

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 14.

By the Lydia, capt. Waite, the Editors of the New-York Gazette have received London and Liverpool papers to the 14th ult. They afford a few articles.

The British Packet Ann, for America, & eight other Packets for different ports, sailed from Falmouth on the 9th ult.

Capt. Waite informs, that Mr. Foster, the new minister, was to sail from Portsmouth for New-York about the last of March. [From what we learn from the feat of government, we are inclined to believe his reception will be cordial, and that his propositions, if honourable, will be accepted. As, it is certain, a cure of the Corsican disease has lately been effected at Washington by a skilful hand. [N. Y. Gazette.]

The Sea-Flower brig arrived at Plymouth on the 11th ult. from Lisbon, with despatches and letters from the British army as late as the 4th of March. No battle was expected to be fought before the middle of May.

Letters of the 4th, mention the total overthrow of the Spanish corps lately under the command of Romana, near Badajoz, attended with the fall of that place. They were surprised by Soult, and cut to pieces. The commander in chief, Carrarera, and gen. Mendizabel, escaped by flight.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The hon. Augustus Foster, is preparing to set off as minister plenipotentiary, in the room of Mr. Jackson, lately returned from America. It is said he will be the bearer of very conciliatory proposals.

Under the present critical state of affairs with America, it is said, all governors and other civil and military officers are about to be ordered to repair, without loss of time, to their respective stations. The number now at home exceeds all former precedents. It is said Sir George Prevost, is to succeed Sir James Craig in the important command of Canada—this will occasion further changes.

Lt. gen. Maitland, gov. of Grenada, goes to Sicily, and maj. gen. Hissop is also spoken of for the same station. The important command of Halifax, will be filled up by a military officer.

His majesty continues the same as he has been for several days.

A letter from a British officer in Portugal gives the following explanation of a late mission from Massena to lord Wellington: "The French commander, intending to fire a feu de joie on receiving intelligence of the birth of the imperial issue of the marriage of Napoleon and Maria Louisa, sent to acquaint lord Wellington, 'in order,' as the French officer said, 'that lord Wellington should not be alarmed.'" Lord Wellington received the officer very politely, and sent back an assurance to marshal Massena, "that although no fire from the French lines could fall on him, he was so much obliged by the politeness of his communication, that as it was probable the first intelligence of the event, upon which the feu de joie was to take place, would reach Portugal from England, he would not lose a moment in conveying it to the French camp.

The independent spirit manifested by some of the Northern powers, will be supported in the ensuing spring by a very considerable British fleet, which ministers have determined to send to the Baltic. The distinguished veteran Sir J. Saumarez, will take the command.

Letters from the coast of France to the date of Sunday last, declare, that notwithstanding the concession of our board of trade in favour of the Friesland, Hanseatic, and other vessels, the EMBARGO had not been raised in the French ports. The exchange at Paris was 16 and a fraction, or equal to 30 per cent. below par.

Col. Campbell, one of Lord Wellington's aid-de-camps, set out on Thursday for Portugal. We understand that he is the bearer of the most satisfactory assurances on the part of the British government, of its zealous attachment to the cause of Portugal, and their readiness to make every exertion and sacrifice to promote its success.

Mr. Henry Hope, who died last week has bequeathed property to the amount of upwards of a million sterling to his three nieces (the daughters of Mrs. Goddard, his sisters) Mrs. W. Hope, lady Poole, and Mrs. —, each 100,000l.; the three children of Mrs. W. Hope, 40,000l. each; to the four children of the other sisters, 160,000l.; and to Mr. W. Hope, his houses at Sheen and the vicarage, with the sure collection of pictures, rich furniture, &c. estimated at 550,000l.—Total 1,160,000l.

The committee of Irish Catholics having terminated the necessary arrangements for the presentation of their petition to both houses of Parliament, have adjourned to the third Tuesday in April.

Mr. Wells's painting of the Miracles of our Saviour, has been purchased by the Subscribers to the British Institution, for 3000 guineas. The sum was raised by a subscrip-

tion of 50 guineas each individual. The painting was originally destined for America.

The report of a proposal having been made by Buonaparte, to give to the U. S. 25 ships of the line and 10 frigates if they should go to war with this country is not very probable. There are two little difficulties in the way of Buonaparte's generosity; 1st the getting and manning of the ships; and the next, the conveying them to America.

