

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 21.
FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship General Hamilton, London papers of 19th March.—The king remained the same.—Large reinforcements going to Portugal. American produce high in England; fine markets if the embargo would loose its grab.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Peterwaradin, Feb. 12.—Letters from the Turkish frontier for the authenticity of which we do not pledge ourselves, state, that the Russians have abandoned Belgrade, and descended the Danube. A report is likewise in circulation, that Czerni Georges has offered to submit to the Porte, provided his demands were allowed, the principal of which was, his being named pacha of Servia.

Hamburg, Feb. 23.—An order of government has been published here, by which all vessels proved to have had communication with Heligoland, shall be seized, and the commanders of such vessels punished with death.

Vienna, Feb. 24.—According to the latest intelligence from Hungary, the general in chief count Kurusow, is ordered to Petersburg, and has given up the command of the army; we are ignorant of the reason for this. General count Langeron has succeeded him as general in chief.

The Turkish plenipotentiaries were still at Bucharest, but quite prepared to set out; they only waited the arrival of a courier from Constantinople to pass to the right of the Danube.

Feb. 26.—The new general in chief of the Russian army, count Langeron, has notified to the Servian Senate, that the armistice was at an end; and that therefore, the Servians should place themselves in a situation to commence the war, and act in concert with the Russian armies. This news has produced a dreadful sensation at Belgrade, the country being drained of provisions, men and money, and the Servians no longer evince the same ardour. It is added, that Czerni Georges has been obliged to employ very severe measures.

We are sorry to find that the price of bread continues to raise. The lord mayor & aldermen, after inspecting the returns, this day, ordered bread to rise two pence per peck.

MARCH 18.

The second edition of a Dublin paper of Saturday, states, that "The general commanding at Cove, has transmitted by express to government, an account that the Spaniards had taken Tarragona by assault, and put the garrison, 3000 men, to the sword." [No such account has reached ministers.]

All the detachments belonging to regiments in Portugal, are to be immediately embarked for their respective regiments.

It was mentioned a few days since, that the despatches of Mr. Russell to Joel Barlow, sent by way of Morlaix, had been intercepted. We now find by a gentleman from that port, that the same trick had been played Mr. Barlow, in respect to his own despatches to Mr. R. and the communications between these public envoys has been, on this account, we believe, wholly suspended. But, Buonaparte loves the Americans!

MARCH 19.

FRENCH SQUADRON AT SEA.

Four sail of the line and a frigate, belonging to the enemy, have eluded the vigilance of our numerous fleets, and escaped from L'Orient, but whether with troops on board or where destined, is at present a matter of conjecture. Some suppose they are bound to America, others that they have in view the capture of some of our W. India fleets, which have lately sailed from the Downs. As sir Richard King, who commands the squadron off L'Orient, is gone in pursuit of the French fleet, it may perhaps reach a British port sooner than the enemy expects.

Letters have been received from Holland to the latter end of Feb. which state that the French government is rigorously enforcing the conscription.

Recent accounts from Surinam state that great confusion had taken place there in consequence of the government having called upon the merchants to render an account of all the Dutch and French property in their hands.

Commercial Licences.

After long and repeated conferences between the members of the board of trade & the merchants interested in the commerce with France, the difficulties attending the interchange have at length been removed, and the last and most serious impediment has been disposed of under the subsequent arrangement. It is now admitted that the parties may commence by the import from France, on the condition that the commodities so introduced are to be warehoused under the joint lock of the crown and the proprietor, as a security for the exportation by the same ship employed in the import. To the value of 5l. per ton on the admeasure of the vessel, is to be the smallest amount imported, to entitle the parties to the benefit of this inter-

course. The limits within which the trade under such circumstances allowed are from the harbour of Caen to the River Ems inclusively. The articles to be exported under these British licences according to the understanding with the court of France, comprehend almost every species of merchandize, British manufactures, in the restricted sense of the phrase, excepted. The ships employed in this commerce must be of the burthen of 100 tons and upwards. The French goods to be received comprised in the catalogue now formed are the following:

Seeds, cheese, fruit, bristles, porcelain, rushes, clinkers, thread, tapes, perfumery, flax, linens, lawns, cambrics, silks, raw and thrown lace, quicksilver, flax and linen yarn, jewelry, bronzes, books, drugs, medicinal (not dyeing).

Licences were on Tuesday granted for St. Petersburg, notwithstanding the hostile appearance in the north of Europe. It will, no doubt be assumed from this circumstance by ministers, that Alexander will continue favourable to British commerce; and that France, notwithstanding her immense host of preparation, will not, by conquest or influence, be able to disappoint the intercourse which these licences are intended to assist, before the returns to the merchants are completed.

