

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, MAR 10. LATEST FROM ENGLAND. Yesterday afternoon, arrived at this port, the fall sailing ship Algernon, Clarke, in 29 days from Belfast. By this arrival the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Belfast news-papers to the 6th of April, containing London dates to the 2d, being 7 days later than our former advices.

The following extracts comprise every article of moment:— LONDON, MARCH 28. The empress of the French was delivered of a prince at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th of March. This interesting intelligence was received by the governor general of the departments of Holland on the 22d, by a telegraphic despatch.

The emperor of Russia and the Archduke Charles of Austria, are said to be sponsors of the infantine Napoleon. We understand by letters from Helligoland, that there has been some stir in trade, and that various articles have been sold at a considerable advance of price.

MARCH 30. The king of Sweden has resigned the government into the hands of Bernadotte, on account of his bad health.

On Friday evening two vessels arrived from the French coast, one of them brought over a merchant who is said to be the bearer of despatches from the French to the British government. The other has brought an American messenger, with despatches for Mr. Pinkney.

There has not been a single instance in France of the government having suffered an American cargo to be delivered into the hands of the configned, except those laden with fish. All the other vessels and cargoes from America have either been confiscated, or are under sequestration.

MARCH 31. The Jews who happen to be drawn for the French army are not permitted to serve by substitute.

APRIL 1. An Anhalt mail arrived this morning, by which we have received Continental intelligence of an interesting complexion. The report of the attempt to assassinate Bernadotte, the Crown Prince of Sweden, is confirmed in an article from Stockholm, and several persons of high rank have been taken up on suspicion. In the meantime the miserable old king of Sweden himself is flated to be dangerously ill, and couriers are daily passing between Paris and Stockholm, carrying, as it is said, despatches of the most important nature. Upon the whole, it would seem that some explosion is on the eve of bursting forth in the North of Europe, which the recent departure of Count Gattop from this country will no doubt tend to accelerate.

APRIL 2. We are sorry to state the prevalence of a confident rumour in the high circles, that her majesty the Queen is very terminally indisposed. Her majesty's complaint is said to be of a nature not to afford the consolation of a hope of speedy recovery; being of the description of those which are generally the consequences of old age, and which terminate only with life; it is said to be an attack of palsy. Her majesty, it is added, has been some time affected by it; but from a commendable care to avoid further agitating the public mind, without an absolute necessity in the distressing circumstances arising from the king's illness, and his dependence on her majesty's care, the painful fact was concealed till the complaint had made such progress, as we understand to be visible to all those who have access to her majesty's presence. [Phil.]

FROM E. INDIA.

Capt. Beare, from the Isle of France states, that a squadron of frigates had just arrived from England for the Isle of France station—that an expedition of 8000 men, had failed for the reduction of the Dutch possessions on the Isle of JAVA and the neighbouring Islands. That Gen. De Caen, late Governor of the Isle of France, was at the Cape of Good Hope, in an English transport on his way to France; but was not permitted to land on account of his ill treatment to the English prisoners, previous to the capture of the Islands. That the English East-India Company had made a monopoly of all the Coffee on those Islands, for two seasons, by contracting with the planters at 12 dollars and 50 cents per bale.—That supplies of all kinds were in great abundance, from various parts of India and from the Cape.

Capt. Beare furnishes the following NOTICE, to commanders of vessels trading round the Cape of Good Hope, in the track of our homeward bound ships, by his Britannic Majesty's ship Otter, on her passage from Bourbon of the Cape, was made in Nov. last. Its situation has been accurately ascertained to be in lat. 33, 56, S. and long. 36, E. of Greenwich; and appears about 2 miles in extent.

DOMESTIC.

MONTREAL, APRIL 22. The Season in this part of the country is uncommonly dry, the water in the river is as low as it generally is in the month of July and August, which operates injuriously upon those who have for the past winter prepared lumber for the market, as much of it must lay over for a season. Lands that are commonly cultivated, are sufficiently prepared by the mild weather, since the early setting in of the spring, for "seed time," and some of the earliest fields have been put down to grain a fortnight since, which is observed to be over twenty days earlier than is common.

About ten flat-bottomed boats and two scows have come to this market the fortnight past, principally from the borders of Lake Ontario and Genesee-River, one of which came from Kingston to this place in two days. There lading was Pork, Flour, Athes, etc.

