

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 19.
FROM ENGLAND.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the ship Pacific, capt. Stanton, from Liverpool, sailed the 8th July.

We have received from captain Stanton London and Liverpool papers to the 6th instant.

From the papers we have made some selections for this day, but it will be perceived that they are not important. The price of wheat flour, cotton, &c. was very high in England.

Great supplies of wheat were expected from the Baltic—50,000 quarters were received in London in one week, from France and Holland. The prospects of the coming harvest more favourable. Cotton was brisk at 14 to 16d. American superfine flour, 66 to 69s. per barrel—American wheat, 17 to 17s. 6d.

Brown, the late collector at New-Orleans, was seized in the theatre in London, at the instance of Mr. Pinkney, our minister at that place—to regain his liberty he gave up all his bills of exchange and other property, which is now in the hands of Mr. Pinkney in trust for the U. States.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

LAST night we received Paris papers to the 20th and Dutch to the 23d instant, from which we have given some interesting extracts.

The desertion of the French gen. Sarrazin, as might have been expected, produced no small degree of stir at Boulogne. The counter-sign was immediately changed along the French coast, and no force allowed to frustrate any attempts that might be made by the English government in consequence of information derived from him.

These journals contain details of the French operations in Catalonia. It appears that Augereau has arrived in Paris, and has brought thither the military details of the achievements within the circuit of his command in the north-eastern districts of Spain, but which afford nothing new.

Some of the troops intended for Spain are said to have received another destination. They are ordered to the coast of Brittany, where, according to rumour, a large force is to be collected. There is a great affectation of mystery with respect to the ultimate destination of this army, but enough is suffered to transpire to indicate a project of invasion of some kind.

By letters from Malta, dated 7 days subsequent to brigadier gen. Oswald's despatches, we learn that there was great danger of our troops being obliged to abandon their new possessions so gallantly acquired in the Adriatic Sea; as our whole force amounted only to 10,000 effective men, against which the enemy were then proceeding from Naples with an army of 40,000.

JUNE 27.

It is confidently rumoured in the circles connected with government, that ministers have resolved immediately to withdraw the British army from Portugal. Whether this resolution has been adopted in consequence of the increase of the French army being such as to leave us little hope of ultimate success from a prolongation of the struggle, or from what other motive we know not; but we have reason to believe the present determination of ministers to be as we have stated.

We have this morning received an influx of Continental papers. They consist of French to the 21st, Dutch to the 24th and German to 20th inst. The most important article they contain is that in which we are informed, that by a treaty of alliance between France and Austria, the latter power is bound to furnish a contingency of 150,000 troops, to co-operate with the French in the vast projects, which still remain to be executed by Napoleon.

JUNE 28.

An article from Hamburg states that the scheme of marrying Ferdinand the VIIth. to the daughter of Lucian Buonaparte, has been abandoned, and that she and her father had returned to Italy.

American papers to the 29th May have been received, but the only novelty which they present is a copy of the correspondence between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney, relative to the recall of Mr. Jackson, from which we have given some interesting documents.

JUNE 29.

Letters of 24th, from Amsterdam, mention a very singular report current in that city, that there is a general insurrection in this country, and that the object of gen. Sarrazin's visit to England was to give every possible assistance & encouragement to the disaffected party. The same letters mention that the exportation of corn has been prohibited from the Dutch ports, "because the French have prohibited the export of corn to Holland." They also state that a French consul has arrived at Konigsburg, for the purpose of superintending the trade of that place.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The following paragraph on this subject, appeared in the Paris Moniteur, of the twenty-first, in the form of notes upon two articles extracted from the London Journals:

"The assertion that France proposed to comprehend in the exchange the Russians taken in Poland and the Swedes taken in the last war, is calumnious and absurd. If the English adopt, as the basis of the exchange, that of including all prisoners who were comprised in the two belligerent masses, that is to say the Spaniards and Portuguese, there will no longer be any obstacle to the exchange of prisoners, and 110,000 men will return to their country. Observe that of these 110,000 men, France will send home upwards of 70 thousand English, Spaniards and Portuguese. The object of this article is to induce a belief, that the delay which prolongs the sufferings of so many families ought to be attributed to France, and to cast the whole odium upon her; whereas, on the contrary, Mr. Mackenzie has been for a month without an answer to his despatches, and without instructions. If the negotiation lags, it is the fault of England.

Gen. Sarrazin was on duty when Napoleon and his new empress were at Boulogne. After viewing the fortifications, and every thing interesting in the town, they went to the heights to take a peep at the ocean. The Austrian princess had a telescope in her hand, and observing a vessel cruising at some distance, she inquired what it was, and was informed that it was an English vessel. Perceiving five others in the harbour, she asked what they were, and was told that they belonged to the emperor. She then asked why the five vessels did not go out and take that belonging to the enemy? At this moment, Buonaparte, who had shown a restless impatience, could restrain his feelings no longer, but snatching the glass out of her hand, exclaimed in the French language with great impetuosity—"Because the wind is not fair!"

RIOT.

