

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, MAY 2.

By the ship Hibernia, 23 days from Belfast, Irish papers to the 5th, and London dates to the 1st April.

Windsor, March 29.—Yesterday being the last day of the month, the Queen's Council attended here to receive the report of his majesty's health from the physicians. There were present the archbishops of Canterbury, and York, the Duke of Montrose, and the Earls of Aylesford and Winchester. It was stated that the king had been less agitated since the last meeting of her majesty's council, though in the course of the last fortnight he had been more restless and disturbed. That his bodily health had improved, but his mind continued as diseased as ever. After examining the physicians, all the members of the council proceeded to the king's apartment, and thence to pay their respects to the queen. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury continues here, in order to administer the sacrament to her majesty and the princesses this day.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Lord Boringdon, yesterday made his promised motion in the House of Peers, for a change of administration. It was negatived by a majority of 93, (in 237, including about 100 proxies). The marquis Wellesley was in favour of the motion, and intends to give some explanation of the cause of his resigning as minister of foreign affairs. Notice has been given by Earl Fitzwilliam of a new motion against the orders in council founded on the petitions against them. The petition from Lancashire had 37,000 signatures.

MARCH 26.

The vessels arrived from France with licences, bring an account of a serious disturbance that broke out at Caen, on the second in consequence of the excessive dearth of provisions, which has been produced by the immense exports Buonaparte permitted last year, for the purpose of procuring specie. The rioters were of course put down, and 8 of the ringleaders sentenced to be shot by a military commission, which was instantly executed, 12 confined to hard labour for 14 years, and between 20 and 30 for a stated term, placed under the eye of the police.

MARCH 31.

Accounts are received from Paris via Havre, to the 23d inst. by which it appears, that the emperor had not left the capital, but that it was hourly expected his departure would be announced in form.

An American vessel called the Congress, capt. Clark, from Baltimore, bound to London, had been taken and sent to Cherbourg. This vessel sailed from America on the 4th of Feb. and has been expected to arrive here for some time, and a considerable amount has lately been insured upon her in the city. This ship has been called an English ship in the Paris papers: this trick will not do. This is another convincing proof that the BERLIN AND MILAN DECREES are still in force—and the attempt to palm her upon the public as English, is another instance of the duplicity of the conduct of France towards America. Such attempts ought ever to be exposed in their true shape and complexion. This capture is a valuable one, and therefore they are more anxious to deceive the public. The late westerly gales have not, as yet, brought any later accounts from America. It is now nearly 50 days since the last vessel left America. This week we expect will bring some of importance.

The officer of the Swedish guards, who was waiting to return with an answer to important despatches from his court, of which he was the bearer, is proceeding in the Alexandria frigate to the Baltic, in company with Mr. Thornton who, after some stay at Stockholm will visit Petersburg.—The Alexandria sailed from Leith Roads on Thursday last.

No further intelligence has reached the admiralty or any of our ports, on the subject of the French squadron now at sea. The most rational conjecture is, that its first object was to intercept the East and West-India fleets conveyed by the Antelope and La Pique, and to cruise and exercise some sailors. Some conjecture that its ulterior destination is South-America, where Miranda has opened the ports to the French. It is to be lamented that it has eluded our blockading squadron; but we fear this will not be the only proof of Mr. G. Johnstone's inaccuracy in stating in parliament that the French fleet was annihilated. The sailing of the ships for India, now assembled at Portsmouth, is suspended till some satisfactory account is received of the L'Orient squadron.

LISBON MAIL.

Lisbon, March 15.—Lord Wellington arrived at Elvas on the 14th inst. where marshal Beresford and Mr. Stuart were waiting his arrival. Mr. Stuart returned here yesterday morning. The heavy guns, stores & necessaries for the attack on Badajos, are all in readiness at Elvas—(say within 13 miles.) Badajos was to be invested on the 13th. Ge-

neral Hill to advance to Merida, and the principal body of cavalry towards Cauras. Our men are in high spirits, ready to give the enemy a proper reception, should they dare to advance. The convoy of the Turros, with nearly 40 transports, arrived here on Monday evening just in time to allow the gentlemen who came in them to witness the interesting movements now likely to take place.

Belfast, April 4.—On Wednesday last the Earl of Yarmouth was unanimously re-elected to represent the borough of Lisburn in Parliament.

A London Paper of Saturday last states, that "All the American vessels now at Liverpool have orders to stop sailing till further arrivals from America." We are rather at a loss what interpretation to put on these orders, supposing the facts to be so. But they may admit of this—that the merchants in America entertain an expectation of the differences between the two countries being speedily adjusted; in which case the non-importation act would of course be done away, and their vessels now in British ports might carry out cargoes to America. We shall be happy to learn that this conjecture is realized.

