

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 7.- From the London "STAR," of the 26th of February, received by the ship Lady Madison, from London.

LONDON, FEB. 25. Price of stocks this day, at 1 o'clock; 3 per cent. consols, money 65 5-8 3-4 reduced 66 1-8; 4 per cent. 63 7-8 83; exchequer bills 6. 10s. prem.

THE KING.

Windsor Castle, Feb. 26. His majesty goes on most favourably. [Signed by the Physicians.]

Last night we received French papers to the 19th instant from which we have given some extracts.

Letters from Corunna, to the 15th inst. bring an account of a smart action between Quirier (Marquetin) and a French detachment of the corps of Bonnet when the latter was defeated, with the loss of many killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners. It took place near Rinades.

The rumours that have been circulated respecting a change of sentiments in Russia, appears to have some foundation. That a flag general has been arrested and sent to prison for communicating to M. Caulin, the exact strength of the army, is confirmed. And another fact is stated, the gallant and enterprising Gustavus, King of Sweden, is forthwith about to proceed to St. Petersburg. We understand that he was to quit London yesterday for that purpose. He returns to the Court of his brother-in-law with full confidence, not merely of security, but welcome. What conduct the Crown Prince, Bernadotte, may be disposed to hold on the arrival of the legitimate Sovereign of Sweden, at the Court of Peterburgh, we pretend not to anticipate.

American papers and letters have arrived to the 14th ult.

Almost all the private letters favour the opinion that the non-import act against this country, will not have taken effect on the 21 inst. if such be the fact, it could only have been prevented by legislative interference, as, otherwise, by the operation of the existing laws, it could not have been avoided.

From French Papers.

SARAGOSSA, JAN. 20.

The surrender of the important fortresses of Tortosa will produce the greatest advantages to the military operations in the east of Spain; it opens to the French armies the road to Valencia. It is said that Gen. Suchet will enter that kingdom from Catalonia and Arragon, and that another corps of the army of the centre will proceed towards it from New-Castile. We also understand that Gen. Sebastiani, who will be relieved by another corps in Grenada, will occupy the kingdom of Murcia, and advance from thence to the Southern frontiers of Valencia. The Duke of Tarento is to lay siege to Tarragona. In the meantime Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers maintains order in the north of Catalonia, and keeps up the communication between Barcelona and France with a corps of reserve, which daily receives reinforcements.

The regiments of fusiliers and chasseurs of the guards, under the command of Gen. Reille and Caffarelli, aid-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon, are posted on both banks of the Ebro, in the neighbourhood of Burgos, Valladolid, and others towns of Old Castile.

BURGOS, FEB. 8.

The Emperor has ordered an army to be formed, which is to be called the army of the north of Spain. It is to consist—1st of the division of the rear guard under the orders of Gen. Reille; 2, of the division of reserve, under the orders of gen. Caffarelli; 3, the Imperial Guards in Spain, commanded by gen. Dorsenne; 4, general Walter's brigade of light cavalry, which are at Burgos; 5, division of gen. Bonnet, in the Asturias; 6, the 5th division of the rear guard under the orders of gen. Sarria; 7, all the troops in garrison or stationed in the contiguous provinces. The Duke of Istria will command the whole.

At Oviedo, the French commandant issued an order, that all males should enlist in the armies of King Joseph, between the ages of 16 and 45, whether single or married. The inhabitants on hearing of this mandate, fled to the mountains, and did not return until the rescript was withdrawn.

By the Lady Madison—from the Commercial Advertiser of Saturday.

The verbal intelligence, by this arrival, exhibits a very unpropitious aspect of our affairs with England. It is stated by one of the passengers, that he was at Deal on the 7th of March; that he there read the London Times of the 2d or 3d March, which announced that the negotiations between Mr. Pinkney and the British government had terminated unfavourably; that Mr. Pinkney would immediately leave England; and that Mr. Foster the new British minister, was about to embark for this country.

Whether this statement, to its full extent be correct, a few days will decide. We are however, not a little surprised, that an American, about to leave England, and residing in the latest London date, information so important to his country, should omit to bring with him the interesting paper—Had it been impracticable to obtain the paper itself, most certainly he might have furnished himself with an exact transcript of the intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 6.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Ship Alert, capt. Nichols, arrived in the outer harbour yesterday, in ballast, in the very short passage of 22 days from Liverpool, brings London and Liverpool papers to the 15th of March. The following are the leading items of news that they contain.

