

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, MAY 14. VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM LONDON.

Defeat of the French in Portugal. Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Orbit, capt. Vose, in the remarkable short passage of 23 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 18th of April—By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to the evening of the 15th April, inclusive, a Liverpool paper of the 17th, and Lloyd's Lists to the 12th, from which the following interesting articles are copied.

Capt. Vose has brought dispatches for government. He informs us, that the new British Minister, Mr. Foster, and the American minister, Mr. Pinkney, were both to sail for the U. S. in a few days.

In our Lloyd's Lists we find that the U. S. frigate Essex sailed from Cowes on the 1st of April for Cherbourg, and returned again to Cowes on the 12th.

LONDON, APRIL 8. Yesterday morning, (Sunday,) the Wrangler gun-brig arrived at Yarmouth from the Baltic, and landed a Lieutenant with dispatches from the Island of Anholt, which Island has been invaded by 3000 Danish troops, who were gallantly attacked by the little garrison of British and total defeated, with the loss of the Danish general and his aid-de-camp, and upwards of 100 rank and file killed, and 600 of the invaders prisoners. Our loss is very trifling; only having about 2 killed and 16 wounded. We have taken two of their gun-boats, and sunk another. The prisoners are already on board of transports, and will be sent immediately to England.

April 10. The great fleet we are sending to the Baltic, gives rise every day to reports and speculations on great events. A gentleman is said to have arrived in London from Copenhagen, who affirms, the island of Zealand, on which Copenhagen stands, is to be occupied by English troops, at the desire of the Danes, notwithstanding their Anholt expedition. Russia, it is said, refuses to acknowledge Bernadotte as Regent of Sweden; that she has given up all American property confiscated in consequence of its coming from the British ports, and that the government intends issuing licenses for the introduction of coffee, sugar, and other articles of colonial produce from England into Russian ports.

Foreign Office, April 12, 1811. Dispatches have this day been received at this office from Charles Stuart, Esq. his majesty's minister at Lisbon, dated the 30th ultimo, stating that Sir William Beresford, having united the whole of his force in Portugal on the 23d of March, advanced on the 24th, and attacked the enemy with his cavalry on the 25th. They were compelled to abandon Campo Major, with the loss of six hundred men killed and wounded. On the 26th Gen. Beresford's head quarters were at Elvas.

The enemy had withdrawn their whole force, except a weak picquet, to the other side of the Guadina. The corps under Marshal Soult has halted in the neighbourhood of Llerena.

Gen. Ballasteros had returned to Gibraltar on the 29th, where his force had been increased by the arrival of six thousand men under Gen. Zayas.

Marshal Bessieres arrived at Zamora on the 5th of March with seven thousand men.

April 13. UNITED STATES.

A mail from the United States has brought papers from New-York to the 10th, from Philadelphia to the 8th, from Boston to the 7th, & from Washington to the 5th, containing among other things, a perfect copy of the non-intercourse law, with the supplement of Mr. Eppes.

This document has excited so much attention in London, that we have it from the most respectable authority, that his majesty's ministers have it in contemplation, in about a fortnight, in consequence of this hostile measure,

to issue another order in council, providing that no merchandise the produce or property of the United States of America, shall be imported into Great Britain or Ireland in American bottoms, on the contrary that British shipping only was to be used.

This step may be delayed, but that it will, in all probability, be taken, we have no doubt, as our informant saw the draft of the order itself.

It is said that no fresh troops have lately entered Spain from France, and that it was known in the Peninsula, that a misunderstanding exists between France and Russia.—Report added, that Buonaparte has recalled his guards in contemplation of a war in the North.

From the London Gazette. Downing-street, April 13, 1811.

A despatch of which the following is an extract, was yesterday evening received from Lt. Gen. Ld. Viscount Wellington, K. B. by the Earl of Liverpool, dated Gouvia, March the 27th, 1811.

"When I found that the enemy retired with such celerity from Malta, I continued the pursuit of them with the cavalry and the light division under Maj. Gen. Sir William Erskine only, supporting these troops with the 6th and 3d divisions of infantry, and by the militia on the right of the Mondego; and I was induced to halt the remainder of the army till the supplies, which had been sent round from the Tagus to the Mondego, should arrive. This halt was the more desirable as nothing could be found in the country, and every day's march increasing the distance from the magazines on the Tagus rendered the supply of the troops more difficult and precarious; and the further advance of the main body for a few days did not appear to be necessary.

