

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9.

Late from England.

Last evening Captain J. G. Ogden, of the 59th regiment, arrived here from Squam-Beach, with the January mail, and despatches from the British government to Mr. Mor-

captain Ogden was passenger in the government scho. Thistle, Captain McPherson, and left Plymouth on the 21st Jan. The Thistle was driven ashore in the N. E. snow storm, at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening last at Squam-Beach, and lost six of her crew, together with the three newspaper bags, and the despatches were saved, but are considerably wet.

We learn by Captain Ogden, that nothing had been done relative to the orders of Council.—That Mr. Pinkney, our minister at London, had addressed a note to the British government on the subject of his recall, but an immediate answer was waved on account of the unsettled state of that country; that the King was considerably better, and had exhibited himself before the public at Windsor; That the Regency Bill had been read twice in Parliament, and it was expected to pass the day the Thistle sailed. The Prince of Wales had accepted the offer of Regent, but was restricted from making Peers, &c.—The King was to be under the charge of the Queen. The U. S. frigate Essex was at Plymouth, waiting the orders of Mr. Pinkney.

Since the above was prepared for insertion, the Editors of the N. Y. Gazette have been obligingly favoured with a file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 12th January, inclusive. They afford the interesting articles that follow:

LONDON, JAN. 8.

We received letters from Holland yesterday of the 2d inst. The confiscation was extended to children of the age of 13. The Scheidt fleet was moored in Ruppel. It is said that in Norway 3,000 men, intended to man the ships of war there, had refused to proceed to Holland, and that the Danish troops which were ordered to compel them, had declined any interference.

JANUARY 10.

A new Decree has been issued by the Danish government by which all trade with England is prohibited, under more severe penalties than any yet inflicted by the cruel Napoleon. It is declared a felony, punishable by DEATH, (in the capture of a ship) maintaining intercourse with England.

JANUARY 11.

We have forborne from all answer to the vague and insidious attacks which have been made in the ministerial papers on Lord Grenville, because he acted upon the feelings of an honourable mind. We have uniformly presumed, in the discharge of our own duty to the public to preserve the opinion which we thought consistent with the principles of ancient whiggism, and what we claim for ourselves, it is right to allow to others. Lord Grenville has been consistent in every part of his proceeding upon the Regency question; and though we differed from him in sentiment on the case, we applauded his integrity and firmness in the maintenance of his opinion.

On Sunday last he had an audience of three hours with the Prince of Wales and we are assured that his royal highness signified his entire approbation of the line of conduct pursued by the noble lord on the Friday preceding; and that the Prince highly applauds the manliness and independent spirit which influenced his conduct. From the length of the conference there can be but little doubt but that his royal highness consulted with him on the present state of the kingdom.

Yesterday the two houses met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of rectifying the omission which had been made by the Commons in not notifying the names of the members deputed by them to carry up the joint address to the Prince of Wales and to the Queen. This was done by a message from the Commons to the Lords but not by conference; as was inaccurately stated in most of the papers of last night. This day the answer from those illustrious personages will be received, and we hope to be able to lay a copy of them before our readers.

A treaty of marriage is in contemplation between the King of Prussia and a very near relation of the Emperor Alexander.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

We have reason to believe that at length the marquis Wellesley has seriously applied his mind to the consideration of the important question of the Orders in Council, and has advised his colleagues in office to come to a final resolution on the subject. On Wednesday last an order was sent for an armed vessel to be ready at a moment's notice, to carry despatches to America, and we understand they were yesterday despatched.

[Morning Chronicle.]

The Morning Chronicle of the 12th of January observes.

"We cannot help indulging the hope from the President's Message, that the differ-

ences which have so long disturbed the relations between this country and the United States, are likely soon to be finally adjusted. After all, as it must necessarily be Buonaparte's object, rather to injure our navigation than our commerce provided they can be kept distinct; there is the less reason to be sceptical as to the sincerity of the revocation of his decrees. It appears to be evidently the conjoint interest of England and France, as well as America, that all those obnoxious edicts and regulations touching the rights and commerce of neutrals, which have given them so much offence, should be abrogated & done away. The benefits of foreign trade well understood are equally valuable to all parties at all times, and the period, we trust, is approaching when it will be delivered from that inert and shackled state, in which it has of late been doomed to remain."

FRENCH DECREES.