An Anholt mail arrived last night, by which we have accounts from the north to the 14th inst. The journals brought by this conveyance, are chiefly filled with details respecting the occupation of Stralsund by the French. An article in a Gottenburg paper mentions, that a courier with despatches for the Portuguese minister at St. Petersburg, was on his way to London; but no notice is taken of the supposed misunderstanding said to subsist between France and Russia. A morning paper states, that orders have been given by our government "for the immediate equipment of a naval and military force, which is to be formed into an expedition on a very extensive scale, to proceed to the Baltic; the object of which is, the possession of Copenhagen and the island of Zealand, in which the British forces are to be assisted by the Swedes." If what regards our sending out an expedition be true, which, from what we have already seen of the folly of ministers, may be considered as no way improbable, the warlike demonstrations of Buonaparte towards the shores of the Baltic, will easily be accounted for; but we cannot believe that Sweden will take a part in the contest against the views of Buonaparte.

Corn Exchange, March 18.—Wheat 86 a 112 and 128s. fine do. 130 a 135, fine flour 105 a 110s.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Distressed Manufacturers. Mr. Whitbread presented a petition, signed by several thousands of distressed manufacturers in York, praying that no fair opportunity might be lost for entering into negotiations for a general peace. It was ordered to lie on the table.

MARCH 17.

Orders in Council as they relate to America. That the whole conduct of government in relation to these orders, seem to have been strictly conformable, not only to the principles of sound policy, but to the law of nations as necessarily modified by the unprecedented circumstances of modern times, cannot now be questioned. A neutral trade is a trade that owes its existence to the toleration of belligerents, a trade suffered to proceed in time of war, because it alleviates the calamities of war, and is subservient to the profit of the neutral trade, but to the accommodation of both belligerents. The convenience of the belligerents is however, the primary object of this species of traffic—the profit of the trader is only a secondary consideration. Neutral trade therefore can only be carried on under such regulations as the belligerents choose to impose—and if the belligerents find that it is not essential to their accommodation, or for the annoying of each other, or from any other motive whatever, the wish to suspend it, it follows from the very definition of neutral trade, that they have a right to do so.

The whole body of French decrees and British orders in council, taken as a system may be regarded as a sort of tacit agreement between France and England, that neutral trade shall no longer be carried on.

Our government is justified in issuing the orders in council, by the conduct of the French government in issuing their decrees; and, until satisfactory evidence is produced, that the decrees are really and bona fide rescinded, the orders ought certainly to be continued in force. It would even seem that under the very peculiar circumstances of modern times, a broader view of the right of the British government to issue these orders may be taken, than what results from the principle of retaliation, and that, though the French decrees never existed, the British cabinet would have a good right to issue the orders in council, on finding that the Americans carried on, in fact, the whole trade of France, and deprived England of almost all the advantages, which in regard to the annoyance of her enemy, she was entitled to derive from her naval supremacy.

In all former wars, the naval power of the contending parties has been pretty equally balanced, and the rules prescribed for the regulation of neutrals have been promulgated by the joint authority of all the belligerents. In this war, however, there is but one belligerent that appears upon the ocean—the powers and prerogatives that used to be divided among several, have been absorbed by the resources and valour of the nation that rules the seas. By the laws, therefore, of nature and nations, as well as by the principles of common sense, this predominant power must have a right to enact laws for the regulation of its own element, and to confine the trade of neutrals within such bounds, as its own rights and interests require to be drawn.

The diminution of neutral trade, necessarily occasioned by this just exercise of the maritime right of Britain, is at present made use of by the American rulers as a convenient handle to influence the populace against England, and they even seem to be holding out the extraordinary proposal of vindicating what they call their neutral rights by force of arms.

The scheme, if seriously entertained, will be no less abortive in execution, than it is absurd in theory, an armed neutral is a contradiction in terms—when a nation arms for the purpose of asserting neutral rights, it ceases to be a neutral, and America may rest assured, that the cause of neutrality will never be promoted by her assuming the character of a belligerent; at present she has it in her power to enjoy the whole of that large and valuable branch of trade, which she has hitherto been accustomed to carry on with the British dominions. If she goes to war for the purpose of asserting neutral rights, she will lose the trade of Britain without recovering that of France. Her commerce will be swept from the ocean, and at the end of the war neutral rights will be found in exactly the same situation in which they stood at the beginning.