The cavalry and light troops continued to annoy the enemy's rear, and to take prisoners; and the militia under Col. Wilson had an affair with a detachment of the enemy, on the 22d, not far from Celerico, in which they killed 7 and wounded several, and took 15 prisoners. The militia under gen. Silveira also took some prisoners on the 25th. The enemy retired his left, the 2d corps by Gouvria, through the mountains upon Guarda, and the remainder of the army by the high road upon Celerico. They have since moved more troops upon Guarda, which position they still hold in strength. Our advanced guard is in front of Celerico, towards Guarda, and at Alverea; and the 3d division in the mountains, and occupying Porco, M. and Pradao.

The allied troops will be collected in the neighbourhood of Celerico to-morrow. Gen. Ballasteros surprized gen. Ramon on the 10th at Palma, and dispersed his detachment, and took from him 500 prisoners.

Gen. Ballasteros had since retired to Valverde, and I hear that gen. Zayas had been detached from Cadiz with 6000 men, including 400 cavalry, to be disembarked at Huelva to join gen. Ballasteros.

P. S. Since writing the above I have received the report of a gallant action of one of our patroles yesterday evening, between Alverca and Guarda, under the command of Lt. Perfe of the 16th light dragoons, and Lt. Foster of the Royals, who attacked a detachment of the enemy's cavalry between Alverca and Guarda, and killed and wounded several of them, and took the officer and 37 men prisoners.

The enemy have withdrawn from Pinhel, across the Coa.

APRIL 15. Reported Success against Massena's Rear.

Accounts have been received by government this morning, from the Prince de Bouillon, Governor of Jersey, stating that a trader arrived there on the 11th from Oporto, which she left on the 31st; that she had brought the important intelligence of Lord Wellington having by a rapid and dexterous movement, succeeded in cutting off Massena's rear guard, under marshal Ney, amounting to 8000 men, the whole of which were made prisoners. This is the only account that has been received, and we are inclined to attach credit to it, for it will be seen by the Gazette of Saturday, that the allied army was to be collected on the 26th at Celerico, where the rear guard of Massena's army was on the preceding day. We know that Ney commands the rear guard, and as the distance from Celerico to Oporto is only eighty miles, intelligence from the army to the 30th might easily reach Oporto on the 31st. But another letter from Jersey mentions the vessel to have sailed from Oporto on the 4th, and that the success over the enemy was gained on the 31st. We shall care little about the dates, provided facts be confirmed, and we have every reason to believe it will be, perhaps in the course of the day.

Two Anholt mails have arrived.—They furnish a new proof of Buonaparte's fears of an attempt in the Hanse Towns and their vicinity to free themselves from his galling yoke. All strangers within the city and jurisdiction of Hamburg are ordered to present themselves with their passports before a magistrate, and give a satisfactory account of the object of their visit, with securities for their good behaviour. Those who do not comply with this requisition are ordered to quit the country. In Holland, too, the increased vigilance of the new Police evinces the fears and suspicions of the Tyrant.—No letters must pass through the Post-Office alone, and are not allowed to be carried by boats or other vessels.—A printing office at Amsterdam, which was the great source of popular songs, has been lately suppressed. Buonaparte has issued a new decree, extending, as a mark of his regard for the Danes, the time for sending in colonial produce deposited in the warehouses of Holstein, to the 20th inst.

It is not yet known what course government mean to pursue, in consequence of the passing the non-importation act by the American Congress, as stated in our extracts from the New-York papers to the 10th inst, in the Globe on Saturday.

Yesterday the following bulletin was shown at St. James's Palace:— Windsor Castle, April 13. His Majesty continues to go on favourably. [Signed by the five Doctors.]

Interesting Particulars.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from an officer in the division commanded by marshal Sir W. Beresford, dated Elvas, March 27, 1811.—"Since the 5th inst. we have been constantly on the move, long and harassing marches, backwards and forwards, according to circumstances. On the 24th we came in sight of the enemy and Campo Major, which place they had taken a few days before; their information was bad, or they did not think we would move on so rapidly as we had done.—The moment they first saw us was the moment of flight: they had not time to file over the drawbridge, but made a breach in the bastion next Badajos, pulled down the counter-scarp and moved off in columns. I was in front with the 13th light dragoons and 2 pieces of artillery, at the time their rear-guard was getting out of the ditch; the artillery, opened upon it but did no harm; the 13th and two regiments of Portuguese cavalry then charged. The road from Campo Major to Badajos, runs across the great plain of Badajos, and has not even a thistle or a briar to intercept the prospect. The French manœuvred most beautifully all the way, and sustained three charges of our cavalry without breaking. The 15th behaved most nobly. I saw so many instances of individual bravery, as raised my opinion of mankind many degrees. The French are fine and brave soldiers, but the superiority of our English horses, and more particularly the swordsmanship our fellows shewed, decided every contest in our favour; it was absolutely like a game at prison bars, which you must have seen at school, except the three charges. The whole way across the plain was a succession of individual contests here and there, as the cavalry all dispersed in skirmishing parties to cover their rear, &c. it was certainly most beautiful. The infantry followed in columns, one led by the marshal (Beresford) and the other by general Hamilton, but were not at all engaged only in their movement on the plain. The French columns retiring rapidly before them, the cavalry skirmishing between, the fire from the outworks of Badajos to cover the passage of the bridge, with the fineness of the day, formed altogether a whole that could not be excelled. We had 19,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and two brigades of artillery; we have lost, that is, the 13th and 1st Portuguese cavalry, but chiefly the 13th, 23 killed, 65 wounded, 20 horses killed, 35 wounded, 108 missing, one cornet killed, two lieutenants wounded, (one died next morning.) The French force, I suppose, did not exceed 5000, but they had a superiority in cavalry. In Badajos and the neighbourhood they have 22,000 with whom we shall have a rattle in a few days.