On Saturday night a very serious riot took place at Liverpool. A man belonging to an American vessel in the harbour, having been impressed, on the ground of his being an Englishman under an American protection, a body of American seamen, taking the opportunity afforded by the people about the docks being absent at dinner, proceeded to the rendezvous house, and being refused admittance by the only one of the gang then in the place, they broke open the door, and dragged him on board an American vessel in the dock; they then proceeded to tarring and feathering, and accordingly stripped naked, & rolled him on the deck of the vessel, on which a quantity of tar had been previously poured. Feathers, however, not being at hand, they shook a cotton bag over him, turned him loose into the town, driving him along the docks and through Hanover-street. The poor fellow in a most piteous plight, at length found shelter in some of the neighbouring streets. One of the ringleaders has been apprehended and committed for trial.

JUNE 30.

The queen of Holland is dangerously indisposed at Plombiere. Some advices from the Baltic reached us yesterday. Nothing decisive is mentioned respecting the rival candidates for the succession to the throne of Sweden, the hereditary duke of Oldenburg, and the king of Denmark. It is understood at Stockholm and elsewhere, French intrigue is extremely active to procure the appointment of the latter, but the detestation in which the Swedes hold the Danes, will, no doubt, render the nomination of a Danish sovereign a task very difficult to accomplish.

JULY 2.

Yesterday morning the Leveret sloop of war arrived at Yarmouth, and landed Augustus Foster, Esq. late British charge d'affaires at the court of Stockholm. Mr. Foster was landed under a salute, and set off immediately for town.

By a vessel which passed the port of Dover yesterday, from Dieppe, accounts have been received that a report was in circulation at that place, on her departure, and generally credited, that an embargo would be laid on all French ports on the 1st of July, (yesterday,) and continue in force for six months, in consequence of which all vessels were preparing to get away, whether loaded or in ballast.

It is also reported from the opposite coast, that the French have sustained a great loss of men, by the springing of a mine before Cadix, but no date is mentioned for the event. Government, we understand, have received no despatches from lord Wellington of a later date than the 9th ult. Ministers, it is affirmed, have received advices that Napoleon is collecting an immense force in the Adriatic, both of ships and troops. The point intended to attack is probably Egypt, from which he may most successfully annoy our possessions in the east; and it is probable that the threatened attack on Sicily is intended to co-operate with this principal object.

The master of a neutral vessel just arrived from Nantes, states, that neither there nor any other part of the French coast in that direction, is there any assembling of troops; and if this information be correct, it follows, of course, that the reports in the foreign journals of the formation of an army there to menace the shores of Britain, is a mere stratagem of the enemy to excite alarm among us, and prevent any further reinforcements being sent to our armies in Spain and Portugal.

Since our last, Paris papers one day later than those received on Saturday, have reached us; also a few German papers. The southern part of the Tyrol has been formally incorporated with the kingdom of Italy, a circumstance which destroys every hope of the future independence of that country.

A gentleman, who has just arrived from Rotterdam in a fishing vessel, which was repeatedly fired at by the French guard, says, that Napoleon is endeavouring to transfer the whole export of the produce of the country to the city of Antwerp, where licenses are obtained, without difficulty for pecuniary compliment. The only force in Amsterdam was the Royal Guards of Louisa, consisting of 6000 men. At Rotterdam there were 1000 French, and in different stations along the shores of the Meuse, about 19,000 more. For the insult to which the French were lately exposed, at Rotterdam, the Dutchmen in that city have been obliged to pay 100,000 guilders, & they have since shewn no disposition to give the same offence, and incur the same penalty.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

There was a rumour current yesterday, in the higher circles, which, if it be well founded, implies a total change of plan in the operations of our army in Portugal. It was said, that lord Wellington, with the whole, or greater part of the British army, was to embark at Lisbon, for the purpose of proceeding to St. Lucar, and afterwards co-operating with the garrison at Cadiz, to raise the siege of that city, and expel the enemy from Andalusia. The defence of Portugal was in the mean-time to be committed to the Portuguese and Spanish troops, under the command of marshal Beresford and the marquis de Romana.

JULY 3.

A Gottenburg mail arrived this day, and has brought us German papers to the 24th ult.

DANISH EXCLUSION OF AMERICANS.
Banks of the Elbe, June 22.

The king of Denmark, following the example of the king of Pomerania, has given orders to exclude all American ships. The beginning has been made at Tonningen, and Husum, and will shortly extend to Copenhagen. Serious apprehensions are entertained for American property in Stralfund and Swedish Pomerania. Since the departure of governor Essen, another Swedish governor has arrived in Stralfund, who has stopped every kind of trade in colonial products, and ordered the confiscation of not only ships, but also of carriages and wagons in which they may be found, together with the horses.

Private letters yesterday received from Hamburg, from Paris, confidently state that a second line of French Dounaires is to be established, which will reach from the Elbe to the shores of the Baltic.