IMPORTANT!

Mr. Percival, in the House of Commons, March 1, informed that Mr. Pinkney, the American minister, had taken his leave of the regent, previous to his return to the U. S. that the negotiations on the points in discussion (the right of search, impement of teamen, and the orders in council) had been broken off—that Mr. P. would leave a charge des affaires to carry on the usual correspondence between the two nations—and that Mr. Foster, would carry out to America immediately, propositions, which he thought the American government would not refuse to adopt.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

GREAT BRITAIN & AMERICA.

Mr. Pinkney will have his audience of leave to-day. The probability is, that all hope of an adjustment with America is at an end; that all the insidious designs of Buonaparte will be accomplished; and that we shall in the spring be involved in a war with this new enemy. [Morn. Chron.]

If we have war with America, which we can scarcely believe, it will not be our fault; unless, indeed it be a fault not to precipitate the U. S. by abandoning those principles upon which our greatness, security and independence depend. [Courier.]

MARCH 1.

Yesterday his royal highness the regent held a court at Carlton house, when Mr. Pinkney, the American minister, took leave, previous to his departure from this country. [Gazette.]

Mr. Pinkney's return is not in consequence of any unfriendly result of the negotiation between the two countries. He leaves a charge des affaires to carry on diplomatic correspondence; and Mr. Foster proceeds immediately to America, as our minister. We repeat, that whenever the French decrees are revoked in good faith, we will repeal our orders, and not before. Mr. Pinkney now knows those decrees are not bona fide repealed; and Mr. Smith, the American secretary in a letter to gen. Turreau has explicitly declared, that the decrees were not repealed—their repeal only, and not the measure, has undergone an alteration.

House of Commons, Feb. 28, 1811.

Mr. Whitehead inquired, if it were true, that the negotiations with the American Minister were broken off, and that the Minister was about to leave England, and whether it was the intention of Ministers to advise his Royal Highness to give the House information on the subject?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Percival) in reply said, it was true the American Minister had taken leave;—that the relations between the two countries was not broken off;—that a Charge des affaires was to be left, and that a gentleman had just been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to America.

Under these circumstances he should not advise that any papers on the subject be laid before the House.

March 4.—Mr. Whitehead rose to request an explanation of the reply made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a question of his respecting the negotiation with America. He understood the R. Hon. Gentleman that the discussions between the two countries had not broken off; but he had understood out doors, from good authority, that no discussions were now depending, that the Charge des affaires was not instructed to continue the discussions.—With respect to the correspondence the Ministers might as well publish it, for if they did not the American government would long before the arrival of Mr. Foster in America.

Mr. Percival said he must have been misunderstood by the gentleman, if he thought he had said that the Charge des affaires would continue the late discussions. This was certainly not the province of a Charge des affaires; & therefore those discussions were terminated in this country previous to Mr. Pinkney's taking his audience of leave. The discussions were not, however, closed; and the Minister who was going to America would take over propositions which he conceived to

be entitled to a favourable reception in America. He doubted the out-door information the gentleman had received.

Mr. Whitehead said his information came circuitously from the American Minister himself.

March 10.—The report of the Select Committee on the State of Commercial Credit has been published. We are extremely sorry to see from this document, that the distresses of the mercantile, above all, of manufacturing class, are great in the extreme. In some places the report states, that the greatest manufacturers, have been obliged to reduce their work one third, some one half, and others altogether!! This is a melancholy and frightful picture, and commands the most earnest attention of government and the public. The cause of this alarming distress is attributed to extravagant speculations at the opening of the South American Markets, to the immense importation from European countries whether we could do nothing in return, and to the interruption of the trade with North America.

MARCH 4.

Messrs. Jones, Upton and Bayard, three American gentlemen, with dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, for Paris, sailed from Plymouth on Saturday, for Morlaix, in the Morning Star cartel.

Some additional intelligence from America has been received by a vessel arrived at Liverpool. The most material point in it is, that British goods shipped prior to the 2d of February, will be admitted to enter American ports, without being subjected to the penalties imposed conditionally on the non-revocation of the orders in council, after the declared repeal of the French decrees.

The Channel, we find, continues still to be infested with French privateers.

MARCH 7.