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Accounts have been this day received from Jersey, which state the arrival of a vessel there from Oporto, which left that city on the 4th inst.

They state, that an action took place on the 31st inst, in which the rear of Massena's army, consisting of 10,000 men, were taken.

The two armies met at the point of a road between Guarda and Almeida.

The above account was transmitted by the governor of Jersey to government, who, we understand, give credit to it.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 17.

It was well said by Mr. Perceval when on Wednesday last he moved a grant of one hundred thousand pounds to the suffering peasantry of Portugal, that "it had been the good fortune of the Prince Regent, during the short time he had held the government of the country, to see the character of the British nation displayed in a greater variety of brilliant and glorious exploits than had perhaps, ever been achieved in an equal space of time dur-

ing any period of our history." The capture of the Isles of France and Banda, the battle of Barrosa, the forced retreat of Massena, and the defence of Anholt, present a prospect of the globe the power of the British empire, and exhibiting us as alike formidable by land as by sea, on the continent, where we have been so often warned from venturing, and on the islands of the ocean. To these collections every Briton turns back with exultation. They dissipate the gloom which has so long hung over the destinies of Europe, and if followed with courage and wisdom, instead of proving only a brilliant and transient meteor flitting through the darkness of the horizon, like the ruddy streak on the east, they will harbingers a day of comfort and deliverance.

It greatly adds to the value of these exploits, and to the pleasure of reviewing them, that with the exception of the battle of Barrosa, they have been achieved with a loss astonishingly trifling. Our laurels are scarcely tinged with blood. The boasted strength of the Isle of France yielded to the very preparations for attack. Banda fell by a bold and almost bloodless coup de main. Fewer than 400 men defended Anholt against 4,000 Danes, and captured more than their own number in prisoners, with the loss of but two men killed and thirty wounded. And Massena, after wasting his army by sickness and want, has been forced to a retreat as destructive as a general battle, by an army which never moved out of its position. The effective strength of the British force has thus been preserved. It has inflicted losses without feeling them, and remains adequate to pursue the career of victory which has been so gloriously opened.

The new French minister to the court of Russia, Lauriston, has left Paris. He replaces Caulincourt. The expectation of Russia is effecting a change in her political still supported by letters from the North. The emperor is said to have come to a determination to declare his neutrality, and his purpose of trading even with England. The anxiety discovered on his part to come to terms with Turkey corroborates this. A formal negotiation has commenced. The Russian negotiator arrived at Bucharest on the 14th of Dec. The great difficulty in the way of peace appears to be that Alexander demands cessions of territory from the Porte, which the Sultan as obstinately refuses, and therefore continues his preparations for the renewal of the war. An uneasy feeling appears to exist in Sweden and in other parts of the Baltic coast. The defence of Anholt by a handful of British against 4000 Danes, cannot fail to have a good effect on public opinion, and the presence of so large a British fleet as that now in preparation, will encourage, especially in Sweden, the hostility of the patriots to their present oppression.

Last Sunday night, some German papers, to the 28th ult. accompanied by letters from the Baltic, arrived in London. The latter mention, that the Swedish government had sequestered all Prussian vessels in the ports of that kingdom within the Baltic, in retaliation for a similar measure adopted by the king of Prussia.

On Saturday last, the archbishop of Canterbury, the dukes of Montrose and York, earls Winchelsea and Aylesford, lords Ellenborough and Eldon, and Sir William Grant, being her majesty's council, again assembled at Windsor, for the purpose of examining the physicians in attendance on the state of his majesty's health.—We understand the report was highly satisfactory.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

By the Heligoland mail, this morning, we learn, that affairs in the North of Europe are evidently hastening to a crisis.