NEWBURYPORT, APRIL 30. Captain Wheelright, late from Denmark, where his vessel was condemned, has politely furnished us with a complete list of American vessels and cargoes carried in and condemned in Denmark, Norway, and Kiel, since March, 1810. This list comprises no less than ONE HUNDRED and THIRTEEN bona fide American vessels. Not a cent of the millions of money this property was worth, will ever be realized by the rightful owners, who will go to enrich the officers of Buonaparte, who "loves the Americans," or at least, and undeniably loves their property.

NEW-YORK, MAY 5. Extract of a letter from Cayenne to a gentleman in this city, dated March 10.

DEAR SIR, I have received this letter for the communication of local intelligence, and for the purpose of correcting exaggerated reports:—As a true recital of the late disturbance in Cayenne, may be highly interesting to many persons who are absent proprietors, it would perhaps be useful to give the following facts a publication in one of your daily papers. Among the Portuguese troops employed in the reduction of Cayenne, and who have since composed the garrison, the privates of the regiment of Macapa, have been distinguished for their disorderly conduct. A short time after the capture of the colony, a partial revolt took place in this regiment, under the pretext irregular pay, this movement was quashed at the time, but the spirit of revolt remains unextinguished; and, it appears that ever since, they have been working to bring about a general disaffection of the whole garrison.—On the 14th inst. the government had intimation that the regiment of Macapa, had determined on a revolt, the object of which was a massacre of the officers of government civil and military; and the pillage and destruction of the town; the necessary precautions were taken in doubling the guard at the different posts.—The night of the 4th passed over in tranquillity.—On the morning of the 5th, five or six persons were arrested, examined, and committed to prison; the day passed over without any disturbance, the previous examinations, however, disclosed that the regiment of Macapa had influenced the other regiments, so that it would be imprudent to rely on any part of the garrison, in the moment of necessity—our position was alarming, and increased by the circumstance that the inhabitants were without arms. On the night of the 5th, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the revolters took to their arms, and divided themselves into three battalions, destined for the attack of different posts, the principal one marched against the Government Square, for the purpose of seizing the field pieces and getting possession of that quarter.—It appears that an hour previous to this movement, the commandant had been apprised by a deserter, and had assembled the officers of the different regiments, who with a company of Cannoniers composed the principal defence of the square, and of the government. The Rue des Casernes opens on the Government Square in a short elbow, where the revolters had arrived, when they were challenged by the sentinel; a fire of grape shot was opened on them from the Square, and after a close contest with the sword and bayonet, for ten or fifteen minutes, they retreated, and were pursued to their quarters; the party which marched against the first were also repulsed, and the third detachment went off without attempting any thing. It seems that they calculated confidently on the success of their enterprise, and were convinced that the company of artillery would not act against them. Four of the ringleaders were shot yesterday; during the affair a greater part of the two other regiments came down to the defence of their officers, and gave an immediate termination to the dispute.

We are now perfectly tranquil, but I really think that had it not been for the energy of the commandant Lieutenant Colonel Baratar, and the firm conduct of a few of the officers, that we should have been completely at the mercy of a merciless banditti. It seems, that they expected to be entitled to a general pillage on the conquest of the colony, but having been restrained by the officers, they had determined to put them out of the way, and then accomplish their desires.—The inhabitants have returned their thanks to the Government, and having escaped death by fire and sword with that elasticity of mind, which serve as a handy kind of philosophy, are as much disposed "a la Bagatelle" as ever.

The intendat issued a Proclamation, in French and Portuguese, after the insurrection was suppressed, of which the following is a translation: Inhabitants of Cayenne, The 5th inst. exhibited events, which though frequent where an armed force is found are not the less abominable—A handful of wretches who dishonour the brave garrison armed themselves and engaged in an insurrection. You were acquainted with the tumult, but had not time to apprehend the motive before it was suppressed. At the first order of the commandant, every one dispersed, his voice had the effect of lightning, which leaves scarcely an interval between the thunder and the ruin. At the same instant the august name of our greatly beloved prince & sovereign reiterated acclamations: You have admitted the friends and intelligence which dictated and directed the measures pursued to the moment when a severe and just punishment, caused the blood of the malefactors to be shed for the satisfying of justice & washing off the infamy with which they were covered. Generous people of Cayenne the government owes to you its sincere thanks, in the midst of our grief you have given us a great consolation by the tranquillity which you preferred; you certainly confided in our protection, and justly; for whoever should attempt to rifle you of your honour, your lives or your property, would not succeed while an individual of us had breath. It is thus we know how to respect the honourable communication with which we are charged, and you to merit it, continue to pursue your avocations with tranquillity.