The Speculator cutter is arrived at Falmouth, from Lisbon, after a passage of 6 days. Government, we understand, have received by this conveyance dispatches from Lord Wellington to the 23d ult.—The enemy had made some movements, but not of importance; & the respective armies remained in nearly the same positions. The private letters brought by the Speculator are to the 25th. Sir Joseph Yorke's squadron had arrived safe in the Tagus, and landed the troops. The roads and the country in general were in a state which rendered it not very probable that any important movement would soon take place.

An American gentleman authorities us to state, on information derived from Mr. Pinkney, himself, "that all the powers of that gentleman have totally ceased as to entering into any further discussion with the British government, touching the matters between the two countries."—The charge des affaires has only a power to sign passports, and transact small business.

Ministers we learn have received information of a proposal having been made by Buonaparte to the American government of a loan to them of fifteen fail of the line, in case of a war with England.—[Morn. Chronicle.] The Courier denies the above.

MARCH 11.

Yesterday her Majesty's Council transacted business at Windsor, and in consequence of the improved state of his majesty's health, the bulletins in future are to be issued only three times a week. At 12 his majesty gave audience to the lord chancellor, and walked an hour on the terrace; at 1 the prince regent had an interview with his majesty, which continued half an hour. His majesty is now so much recovered that the medical attendants have been withdrawn, and the king's pages have resumed their accustomed situations. The bulletins will be discontinued in a few days.

The state of the health of his Majesty is most satisfactory.

The pregnancy of Buonaparte's Empress, Maria Louisa, although little alluded to in the Paris papers, is so far advanced as to approach to a confinement, as appears from the following paragraph in the Moniteur:

Paris, Feb. 23.—The Empress, though in the ninth month of her pregnancy, attended mass to day in the Chapel of the Palace of the Thuilleries. It is thought that her Majesty, as the time of her confinement is so near, will no longer go out of her apartments; she is extremely well, and has not sustained the slightest indisposition.

PARIS, MARCH 1, 1811.

FRENCH DECREES.

The English Journalists cannot reconcile the remark of Mr. Champagny to Mr. Armstrong, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, with the declaration of the same minister in a late report, in which he says, "Sire, your majesty will persevere in your decrees so long as England persists in her orders in council." There is no difficulty in understanding this. The decrees are repealed with respect to America, because America is taking measures to cause her flag to be respected, and because she refuses to submit to the British orders of 1806 and 1807. The other neutral powers (where are they?) who do not thus resist the orders are liable to the decrees. The Berlin and Milan decrees re-

pealed from the nature of things. They neither be changed, modified nor superseded. Every flag which a feeble and pusillanimous nation suffers to be insulted, and decimated, can no longer, on that account, be recognized as neutral: it becomes English. The decrees will for ever remain the law of France, because they are not from the nature of things; and when England resumes her blockades, the decrees of Berlin and Milan will be re-established in full force. Our privateers blockade the Thames more effectually than the English fleets do all the coasts of France, and Italy. [Moniteur.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE.

Lucien Buonaparte, in his comfortable retreat at Luslow, has composed an Epithem of considerable length, which he calls "Charlemagne," intending it for his publication. The few who have seen it speak highly of the poetic beauties, which several of its Epithems abound. The property brought over by Lucien amounts to 100,000*l.* in good bills duly loaned by British Merchants. With the intention of arising, he contrives, by an economical arrangement, to keep an elegant table and establishment of thirty domestics. He has great delight in the education of his daughter, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, about 15 years of age, and proposes to give her a liberal education, which he has promised to devote a portion of his time to the practice of English Agriculture, which he much admires. Lucien is a man of great knowledge and in the most critical point Paris was reckoned, in point of talent, less only to Mirabeau. His speeches, as a member of the Council of Five Hundred, were extremely eloquent and exhibited marks of a vigorous and cultivated mind. [London.]

It appears by a statement published in the INDEPENDENT PRESS, that the number of HUGS which passed through the town of Lancaster, Ohio, during the last fall and winter amounted to seventeen thousand and eighty-seven. [Chillicothe.]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT,

FEBRUARY 12.

Address of the Prince Regent to both Houses of Parliament, by commission.

The lord chancellor rose and addressed both houses in the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, In execution of the commission which has now been read to you, we are commanded by his royal highness, the prince regent, to express, in the strongest manner, his deep and his sincere lament, not only in common to all his majesty's loyal subjects, but with personal and filial affliction, the great and calamity which has been the occasion imposing upon his royal highness the duty of exercising in his majesty's name, the authority of this kingdom.