A mail from Anholt arrived last night. It has brought further details of the manner in which the French have conducted themselves towards Sweden. Some vessels were sent to Stockholm, to bring away the Swedish troops from Pomerania, but no pilots were suffered to go off to them to carry them into the harbour. A Swedish officer was refused an interview with the French general, Friant, but was referred to Davoust at Hamburg. On applying for leave to go by land, his demand was rejected, and he was ordered to go by sea. And when he had reached Hamburg, he would find that Davoust is no longer there but at Stettin. All the Swedish officers in Pomerania, have been removed from their employments—the heaviest exactions continue to be levied—the post between Pomerania and Sweden has been stopped, as well as between Hamburg and Sweden—the last mail that was suffered to go from Hamburg to Stockholm containing only packages of brown paper—an insult which is said to have drawn forth expressions of strong indignation from Bernadotte.

The passengers who have arrived by the Anholt mail, speak in very positive terms of war between Russia and France. A courier is said to have arrived with despatches from Petersburg, sent by the Portuguese ambassador there, and containing as it is reported, an overture of the first importance.

MARCH 18.

On Monday last a petition was presented to the house of commons by P. Moore, Esq. signed by near four hundred freeholders, vessel owners, and other inhabitants of the town of Margate, against a bill now depending, for vesting the pier and harbour in a joint stock company.

A reward of 200 guineas is offered in last night's Gazette, for the discovery of the persons concerned in the late outrage at Huddersfield.

MARCH 14.

To the opposition threat of destruction to our manufactures in consequence of the growing manufactures of America, arising out of the orders in council, it is amusing to find a very complete answer in the quarterly manifesto of that party. In the Edinburgh Review of November last, (page 196) is the following passage, "The progress of domestic manufactures in those countries (Spanish America) so far from having a tendency to lessen the demand for foreign merchandize, will increase it by enriching the people and enabling them to consume foreign luxuries to a greater amount. When coarse manufactures from abroad are no longer wanted in a country because the growing industry of its inhabitants supplies it with such articles, the finer sorts and more costly commodities become the objects of request. It is not the want of desire to enjoy but the want of ability to acquire that limits the consumption of nations. The richer our customers become, the greater will be their demand for our merchandize. It is their poverty, and cloth, not their opulence and industry, that we ought to deprecate."

BOSTON, APRIL 21.
INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.
Extract of a letter from Cadiz, 24th February, 1812, to a gentleman in this town.

My dear Sir,

The concerns of this country have essentially changed since I was here last—at that time the Spaniards were confident of their own resources—repelling the efforts of the English to coalesce with them in any civil or military—caballing for offices; making laws for districts not in their possession; and in short, every labour, excepting the necessary one of checking the enemy.—This system has since that time, perished in its own weakness; on its ruins has been established an administration that promises all that can be promised; and should it fail, it must be from a change in the characters of its members, or some most unforeseen frustration of their plans. The head of it (whose name has been often repeated in America) in the stead of torpedo Blake, is O'Donnell, the defender of Catalonia, and the mover of the most vigorous operations during the war.—His character is that of a man of unblemished honour, of activity and peculiar boldness. His first military decree stamps the man. It was a damper to family pride, by attempting to sweep away the number of titled, epauleted vagabonds, who infest all places of safety, and hold the commissions of officers with requisites for privates. His decree ordered all those who could not be received in regiments to be formed into a corps of honour to be always in the hottest service, as candidates for promotion and patterns to others. Those who delayed to enroll themselves forfeited their commissions and are rendered liable to be pressed in the ranks of privates. Adjoined to him as seconds are the Duke of Infantadale ambassador to London and two others whose names are not known the other side the water.

The positive advantage of this change is the substitution of practical men in the place of theorists, men who discard national vanity the outset and choose rather to insure their liberty by leaning to the British, than forego it by a precarious dependence on their own means. Its immediate consequence has been the lopping off the many useless appendages that hung to the old system and depressed it.

It has repressed the wrangling of the Cortes in their discussion on the adoption of a constitution, by reminding them that it is advisable to get the country before they enact laws for it.

