

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

By the Jane Gifford, arrived at New-York.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The effects of Buonaparte's flagrant decrees begin to be most severely felt at Manchester, Preston, Warrington, Bolton, Leeds, Halifax, Rochdale, and other manufacturing towns in the counties of Lancashire and York; and what greatly aggravates the embarrassments of the manufacturers, as well as the distresses of the working people, many thousands of whom are thrown out of employ, is the reception of orders from the merchants in London, Liverpool, &c. countermanding those previously received for the manufacture of goods for the American market.

JAN. 14.

The general interest and intense anxiety, excited by the military operations in Portugal, have for some time been absorbed, in the consideration of a question of vital importance—the appointment of a regent—to fill up that fearful chasm in the government of this kingdom, which ministers so long—so presumptuously, & so inefficiently—have ventured to supply. The appointment of the Prince of Wales to the provisional administration of those duties which, by hereditary succession, in the course of nature he is hereafter destined to possess—has calmed in some degree the general agitation produced throughout the kingdom; by his majesty's unhappy malady. For although the restrictions imposed on the exercise of regal power, by the regent, are incontrovertibly obnoxious to a decided majority of the united kingdom, such is the general anxiety for the re-establishment of regular government, that the indignity thus offered to the crown, is apparently merged, for the moment, in the consolation universally felt at the approaching exercise of power, by the Prince of Wales.

Recolt at Constantinople.

German papers of the 27th last month & Dutch to the 2d inst. have reached town. In these is comprehended the copy of a Turkish bulletin, from which it appears that the Janissaries, with their adherents, composing an army of 40,000 men, had menaced the seat of the empire. The Sultan sought refuge on board his fleet in the Bosphorus while the insurgents plundered the seraglio, and set fire to the imperial city. A conflict in the streets succeeded, in which 18,000 of the rebels were massacred, after which order was restored.

The Thistle scho. is appointed to sail in the course of the ensuing week with despatches for the U. States. She also takes out a mail, of which the merchants have had notice. Mr. Pinkney yesterday received despatches from France, they were brought by a cartel, which arrived at Dartmouth from Morlaix.

On the arrival of Lucien Buonaparte at Malta, he sent a draft of 200 guineas to the ship's company as an acknowledgement of the trouble they had experienced on his account, they declined the offer; when it was again presented with the signature of Madam Lucien Buonaparte as a greater inducement, they returned it in a letter. It began "Dear Madam," and proceeded to explain that the motives which prevented their acceptance, did not proceed from any animosity, but from not considering themselves entitled to their bounty; that so far from having any personal dislike either to him or his wife and children, they should always wish to see them in a manner they thought proper.

It is supposed that as soon as the regency bill has passed, and some pressing business has been transacted, the parliament will be dissolved. The friends of Col. Bloomfield, who possesses a post in the Prince of Wales's household, have been canvassing in Plymouth.

It is a curious fact, that since the reduction of Sweden to what may be justly termed a French province, England is the only fragment of the Old World which retains a trace of limited government.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

By an estimate, founded upon various documents, it has been ascertained that the annual consumption of grain of every kind in England, is 20,600,800 quarters; and in Scotland, 5,988,200 quarters, of which no less than 1,762,100 are consumed in London, Westminster, and their suburbs. The annual average imports of grain in three years ending with 1809, amounts to less than more than a 21st part of the whole consumption. The annual average of the import from Ireland, within those last three years, nearly 1-40th of that consumption, and the annual average of the whole imports from foreign countries in those years, is somewhat less than 1-42d, and more than 1-43d of the whole total consumption within Great-Britain.

JAN. 16.

A New-York mail arrived this morning, and brought American papers to the 12th ult. They do not contain any interesting account of the proceedings of congress later than the 5th; but they have published the

documents accompanying the president's message; and of which is a letter from the American Secy of State to Mr. Pinkney, ordering him to take leave of our government, in case no minister plenipotentiary should be the receipt of the letters, have been appointed by our government, to succeed Mr. Jackson. The American government deems it improper to be represented by a minister plenipotentiary, whilst we have no minister of the same grade in America. The time, however, of Mr. Pinkney's return is left to his discretion.

The Prince, when he goes down to the house of peers as Regent, will not be seated on the throne, but in a chair of state, one step before it, which is now making for that purpose.

A detachment of the guards as well as detachments of several regiments of foot will embark in the course of this week for Portugal.

About 150 of the royal artillery drivers have embarked at Portsmouth for Portugal. The detachment of the royal wagon train, destined for the same place are still waiting at Portsmouth for transports.

FRENCH DECREES.

