

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MAY 13.
FROM CADIZ,

YESTERDAY arrived at this port the ship Ariadne, capt. Burrows, from Cadiz, from which place he sailed the 4th April.

Capt. Burrows informs that a British fleet, with 5000 troops had arrived from England, and were debarking the day he sailed. Fourteen British ships of the line were in Cadiz bay. The Spanish and British armies were determined to hold Cadiz. The French army was on the opposite shore, and engaged in erecting fortifications. Admiral Lord Collingwood, commander of the British squadron in the Mediterranean, died off Toulon about the middle of March, & his body was brought to Cadiz in the Victory, of 74 guns; and afterwards put on board a frigate which sailed for England on the 3d April.

American produce was high at Cadiz.

FROM ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the ship Laura, captain Taber, arrived here in forty-two days from Hull. London papers two days later than by former arrivals, have been received, but the following are the only articles worthy of notice.

A passenger states that a fleet of 22 sail of the line were fitting out in England with all possible expedition, supposed to be destined against Gibraltar.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

We received last night French and Dutch papers to the 16th & 18th of this month; they are in general uninteresting. Russia has openly acknowledged all the evils entailed on her by her subservience to France, and has proclaimed a national bankruptcy by a ukase, which the Moniteur acknowledged to be remarkable.

The miniature portrait of Buonaparte which he lent to the princess Maria Louisa, is set in 16 solitaires, each of which is estimated at 30,000 florins.

By a Heligoland mail, arrived this morning, we have received German letters and papers to the date of March 11. By these it appears that the speculations on the continent are strongly in favour of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Austria, the object of which is to compel Turkey to enter into the general league against this country, and shut our commerce out of all the ports of the Levant. It is also stated, that Prussia has been called upon by France to be prepared to engage in a war with any northern power, in allusion it is supposed, to Russia.

MARCH 24.

American papers to the 20th ult. arrived in town yesterday.

The question on the comparative disadvantages of war with G. Britain and France, have occasioned much discussion in congress, and indeed throughout the whole United States; and we are happy to find a more just disposition to appreciate the consequences of a war with this country, than has hitherto been displayed in America. begins to be prevalent. The resolutions of the local legislature of Massachusetts, on the dismissal of Mr. Jackson refer to this subject, and cannot fail, we should hope, to make a due impression on every sober minded man in the United States.

Letters received yesterday from the coast of France state, that all American property seized in the several ports of that country to the 9th inst. had been sold, and the proceeds paid into the French treasury. The amount is said to be considerable. It is added that gen. Armstrong, on receiving a notification to this effect from the French minister, sent back a strong remonstrance on the subject, which was, however, expected to be attended with no good effects. Buonaparte, we believe, next to ourselves hates the Americans most cordially; we only wonder that any persons in the United States can be so blinded by their partiality to France, and by their prejudices against this country, as not to see that if we should fall by the power of France, America could not exist for six months as an independent state.

Mr. Elliot, who takes out the dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, in the John Adams, has left town, and that frigate will sail the moment he arrives on board.

On the subject of the adjustment of differences between this country and America, we have little to add to the communication that every thing is settled as far as it can be done on this side of the water. The present violence of France, which we have above stated, we hope will have a more powerful effect in producing the ratification of the provisional arrangement concluded between Lord Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney.

MARCH 26.

With regard to Portugal, a daily increasing solicitude prevails all classes. Ministers, we are told, look for important dispatches from Lord Wellington, and from their anxiety to provide transports it is obvious that they consider the evacuation of that country by our troops as an event neither improbable nor remote.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND, BY THE BRITISH PACKET PRINCESS AMELIA, Arrived at New-York.

Yesterday afternoon the British Packet Princess Amelia, capt. Moorfon, arrived here from Falmouth, which place she left on the 9th ult. and Halifax on Wednesday last. The editors of the New-York Gazette and the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, have received London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 6th ultimo; from which they have extracted all that is interesting. The John Adams frigate sailed from England on the 26th of March for France and America.

The news in England from Spain, was not so late as that before received at this port. Sir Francis Burdett, a conspicuous oppositionist, was committed to the tower for writing a seditious letter to his constituents, in which he denies the power of the house of commons to imprison the people. The proceedings on this subject will be found in this day's Gazette. There is little else of an interesting nature.

The opinion in England continued to be favourable towards the U. States. Mr. Wallace has dispatched for government.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 31st of March, mentions the arrival at Falmouth of the Packet Express, from New-York, with Dr. Logan on board.

The same paper is nearly full of a debate in Parliament, which took place the preceding day, on the expedition to Holland. On the amendment, approving the conduct of ministers, the yeas were 253 noes 231—majority for ministry 21. On the other divisions the majority for ministers was 48 and 40.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

THE dispatches from Mr. Pinkney to the American government were, we understand sent from own on Saturday to the American frigate John Adams lying at Cowes. They were taken by lieutenant Elliott of that ship who was to proceed to Paris in order to obtain the dispatches from gen. Armstrong. It is however by no means improbable that gen. Armstrong will demand passports and return himself in the John Adams as the French government has recently adopted measures so hostile to the American government that it would lose all respect in the eyes of mankind if it were to submit to them. Private letters from Paris, indeed, dated the 18th inst. state that gen. Armstrong had actually demanded passports, as the French government had issued an order for the seizure and sale of American vessels and property. Intelligence of the same nature it is said, has been received by Mr. Pinkney, & by our ministers.

