

FOREIGN.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 29.  
LATE FROM ENGLAND.

YESTERDAY arrived a passenger from the ship Caledonia, capt. Taylor, now in our river from London, which she left on the 13th of September.—The ship landed two gentlemen at N. Castle who sat out immediately for Wallington, and it is said are bearers of despatches from Mr. Pinkney to our Government.

By this vessel we have received our files of papers to the 11th, but find little of consequence.—Nothing is said respecting American affairs or the Orders of Council.

True American.

[The verbal information is, that Mr. Hare Powell with despatches from Mr. Pinkney for Gen. Armstrong, was fired upon at Calais and ordered round to Bououge; when he arrived at Bououge he was again fired upon, and obliged to return to England without having been permitted to land in France.]

Free Journal.

LONDON, SEPT. 3 9.

A communication from Gottenburgh, dated the 27th ult., contains these words: It is generally stated here that an embargo has been imposed on all shipping in the Russian ports.

Letters from Konigsburgh, the new residence of the Prussian Court, state that the inhabitants were in daily expectation of the arrival of a French garrison, to take possession of the shipping there. One of the letters observes, that Alexander Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel was expected to be raised to the Throne of Prussia, and the family of Brandenburg to be reduced to a private station.

Lord Wellington has transmitted to Ministers an intercepted letter from Napoleon to Massena. This letter, of which the original has been sent, is evidently an answer to one from Massena, in which he had been soliciting a reinforcement of at least 40,000 troops. In his reply, Napoleon expresses himself to the following effect—

“As to the reinforcement which you demand, it is impossible at the present moment to send you so many troops. As soon as it is practicable, you shall have every possible assistance.—In the mean-time, you must bring the English to a general action. If you are victorious, the Peninsula is our own. If you are defeated, which is not unlikely, you will at any rate so weaken the enemy, as to furnish yourself with the means of retreating to advantage.”

In consequence of this letter, of the genuineness of which Lord Wellington was perfectly convinced, a reinforcement of 4,000 men had been ordered to be detached from Cadiz to co-operate with his lordship, and these troops were daily expected at the date of his last despatches.

SEPTEMBER 8.

The following is given as the present state of the Negotiation for Exchange of prisoners; and we believe, that it is correct:—

“The Negotiation is not broken off, but there are only slight hopes of its being successfully terminated. The pretension of the French Government is so great and unreasonable, increasing in proportion as they found our disposition to conclude a cartel to be sincere, that it is scarcely possible the Negotiation should not be broken off. Out of compassion for our countrymen detained in France, our Ministers have not insisted upon many points which they might have done; but these feelings have not been met by a corresponding one on the part of the French government.”

The following is the extract of a letter from Paris, dated 31st August:—  
“FOUCHE, once the terror of France is now a close prisoner at Marseilles. He was arrested at Aix, which was his Senatoric.”

It is said that the Ex-Empress is implicated in Fouché's fall, as that Lady had been on a visit to the disgraced Minister at Aix. His appointment to the government of Rome was a farce; as according to an Imperial Decree of July last, the Governors of Rome and Florence were to be Princes of the Blood.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Our Readers will find by the Dover letter, that the American Secretary of Legation, Mr. Powell, is gone suddenly to Calais in a Flag of Truce.

Information has been received, that the Russian Minister, Kampanhausen, has ordered seals to be put on all laden neutral vessels throughout the Russian ports and the Baltic, until the origin and legality of the cargo be satisfactorily ascertained.

BLOCKADE OF THE BALTIC.

It is said that Ministers have determined to establish a qualified blockade of the Baltic, in consequence of the new situation of affairs in that quarter. It is understood that orders were sent out on Friday, by a fast sailing vessel, instructing Sir James Saumarez, to permit the egress of all privileged ships; but to suffer no vessel whatever to pass into that sea, either by the Sound or the

Belt—About 600 ships are already there, and the Russians have constructed in their own ports, including those of the North sea, upwards of 300 ships, so that if the egress be permitted, there will be sufficient tonnage for the produce of the Baltic this year.—Ninety ships passed Gravesend on Saturday morning from the North Sea.

THE FLEET.

Every ship of war fit for service, and other armed vessels have been ordered to be got ready to put to sea, as soon as possible. All the Post Captains, of 10 years standing are to be appointed from frigates to ships of the line, which will advance several Masters and Commanders a step. The naval exertions of the enemy have called forth the most active exertions on the part of the Admiralty.

The Hornet American sloop of War, arrived on Wednesday, from La Hogue, where she landed despatches for Gen. Armstrong the American Minister at Paris. She brought despatches here for Mr. Pinkney, which relate, we understand, to the unfortunate mistake made by the Mofelle, in firing at the Vixen American brig. The Hornet left the Chesapeake on the 4th ult.