"I have been pleased to enter into these explanations with you, to convince you that our union with the empire is the necessary result of the British laws of 1806 and 1807 and not the effect of any ambitious calculation.—In my civil laws you will find a prohibition, which in your maritime position you can no longer find in the political code.—That maritime commerce which constituted your prosperity cannot henceforth be revived but in conjunction with the restoration of my maritime power. The rights of nations, the liberty of the seas, and a general peace, must be conquered at one and the same time.—When I shall have upwards of 100 fail of the line, I shall subjugate England in a few campaigns. The semen of your coasts and the materials conveyed to the mouths of your rivers are necessary to my purpose. France within her old limits, could not construct a marine in the time of war, when her coasts were blockaded, she was compelled to receive the law. Now, from the increase of my empire has received within the last six years, I can build, equip and arm, twenty fail of the line yearly, without the slightest delay or obstruction from the existence of a maritime war.

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PARIS, MARCH 30. Monday his majesty the emperor and king, in audience to the deputation from the city of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen.— Doorman, as president of the deputation, presented the following address:— "We are the following passage of this production, readers may judge of the remainder."

At all times we have been Frenchmen in our hearts, and from preference. If the policy which preceded your majesty's reign had for a moment been, we hastened to them closer the first instant your accession to power re-assured the world social order; your new subjects, sire, cannot swear to be faithful to you than they have shewn fidelity to be for more than ten years past; devoted to your pleasure, more obedient to your system, nor more disposed to con- sider to the accomplishment of your de- sires, by every effort and sacrifice in their power; and it is a pleasing consolation to us, that our independence could yield to him to whom every thing has yielded, that our political existence was to cease at that epoch when the destinies had de- termined that the Tiber and the Elbe, should under the same laws. If your majesty, in the exalted point whence you take a view of human affairs, permit our feebleness to indulge in any degree of pride, we still ven- ture to think that we enter not as a vulgar ter- rible circle of provinces, struck with admira- tion, and happy in obeying a single master.

REPLY OF HIS MAJESTY. Gentlemen Deputies of the Hanse towns, Hamburg, Bremen, & Lubeck, You formed part of the Germanic Empire, your Constituti- on terminated with its existence. Since that your situation was uncertain. I intend to re-constitute your cities under an inde- pendent administration; when the changes produced in the world by the new laws of the council rendered the project impracticable. It was impossible for me to give you an independent administration, since you could no longer have an independent flag.—The decrees of Berlin and Milan are the fundamental laws of my empire; they cease to have effect as to those nations which de- stroy their sovereignty & maintain the religion of their flag. England is in a state of block- ade as to those nations which submit as to the orders of 1806, because the flags thus admitting to the English laws are denati- onalised—they are English. These nations, on the contrary, which feel their own digni- ty, and find in their courage and power suffi- cient resources to disregard the blockade, and to approach all the ports of my empire, except those under real blockade, according to the known usage & the stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht, may hold communicati- on with England. As to them, England is not blockaded. The decrees of Berlin and Milan, flowing from the nature of things, will continue to form the public code of my empire, as long as England maintains her seat in council of 1806 and 1807, and violates the stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht upon this subject.

England acts upon the principle of seizing the enemy's merchandize, under whatever flag it might be. The empire has been compelled to admit the principle of seizing English merchandize, or proceeding from the commerce of England in whatever territory it may be. England seizes in every part of the nations she is at war with, belonging to the nations she is at war with, France is compelled to seize the English tra- ders, merchants and carriers, in whatever part of the continent they may be, and wherever they can reach them; and if in this system there be any thing little consonant to the spirit of the age, it is the injustice of the English laws that must be charged with it.

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MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS. Married Rev. Mr. to Mrs. A. CURZ... Take I... solved in... it immed... hind the... The pe... will be... nine ma... mad dog... The h... York M... infallible... nimal... ment for... Vanderv... is said... stantly o... Fra... The b... both in... ble cure... Take... Put i... do. of... namon... ful of... pints... Morning... For a... Our... seen a... which... mined... and th... sue oth... any oth... stand t... the cor... Pinkne... by ref... the Pink... Londo... on... Drea... The... arrived... ward... fell in... 161... the fa... dent... On... proved... glih... his b... wind... to th... ry co... of its... Mr... every... seem... —hi... into... fixe... pass... and oth... wer... of t... to call... nan... of wo... cat... the ab... dre... W... far... Ge... ac... jar... sta... ne... ge... po... fit... or... va... p... fu... ut... tr...