The Essex American frigate, which has been for a long time expected from France has at length arrived. She has been out in the late gales, having driven about in the channel for the last fourteen days; she brings no news; but Mr. Forbes, who arrived from Morlaix on Saturday, with despatches for Mr. Pinkney, it is reported, distinctly stated that the French government does not intend to rescind the Milan and Berlin decrees, and that none of the American property, confiscated on account of the violation of them, will ever be restored.

The capt. of the galliot North Star, of Papenburg arrived on the 9th inst. at Aberdeen, from Christianiaund, Norway, reports that a revolution had taken place over all Norway, in consequence of Buonaparte having demanded a certain number of Norwegian seamen to man his navy.—The forts on the Norway coast are all in possession of the insurgents, consisting of the whole military and naval force of the country; the former having been ordered to enforce obedience in the latter, not only refused but joined them.

The parliament was yesterday opened by commission, and as soon as the commons returned from the lords, the chancellor of the exchequer brought in the regency bill, which was read a first time, and was read a second time to-day.—And thus, notwithstanding all the ridiculous clamour about delay, the business is nearly three weeks in advance more than it was in the year 1789, when the king's illness began earlier than at this time. The regency bill was not brought in till the 3d February.

JANUARY 16.

A GALLANT ACTION.

A more gallant action than that recorded in the following letter, had not been fought by a merchant ship against the enemy's privateers this war nor in any preceding one.—The lords of the admiralty have, in consequence, been pleased to express to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, their lordship's satisfaction at the gallant exhibition on this occasion, and their intention to grant to each of crew of the Cumberland, as a mark of their lordship's favour, a protection from the impress for the space of three years.

"Deal, Jan. 15.

"Sunday night, the ship Cumberland, Barrett, master, arrived in the Downs from Quebec, under jury-masts, having pitched her bowsprit away in a heavy gale of wind off the banks of Newfoundland. From seven till eight o'clock on Sunday morning she was attacked by four French privateers, between Dover and Folkestone; the first of which hailed to know if she was a pilot; captain B. having suspicion of her, replied in the negative; immediately after another privateer ordered him to back his mainyard, and two of them ran along side, and boarded the Cumberland, previous to which, the captain had ordered all the ship's crew into the cabin; they being armed with their boarding pikes; as soon as about 20 men came on board, the captain ordered the ship to be sheered off from the privateers leaving the Frenchmen no good retreat, and on the ship being boarded, the privateers ceased firing; in the mean time the ship's company rushed forward, and cleared the deck; the greatest part of the boarders being killed, and the remainder jumped overboard. Immediately after, another came along side, and told the captain they would give no quarters, on hearing this the ship's company cheered them, and they were boarded and cleared in like manner. This was repeated three times afterwards, with the like success on the part of the ship's crew, and their taking three prisoners, two of whom were wounded, and one of whom has since died of his wounds. Immediately after this, captain B. discharged three of his cannonades, loaded with round & canister shot; the first was seen to carry away the mainmast of one of the privateers, and the second carried away the bowsprit of

another, and it was supposed destroyed many of the men as they were heard to cry out, and the shots were heard to strike the vessel. They then made off, and the Cumberland proceeded up the Downs. We are sorry to say, Mr. Coward, chief mate, is wounded in the shoulder, and that one man on board the Cumberland has died of his wounds.—The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to be nearly sixty. Captain B. killed three himself, one of which he was obliged to put his foot on to extricate his pike."

JAN. 18.

AMERICA.

It is evident that America will not be content with the mere repeal of our orders in council; but will demand that no place shall be considered as blockaded which has not a force actually before it.

It is understood that the marquis Wellesley has within these few days transmitted an official note to Mr. Pinkney, on the subject of our differences with America. In this note it is reported "that he complains of the American government having mixed the question of the orders in council with other topics, not necessarily connected with them, & which it will require considerable time to discuss. That these foreign matters have been artfully introduced into the point at issue, by the French government, to embarrass the discussion—but that there can be no argument nor reason for the U. S. to take them up—and he, therefore, expresses a hope, that they will reduce the question at issue between the two countries, to the one point of the orders in council; declaring the readiness, in that case, of the British government to view the whole subject with the most favourable disposition towards the return of those amicable relations which would be advantageous to both countries."

Mr. Pinkney, it is said, is about to take his departure for America, in the Essex frigate. Our government having only a charge d'affaires in America, the American government think it improper to keep a minister plenipotentiary in Great-Britain.

LISBON, DEC. 30.

It is not a spy that has been taken, but an Aid-de-Camp of Massena's, with despatches, he was taken by the Portuguese near Almeida, dressed as a peasant. To save his life he has made some important communications, and is now in confinement at Cartaxo.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Appointments by the Governor and Council.