FRENCH PAPERS.

From the Moniteur.

REPORT OF THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

"Sire—The maritime rights of Europe as settled by the treaty of Utrecht, became the common law of nations. This law, renewed in all subsequent treaties, proves, that the flag covers the merchandise, that therefore enemies goods under a neutral flag are neutral, in the same manner as neutral property under an enemy's flag, is hostile property. The only merchandise not protected by the flag are arms and warlike stores. Such are the obligations of belligerent powers. By a series of events, the English marine has become more numerous than all the other maritime powers; taking advantage of which, she wishes to subject all seas to the same laws as are enforced in the river Thames. [He here states the different orders in council, &c.]—Your majesty saw the evils with which the continent was menaced, and instantly applied a remedy. [Here the Berlin and Milan decrees, &c. are given]—Never did any act of reprisal attain its object in a more prompt manner. Your majesty armed it with all your power. Holland, the Hanseatic towns, the countries which unite the Zuyder Zee with the Baltic, were united to and subjected to the same regulations as France.—He then says, that England, which arrogantly hastened to the dominion of the seas, finds her ships refused entrance into all the ports of the continent.—All the disposable forces of France must be sent wherever the British flag can enter; an army, charged with guarding our immense coasts, our maritime arsenals and triple range of fortresses which cover the frontiers, will answer to your majesty for the safety of the territory confided to its valour. For a length of time England proclaimed everlasting war, a frightful project which is likely to be realized, if France is only to expect engagements without guarantee. Peace, sire, which your majesty, in the midst of all your power, has so often offered to your enemies, will crown your labours, if England, perseveringly banished the continent, and separated from all the states whose independence she has violated, will consent to return to the principles that constitute European society, and acknowledge the laws of nations, and respect those rights consecrated by the treaty of Utrecht.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"Sire—The greatest part of your majesty's troops have been called without the French empire, to defend those great interests which assure the independence of the empire and maintain the Milan and Berlin decrees, so fatal to England.—He afterwards proceeds to state, how greatly England has already suffered by those decrees, and point out measures for the organization and disposition of the national guards, in the different strong fortresses on the Rhine, at Brest, Toulon, &c. &c. so that in 4 days 30,000, and within ten from 60 to 90,000 men may be collected at any given point which might be attacked.—In the sitting of the 18th, Count Lapepède, in the name of the special commission, after referring to the two preceding reports, spoke as follows:—"European commerce must be freed from the shameful yoke wished to be imposed on it. Nature demands this. The most solemn treaties prescribe it. The imperious interests of the empire command it. Already does the enemy of continental independence suffer in his island, a part of those evils with which he wished to inundate the world. He has sworn everlasting war. But a formidable power will render vain this attempt against humanity. One hundred thousand brave men, selected from among the conscripts, will join the flags of glory."

FRENCH SENATUS CONSULTUM.

After the reading the reports the counselors of state presented the project of the senatus consulte of the following tenor:

Sitting of the 13th March.

The senate having met at noon, count Lapepède, in the name of the special commission, appointed in the sitting of the 10th, presented the following report upon the project of the senatus consulte.

"Senators—Your special commission has examined with the attention the importance of the subject demanded, the senatus consulte's project relative to the organization of the national guard of the empire, as well as the levy of 100 cohorts from the first ban of the national guards, and has with care compare the different dispositions, with the reasons which have been stated to you.

"This project is divided under two titles; "The first offers one of those important institutions which will signalize one of the most illustrious of reigns; the second puts in motion part of that force established by the first; one is the ground of action the other the consequence and application of it.

"Let us before all examine the first. "It separates into three bans the national guard of the empire; it points out Frenchmen, who, according to the difference of their age must belong to one or other of these three bans; it fixes the successive renewal of their different stations; it determines the nature of the services which their country and sovereign have a right to expect from them.

"And now, what is the national guard of the empire? the nation armed—and what nation but that which extends from the banks of the Baltic Sea to those beyond the Tiber, and whose ancient renown every day acquires fresh eclat by its successful and new associations, and by the immortal glory of him who governs it.

"This nation had not received different successive laws, but particular organizations only. It is going to receive a grand historical law, a general organization.

"And what a wonderful change is this profound conception of the emperor going to produce! Order was established at a command, among the immense number of Frenchmen whose very zeal and bravery, not regulated by his foresight, would have led to confusion and disorder; that admirable and regular motion is the result of the high wisdom of him, who, combining with the fruits of his genius the produce of experience, carries the views into future ages, to give durability to all the monuments he erects.