Hitherto their efforts have been principally military, leaving for more tranquil moments whatever may relate to the civil department—instead of thrusting their troops prematurely into the field, they rather when possible, withdraw them, in order by previous preparation to insure their usefulness when their services may be required. For this last purpose of preparation, they have sanctioned the establishment of depots (as in Portugal) under British guidance. They have constituted Ballasteros captain general of Andalusia, with a force gradually increasing from draft, of the peasantry, who are placed in the depots before mentioned, not allowed to join their corps until they are disciplined and pronounced effective. The former prevailing propensity for large armies has been repulsed by renewed countenance given to the Guerillas, such as Mira, Empecinado and others, who at a slight expence to their own country, hang about the enemy, and as if invincible, are known only by the fatal consequences of their approach. The military, in fact, in every direction have imbued new life from the vigour of the hand that governs them. The spirit of the nation is kept alive, by gallant occasional efforts of Mina, Empecinado and others, and more than all, and in a larger scale by Ballasteros, who lately by a vigorous descent on Grenada, obliged an enemy of superior force to take refuge within the walls of Malaga, and who is daily adding to the hopes of his countrymen, that he may be the Pelagio of their age.

The British are withdrawing from that negative warfare they have hitherto conducted, and appear to be forming a most splendid project, which if it arrives at maturity, will compel the French to evacuate the larger portions of Andalusia and Estremadura, and leave free the whole northwestern part of the peninsula. By the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the investment of Badajoz, (which military men say must soon fall) it is presumed and not denied, that Lord Wellington's policy is to push his force parallel (or nearly) with Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, as you will see by the map including Xeres and Seville, until its extremity reaches Gibraltar, or some district in the rear of Cadiz, the siege of which will necessarily be raised, should such an operation take effect.

To oppose this the French marshals have only their own talents and the famished force at present under their command, no new conscripts having been sent into the country, and their excessive exertions preventing them from enrolling the Spaniards.

On the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo, Lord Wellington gave the keys of the city to Cas-

the former governor, from whom it was taken, telling him emphatically, that he had lost, the British at the expence of a profusion of blood, restored to him with the request, that Ciudad Rodrigo should pay allegiance to Ferdinand, or its governor should be buried under its ruins.

Marshal Soult has lately come from Seville to the camp before this city, to review his starved followers. The city and garrison of Cadiz are under the guidance of the British, and their safety may be deemed equal to that of Gibraltar.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1812.
MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.
Strong 52,304
Gerry 50,720
There remain 18 towns to be heard from.

From the Federal Gazette.

DISTRESSING.

Capt. Adams, from Teneriffe, reports, that of 4600 inhabitants in the port of Orotavo, 340 had the fever, 370 died, and 2600 recovered, 550 escaped the disorder—630 had left the city. The fever had ceased, the corn was taken off, and the inhabitants were returning. The island of Teneriffe contained 95,000 and the six other islands 110,000 souls. They were in a state of starvation in Teneriffe, and all the Canary islands; when they came away they were eating horses, dogs, and other animals; a number had died of hunger during his stay there (60 days). The Indian corn was delivered from his ship in small quantities, by the mayor in person, 1 alcuade or 2 quarts, to each person. The peasants came upwards of 12 miles from the country for that quantity. They pressed so hard at the granary door, that the governor ordered the soldiers to keep them back, but to no effect; the crowd was so great, that a number were considerably hurt, several American seamen were starving in the streets—capt. A. took them to his lodgings, and fed them for 12 days, while his ship was blown out of the roads; when the ship returned, he took them on board and brought them with him. The LOCUSTS were so numerous on the island, as to darken the sky, devouring every thing before them. For want of rain last season, the crops of wine were very short; the greatest part of which was shipped to England and Portugal; the price had risen from £ 25 to 35 per pipe.—Indian corn had sold at \$ 3 per bushel, and flour 20 per barrel—none at market. [C. H. Books.]

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 22.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of Joseph Head, of Boston, praying permission for his ship the Ganges, from the E. Indies, now on the coast, to enter the harbour of Boston, under such restrictions as may be deemed expedient for the security of property. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Morrow from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill making further provision for settling claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Lewis from the select committee, made a favourable report on the petition of William and John G. Ladd, of Alexandria, which was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Newbold had leave of absence from Monday week next to the end of the session. Mr. Reed and Mr. Stow from Monday next.

A message from the President of the U. S. received on Friday last, was read. It recommended the appointment of two assistants to the Secretary at War. Referred to a select committee of five.

The house took up the unfinished business of Friday, the bill making further appropriation for the support of the army of the U. S. Mr. Sheffey's motion to strike out the 7th section of the bill under consideration. The question was taken without further debate and determined in the negative. Ayes 36—Noes 55.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on a bill from the senate, establishing a general land office in the treasury department.

The bill underwent some amendment and debate, was reported to the house, and ordered to a third reading.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on a bill for the relief of John M. Stout. The committee rose reported the bill and the house ordered it to a third reading.

House in committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on a bill for establishing a corps of engineers.

The consideration of Mr. Williams's motion to amend the bill by placing it at the