The following is the first account we have had of the Pope, this long time. We find it in a London paper of Feb. 5:—

"We yesterday received Paris Journals to the 30th ult. The Pope has issued a bull, circulation of which has been prohibited by Buonaparte under the severest penalties.—The public however, are kept in the dark with respect to the particulars of the denunciation of his Holiness, but it seems to have given very great offence to Napoleon. Only the first and last words of the document, are stated, but by a subsequent article, it probably alludes to the appointment of a Bishop of Florence by Buonaparte which the Pope has refused to sanction.

SWEDEN.

By the returns made of the population of Stockholm for ten years, it appears that 212 men and 328 women were living aged from 100 to 105 years; 31 men and 36 women from 106 to 110; 22 men and 19 women from 111 to 120; one man aged 122, and one woman 127 years.

MARCH 13.

The latest accounts from Turkey are Constantinople 2d January, and Smyrna the 20th Jan. Certain intelligence had arrived of Russia having granted permission to export corn from the Black Sea through the Bosphorus; and of the Porte having granted permission for the importation of colonial produce into the Black Sea. These friendly concessions were regarded indicative of the happiest results, & the most sanguine reports were circulated, such as the signing of an armistice, &c.—No such event had taken place; but it was daily expected.

A morning paper says, it is wished by the physicians that his majesty should undergo the operation of couching, because the appearance of a crack on the film that obscures the visions, justifies the idea that the precise moment for the experiment is arrived.

The attack upon Carrarera is confirmed; but though he lost his artillery, he did not lose many men, and the troops that were dispersed were, as has always been the case in Spain, rejoining their columns very fast when the despatches came away.

Our army continues in the best state of health and spirits.

We are happy to announce, that one of Sir J. Yorke's squadron, the Danemarc, arrived at Lisbon on the 20th ult. and the remainder of the squadron were seen off the Rock of Lisbon by the Sea Flower on the 4th inst.

A vessel arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Malta and Gibraltar, in only eight days from the latter place. An officer came home in her with despatches, supposed to be of great importance, from Constantinople. Accounts were also received of gen. Graham having landed on the 21st ult. at Algiers. The object of this expedition is to oblige the enemy to raise the siege of Cadiz. While gen. Graham is attacking them on one side, the garrison of Cadiz is to attack them on the other side; and if the attack be simultaneous, and the Spanish garrison behave with vigour it is thought the expedition will be attended with complete success.

In the close of the debate in the COMMONS last night upon the EXCHEQUER'S motion for the relief of the Exchequer, by a loan of six millions, some statements made relative to America, which several of the morning papers have omitted altogether, or touched upon but slightly.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Whitebread, said he would beg of that gentleman to be cautious of adopting it as a certainty, that the repeal of the orders in council was all the Americans wanted.

Mr. Whitebread said that the right hon. gentleman had made some imprudent insinuations with regard to America, which he hoped would not shut gentlemen's minds to the case when it was brought before them; he hoped that if America did make another demands than those which were generally understood, the rt. hon. gentleman would have no objection to accede to his motion for papers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he would agree to his motion if he brought it forward at a time when, consistently with the advantages of the country, they could be granted. He had no objection to repeat again what he thought improper or uncandid; that gentlemen should not run away with the impression that the repeal of the orders in council was all that was required by America. He did not go on to say that there was no hope of accommodating these differences, for he had every reason to hope the contrary.

The letters from the north of Germany, by the Anhalt mails, state that the rumours of a change of system among the powers in that part of the continent were again revived. So convinced, it seems, were the merchants of Dantzic of a rupture between France and Russia, and that the Prussian territory would be the theatre of the first military operations, that many of them were removing with their effects into the Russian capital.

His majesty walked again yesterday on Windsor Terrace, both before and after dinner, accompanied by gen. Manners. The physicians were in attendance.

The convoys for Lisbon and the Mediterranean, about 430 sail, so long detained by contrary winds, sailed on Saturday from Falmouth, under convoy of the Franchise, Rifleman, &c.

Mr. Percival's plan for the relief of the commercial world, by a loan of six millions in exchequer bills, was discussed last night in the house of commons. A motion for an address to his majesty for that purpose, was carried without a division.

MARCH 14.

Every arrival from the North of Europe speaks of the probability of an immediate rupture between Russia and France. If we may believe the private letters from Hamburg of the 21st, which arrived by the Heligoland Mail's this morning, a large body of French troops are actually arrived on the Prussian frontiers. The troops at Hamburg, and the neighbouring towns have suddenly received orders to march into the interior of Germany; they are destined to follow those already on the Prussian frontier. Meanwhile the Emperor Alexander aware of the designs of Buonaparte, is accelerating his negotiations with the Porte; and though the report of an armistice having been actually signed appears to be premature, yet the two Powers have lately agreed to some commercial regulations, indicative of an amicable disposition. France no doubt is using every effort to persuade the Porte to continue the contest.—But a wise policy will shew both Russia & Turkey the necessity not only of accommodating their differences; but of entering into a strict alliance. The following are the letters we have received from Hamburg and Heligoland:—

HAMBURG, MARCH 2.