The same paper observes, "We this day insert the new state paper issued by Buonaparte, in justification of his last outrageous act in annexing Holland and the Hanse-Towns to the great family of the French empire. In this paper there is the usual torrent of invective against the jealousy and intrigue of England—and the same faithful representation of the lamentable effects of our impolicy.—He now says that the BERLIN & MILAN DECREES SHALL BE THE CODE OF EUROPE until we admit the principle that neutral flags shall make free goods; and that nothing but an actual blockade shall be admitted as sufficient ground for seizing a vessel entering a port. Such is the proud language which, through the imbecile councils of England he is enabled to hold!

[The French document spoken of above, we find in the proceedings of the Conservative Senate on the 13th of Dec. last. The words are]—

"It was necessary to wait for a period when powerful reprisals would compel her to return to justice. That day has arrived, the decrees of Berlin and Milan are the reply to the orders in council. The British cabinet has, so to speak, dictated them to France.—Europe receives them for her code, and the code shall be the palladium of the sea."

On the 11th January, the deputation from both houses of parliament went up to Carlton-House to present to his royal highness the resolutions, to which, after a long discussion, the two houses had agreed.

The first resolution expresses the necessity of providing for the exercise of the royal authority.

The second resolution states that the power vested in the Prince of Wales shall not extend to the granting of any rank or dignity of the peerage of the realm to any person whatever.

The third resolution prevents the regent giving any office in reversion, or granting any office for any other term than during his majesty's pleasure except such as by law are required for life during good behaviour.

The fourth resolution prevents the disposition of any of his majesty's real estate, or renewal of leases.

The fifth resolution, is, that the care of the King's person, during his illness, shall be committed to the queen.

In a very handsome reply of the Prince of Wales, he observes, "I do not hesitate to accept the office and situation proposed to me restricted as they are, still retaining every opinion expressed by me upon a former and similar distressing occasion."

To the Lords and Gentlemen he observes.

"You will communicate this my answer to the two houses, accompanied by my most fervent wishes and prayers that the DIVINE WILL may extricate us and the nation from the grievous embarrassment of our condition, by the speedy restoration of his majesty's health."

The deputation then withdrew.

The deputation also waited on the Queen, with the address and resolutions of the two houses, which were read to her by Lord Harcourt.

The Queen, after the fifth resolution was read, in answer, observed—

"I should be wanting to all my duties if I hesitated to accept the sacred trust which is now offered to me."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his partner in this city dated Jan. 12.

"For some days past it has been rumoured, that a vessel of war was held in readiness to carry important despatches to America; and to day a notice is placed at the post office, stating that H. M. S. Thistle will call at Plymouth for the mail of this month, and letters will be in time this evening. Yesterday the Prince accepted the Regency, and it is supposed this vessel is despatched with his determination to remove the Orders in Council &c. and that the marquis Wellesley is to be retained in office; if this latter is not the case, a vessel could not be despatched with the Prince's sentiments, because he is not yet sufficiently in power to order a vessel of war any where, at all events, it must be on pacific terms she sails."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

An act authorizing a loan of money, for a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars.

Be it enacted, &c. That the president of the United States, be and he is hereby empowered to borrow on the credit of the U. S. a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, at a rate of interest, payable quarterly, not exceeding six per centum per annum, reimbursable at the pleasure of the U. S. or at such periods as may be stipulated by contract; not exceeding six years from the first day of January next; to be applied in addition to the monies now in the treasury, or which may be received therein from other sources during the present year to defray any of the public expenses which are, or may be authorized by law. The stock thereby created shall be transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the funded debt; and it is further hereby declared, that it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power, to borrow, for the treasury of the United States, with the approval of the president of the U. States to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the register of the treasury, or by a commissioner of loans for the sum to be borrowed, or any part thereof, bearing an interest of six per cent per annum, transferable and reimbursable as aforesaid; and to cause the said certificates of stock to be sold at auction, after giving thirty days public notice of the time and place of such sale; Provided, That no such stock be sold under par.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt of the U. S. as may be appropriated for that purpose, is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest, & for the reimbursement of the principal of the stock, which may be created by virtue of this act. It shall accordingly be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund yearly, and every year, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest accruing on the said stock, and to reimburse the principal as the same may become due, & may be discharged in conformity with the terms of the loan; and they are further authorized to apply from time to time, such sum or sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming by purchase, and at a price not above par the principal of the said stock or any part thereof, and the faith of the U. S. is hereby pledged to establish sufficient revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter take place in the funds hereby appropriated for paying the said interest and principal sums, or any of them, in the manner aforesaid.

Approved, March 2, 1811.