Two ships have arrived from Norway. The passengers describe the situation of the inhabitants of that inhospitable region, as most deplorable from the scarcity of ordinary means of subsistence.

A negotiation for the exchange of prisoners between this country and France is at present pending.

The diamond which ornaments the hilt of Buonaparte's sword is worth 12,000,000 francs, which is three times the value of the celebrated Orleans diamond.

The value of the jewels and nuptial ornaments which Napoleon has destined for his bride are estimated at 18,000,000 francs.

The court of Denmark, it is said has seized and ordered for sale, all American vessels in its ports, and directed the proceeds to be paid into the royal treasury.

MARCH 31.

We yesterday received some more Portuguese papers—they are of so late a date as the 18th inst. and contain very favourable representations of the state of the armies in Spain and Portugal. The British head quarters continued at Vizen on the 15th, when an expectation appeared to be entertained that a battle would very shortly take place; but we are inclined to think that the enemy will not proceed to any operations of consequence against Portugal while the fate of the South of Spain remains undecided. Private letters from Elvas state, that gen. Hill's division had advanced to Portalegre and Avanches in support of Badajoz, where the Marquis de Romana commands. Piquets of British cavalry had passed through that place to reconnoitre the enemy who were at Merida and Zefra, gen. Slade was at Badajoz, as was also assistant commissary gen. Pratt, who was employed settling the claims of individuals for the last campaign—very few British remained there the beginning of this month. The town had not suffered from the late attack of the French. It appears that it was on the 6th, the French under Sebastiani entered Malaga. It withstood three several attacks before it surrendered, and the enemy on entering it are said to have conducted themselves with great barbarity.—The subsequent evacuation of the place, as announced in former Lisbon papers, is accounted for in a way which we hope may prove a well founded supposition. The combined armies of Murcia and Valencia are represented on their march for Madrid, and report even goes the length of stating, that they had actually entered that city. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to call in some of the distant troops for the protection

of the capital. The Spanish armies generally are stated to be in high spirits, and daily increasing. That of the left is to amount to 40,000 men, of whom 15,000 were assembled in Badajoz on the 12th, and 8000 more were daily expected. A harrassing warfare, the best which the Spaniards could wage, appears to be maintained all over the peninsula. The French were repulsed in an attack upon Astorga: It was reported that marshal Victor (duke of Belluna) had fallen in another affair; but neither date nor place is mentioned.

Letters from Cadiz mention, that the French have ordered an enrollment to take place immediately in Xeres, Port St. Mary, San Lucar, Rota and the adjacent towns, of all men capable of bearing arms, who are to be ready at a moment's notice. It is added, that in consequence of this order, 1500 young men belonging to the town of Xeres fled from it, and went to the Sierra de Ronda, to join the patriots, who are constantly cutting off supplies destined for the enemy's camp.

Letters from Oporto, of the 20th inst. have also been received. They state there was then no apprehension of an immediate visit from the enemy; but contain no news, except that the ravaging effects of the late hurricane had been felt there as well as at Lisbon and Cadiz.

Several sail of the line are assembled at Yarmouth, and are to be joined by a fleet of transports, with troops destined upon a secret expedition.

APRIL 2.

Three Gottenburg mails arrived last night. The French under the pretence of an attack upon Zealand, and Bornholm, meditated by us, are to occupy Holstein. It will be found, no doubt, when they have taken possession of it, not to preserve it for the Danes, but to wrest it from them, and to keep it themselves.

Sir Samuel Hood has passed the Dardanelles, and is now cruising in the Black Sea. The Russians of course dare not show themselves out of port.

The repudiated empress Josephine, intends, (that is, has been commanded,) to quit France, and retire to Italy.

The king of Prussia has issued a decree, by which, from the 1st of April no vessels from an European port shall be admitted into the Prussian ports, if her cargo consist of any other articles than such European commodities and products as are admissible according to the continental system—Medical drugs are the only articles excepted from this regulation.

Colonial and extra European produce is to be imported by sea only from American ports. We have inserted in another part of our paper a letter from the French minister of the interior, relative to licenses. By these measures it is hoped all commercial intercourse between this country and the continent will be rendered impracticable. The coast of Pomerania, and from the Elbe to the Scheldt, are to be occupied by French troops.

We received this morning the following letter of a very late date, from Heligoland, giving an account of the French having taken possession of the Isle of Newmark, at the mouth of the Elbe for the purpose of preventing an intercourse with Hamburg.

Heligoland, March 27.

"We have just received the unpleasant news of the French having taken possession of the Isle of Newmark, in the river Elbe, which will cut off communications with Hamburg; the French officers are very thick all along the coast."