THE BOURBONS

Private letters received from Paris, state, that the new empress is disliked by many persons at court for her pride. She shews her resentment to all persons in the least degree implicated in the unhappy catastrophe of Louis the Sixteenth. Several persons of distinction have for this reason been removed from court, and lost their employments.—The French general at Hamburg, Meliter, is said to have exacted from that unhappy city another forced loan, without security, 2 millions of francs for his government. He also wished to encamp, with his whole division of 18,000 men, on the frontiers of Holland; but the senate proving their inability to procure the necessary wood for building huts, and houses for the officers, the plan was relinquished.

SWEDEN.

The Leveret sloop of war has brought over Mr. Foster, the British minister, from Stockholm, and his withdrawing is attributed to the influence of the French ambassador resident in that city, who is supposed to have availed himself of the mistake in the instructions of sir James Saumarez, to persuade the Swedish government that a declaration of war must be the natural consequence of the conduct of the British fleet.

PEACE!

Dutch papers arrived this morning to the 1st instant, German to the 24th ult. and a Gottenburg mail. The Hague Courant repeats the assertion that we have demanded the cession of the Swedish fleet and the Island of Gothland. The Moniteur however asserts what we know to be untrue, that admiral Saumarez is quitting the Baltic. The Dutch paper declares that hopes of a general Peace are not yet at an end. We cannot imagine what encourages the Dutch to sup-

pose Peace practicable at the present moment. We, in this country, know such a proposition to be perfectly absurd.

JULY 4.

We received this morning a large intelligence—from Spain to the 17th, and from Lisbon to the 17th, and Germany to the 24th ult.—It is of importance.—The man Papers, which used to be insignificant when compared with the Paris, are now of importance. Whatever political intelligence suffered to transpire is communicated to them; while the Paris press seems exclusively devoted to the details of fetes and theatrical representations.

A coldness has taken place between Austria and Russia on the subject of Wallachia, which it may be Buonaparte's policy to prove into a war. Russia has presented to the Austrian Minister at Petersburg, Wallachia and Moldavia are to be considered as Russian provinces governed by Russian laws.—She has put a stop to the exportation of several articles from Wallachia to the Austrian territories, and has deprived the Austrian Court at Bucharest, of the influence which he enjoyed over the affairs of Austrian subjects in Wallachia. Austria has remonstrated, has reminded Russia that treaties have long time subsisted between Austria and the Porte, by which these matters were regulated. Hence it is clear that the Court of Vienna is by no means disposed to consider Wallachia and Moldavia as part of the Russian Empire. No treaty deed, has given up those provinces to Russia, and we scarcely believe she has the entire possession of them.—We perfectly well remember, that BUONAPARTE, in one of his ginal notes in the *Moniteur*, declared, he should not object to Russia's being possessed of those provinces; but circumstances have changed since that period, then felt it his interest to flatter and court Russia, for Austria had not been completely into his arms. We shall not be at all surprised to hear him now complain the ambitious projects of Russia against the Porte, and take the part of the Porte against Turkey as he has treated Italy, Spain, Holland, and every country that has been conquered by his presence and his arms.

And Russia seems, if the reports in German Papers be true, to have chosen a very unseasonable period for holding this petty language with respect to Wallachia and Moldavia.—It is said, in the German Papers, that she has experienced a most signal defeat from the Turks, and has been obliged to retire from Widden. [Courier.]

We have received German papers to the 25th June. They state that the report of sailing of the Toulon fleet is not true.

The conditional rule for a Trial at Bar the case of Sir F. Burdett v. The Earl Moira and the sergeant at arms of the House of commons, was made absolute this morning in the court of King's Bench. Mr. Sheppard, on the part of the Plaintiff, made no objection, but wished the case to fix a day for the trials. The Attorney General wished to have the demurrer in the affidavits against the speaker, to be argued before the trials. The court said, the demurrer was not before them, and they could take no notice of it on that motion. They then fixed Tuesday, the 20th Nov. for the trials at Bar.

Orders have been sent to Portsmouth to fit out four ships of the line and six frigates to sail with all despatch for Sicily, with some troop-ships, carrying out reinforcements for the same place. Several General Officers are arrived, with orders to proceed with alacrity to their respective stations.

A Gentleman arrived yesterday in town from Paris, in the space of 70 hours; he brings no intelligence of importance. Respecting Spain, the chief object of interest at present, but little is known in France; all private letters destroyed which contain any personal complaints of hardships sustained, or general statements of obstructions to the subjugation of the country. This intentional concealment strengthened the prevalent suspicion, that matters were not there so favourable as might be wished; and the final result was held to be a matter of doubt.

An instruction has been issued, dated the 20th ult. directing that no Swedish vessel shall be molested or detained under the order of the 7th January, 1809, which may be employed in the coasting trade, from one port of Sweden to another, until further orders; but this instruction does not embrace vessels between the ports of Sweden and Swedish Pomerania, and the necessary orders are given to Sir James Saumarez, the commander in Chief in the Baltic, in consequence.

From the *Maine*, June 11.

We learn from Austria that a great blow is said to have been struck between the Russians and the Turks, to the advantage of the latter; but as neither place nor day are fixed, this report cannot be warranted on the assertion of travellers. By some public prints the Russians have again retreated from before Widden.