JAMES MADISON.

THADDEUS OF WARSAW.

Miss Porter's novel, in 2 volumes, entitled "Thaddeus of Warsaw," has been some months before the American public, and is generally considered a work of very considerable merit.—The admirers of these volumes will be pleased to hear that the principal character introduced by Miss Porter, Thaddeus Sobieski, is at this time residing in the state of Virginia, gaining a subsistence, as Miss P. states him to have done in London, by drawing and ornamental painting.

The writer of this article saw and conversed with him a few weeks since, and although no proof of his identity was asked for, yet various concurrent circumstances confirmed the belief of his being the person referred to beyond question.

Sobieski remarked, that the ground work of the novel was founded on truth; but that Miss P. had greatly raised and embellished the superstructure. The old general Butzow, was a real character, and died in the arms of Sobieski, at Southampton, and not in London as Miss P. has stated; neither was Sobieski at any time of his life in London.

[Northwich Courier.]

BOSTON, MARCH 9.

Latest from South-America.

FROM THE RIVER-PLATE.

An obliging correspondent has favoured us with copies of several letters from Buenos-Ayres, and a file of Gazettes to the 21st of Nov. They give much information on the progress which has been made in that delightful section of our quarter of the globe, in the march of another Independent Empire of Americans, towards establishment. That our readers may better understand the information given, we shall briefly state.—That, since the French invasion of Spain, the imprisonment of its rightful monarch, and the dispersion of the government of South-America has universally refused to acknowledge the usurpation of Joseph Napoleon; That some of the provinces have acknowledged Ferdinand or the Junta and Cortes reigning in his name;

but, that many others have essayed to throw off all allegiance to Europe, Spain, to become free and independent, and to establish institutions for their self-government. We distinguish them, therefore, by the names of Royalists and Revolutionists. The Royalists are composed of the Spanish officers, the Spanish troops, and generally of the European born Spaniards. The Revolutionists, are native born citizens, both from Spanish and American origins. The former had possession of the government, and the principal part of the resources of the country; the latter are powerful in numbers. A war between the parties was raging in several parts of the South American continent at the last dates. The British forces had not taken any part in the war, but when either party adopts measures against the other which operate to the detriment of English commerce, contrary to the existing engagements between England and Spain, the British commanders oppose those measures as was recently the case, when they raised the blockade, as far as it respected the free ingress and egress of British vessels, which the royal Monte Videans has ordered on the port of revolutionary Buenos-Ayres. The British commanders in South-America, are ordered to use all possible means, excepting those of violence, to cause Ferdinand to be acknowledged, and the usurpation of Buonaparte to be disavowed and eradicated.

Extracts of Letters.

MONTE-VIDEO, OCT. 4.

"You had just escaped when trouble began here. You well know the situation of the government of this place, and Buenos-Ayres, at your departure. A little time since, the government of Buenos-Ayres, decreed a Non-Intercourse with this place, and prohibited the launch to come here with cargoes: In retaliation the government of this place have sent a squadron of 2 brigs, and 4 gun-boats to blockade the port of B. Ayres, & since the 6th ult. they are before the port, and have duly notified the existence of the blockade to the English, and the other shipping.

The English commander of the British naval force in the River Plate has entered into an engagement with the government of this place to permit the loading of vessels which arrived in Buenos-Ayres previous to the 1st ult. for which he had engaged to prohibit any English vessel from entering the port after that date, and has likewise stipulated that they shall not be allowed to come to this place, but to proceed to Moldonado, until he had orders from the Admiral at Rio Janeiro. This convention has given much offence to the government of Buenos-Ayres, as they think it a hostile step against them. The English commander's agreement only stipulated for English vessels; all others under whatever flag received notice on the 1st ult. from the commander of the Spanish blockading squadron before Buenos-Ayres to leave that road in three days, loaded or unloaded. This order put us all in confusion, and after waiting on him he at last agreed to permit our vessels to continue loading under the terms with the government. I am one of this deputation, and this day we have sent our Memorial and Petition for time to complete the loading of those ships which arrived before the 3d inst.; we shall have a definitive answer to-morrow; but we are fearful it will be unfavourable to our further stay in Buenos-Ayres, and you know it is impossible to get any large quantity of hides in this place."

BUENOS-AYRES NOV. 18, 1810.

"At this time Buenos-Ayres is blockaded by the Squadron from Montevideo that is composed of Spanish, Americans, and Portuguese; as for the English their Admiral came from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo and ordered the raising of the blockade as respected the British flag, and some ships have come from Montevideo without molestation. I cannot think they will be so stupid and unjust as to raise the embargo by force for one man and keep it on as respects all others."