The French troops in this vicinity has received orders to march for the interior of Germany, and a considerable corps, say 20 or 30,000, are already said to have arrived on the frontiers of Prussia. The Duke of Oldenberg (brother-in-law to Alexander) received a courier from St. Petersburg, in consequence of which he has quitted his territory. From these circumstances, it is confidently believed, that a war between Russia and France is unavoidable, in which it is probable some other Northern Powers will take a part.

MARCH 16.

We learn that Sir James Saumarez only waits the return of the Victory from Lisbon to proceed immediately to the Baltic with a powerful fleet under his orders. He however, are likely to prevent his coming weeks to come. It is now said that the Gottorp will sail with him.

PARIS, MARCH 6.

M. Labouchere, a merchant of Amsterdam, has obtained a passport to go to London on the business of his trade.—A report was circulated in consequence that proposals of peace were about to be made to England. We are authorized to contradict these rumours. There have been no communications between the two Governments, nor can there be any so long as the present English administration exists, whose principles, those of perpetual war, are known to all Europe. The journey of M. Labouchere relates entirely to his personal concerns; it can have no effect whatever upon our commercial affairs.

[Moniteur March 6.]

By another arrival at N. York, April 16.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

The ship Illinois, capt. Taylor, from Liverpool, arrived last evening in the quick passage of 23 days from Cork. By her the editors of the N. York Gazette have received Cork papers to the 21st ult. which contain London dates to the 17th, four days later than our previous advices. The most important news is, that there appears to be a prospect of a war between Russia and France.

We should not be surprised to hear, by the next short passage, (judging from what we have before us) that the French army had been ordered from Spain and Portugal, to climate more congenial to the health of the soldiery.

We find nothing of the sailing of the U. S. frigate Essex, or the frigate in which Mr. Foster was about embarking—nor any thing relative to the orders in council, which no doubt will remain as at present, till some time after the arrival of Mr. Foster in this country, unless, (which is not probable) the French should do away their decrees.

Letters from Constantinople of the 10th January, state that the Pacha of Achikka

had gained a victory over the Russians, who had lost four thousand dead on the field of battle.

A London paper of March 16, contains an article from Bourdeaux of March 6, containing advices of a number of fugitives from the Scotch and English houses in N. York, and, after giving a number of names, states that no French or American houses had received the least shock!

LONDON, MARCH 15.

It is said that there is little or no doubt of a war between Russia and France. To be attributed Buonaparte's senatus consultum for calling out a fresh conscription of 120,000 men. Troops have for some time been filing off from the departments contiguous to the Rhine into Germany. The troops that were on the Elbe, and seemed to meditate an attack upon Hollstein, have suddenly marched to the Prussian frontiers, where a large force is already assembled. Caulaincourt is recalled, but not wishing to announce his intentions immediately, Buonaparte has appointed Lauriston to succeed him. Immediately after the appointment he sends Lauriston on another mission into Italy. Odenberg, whose sovereign (duke) is the brother-in-law of the emperor Alexander, has been freed by France, and is to follow the fate of Hamburg, Lubec, &c. a circumstance which cannot fail, and which no doubt is meant to widen the breach between the two empires. The demand of the restoration of Finland to Sweden is done with the same view. It is said to be a war of Buonaparte's own seeking. This may surprise some who think he has worked enough on his hands already in Spain and Portugal, and who imagined that he had conceived this to be a favourable opportunity for shaking off his baleful influence. But it will be recollected that he was equally at war with Spain, when he sought the aid of quarrel with Austria. He was aided by this very Russia when he meditates an attack upon her; he will be assisted by the emperor of Austria, if she helps him to beat down the cause of dispute in the kingdom of Poland. Buonaparte insists upon establishing that kingdom at the expense of the Polish territories of Russia. He accompanies that demand with the affronting seizure of the emperor Alexander's brother-in-law, and with respect to the restoration of Finland, which he had guaranteed to Russia. Drained by the war with Turkey, impoverished by the war with England, this, in the opinion of Buonaparte, may be the favourable moment for attacking Russia. As far as relates to us, the war will open the Baltic to us, and we shall of course send a powerful fleet to take advantage of any events that may occur. That there is any hope of connecting Sweden with Russia we do not believe. Spain and Portugal will be afforded another opportunity, another breathing time, of which, we trust, they will make use to organize, discipline and increase their armies. The war with Russia, should that event take place, will be turned to better account by the Patriots; we hope, than the war with Austria was.