Admiral Harvey was restored to his rank in consequence of a memorial to the king.

APRIL 4.

Our letters from the opposite coast are to Saturday. The subject of peace is resumed on the continent, and spoken of as an event fully expected, and as a necessary consequence of the new matrimonial connexion of Buonaparte.

The Dutch papers contain nothing but accounts of the magnificent operations for the imperial marriage. The smallest window in the streets of Paris from the gate of Maillot to the Place de Concorde, is hired at enormous prices to see the cavalcade.

The Prussian decree, adopting the French prohibitory system, is to be put into force the first of July.

APRIL 5.

We yesterday received additional sets of foreign papers, but their contents are unimportant. Their principal features continue to be the details of the journey of the new empress of France. A Compeigne she was received by Buonaparte; and on the 30th they were to reach St. Cloud; and on the 31st was the day appointed for the formal solemnization of the imperial nuptials.

APRIL 6.

Sir Francis Burdett.

The proceedings of the house of commons last night, on Sir Francis Burdett's case, to which, as our readers will perceive, we have paid considerable attention, cannot fail to be read with considerable interest by persons of every description, whatever may be their political opinions.

At the early hour of ten o'clock yesterday morning all the avenues to the house were blocked up by crowds of people eager for admission. On the doors being opened at the

usual hour the gallery was instantly crowded almost to suffocation. The press was the most excessive we have ever witnessed, but we are happy to add, that no accident happened. The lobbies remained crowded during the whole of the night.

The debate lasted till past seven o'clock this morning. In the course of the debate Lord Falkstone concluded a speech in opposition to the resolutions, by moving that the house do proceed to the other orders of the day, after a long, and in some respects, a very animated discussion, this motion was negatived, on a motion of 271 to 80. The resolutions were then adopted, after which, Sir Robert Salisbury moved, "That Sir Francis Burdett be committed to the Tower." Upon this motion Mr. Sheridan moved, as an amendment, "That the house do now adjourn;" but on a division, the amendment was lost, and the motion for the commitment was carried, the number being 190 to 152.

Sir Francis, who was at his house in Piccadilly was immediately informed of the decision by his brother, Mr. Jones Burdett, who had been in the gallery during the whole of the debate. The sergeant at arms arrived in Piccadilly with the speaker's warrant ready at the same time with the baronet's brother, and proceeded to the Tower; after Sir Francis had taken leave of his family, he and his brother left the house with the sergeant at arms.

The letters by the Gottenburg mails were delivered yesterday. They confirm the account we have already given from the Swedish papers, of the introduction of French troops into the fertile provinces of Holstein. No doubt is entertained, that it is the intention of Buonaparte to take possession of the peninsula to the northern extremity of Jutland. The following are extracts from the private communications by the Gottenburg mails.

Gottenburg, March 25.

"We are in daily expectation here of the arrival of the French ambassador; and when he appears, we have much reason to apprehend, that new and severe restrictions will be imposed on our commerce."

Same date.—"There have been 36 ships seized at Petersburg, and there is very little chance of the requestration being taken off from any of them. Eight of these, with their cargoes, are already condemned."

The confiscations above alluded to are attributed to two causes: the remonstrance of the French ambassador on the encouragement given to what he thinks fit to denominate illicit trade; and the interposition of the American minister, Mr. Adams, to prevent the abuse of the protection afforded by the flag of the United States.—The following letter is of the latest date from Petersburg dated, but it does not mention the sequestration of any vessels:

Petersburg, March 5.

"The rumor of closing the Baltic against neutrals is once more revived. To this proposition Russia will be very unwilling to consent, unless compulsory measures are adopted by the French minister here. It is said that Sweden and Denmark have already consented, but no reliance is to be placed on the statements."

"It is a matter of great doubt, whether even American vessels during the approaching season, will be allowed to enter Riga and the other Russian ports. It is reported that Adams is against it, if the many frauds perpetrated on the flag of the U. S. be not arrested, and if they do not come without license from Great Britain. Of such vessels he himself examines all the papers, and rejects them if there be the least ground of suspicion."

"Other matters remain much as they were when I wrote to you last. The Emperor, it is understood, has changed his mistress for a Russian lady, who has the same influence over him as her predecessor, and who is equally under the control of the French minister and his party."

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of the undersigned trading under the firm of JAMES P. MAYNARD, & Co. ceased by limitation on the first day of October last. J. P. MAYNARD having assumed the payment of the claims against the concern, he is, by agreement, fully authorized to collect and receive all outstanding debts.

JAMES P. MAYNARD,
W. ALEXANDER.

May 22, 1810.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to notify all persons concerned, that in pursuance of the pre-emptory duty imposed by the above recited arrangement, he shall, as an above recited arrangement, be compelled to adopt legal steps in every case, to enforce payment from delinquents.

JAMES P. MAYNARD,
W. ALEXANDER.

May 22, 1810.

James F. Brice,
HAS opened an OFFICE, in his own house, where he means to continue the Practice of the Law.
Annapolis, May 22, 1810.