"But what is the grand and principal effect of this new institution? "The safety of the interior and public security.

"Hitherto the safety of the interior of empires was provided for by armies, who became offensive or defensive according to the circumstances of the war and the chances of success.

"But the security was neither entire nor durable. The fear of a reverse weakened it, bad success might annihilate it, and what a situation was that people in whose comforts and labours were every moment interrupted by anxiety and fear!

"Let us refer to history, and we will see how frequently governments could only satisfy their subjects by impudently pointing out the number of their troops and their military dispositions, of their political arrangements, and being obliged to give way by dangerous and absurd disposition of their forces, to the ridiculous ideas which the want of security suggested, joined to false notions respecting the true elements of good defence.

"The project of the Senatus Consulte which is presented to you, senators, prevents for ever all these misfortunes.

"Then should even all these active armies quit the frontiers and proceed to an immense distance to hurl the imperial thunder, the immense inclosure of the empire would present numerous defenders, which could be replaced by still more numerous defenders, and the French empire considered (if I may be allowed to express myself) as an immense citadel placed in the middle of the world, would show its natural garrison in a national guard regularly organized, uniting to the constancy and instruction of old veterans all the vigour of a youthful army.

"This is what the hero has thought fit to do to render our frontiers inviolable; to tranquillize minds the most prompt to conceive alarms; to guard the public security against all the attempts of false zeal, from ignorance and perfidy.

"This is what the father of his people has done; for this great benefit but trifling sacrifices are requested.

"The cohorts of the first ban will be renewed with one sixth each year; the young Frenchmen who constitute a part of it will know the exact period when they will return to their parental roofs, and be restored their affections, their labours, their habits; they will enjoy the fruit of their devotion.

"Arrived at the age in which arduous is united to strength, they will find, in their military exercises salutary games, and agreeable relaxations, rather than severe duties and painful occupations.

"They will not be strangers to any of the advantages which the old phalanxes of Napoleon enjoy. Let us now proceed, senators, to examine the second title.

"You have heard the minister for foreign affairs and that for war expose the French firm, and moderate policy, of the emperor.

"The European commerce must be freed from the shameful yoke wished to be imposed upon it.

"Nature demands this; the most solemn treaties prescribe it.

"The imperious interests of the state demand it.

"A ready does the enemy of continental independence suffer in his island, a part of those evils with which he wished to inundate the world.

"He has sworn everlasting war.

"Let a formidable power render abortive this attempt against humanity.

"Let all the active armies of the empire be ready to march to whatever place they may be called by the greatest of heroes.

"Let 100 cohorts of the first ban answer to the country for its frontiers, its strong places, its ports, and its arsenals.

"Let 100,000 brave men, chosen from among those of the first ban, join the standards of glory.

"Here we again find the same paternal solicitude of the monarch, and same foresight of the Great Captain.

"What relates to the successively renewing of that part of the first ban, which will be placed at the disposition of the minister of war, is fixed with care, and all Frenchmen of the first ban, who have married anterior to the publication of the Senatus Consulte, shall remain in the bosom of his young family, and constitute part of the second ban.

"The assembling of a part of the first ban will allow the conscripts destined to augment or complete the active armies, to be longer exercised at their depots, and every thing has been calculated in such a manner, that at the least signal a numerous army can be promptly collected, and with facility march towards all the points menaced.

"In order to be able better to judge of all the advantages of the institution proposed to you, represent to yourselves, senators, all the irregular appeals from the national guard which you have witnessed. Let those of our colleagues, whose military renown and confidence of the emperor have frequently placed at the head of these national guards, hastily collected, tell how much they have deplored the inevitable disorders and forced and truly painful marches—of dispositions which time did not permit to properly digest; of sacrifices almost inevitable, of losses of men, and munition and money.

"If you call to your recollection the circumstance so honourable for several departments of the empire, when British pride split upon the banks of the Scheldt, can you suppose that if at that epoch, at which you expressed in so solemn a manner the devotedness of the French people towards the emperor; the institution which France is going to receive from its tutelary genius had been established, England would have dared to conceive the hope of the most trifling success?

"Your commission has therefore, the honour of unanimously proposing the adoption of the senatus consulte which has been presented to you."

The senatus consulte was adopted with the utmost unanimity.

SALZEM, MAY 1.

From the North of Europe.

By a French gentleman who came passenger in the America, from Gottenburg, and who has resided in the North for some time past, we learn, that the warlike preparations in that quarter of Europe had not abated, and that a war between France and Russia appeared inevitable. It was even reported at Gottenburg that some skirmishing had taken place. The Russian forces concentrated upon the frontiers were stated at 150,000 men.—The king of Prussia had withdrawn the remains of his armies to the confines of Russia, and had himself retired within that empire, whether he had been preceded by some distinguished Prussians, his whole kingdom being in the power of the French. The celebrated Prussian general, Blucher, was stated some time since to be in the Russia service. In Sweden, the general sentiment was strong against the French, whose power in the North however, was very great.