"In conveying to you the sense which his royal highness entertains of the great calamity attending the important trust which is reposed in him, his royal highness commands us to assure you, that he looks with the most perfect confidence to the wisdom and zeal of parliament, and to the attachment of a loyal and affectionate people, for the effectual assistance and support; and his royal highness will, on his part, exert his utmost endeavours to direct the powers which he is invested, to the advancement of the prosperity, welfare and security of his majesty's dominions.

"We are directed to inform you, that his royal highness has great satisfaction in being enabled to state, that fresh opportunities have been afforded during the late campaign, for distinguishing the valour and skill of his majesty's forces both by sea and land.

"The capture of the islands of Bevoise and of Amboyne, have still further increased the colonial dependencies of the empire.

"The attack upon the Island of Sicily, which was announced to the world with presumptuous anticipation of success, has been repulsed by the persevering exertions of his majesty's land and sea forces.

"The judicious arrangement adopted by the officers commanding on that station, derived material support from the zeal and valour which were manifested during this contest by the inhabitants of Sicily, and from the co-operation of the naval means which were directed by his Sicilian majesty to that object.

"In Portugal, and at Cadiz, the defence of which constituted the principal object of his majesty's exertions in the last campaign, the designs of the enemy have been frustrated. The consummate skill, perseverance and perseverance of Lt. gen. lord Wellington, and the discipline and determined bravery of the officers and men under his command, have been conspicuously dis-

played throughout the whole of the campaign. The effect of those designs, in inspiring confidence in the troops of his majesty, was happily evinced by their conduct, and particularly by the success which they bore in the repulse of the French. And his royal highness is further to state, that he trusts in the brave nations of the Continent, in the support of a contest which is a determination to maintain the liberties of the British empire, and the interests of the British empire, which are affected in the issue of this contest, the liberties and independence of the British and Portuguese nations.

"We have it like wise in common to you that discussions are now pending in this country and the U. S. and that it is the earnest wish of his royal highness, that he may find his way to bring these discussions to a termination, consistent with the honor of his crown, and the maritime interests of the United Kingdom.

"We are directed to acquaint his royal highness the prince regent, in his commands, that the expenditures of the current year are before you; and his royal highness is satisfied in acquitting you, though the difficulties under which the state of this kingdom a labour some degree affected a part of his revenue, particularly in Ireland, yet the revenue of G. Britain in the last year, by any new taxation, is greater than ever known in any preceding year.

"His royal highness trusts to your loyalty to afford his majesty assistance for the support of the great cause which he is necessarily engaged in. [Lords and Gentlemen,]

"We are commanded by his majesty to declare to you, that it is his anxious wish of his heart, that he should be able to restore unimpaired into his majesty the government of this country; and that his royal highness trusts, that the Almighty may be so merciful as to accelerate the recovery of a calamity so deeply lamented by the whole nation, and so peculiarly by his royal highness himself."

The commons immediately returned at 5 o'clock the speech was agreed to by the lord chancellor, and afterwards read in a manner by the clerk.

The British Government in consequence of the embarrassed state of commerce, has ordered the merchants of G. Britain to pay in exchequer bills, for 18 months.

The inhabitants of New-Orleans, upon the President's that a regular troops may be permanently stationed at place, on account of the danger to dread from insurrection.

There has not been one instance of an American vessel bound to or from Cal. Barcelona, which has suffered to pass by a French vessel, which have been captured.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 11.

Capt. Botts of the ship Union, has brought dispatches from Capt. B. failed on the 13th inst. not brought any later news. Yesterday morning arrived off the British government schooner, which was captured by the French on the 10th inst. at Cal. Barcelona.

LATEST FROM LISBON. The ship Grand Sachem, Capt. H. arrived here yesterday morning from Lisbon. Captain H. has the following information:

The English officers, and other persons, who were detained at Lisbon, it is impossible for any a large French force to be in possession of the heights of Lisbon, and command the sea.

It was also the opinion of most of the English officers, that the English army, navy, together with almost the whole of Portugal, would withdraw their army soon. It is reported, that the French army would soon take place, and that the French army would withdraw their heavy artillery and return back to Guarda, that they had removed their heavy baggage, etc. into boats, to go down the river.

It was supposed to be on both sides were for an English vessel had arrived at Lisbon, reporting having left the reinforcements, from England,