JOHN JOHNSON, Esq. Chief Judge of the First Judicial District vice JOHN M. GANTT, Esq. deceased.

JAMES HOUSTON, Esq. Attorney-General, vice JOHN JOHNSON, Esq. resigned.

TRANSLATIONS.

Don Blas de Aranza, counsellor of state of His Catholic Majesty, Royal Commissary, Prefect of this Province, &c. His Excellency the marshal of the empire, Duke of Dalmatia, has transmitted to me the following orders, dated the 7th inst.

The state of the south of Spain imperiously requires that vigorous measures should be adopted to encourage respectable people, and destroy those seditious bands who cease not to excite against the unhappy country all the horrors of civil war; it is therefore necessary, in consequence of the state of affairs, rigidly to enforce the following orders:—

I. In every place where a civic guard is not organized, and where it is consequently necessary to station imperial troops, to maintain peace and prevent robbery, the pay of the said troops, during the time they may remain in such cantonments, is to be discharged by the inhabitants, who are moreover bound to maintain and supply them with the usual articles of subsistence.

II. Whatever may be the nature of any crime committed in a district, the inhabitants shall be obliged to pay the value of the stolen property; and in addition thereto, an extraordinary war contribution shall be imposed on them.

III. All districts that organize a civic guard or volunteer companies, for the purpose of protecting the public establishment, maintaining tranquillity, and repressing robbery, shall be exempt from this burden and penalty.

IV. All the inhabitants of a district are responsible in a mass for the safety and preservation of the public funds, as well as the royal treasure; should it therefore happen that the districts suffer these funds to be carried off by robbers, they shall be immediately amerced in a sum triple the value of the sum stolen. The same penalty shall be inflicted on the persons who allow themselves to be robbed, and they shall moreover be liable to the regulations contained in the first article.

V. Districts that furnish assistance to the robbers, whether in men, horses, burthen, provisions or money, or who permit them to be carried off shall be obliged into the royal treasury three times the value of the articles so supplied, and shall be before a tribunal to be tried by the king, against such persons as give assistance in any way to robbers, and against the persons who attach themselves to such robbers.

VI. No species of indemnity will be granted for the pains and penalties imposed and contained in the foregoing articles, unless the inhabitants shall prove that they resisted that they were obliged to yield to a superiority of force which must in all cases be half the population.

VII. Should it happen that a district is infested by a considerable number of robbers, that its own force is not sufficient to suppress them, the magistrates are enjoined to use all possible means of making it known to troops in the neighbouring districts, as soon as they are apprised of it, are to go to the assistance of the districts that are attacked; but should there be the least reason on any side in this respect, those guilty shall be punished.

VIII. The magistrates of every district are generally responsible for strangers travelling therein and those residing in it. It is therefore to arrest all persons travelling therein with an authentic and genuine passport; and who shall not make known their names, living—persons whose conduct becomes suspicious from making seditious proposals, citing the inhabitants to join the insurgents, distributing proclamations or false intelligence, contrary to the government of his Catholic Majesty the King, Don Joseph Napoleon, maintaining an understanding with the persons arrested shall be conducted by the magistrates to the principal town in the vicinal district, and brought before the vicinal tribunals, by which they shall be immediately brought to trial.

IX. There is no other Spanish army than that of H. C. M. the King Don Joseph Napoleon. Therefore all assemblages in provinces, whether be their number, or whoever be their chief shall be considered only as so many gangs of robbers, whose sole object is plunder and murder. Every one belonging to these gangs who is taken with arms in his hands, shall immediately try by the military sword, shot and his body exposed on the highway.

X. Every individual who shall arrest a robber or robber, who shall be convicted of such a fact shall receive a reward of one hundred francs; which shall be increased in proportion to the consequence of the person arrested.

These are the measures which appear to me the most effectual for re-establishing tranquillity. They cannot be considered as too severe, as it is known that they are to fall upon criminals, whom it has hitherto been impossible to restrain by laws. The object I have in view will be partially obtained, if the respectable classes of the community, animated by general confidence, will henceforth display more vigour, and by so doing render themselves worthy the approbation of His Catholic Majesty.

