. It is said she has on board a treaty between the United States and G. Britain, confidently expected to be satisfactory.

The Statesman of the 22d March, says—the American frigate John Adams, is yet waiting at Cowes for the dispatches of Mr. Pinkney, whose negotiation with Marquis Wellesley, notwithstanding the repeated reports to the contrary, does not appear to be yet brought to a conclusion.

The London papers state that accounts from Holland mention the revival of trade at Amsterdam; that the threats contained in the letter of the Duke of Cadore had not been executed; that the parts of Holland, which were proposed to be annexed to France, is south of the Maese.

RALEIGH, APRIL 26.

It is pleasing to notice every attention which government pays to the interests of this state, and to the defence of its harbours. Major Swift we understand, has received orders to finish the fort at Smithville without delay. From his attention and talents, we have no doubt that it will not only be soon done but well done.

We are further informed, that the secretary of the navy has promised that six of the U. S. brigs shall be stationed in the port of Wilmington.

[Wilm. Gaz.]

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1.

From London, (per the Packet.)

"We are told there are nearly five hundred sail of French vessels in our river at this time, that have come with cargoes under license—One broker told me he had fifty sail under his care, some of them two hundred tons—Neutral captains for the voyage."

MAY 3.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

The Intendant General of the Havana, under date of the 30th March, has officially announced that no vessel whatever from the United States will be admitted to an entry in any of the Ports of the Island of Cuba, without the necessary Certificates to the Manifest and Invoices of each cargo, from the consular agents of Spain in the United States, who when called upon will inform the merchants what articles are admitted in said ports for the present.

RICHMOND, APRIL 24.

[COMMUNICATION.]

DIED—On the night of Sunday the 15th instant, in the gaol of King and Queen county, John Roane, jun. accused of the horrid crime of murdering his wife. On examining him in court he had confessed himself guilty; possibly under the influence of that perturbed or deranged state of mind under which the act itself may have been perpetrated. He confessed himself guilty, as it is understood, on the ground of motives for ever to be buried in his own breast, but which, it is believed, existed only in his own disturbed imagination. From whatever cause, however, this dreadful and ever to be regretted catastrophe has arisen, on the part of a man who had never before committed a crime of any sort, certain it is, that some of his relatives intended to have defended him, on the ground of occasional derangement of intellect, and had summoned witnesses for that purpose. It is certain, also, that two respectable physicians have been heard to say, in relation to different points of time (one at least of which was very recent,) that they considered him to have been in a state of derangement.—He has died by the merciful dispensation of Providence, and thus has eluded that fate which the laws of his country would have pronounced.

Tears will never cease to flow over the bier of the unfortunate victim, who has fallen—she was worthy of a more fortunate catastrophe—but let the grave shed its generous oblivion over the melancholy cause of her disaster.

Mortals! the contest between the gallows and the mad-house, for this miserable portion of humanity, has been arrested by the decree of the Almighty; and if it were not even impious to say that that decree is unjust, we are yet taught that "it is better for ninety-nine guilty persons to escape, than for one innocent man to suffer."

* He died in the night (having been long indisposed) and his body was dissected next day, and no marks of violence were found on him. The particulars of his death are not known to the writer.

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council.

ROGER NELSON, Esquire, Attorney Judge of the 5th judicial district, vice William Claggett, deceased.
Jacob Morris, jun. surveyor of Somerset county, vice John Wilkins, resigned.
Thomas B. Jones, justice of the peace for Frederick county.

Congress adjourned on the 18th inst. the first Monday in December next.

From the London Statesman, of Feb. 5.

BURR.—The object of col. Burr's visit to Paris, is said to be, to submit to the French executive a project for disuniting the American States, and for other measures of effectual hostility, in the event of a rupture between the two countries. Mr. Burr communicated his plans to our government, together with his views of the means necessary for their execution; at the same time announcing his determination of applying to France, in the event of his proposals here being rejected.

DREADFUL NAVAL CONFLICT.

From the Madras Courier of Oct. 18.

The Minerva sailed from Mulcat on the 12th of May, and on the 29th early in the morning, she discovered at a distance about 50 dows* of Jaquemies, all full of armed men, and apparently steering towards her. Capt. Hopewood immediately changed his course under a press of sail, and thereby endeavoured to avoid them—but unfortunately the day being a perfect calm, all his exertions were in vain, on which Captain Hopewood then ordered all hands on deck, and prepared for defence.

When the Jaquemies saw the Minerva changing her course, they set all sail, and with the assistance of their oars, gained very fast upon her, and as they approached fired some guns at her. At 10 A. M. the action commenced and continued for two days and a night, during which time the Minerva destroyed 17 dows; 16 of which were sunk, and 1 burnt.

At length the enemy gradually closed their dows round the Minerva, and as soon as they got along side of her, the Jaquemies all at once boarded her. Capt. Hopewood bravely defended himself to the last; he received a pistol shot wound in his side, and other wounds on his belly with a sword, and on his feet by a spear; notwithstanding which he continued to fight with the utmost resolution, and did not drop until he killed 4 of the pirates with his own hands.—After his death the Jaquemies began to put to death every body who had borne arms; and when they had completed their bloody work on deck, they discovered Mr. Bijaun David, the purser, and Mr. John Martyn the supercargo on the poop; on which they went up, and, after cutting them into pieces, threw the mangled fragments down upon the decks; after which they defended and gave glory to God for their triumph. The second officer Mr. Hate, having lost some of his fingers by a shot and being no hopes of relief put an end to himself with a pistol; the ships company behaved very bravely, and were gallantly assisted by an American gentleman, Mr. Bijaun David, the purser, and Mr. John Martyn, the supercargo.

The ladies and women who were on board actively employed themselves in sewing and filling the bags of gunpowder.

Several of the crew, amongst whom were the first officer, saved themselves by promising to become Mussulmen. The women were spared by the Jaquemies, who promised to release them safely. The ship was carried into Bala-folkharma.

List of the men killed on board the Minerva, by the pirates, on 29th May, 1809.

Capt. John Hopewood, killed—second officer slightly wounded, afterwards shot himself.
Mr. B. David the purser, Mr. John Martyn the supercargo, and Mr. Chatoor Araboo passenger, were massacred, besides about 200 Lafeers.

* Dows are vessels from 100 to 200 tons each, and those armed, generally carry about 200 men.

A papermaker in Saxony has discovered a method of lizing paper while it is still in the vat, and in every season of the year, without using either the sheds of skins or any other animal substance. [London papers]

MERINO SHEEP.

We are happy to learn the safe arrival of the ship Edward, from Lisbon, with five genuine full blooded Merino Sheep. The fact is indebted to the patriotic exertions of Messrs. Cornelius Coolidge and Francis J. Oliver, merchants of this town, for a valuable acquisition to its manufacturing interests. [Boston Gazette]

M'Clure, a horse-thief, attempting to escape from a dungeon in the prison of Cape Ken, by the aid of fire, failed in his attempt, and was suffocated.