

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, MARCH 29.

LATE NEWS.

Captain Harris, who arrived yesterday from Leith, favoured us with papers to Feb. 15, containing London News to the 12th.

The Prince of Wales was established as Regent on the 6th, and communicated his Message to Parliament on the 12th.

The Orders in Council had not been repealed; but fresh instructions had been given to the Courts not to condemn under them; and we learn verbally, that Mr. Pinkney, being about to embark for America, Lord Wellesley requested him to remain a few days longer, as he had an important note to address to him.

The intelligence from Cadiz and Lisbon, is not so late as we possess. It mentions, however, that Malaga had been reinforced, and that the French had been successful in some small affairs in the North of Portugal.

Hostilities have been renewed between the Russians and the Turks.

Accounts in England from Hamburg were to Jan. 18, from Gottenburg to the 26th, and from Heligoland to Feb. 6.

Parliament was opened by commission from the Prince of Wales on the 12th of Feb. & the speech delivered by commissioners. His Royal Highness hopes that he shall be enabled to afford to Spain and Portugal a continuance of that support which their energy appears to deserve; he compliments Lord Wellington and his army; He remarks that the captures of Bourbon and Java, have still further lessened the enemy's colonies; He states that the revenue has been more productive than ever.

With regard to America the speech states that H. R. H. will be very happy if he shall be able to bring the negotiation to a favourable conclusion, always regarding what is due to the rights and interests of His Majesty's dominions.

In the commons Mr. Milnes, who moved the address in answer to the speech, expressed his opinion, that the vacillating conduct of France towards America would tend to bring to a favourable conclusion the negotiation between that country and England.

The Regent in his speech says nothing respecting peace.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following favourable intelligence is contained in the London Courier (a ministerial paper) of the 2nd February.

His Majesty's Advocate yesterday read in the Admiralty Court a letter which he had received from Lord Wellesley; & directing that all the proceedings against the American brig Fox, and other vessels similarly circumstanced might be stayed, until his Majesty's pleasure can be taken respecting them.

The failures in Paris, according to the last advices from the French coast, which also announces the embargo on all shipping in the ports of France, are taking place there daily without intermission. The merchants on the continent are equally embarrassed. [We see no further mention of the embargo in later papers.]

LONDON, FEB. 8.

On the 6th instant, the Prince of Wales was installed in the high office of Regent.

By the cartel arrived from France, an American messenger has come over with despatches to Mr. Pinkney, the contents of which have not yet transpired. It is stated, however, from very good authority, that they relate solely to some new arrangements of the French government, respecting American commerce, which is said to be a relaxation of the French system in its favour.

It is further stated that the Berlin and Milan decrees, as far as they relate to America, are, from the 2d of February instant, finally to cease and terminate. Their all American ships and cargoes, provisionally detained in the ports of France or those of her dominions, are to be restored, and henceforward vessels from the United States are to be freely admitted.

Advices by the Anholt mail, state, that a demand of 2000 seamen for the French navy has been made from Sweden, but has been refused, as inconsistent with the laws of the kingdom. A similar requisition made from Danzig, will, no doubt, be more favourably listened to. It is still reported, that there are disturbances in Norway on account of some differences between the courts of Sweden and Denmark and Russia.

By a decree of the minister of the interior dated January 27, 1811, the sixty printers, whose names are there subjoined, now in Paris, are the only ones that exercise that profession.

[* We believe there has been no account of the capture of Java. Probably it is an error of the press—and ought to have been I. of France.]

We are truly concerned to learn, that the spirit of disaffection in Ireland is displaying itself in a very alarming manner.

FEB. 10.

The King's mental faculties are so far restored, that he has had an interview with the Queen, and has been informed of the proceedings of parliament, and has approved of them.

FEB. 12.

Advices from St. Petersburg, to a late date state that an Ukase had been published by the Russian government, permitting the entrance of bona fide American vessels in the Russian ports, on the payment of certain duties, which are specified in the tariff annexed to the order.

It is stated in some letters from France that Buonaparte expressed his intention of behaving with the utmost liberality towards ships and property belonging to the U. States.

The inhabitants of the Valais, Switzerland, resisted the execution of the order for annexing that territory to France; but were at length overpowered by French troops. Three hundred Swis were killed and six hundred wounded.