(Signed) The Marshal DUKE OF DALMATIA. That every one may become acquainted with this, and no one pretend ignorance of it, I have ordered it to be published, in obedience to his majesty's orders, communicated by his excellency the duke of Dalmatia. (Signed) BLAS DE ARANZA. Seville, May 9, 1810

RETALIATING ORDERS

Of the Spanish Regency. The council of regency of the kingdom of Spain and the Indies, governing his late Majesty in the name of their captive king Ferdinand VII. indignant and seized with horror at reading a kind of a decree, signed at Seville on the 9th of May, of the present year, by a lunatic, calling himself the Duke of Dalmatia, and published by a degenerate Spaniard calling himself Blas de Aranza; and have forthwith adopted measures against proceeding insulting to the brave defenders of their religion, their king and their country, if they could have conceived that the articles of this sanguinary decree were intended to be put in force; but as experience has not left the least doubt on this point, the council of regency feels itself under the necessity of departing from the bounds of that sober conduct; inspired till this moment by their own noble sentiments; and those of the magnificent nation that has placed them at its head, whose dignity it considers to have been grossly insulted; authorized, therefore, by the sacred law of reprisals, and considering it as improperly the epithet of robbers and murderers are applied, by which the Duke of Dalmatia and the French marshals and generals attempt to justify the unexampled horrors which they commit in countries they have justly attacked; & the denaturalization of the small number of Spanish wretches, who, by

giving succour to such robbers, matter themselves they shall be able to complete their present plan of usurpation, by means of robbing to humanity, have ordered that the following articles be observed, and put in execution:—

I. They renew the declaration of the central junta on the 20th March, in last year, to wit: that every inhabitant of Spain, capable of bearing arms, is a soldier of his country, because in consequence of the measures already taken, every Spaniard is obliged to take up arms against the brigands who infest the provinces, and join the armies, the flying corps, the detachments or parties, acting together or separately, or composing the corps of reserve or garrisons.

II. If on the arrival of the national troops in any district, they find there a body calling itself a Civic Guard, appointed by the Usurper Joseph, the commanders of battalions, and other superior officers of such guards, shall be immediately taken before the next justices; and in case the national troops have been fired on, the chief or chiefs who ordered it shall be brought before a council of war, & upon conviction, shall be punished according to the magnitude of their offence.

III. The Corregidores, Alcaldes, Justices, &c. of districts, who through fear of the French shall refuse to facilitate supplies of provisions or assistance to the national troops, shall be punished as well as the inhabitants according to the charges substantiated against them.

IV. The justices of districts, and the officers commanding corps or parties, are ordered to arrest every passenger who shall be found bearing the orders of the intrusive government, or who shall represent himself as authorized by such government to make requisitions of provisions or any other articles; he shall be conducted to the next post occupied by the national troops, to be there tried and punished.

V. For every Spaniard proved to have been ordered in obedience to the before mentioned decree of the Duke of Dalmatia, the first three Frenchmen taken in arms shall be hanged without fail.

VI. For every house that shall be burned without any other object in view than the execution of that system of devastation proposed by those calling themselves Marshalls, Generals and Chiefs of the gangs of the tyrant Napoleon, the three first persons taken belonging to the French army shall be hanged, and as many for every one, whatever be his rank or condition, who shall have perished in the flames, or in consequence of the same.

VII. Considering that he is the true robber and murderer, who kills and plunders from habit, the council of regency declares, that so long as the Duke of Dalmatia does not withdraw his sanguinary decrees, and not likewise alter his conduct he has observed in Spain, he shall be personally considered as unworthy of the protection of the law of nations, and be treated like a robber; if he should happen to be taken by any of our troops.

VIII. Although no Marshal of France ever took upon him to publish so atrocious a decree as that of Gen. Soult, calling himself the Duke of Dalmatia, seeing, notwithstanding, that all the greater part of Napoleon's satellites, doing therein the usurper Joseph, as well the infamous Spaniards, who surround him, are in giving no other names to the Spanish troops than those of insurgents and robbers, the council of regency declares, that unless their offensive names be changed, the Spanish armies in Spain shall be considered in other light than robbers or assassins, and called by no other name whenever it is necessary to mention them.

IX. This order shall be communicated to the Generals of the national troops, to the Captains of Provinces, to the Governors of cities, and all those at the head of corps, battalions, columns, detachments, and the commanders of parties. It shall be communicated by these to the enemy's Generals to whom they are opposed; endeavours shall be made to circulate it among the ranks of the French soldiers that they may see with their own eyes, of the measures we are compelled to adopt by the inconsiderate rashness of a Spaniard.

X. The present order shall be moreover, printed in French and Spanish, and circulated every where, as well within as without the kingdom; that every one may become acquainted with it, and that all Europe may shudder at the conduct of these enemies of the human race; and that all the allies of France, and the friends of her cause, may be enabled to have their children, their relations and their friends, in the French armies, may be preserved from the inevitable fate prepared for them by the cruelty of a monster, who having been appointed in his plan of conquest, makes