Given at Cayenne, in our Hotel the tenth of March 1811. (Signed) JOAO SEVERIAO MACIEL DA COSTA MAY 7. FROM SOUTH AMERICA. Captain Burne of the schr. Argus, in 23 days from Carthage, informs us, that all was quiet when he sailed—that a new independent government had been formed, and that the old Vice-Roy of Santa Fee had been sent to Spain. Mr. Pedro Lalafra and Mr. N. de Omana came passengers in the Argus, and are going to Wallington on public business.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15. ARLINGTON SHEEP SHEARING. The seventh anniversary of this laudable and patriotic institution was celebrated at Arlington on Tuesday the 5th April. The company assembled at 12 o'clock, when about an hundred gentlemen attended; and it was pleasing to see several visitors from a considerable distance. The exhibition was held in an extensive arbor or bower, having pens for the sheep in one section; within the area of the large enclosure was formed a smaller, appropriated to the judges and frangers. The shew of Cloths the present year was not so great as formerly.—The premium for the Arlington Cloth was adjudged to Mrs. Ann Sowden, of Prince William County. A variety of other fabrics were shewn, particularly a piece of Cotton Cloth, manufactured by Miss Deia McAtee of Prince William, and a piece of Diaper by a Lady in Berkeley county; which were sold at the fair & went off at good prices. Four Tup Lambs were shewn for the premium Cup, value 60 dols. as follows: Coton, native blood, property of Mrs Lee, of Coton, Loudon County. Weight of Carcase unclipt 145 lbs. do. of fleece unwashed 8 lbs. 1 oz. Columbus, quarter blood Merino, property of D. McCarty Chichester, Esq. Fairfax County. Weight of Carcase unclipt, 111 lbs. 5 oz. do. of fleece unwashed. 6 4 Fairfax, half blood Merino, property of John C. Scott, Esq. of Strawberry Vale, Fairfax County. Weight of Carcase unclipt, 94 0 do. of fleece unwashed 6 3 Gurlston, quarter blood Merino, property of G. Mason, Esq. of Gurlston, Fairfax County. Weight of Carcase unclipt, 123 8 do. of fleece unwashed, 6 3 1/2 The judges after a minute and very careful examination of the comparative merits of the several candidates in conformity to the rule of decision furnished them by the proprietor of the institution, duly modified, in their judgment by all other characteristics of excellence, unanimously adjudged the prize to the Tup bred by John C. Scott, Esq. of Strawberry Vale, Fairfax County. The prize for Ewes, was adjudged to Daniel McCarty Chichester, Esq. of Fairfax County.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. IMPRESSMENT. It appears from affidavits, that a frigate about six leagues from Sandy Hook, lately brought to an American brig, a vessel coming round from Portland to New York, and sent her boat aboard to sailors not having protections: they were seized on a young man by the name of Glo, (If I do not disremember) forced aboard in spite of all representations of distress & entreaty.—Notwithstanding the board in spite of high the captain of the brig accompanied the young man to see the captain of the frigate. It is however, he informed him that he perfectly knew the young man, that he lived in his own family several years, as an apprentice, and that he had never been to sea before. The answer was, "All this may be true, he has no protection, and that is enough for me."

Such is a brief statement of the facts that need little comment to make appear in all their enormity.—When it comes to this, that the Americans must written protections to enable them to long their own shores? To go from their own ports to another coast, well might a ship of the line come to press the passengers in Fulton's Steamboat because they had no protections to fall north river to Albany. No such protection doctrine can ever be submitted in ever to correct in this demand there this country. But, if the frigate takes her very serious ground of complaint her conduct; I mean the "crucifying" harbour for the purpose of intercepting molesting our commerce, in any way. I take a positive violation of neutrality which nothing can justify; rights to us as a commercial people, and rights concerning which we cannot be too scrupulous and of which we cannot be too tenacious. In any treaty hereafter to be made, it should be made between the countries, the right in particular ought to be accurately defined and effectually guarded and secured.

We understand that Col. Barclay, British consul, as soon as he was acquainted with the facts, took prompt measures to have the man restored, for which purpose he immediately despatched a letter by a pilot boat. It is however uncertain whether the frigate can be held as both her name and that of the commander were studiously concealed.