BOSTON, MAY 1.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Mr. Bacon, who left Lisbon March 25, has favoured us with the following information:

The head quarters of the English and Portuguese army are at Elvas. General Hill marched on the 12th inst. with a division of the army for Merida, where there were two battalions of French, and General Graham to cross the Guadiana to cut off their retreat. The French fearing a surprise had been in the habit of crossing that river every night, & remaining until the morning, when they returned again to Merida. Badajos was invested on the 17th, the ground broke on the 18th, the French made a sortie with 2000 men on the 19th, and were repulsed with the loss of 350 men killed and wounded, the loss of the combined armies was about 40 or 50. De-

sensions from the French in Badajoz were very frequent; reports of deserters, that the place could not hold out a fortnight for want of provisions. The last returns of the English and Portuguese were 51,000 infantry, & 3,900 cavalry, 170 ps. cannon. Marmont's army consists of about 37,000 extending from Placentia towards Salamanca. Soult was with the army before Cadiz—Suchet, in Valencia. Two regiments of horse had left Lisbon since the returns above mentioned.

FROM SWEDEN.

Extract of a letter from Gottenburg, March 11. "Every body looks upon us to be on the eve of war with France. Buonaparte has marched 20,000 troops into Pomerania under pretext that Sweden had not adhered to the continental system, but suffered the importation of colonial produce, for which search was made but none of consequence found. The French troops nevertheless remain, and make the inhabitants maintain them. There were about 3000 Swedish troops, which government have sent for, but the French wont let them come. Sweden resents all this, and is expected to declare herself neutral, but it is supposed France would then declare war on us. But with a British and Russian alliance we think we should be secure 25,000 Swedish troops; are to be drawn into Scania, as a defence against the Danes, whom Buonaparte may force to declare against us. Our Crown Prince is very popular for taking the part he does. A private secretary of his, a Frenchman, has betrayed his trust, and given information to the French of all our plans and proceedings. He is arrested, and it is thought will lose his life. A Swedish officer of rank, Tibell, who is in France has been concerned with him, and has been recalled, but refuses to come. The Swedish commander in Pomerania, if he returns, will certainly be sentenced to be shot for not resisting the French. We look upon peace with England as certain, and a British minister is soon expected here."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1812.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE FRIENDS

OF THE

LANCASTRIAN SYSTEM.

And lo! what place is that, O'ershadow'd by a broad brim'm'd hat, That looks and smiles benign? 'Tis his—that honest aspect kind, True index of his manly mind: Friend Lancaster 'tis thine.

Where'er thy grain of seed is sown, In torrid or in frigid zone, Luxuriant thou wilt shoot, And thriving, 'mid the wreck of time, Yield to the child of every clime, Thy own immortal fruit.

The same things usually taught in common schools are introduced in the new, but the manner in applying such things is known only to those who have witnessed its important operations.

Scripture instruction by question and answer, written by J. Freame, on a plan that some hundreds of children may learn to read from one book, and that at the same time.—Its principal advantage is its comprising in scripture language the institutes of christianity. It is a rule that every child who attends school capable of understanding it should devote a portion of time to that purpose.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

"The man who first made a practical use of the division of labor, gave a new power to the application of corporal strength and simplified and facilitated the most irksome & laborious operations. To him we are indebted for the greatest improvement in the productive powers of labor, and for the greater part of the skill, dexterity and judgment with which it is any where directed or applied."

But that man whatever was his merit, did not more essential service to mechanical than Mr. Lancaster has done to intellectual operations, it is the division of labor in his schools that leaves the master the easy task of directing the movements of the whole machine instead of toiling ineffectually at a single part. The principle in manufactures and in schools is the same. The practical application in each instance has required the care, acuteness and perseverance of mind, to correct the wanderings of theory and conjecture, by repeated trial and continued attention.

LESSONS.

This naturally introduces to the readers notice some brief account of the invention of a method whereby one book will serve for a whole school and avoid the annual expence of five hundred or one thousand books. It will be remembered, that the usual mode of teaching requires every boy to have a book, yet each boy can only read a few lessons at a time in that book. Now all the other parts of the book are in wear, and liable to be thumbed to pieces.

Whereas, if a spelling book containing twenty or thirty different lessons, and it were possible for thirty scholars to read the 30 lessons in that book at the same time, it would