NOVEMBER 22, 1810.

"Before you receive this, you will have heard of the execution of Gen. Liniers, by others; and that the relieved [revolutionary] army has marched for Paraguay and Peru. In a country like this, where the inhabitants have been born and lived in shackles, and are ing to contend for their rights against masters, the measure may not be considered rash. He was ungrateful, and he was capable of doing much injury. Justice then dictated the sacrifice to the noble cause."

"The revolutionary army, called the National Relieving Army, is now 600 leagues in the interior, having had some skirmishes and having taken every town and village on the road to their object—the mines of Potosi. Official advices of their arrival before the city were received yesterday, but being opposed by 3 or 5000 troops, they were compelled to wait the arrival of reinforcements from Cochabamba, which are numerous. Another despatch has announced the junction of these, and that the city was closely besieged."

"The army of the north, 5000 or 6000 men, have marched against Paraguay; and the

spirit and good conduct of the present [revolutionary] government, that in my opinion, if G. Britain does not discontinue her project, this government alone will effect a revolution in every government from Cape Horn to Mexico, and drive those from the throne who have been the support of rich and

BATH, (N. H.) FEB. 20.

Yesterday between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. a large store, situated in Bath Village belonging to the N. H. Iron Factory Company was discovered to be on fire, which appeared to be accidentally communicated from a fire in one of the Chambers, and which had made such progress before being discovered that it immediately after burnt through the roof, and close through the side of the store near the chamber where it began. With these appearances added to the circumstance of the upper part of the building being so completely condensed smoke that a man could scarcely remain in it longer than he drew his breath, all exertions were supposed inefficient, being informed that there was six hundred weight of Gun-Powder in the store, twenty quarter casks of which were placed together over the chamber under the roof; it was thought that the explosion would produce such a terrible catastrophe, and that the loss of the store and contents would be such a sacrifice to the Company, it was determined desperate effort should be made to subdue the flames; accordingly a line of men with buckets was formed to the river to the Store; others went by a ladder on the roof to receive water and others went into the garret in pursuit of the Powder, which so darkened with smoke that they could see nothing but the holes that were buried through the roof directly over the powder, and the fire constantly dropping.

In this situation the twenty casks of powder were all taken out with the matting around them burning, and one of the casks was actually heaved with the powder fully exposed; in so sparks happened to drop into it. The other casks were so much heated that to day the powder will run out from between the staves. The almost unequalled efforts of the people who happened to be present eventually saved the store, although it is considerably damaged.

A HORRID MURDER!

To the Printer of the Norfolk Herald.

It is my unfortunate lot to communicate to you the most horrid murder, perhaps, that was ever committed in the United States.—On Saturday the 2d March (inst.) the result of Mrs. Mary Connelly of C. C. Connelly, N. C. widow of James Connelly, and daughter of Col. John Williams of the same place, I carried her to the house of Cath. Etheridge, Sheriff of the same county, who had sent her a message on the evening before, to come and see him relative to receiving some property she had bid off at a Sheriff's sale in September 1809, and which was the prior owner of the property, one William Etheridge forbid her taking away; in consequence of which for the property, in which she recovered a judgment for the same at the September term of the Superior Court & the Sheriff wished her to come and see something about receiving the property.

"I took her in my chair accordingly to the Sheriff's. In going to the Sheriff's we had to pass by this William Etheridge's gate, which was 80 or a 100 yards from his house; but a person molested us as we passed by.—When we got to the Sheriff's he and Mr. Hillier Bell came back with us towards William Etheridge's and as we came together requested Mrs. Connelly to wait at W. Etheridge's gate, and he would bring the property bid off, and afterwards recovered at law; she was laid at the same time, if he could see the prospect of a compromise in Wm. Etheridge he would send down to the gate for us.—We departed at the gate accordingly, and in a few minutes Mrs. Hillier Bell came down and told Mrs. Connelly that Mr. Wm. Etheridge requested her to come up to the house, and that he said he was willing to deliver the property, but that he said he did not request me to come; I handed her out of the chair, and she went up with Mr. Bell and remained in the chair."

There were a pair of draw bars, 12 or 15 yards from Wm. Etheridge's door, for Mrs. Connelly went up to the bars; after standing there a minute or two, Wm. Etheridge came out of his house with two men; one under his left arm, and the other