Bulletins. Feb. 10, His Majesty continues to advance towards recovery.—Feb. 11, H. M. remains as well as for the last few days. Feb. 12, H. M. continues in a state of amendment.

EDINBURG, FEB. 8.

It has now been officially announced, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales does not mean to make any change either in men or measures.

This resolution is understood to have been the result of an examination of the physicians by Mr. Adam, his Highness's Chancellor, who received from them a decided opinion that the king would, probably in no long period, become again completely competent to the discharge of his royal functions.

The committee of merchants trading to America, have, it is said, requested an interview of the Marquis Wellesley, in order to ascertain whether Mr. Pinkney had made any communication to his lordship of the tidings said to have recently come from France, and what are the precise intentions of our ministers, in relation to the continuance of the orders in council.

Messrs. Smith and Hingham, charged with despatches from Mr. Pinkney, the American minister in London; Mr. Forbes, who lately brought over despatches from France, embarked on Saturday afternoon, on board the Union Cartel, for Morlaix.

The John Johnson, —, from Baltimore to Tonnigen, was lost off Harlingen 19th ult.

Capt. Newcomb was captured by a French gun-boat, 3 hours after leaving Cadiz, with 7 men on board and ordered the vessel for Rotterdam, being unable to get her in, they consented to give her up upon capt. N's surrendering what money he had. They took 26 dollars, the long boat, compass, axe, trumpet, most of the running rigging, and robbed the capt. of most of his cloaths. The Sibz was near when the Elizabeth was taken. About 3 hours after his release, capt. N's vessel was towed into Cadiz, by an English guard boat, and sailed again Feb. 17.

COPENHAGEN, JAN. 5.

It is reported that some British emissaries, who came by the British packet boats, which regularly arrive in the bay of Fottenburch, have introduced themselves into Norway with the intention of obliterating the levy of feamen now going on there by order of our Court.

VIENNA, JAN. 12.

Our course of exchange is nearly the same to day that it was yesterday, which does not often happen. It was yesterday at 910; it is 912 to day. Our commercial houses maintain their credit. The house of Nathanmayer is the only one that has failed.

It is supposed that the French General Lauriston, who lately traversed the Illyrian provinces near the Turkish frontiers, is gone on a mission from his Government to the Russia head-quarters in Bulgaria.

The negotiations with Russia, and the conferences between Count Stackelberg and our ministers are the subject of general conversation, but we know nothing of what they relate to. It appears that our Government is desirous of the speedy termination of the war with Turkey, and that it has taken some steps in consequence.

JAN. 13.

Letters from Constantinople mention, that the head-quarters of the Grand Vizier, at Schumla, have been newly fortified under the direction of foreign engineers. His right wing extends to the coast of the Black Sea; his advance guard is at Boghirle.

Considerable entrenchments are forming to prevent the Russians from advancing beyond Rasgard, where their advance guard is.—The greater part of their army in cantonments between Rudschuck, Nicopolis and Selistria. They have one corps at Felova, and a second at Talistepi.

BOSTON, APRIL 2.

LATEST NEWS.

On Saturday last arrived off Gloucester, the ship Sally Ann, capt. Glover, in 33 days from Liverpool. By capt. Glover we were yesterday favoured with his marine information, files of London papers to the 21st of Feb. inclusive, and Liverpool papers to the 21st.

The last bulletin of the king's illness (Feb. 21.) says "His majesty's progress confirms the expectation of his recovery."

The prince of Wales refrained from attending parliament personally on the late occasion, because the present ministers controuled him in the speech he wished to make.

The duke of Albuquerque, the Spanish patriot minister in England, died on the 18th of Feb. He died in a state of violent derangement produced by the misfortunes of his country, continually exclaiming "Moriai Napoleon."

The papers contain nothing new respecting the French decrees or British edicts.

There is some reason to suppose there was a general embargo in France from the beginning of Feb. to the 17th at least.

From the London Gazette of Feb. 16.

FOREIGN OFFICE, FEB. 15, 1811.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Augustus John Foster, Esq. to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the U. S. of America.

[Mr. Foster, appointed minister to the U. S. is son to the dutchess of Devonshire, and was secretary to the American legation.]