MARCH 16.

Letters from Liverpool received this morning state, that a meeting has been called by the Mayor for this day, to consider of the propriety of applying to Government for an extension of the portion of the interest due on Exchequer Bills, for the relief of the commercial interests of Liverpool.—The letters add, "that holders of American produce, (under the idea that, as soon as the determination of our ministry is known in America, not to abandon the right of search and neither alter the present system of blockade, nor withdraw the Orders in Council until the French Decrees are virtually rescinded, the intercourse will be suspended, as still stronger measures are not resorted to) are not anxious to push sales at the present rates expecting a considerable advance of price, should either of these events take place. Almost all descriptions of American produce already experienced a small advance of price."

Yesterday morning a communication was made by the Board of Trade to the Governor of the Russian Company, to the following effect:— "License will be granted to import goods from the Baltic on the subsequent conditions:— "The captain, the ship's name, and her burden must be inserted in the License, as well as the landing port in the Baltic. The port be east of the Oder the ships are to sail with convoy from the same rendezvous as last year."

A letter from Memel, dated Feb. 21, in regard to trade, the Russian Government has rather become lenient and the vessels with Swedish and American papers have been declared free. Hemp has got up in expectation of orders from England. Since your government, however, refuse granting licenses for the importation of Russian articles, the consequence will prove very fatal to Russia, and might produce a change in the politics of that country in favour of England. The price of hemp in Riga, 21 silver roubles per 8 lb.—The Albers

have been called in, and bills have been issued all over Russia. Accounts from Vienna, state the negotiations between France and Dalmatia, which it is said has agreed to give to the late Emperor Francis the title of King of Dalmatia, the sovereignty of the kingdom, and the Archduke

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 12. TOBACCO. The stock of Tobacco on the 3d inst. is 13,974 hogsheads, and 747 casks at present is 14,791. Holders are more expecting in prospect the uncertainty of American articles business is done in the article Grain and Flour.

The demand from Spain and Portugal taken off parcels in bond here lessened the stock of Grain in exports from thence, our market is ready, though dull. At present articles are of most value entered port.

MARYLAND GAZETTE ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, A. BOSTON, A. A letter from an American at Naples, says, "the emperor will go to Naples to have peace. He says it must pass thro' him he may be assured there is no officers he can trust to go to Naples will be seized."

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL. Capt. Foster, who arrived here on the 15th ult. from Lisbon, failed on the 5th of the month from Santarem, (where the waters have been since Nov.) on the river Mondego on the 1st inst. that lord Wellington, for the French, was at Coimbra. On the 15th an official account from Lisbon that a Spanish and English entered Seville, Spain.

The attack on Seville must be by a part of the expedition which was to be destined against which is on the same river as the within ten days of capt. Foster's 10,000 additional British troops, and immediately joined the members of French prisoners were to Lisbon daily.

A letter from Lisbon, says, that 1,500 French prisoners just taken at Massena's retreat. The retreat of Massena created a Lisbon of the speedy annihilation, and the confirmation of the independence of Portugal. We were last night favoured with a copy of the 14th, inclosed to this town; it contains a collection on the retreat of the French enumerated the different projects which had been frustrated by the retreat.

The paper states, that it had been sickly in the French camp, & that they had a multitude of provisions, and 1000 for the cavalry that of Portugal, they had a service; that the loss of artillery and equipage had been great. Flour at Lisbon, 15 dollars (or 150 cents); rice six dollars and very high; Southern corn 2 dollars; and do. higher; beef 12 dollars.

VALLADOLID, FEB. 1. The Patriots in Old Castile fight here are also sickly; from the hospital.

NORFOLK. Last evening arrived the frigate Beeler, captain Roberts from which place he left the sixteen of this arrival were received the which we have long expected. Massena, the spoiled child of pride of France, has been on his back upon an enemy's bayoneted, he would drive into the sea. We have only received one on the 15th, from which, we can only a short translation now.

We understand that Massena's retreat from Santarem about March, he was pursued by the whole cavalry exceedingly of the French army, which he had and Miranda de Corvo, Santarem. On the 16th he arrived at Lisbon of which a transcript, which we have by captain Roberts. "The and Miranda de Corvo,