[By one of the gentlemen (Mr. Pye) who passed through Baltimore with the despatches by the Caledonia, the Morning Editors received a London paper of Sept. 12—from which the following extracts are given.]

Accounts of the war between the Russians and Turks are somewhat contradictory; but events have been evidently favourable to the former, who had laid siege to Varna, a Turkish town, in Bulgaria, on a river of the same name, which discharges into the gulf of Varna, on the Black Sea, distant only 145 miles from Constantinople. The fate of Turkey was supposed to depend on that of the Grand Vizier's army, which was retreating rapidly to Adrianople. The Pacha of Nissa in Servia was also defeated.

In these alarming disasters we are told, that “the Grand Seigneur displays uncommon energy. In a new proclamation he has declared, that every Mussulman capable of bearing arms, who will not range himself under the standard of Mahomet to fight for his country and religion, shall be considered and dealt with as unbelievers.”

AMERICAN CONCERNS.

We understand that Mr. Pinkney is about to send despatches to America, which are to be conveyed by lieut. Spence, who brought those relative to the Mofelle and Vixen. He is to quit England in the Hornet on the 19th inst. and from hence is to proceed to Paris, to have an interview with Gen. Armstrong; but he has peremptory orders not to remain in the French capital on any account more than 3 days.

On Sunday last the deputies from the Caracac had an interview with the Marquis Wellesley at Apsley house, preparatory to their departure for South America. They proceeded yesterday to Portsmouth, in order to embark on board a British vessel of war. The deputy from Buenos-Ayres and general Miranda had frequent interviews with the noble marquis, who, in the evening, proceeded to the sea coast, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Powell the American secretary of legation, has been obliged to return to Dover. The following is the communication of our correspondent on the subject:—

“Dover Sept. 10.

“Mr. Powell the American secretary of legation, whom I stated in my last to have sailed in a flag of truce yesterday morning for Calais, returned this afternoon to Dover, the French having refused him permission to land. When the vessel arrived off Calais, a shot was fired to prevent her entering the harbour; not intimidated by this, she continued loitering in the Roads, and at length Monsieur le Commissaire, accompanied by 2 other persons, came off and informed Mr. Powell the vessel would not be permitted to enter Calais, nor could he suffer any person or despatches to be landed from her, and advised him immediately to depart, or means would be taken to sink the vessel. Mr. P. not all dissuaded by these circumstances resolved (though contrary to the advice of the crew) to steer for Boulogne, and, arriving off that port, directed the flag of truce to stand with all sail into the harbour; but here the enemy were not so civil as at Calais, for they immediately opened a tremendous discharge of shot and shells upon the vessel, without communicating with her; and it was only by an instant retreat that the vessel, and lives of those on board were saved.”

RUSSIA.

We have heard that the Russian government, since the condemnation of the ships at Riga and St. Petersburg, has listened to the petitions of the merchants, and had actually liberated one of those ships which had taken clearances from Teneriffe. We are not prepared to state what degree of credit may be due to this report.

Of the events of the war with Turkey we know nothing positive—both parties claiming the advantage. Certain it is, however, that

the Russian finances cannot long maintain a distant and expensive war; and that the election of Bernadotte to the throne of Sweden, with the demonstrations of the French and Saxon troops on the side of Poland, will soon compel Alexander to recall his troops for the defence of his capital.

Yesterday the master and wardens of the Bakers Company waited on the lord mayor at the mansion house, to let the assize of bread, which his lordship, after inspecting the meal weighers returns, ordered the price of the peck loaf to be reduced two whole assizes & a half, or 5d. to take place to-morrow, when the quarter loaf wheaten will be sold for 1s 3d 3-4; and household 1s 2d 1-4.

FRANCE.

The numerous letters from French merchants, express the opinion we have long ago maintained alone, that new measures of vigour against the trade of this country were in the contemplation of the French cabinet. They recommend to their correspondents to beware of sending American vessels into French ports, in the present situation of affairs, and until Buonaparte's intentions in framing his new commercial decree should be better understood. As it stands at present, a liberal construction of it might render all Americans liable to seizure, until the government of the U. States shall resist by force the British blockade, or until it is withdrawn by the British government, together with the orders in council; and it is supposed that American vessels, without having entered any British port, or having been searched by English cruisers, might and would be detained under the decree, on the ground that their government have not acceded to the principles laid down by Buonaparte.

EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE,  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections, direct that the governor and council after having received the returns of elections of the members to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member to Congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation, signed by the governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district: We in pursuance of the direction of the said act, do by this our proclamation declare, that by the return made to us, it appears, that Philip Stuart, Esquire, was elected for the first district; Joseph Kent, Esquire, was elected for the second district; Philip Barton Key, Esquire, was elected for the third district; Samuel Ringgold, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district; Alexander M. Kim and Peter Little, Esquires, were elected for the fifth district; John Montgomery, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district; John Brown, of Nathan, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district; and Charles Goldsborough, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & ten, & of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-fifth.

EDWARD LLOYD.

By His Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation, be published three times in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette & Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the Whig, Evening Post, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the National Intelligencer, and the Star at Easton.

In Chancery,

November, 5, 1810.

ORDERED, that the sale made by James Harris, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Thistlewood, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 5th day of January, eighteen hundred and eleven, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the 5th day of December next.

The report states, that the amount of sales is 150 dollars.

True copy, Test. NICHAS. BREWER,  
Reg. Cor. Can.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sued out letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Jenifer, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, and all those indebted to make payment, to Mr. James Shaw. ANN JENIFER.  
Nov. 3. 6.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 31.

Caution to the holders of Merino Sheep.  
On Sunday night last, Mr. J. Burrell's four Merino Sheep, which were killed dogs. The sheep were confined in a built for their accommodation. The dog dug their way through under the building and killed four Ewes, leaving one Ram and one Ewe. Had the building been thorough this calamity would not have occurred.  
On Saturday night, four common Sheep were killed in an open lot near the same place.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BY the arrivals this forenoon from France we have received the following verbal intelligence. Gen. Armstrong arrived at Bourdeaux from Paris on the 13th Sept. to embark for America.—The Sally Ann, had gone round from Bayonne to Bourdeaux to take the general on board, and was expected to sail thence about the 10th October. Mr. Jonathan Russell, of Providence was left as American charge de affairs in the absence of Gen. Armstrong. All the American lequisted property at Bayonne had been sold, and was remouved that after deducting 50 per cent. and the expenses from the amount sales—the balance (should there be any) was to be returned to the lawful owners. On the 12th, Gen. Armstrong received a despatch from the Duc de Cadore, the substance of which was said to be an assurance that the Emperor would restore all the American lequisted property as soon as the American government would restore all the French property lequisted under the nonintercourse act. Three American vessels had been admitted entry at the port—near Bourdeaux, a fourth had been appointed to reside at Charleston S. C. from which it was inferred the trade would be revived the Americans paying the new duties.

Col. Burr was in Paris at the latest date from that place. [Et. Post.]

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux dated the 19th of Sept.

“All American vessels will be freely admitted into France, with the produce of U. States, provided such vessel shall not be complied with the British orders.

“Colonial produce cannot be admitted by license.”

By the Spencer, from Bayonne.—The contents of this Gazette learn, from Mr. James that Gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris took his departure from that place on the 12th Sept. and arrived at Bourdeaux on the 25th of the same month, and was to embark on board the ship Sally, capt. Scott, and for the U. States about the 10th October. At the time of the General leaving Paris every thing relative to America remained an unsettled and gloomy state; but Mr. Jarvis says, that after the departure of Mr. Armstrong, it was reported, and generally credited, that the Duke of Cadore had written him a letter, offering to restore the American lequisted property, if the government of the U. States would give up the French property which had been seized under the nonintercourse act!—[The above report is worth but little. The fact that Gen. Armstrong coming home at this season of the year, is proof in our minds, that nothing like an accommodation can be effected between France and the U. States.] We further learn that about 100,000 troops had recently gone to Spain. [N. Y. Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 31.

“MURDER WILL OUT.”

A young woman named Elizabeth Reeder aged about 17 years, was found murdered one of the public docks of this city, upwards of 18 years ago. Although public indignation was highly excited, and the officers of justice were active on the occasion, no certain traces of the diabolical perpetrator of this act could be discovered at the time. On Friday last, however, a man by the name of Charles Breese, who has been as a constable of this city, was apprehended by warrant of the mayor, upon charges strongly implicating him in this horrid affair. It appears that his step-mother is his accuser. Being, as she supposed, on the verge of eternity, the visitings of conscience urged her to unburthen her mind to a magistrate. She has stated, that on the night of the murder her step-son came into the house, took off his shirt, and washed it of the blood with which it was stained. That during the night, hearing him groan, she went into his room, where he told her that a female had been in the room with a lighted candle. These and other compunctious agitations induced the woman to suspect her step-son. Another person is also suspected of being concerned, and the officers of justice are in pursuit of him.

On the morning after the murder the jury found one of the slippers of the unfortunate lady, which was nailed up against the fourth part of the Red Store on Water wharf, and now remains there very little injured by the lapse of time.