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS—FEB. 12.

AMERICA.

The Earl of Aberdeen said, that the fact that the discussions were now held between America and this country, and that his Royal Highness was anxious to bring our differences to an amicable adjustment, afforded ground to every well wisher to his country. At the same time he did entertain a confidence that every fair and proper arrangement would be made by his Royal Highness's ministers to unite the two countries in the bonds of reconciliation and friendship.—He could assure the Noble Marquis (Wellesley) now at the head of that department, if he could suppose that Noble Marquis attentive to any suggestion of his, that if he could effect an amicable adjustment of past differences, and a permanent treaty of future friendship with America, it would do an act which would redound to his honour more than the achievement of any conquest, and would rival any deed of heroism which we might expect from his brother on the banks of the Tagus.

Lord Elliott said with respect to the differences with America, he hoped for an adjustment, founded upon our maritime rights, & the honour of our country; and he thought those who now held the reins of government more entitled to praise for their conduct on this question, than those who preceded them in office.

Lord Grenville remarked, that it was with infinite satisfaction that he heard that now if not before, we were in a train of friendly negotiation with America, and that hopes of a happy agreement were entertained. A sentiment could he agree more cordially with a Noble Earl (Aberdeen), than that in which he had so ably and eloquently expressed his conviction, that nothing could be so conducive to the interest and honour of his country as an union of amity and harmony with the United States. He felt so sincerely rejoiced on this subject, that he must congratulate their Lordships and the country on the expectation that had been held out to them.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB. 12.

Mr. Milnes.—He would now make an observation on the relations of this country with America. The two States in consequence of a similarity of interests, ought to be united; and he doubted not every mode consistent with the honour of the nation, would be essayed to restore harmony between them. But this he would say, that whether the Burning and Berlin decrees were rescinded by France, or were permitted to operate fully—still the feelings which her conduct must excite in America would be, that whatever her determination was, it did not arise from a principle of friendship; the calculation of France must betray doubt of her sincerity—and that doubt would awaken feelings of indignation in America, and would clearly inform her of the interested views by which France was actuated.

Mr. Wellesley, Jun.—With respect to the present state of the war, he would observe that in all the Acts and Decrees of the French emperor, he appeared now to be actuated by nothing but a desire of revenge. Nor could he, in reference to his Burning Decree, believe him so weak as to impoverish his own friends, for the mere purpose of destroying merchandise.—No, he went far beyond that—he wished to destroy the principle of Commerce altogether—that principle which had raised the towns of the Hanseatic league to rank among the Powers of Europe—and the absence of which had reduced them to distress. His great aim was to destroy the pre-eminence of England on the ocean—and until he were obliged to abandon the idea, it would be in vain to indulge the hope of a solid and permanent peace. He congratulated the House on the moderate tone which had been adopted in the negotiations with the United States of America, which he trusted would be attended with happy effect.

Mr. Ponsonby.—Agreed, that there was disposition in Ministers to conciliate, as far as circumstances would permit, the United States of America.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Letters from Germany of a late date, mention, that the constant refusal of the emperor of Austria to co-operate in the "continental system," has produced an evident coolness between the courts of Vienna and Paris.

FEB. 19.

The letters from Sweden by the Anholt mail, state that Russia, Denmark & Sweden are at length convinced of the ruinous tendency of the measures which they have been pursuing, and they only wait a favourable opportunity to restore commerce its usual channels.

Bernadotte is reported to have expressed himself so strongly in favour of a renewal of the commercial intercourse between Sweden and G. Britain, as to have gained the entire confidence of all those who are so deeply interested in the establishment of that connection.

The French minister Caulincourt has been under the necessity of acting up to the spirit and intention of the "Continental System." No British merchandise has been burned in Russia. The French minister was particularly anxious to have this insulting part of his master's system adopted, but all his solicitations to that effect failed. Indeed the Russian Government is said to have manifested much firmness on this and other important points as to render it evident that Alexander only waits for some arrangement with the Porte to re-assume his independence. France was fully aware of this disposition, that she was believed to be secretly encouraging the Porte to continue the war against Russia.