FROM A GEORGIA PAPER. Colleton District, April Term, 1811. GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT. We view with peculiar concern, and regard as a serious grievance, the distressed and calamitous situation of our country. All eyes in the community appear to feel the heavy pressure of the times. The mechanic is destitute of employment, the merchant is unable to vend his wares, and the planter can no longer dispose of his produce, even at the lowest and most reduced prices. Our public prints teem with advertisements of property, the proprietors whereof, are willing even to sacrifice, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the executive officers of the law. We have heard, with mingled regret and indignation, that debts to a larger amount have been sued, more causes docketed, and more executions lodged for the last term in this district, than have occurred for many terms before; and that the sheriff daily receives the most pressing orders, and is threatened with rules, unless he immediately execute the same.—We cannot regard, as the real friends of their country, the men who would wantonly increase the public sorrow, by pressing for their demands at this awful and gloomy crisis. We ardently hope, therefore, that as we all participate in this general calamity, so we will all mutually forbear, and that prevent those civil commotions, or, at any rate, that legislative interference, which a country conduct must eventually compel. We further hope, that the gentlemen of the bar, if they have always hitherto shewn a disposition, so on the present melancholy occasion will be as lenient as their duty towards their clients will admit, and that the sheriff, and others of this district, will exercise a similar clemency. We request his honour, the presiding learned, impartial and veteran judge, will make due order on this our presentment, and cause the same to be published in the different Gazettes of the State.

JAMES R. STEWART, Foreman. Ordered, That the above presentment, be published in the several Gazettes of this State. By the Court, M. O'DRISCOLL, C. C. D. Jacksonborough, April 16.

GEN. MOREAU. On the 7th inst. we are informed that General Moreau appeared in the Circuit Court of the United States, now sitting for the Pennsylvania District, and declared his intention to become a citizen of the U. States agreeably to the act of Congress on that subject, and complied with the forms required for that purpose. [Phil. Post.]

CRAPS—furnished by a friend, from Lima, with American papers.— It is recollected, that 10,000 infantry had marched from Buenos Ayres, to give liberty to the people of the city, whose oppression was to give complete that they could not expect to be free. But the day of jubilee arrived, when the resentment against themselves, and the statues of the Sec. under foot. The viceroi of Lima wrote to the viceroy of Ayres, that they would return to their ancient state; and that he should himself with the Council of Cadix, but that should they perform a similar idea of desiring to be free, would march with twenty thousand men to the yoke. The Buenos Ayres, that they would relieve him in the undertaking so long and arduous a journey, as they should visit Peru.

Political Diary of Santa Fe. CARthagENA, FEBRUARY 18. NEWS FROM PERU. Two divisions of troops dispatched from Lima that they might reach others of Cusco, were beaten and dispersed by the forces from Buenos Ayres, while approaching Cusco. At this event the viceroy of Lima convoked a council of war, and resolved that all the troops should content themselves to defend the city, which was about to be fortified in resort of his desperation. [Mer.]

From Mexico brought by the Fames, (no dates.) The revolution of Guanajuato is now every day, the army of the rebels already amounted to 50,000 men, which were drawing near the capital. The viceroy hastened to form a junta to retard his approaching ruin. European merchants were packing up to retire to the English colonies.

SLAVE TRADE. The bill in the House of Commons, brought in by Mr. Brougham, relative to the slave trade, after a long and a tedious debate, was carried next, a felony, rendering the vessel to be transported for a term not exceeding fourteen years, or imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, nor less than three. Persons engaged in the trade, who were guilty of a misdemeanor, were punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years—the act not to prevent the removing from one British port to another or transferring Slave Ships done in Africa, West of the Cape of Good Hope, or in the West Indies, East of Cape Horn, before the 1st of August, nor in the East Indies, Africa, East of Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius and Bourbon, and in the East India Seas, before the first of May, next, or in New-Holland, the South Seas or Coasts of America, before the first of May, next, or for any thing done at sea, by any vessel sailing from Great Britain before the first of May, next, or any port in Europe, before the first of May, next, or from any of the places above mentioned, before the periods above respectively. The acts not to repeal former laws for the forfeiture of persons engaged in Slave Trade, and for the information within the period of the arrival of the vessel in the Majesty not to be punished. [Phil.]

From a late Paris Paper. SPLENDID CRADLE. The cradle presented to her Majesty by the city of Paris, is made of gold, inlaid with mother pearl. It is lined with orange coloured velvet, and the sides are of lace embroidered with flowers. The form of the cradle is a square, (or parallelogram) supported at the ends. It is supported by four legs, which cross each other in two little figures, one representing the sun, and the other power. Upon the sides are two Cameos, one exhibiting the figure of the nymph of the Seine, and the other arms the child of the Gods, the Tiber, who smiles at perceiving his mother. Upon the head of the cradle is seen the figure of Renouveau, or the crown which goes upon the head of a king, which is fixed upon this emblem, and seen to fly to the height of the sky. It is announced that fifty copies of this cradle, in French, Latin, Italian and Spanish, shall be made upon the occasion of her majesty's birth.