It is a positive fact, that a Russian general has been arrested and thrown into prison by her government, on the charge of having traitorously disclosed to Caulincourt the French minister, the strength, positions & resources of the Russian military forces.

FEB. 21.

A disposition is said to have been manifested by the northern powers, favourable to the interest of this country.

A decree from Copenhagen is in which states among other arrangements, that ships with English licenses, shall not, on account of being provided with such licenses, be liable to confiscation. In consequence of this edict, a great number of vessels, which were detained in the ports of that kingdom, will, it is understood, be immediately set at liberty.

We find in the Paris Moniteur, a decree for calling out eighty thousand of the conscripts for the present year. The first detachment are to march from their respective departments on the 10th of April.

MARYLAND,

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the records of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate Judge of the third Judicial District of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Benjamin Reeder, of said county, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the petition, and the said Benjamin Reeder having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said Benjamin Reeder having given adequate security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, I therefore order and adjudge that the said Benjamin Reeder be discharged from his imprisonment; and that he be causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some public news-paper of the city of Annapolis, once every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court at 10 o'clock A. M. of the third Monday in September next, to show cause, if any they have, why the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed for should not be granted to the said Benjamin Reeder.

Given under my hand this twenty-first day of March, 1811.

HENRY RIDGELY, Associate Judge third Judicial District.

WM. S. GREEN, Clerk.

Sanlin Shipley

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANNAPOIS, WEDNESDAY.

We understand (says the National Gazette) that Mr. SMITH has been appointed by the President to fill that office.

From a New-Orleans paper of the 15th, we learn that Archibald McCloy, was shot on board a flat boat near the levee at New Orleans, and died this morning. He was held who gave the following account of his death by a party who received his death by a shot fired off the Levee at a distance of 50 yards from an unknown party. The testimony of John Wilford, that the shot came from a party named "John."

A quarrel took place yesterday in the market-house, between 20 men, one of which drew his sword, and stabbed the other to the heart. The murderer was immediately ordered to be executed in the following manner: he was to be hanged by the neck, and his brains beat out with a pick-bats.

MURDER.

Mr. Loudon, of Franklin county, Tennessee, was unfortunately murdered, in the early part of last month, by a party of Creek Indians, who had been sent to him by the government. His liberality for two or three days before his death, had been the subject of a prosecution on the part of the government, to bring the perpetrators to punishment.

William Williams and Ichabod Williams, attempted to cross the Niagara river, were unfortunately upon the river, were dashed down the tremendous rapids of Niagara.

METHODISTS.

The Methodist annual conference of the Baltimore District (composed of Pennsylvania, the Western Maryland, and the Northern neck counties) commenced their sitting in this city on the 20th March and continued until the 28th. Sixty Preachers, exclusive of lay members, attended this conference, and 7 Deacons were ordained, and 100 members received on trial. The conference was held in the bounds of this conference. To this statement is attached a list of the names of the members attending the 21st of June, and a list of the names of the members who were expelled from the society. This is an early insertion.

BALTIMORE,

VERY LATE FROM C

Arrived below last evening at 10 o'clock, in 29 days from Cadiz, and up to town last night, in 22d February, an expedition from Cadiz, consisting of about 15,000 men, the remainder Spanish, and a small town 21 miles from the city, with the intention of attacking the French besieging army before Cadiz, which was supposed to be very weak, and to consist of considerable bodies of troops, and to reinforce Sout, before Malaga. The English part of the expedition was said to have made a safe landing on the 26th; on account of the weather the Spaniards returned on the 26th. It was expected that the French would be driven from before Malaga, and the Spaniards were also to march for Medina Sedonia to act in concert with the British troops. Gen. Graham commanded the expedition; the whole French force was supposed to be 15,000 men, and 7 or 8,000 men, and the British reinforcements near Malaga. The siege of the fort of Malaga was to be given up the other, and the British were to be forced to abandon Malaga and march to the relief of Cadiz, commanding before Cadiz, but the British force in the fort was supposed to be 15,000 men, and three bomb-ships and a number of frigates of war and gun-boats, and a command of Rear Adm. Sir R. B. Service, which was supposed would attack the French in front while the British were in the rear. The church of Malaga was fitted up for the purpose, and they removed from Malaga for the first time in that city of Feb. Provisions of every