

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM FRANCE.

PORTLAND, APRIL 5. Friday last arrived at this port, letter of marque brig Leo, Captain Libby, 32 days from France, with a valuable cargo of brandy, wine and silks. Capt. L. politely favored us with French papers to the 19th of Feb. from which we extract the following:

BERLIN, JAN. 30.

Fourteen thousand horses have been purchased in Holstein on account of the French government.—The Danish government on this occasion have remitted one half the export duty.

PARIS, FEB. 16.

The Emperor Napoleon appeared before the Legislative body, and delivered the following Speech:—

Gentlemen, the Deputies of the Legislative body,—The war rekindled in the North of Europe, offered a favourable occasion to the projects of the English upon the Peninsula. They have made great efforts, which have proved abortive. Their army has fallen before the citadel of Burgos; and after having sustained great losses, has evacuated all Spain. I myself entered Russia. The French armies have been constantly victorious in the fields of Ostrowno, of Polozk, of Mohilow, of Smolensk, of Moscow, of Moloiarowetz. No part of the Russian army has been able to stand before our eagles.—Moscow has fallen into our power.

When the boundaries of Russia was forced and the incapacity of her arms was ascertained, a swarm of Tartars turned their parabolic hands against the finest provinces of this vast Empire, which they have been called to defend. They have in spite of the tears and despair of the unfortunate Moscowites, burnt more than four thousand of their finest villages; more than thirty of their finest cities;—thereby satiating their ancient hatred; and all under the pretext of retarding our march and surrounding us by a desert. We have triumphed over all these obstacles!

Even the conflagration of Moscow where, in four days they have annihilated the labors and earnings of forty generations, did not at all change the prosperous state of my affairs; but the premature and excessive rigor of the winter, has thrown upon my army a tremendous calamity.—In a few nights I have seen every thing changed. I have met with great losses. They would have broken my heart, if under these great circumstances, I had been susceptible to any but the interest and future glory of my people.

At the view of the evils which have fallen upon us, the joy of England has been great. Her hopes have had no bounds. She offered our finest provinces as a recompense for treason. She offered, as a condition for peace, the dismemberment of this fine empire. It was, in other words, to proclaim perpetual war. The energy of my people under these great incidents; their attachment to the integrity of the Empire; the love which they have shown me, have dissipated all these chimeras; and has brought our enemies to a more just sense of things.

The misfortunes which the rigor of the climate produced, has shown in its fullest extent, the grandeur and solidity of this empire—founded upon the efforts and love of fifty millions of citizens; and upon the territorial resources of the finest countries of the world.

It is with lively satisfaction that we have seen the people of the kingdom of Italy, those of ancient Holland, and its departments re-united, in rivaiship with the ancient French; and feeling that there is no hope for them in their future prosperity, but in the consolidation and triumph of the Grand Empire.

The agents of England propagate with all our neighbors, the spirit of revolt against sovereigns. England would wish to see the whole continent a prey to civil war, and to all the furies of anarchy; but providence has designed her to be the first victim of anarchy and of civil war. I have just signed with the pope an agreement which will terminate all the differences which have unhappily arisen in the church. The French dynasty reigns and will reign in Spain. I am satisfied with the conduct of all my allies. I will abandon none of them. I will maintain the integrity of their states.—The Russians shall re-enter their frightful climate.

I desire peace. It is necessary to the world—Four times since the rupture which followed the treaty of Amiens I have made solemn over-

tures.—I will never make any but an honorable peace, and conformable to the interest and grandeur of my Empire. My policy is not mysterious. I have made known the sacrifices I can make. As long as this maritime war shall continue my people ought to hold themselves ready to make every sacrifice—for a bad peace would make us lose all, even hope—and all will be comprised even the welfare of our posterity.

America has recurred to arms to cause the sovereignty of her flag to be respected. The wishes of the world accompany her in this glorious contest. If it terminates in obliging the enemy of the continent to recognize the principles, that the flag shall protect the merchandize and crew, and that neutrals ought not to submit to paper blockades, (all is conformable to the treaty of Utrecht,) America will merit the applause of the world. Posterity will say that the ancient world had lost its rights, and the new hath recovered them.

My minister of interior will make known to you in the expose, the situation of the empire, the prosperous state of agriculture and manufactures have been in a higher degree of prosperity in France.

I have need of great resources to meet the expences which circumstances exact, but notwithstanding the different means which my minister of finance will propose to you, I hope not to impose any new burthens on my people.

It will be seen that Buonaparte has resumed his former style of writing which he appeared to have lost, after his defeat at Moscow; his speech in this days Gazette is perfectly in character. [N. Y. Gaz.]

The French papers mention the offer to the Emperor of Horses equipped for Cavalry, by individuals, public bodies and districts, to the number of 2 or 3000.

Neither the French papers received by the Lib, nor Buonaparte in his speech, contradict any of the accounts, heretofore received, of the immense losses and defeats the French experienced in Russia. We state this fact merely to show the absurdity of a report in circulation, such as that he made good his retreat to Poland with the loss of 20,000 men only, and that he is about re-entering Russia with an army of 300,000 men.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

BRITISH FLEET.

Two Frigates and four smaller Vessels are within ten or twelve miles of this place, bound up.

Detachments of militia from the second and the twenty-second Regiments have arrived here, under the command of Major Higgins and Dorsey.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

1813. 1812. Strong, Varnum, Strong, Gerry, 48550 33725 44571 39385 Net Federal Gain in 322 towns 9639.

The Alarm.

Our city was alarmed at an early hour on Friday morning last by the discharge of several cannon from the fort, and drums beating to arms.—The alarm was caused by the arrival of several privateers, who reported that they had been pursued some considerable distance up the Bay by a part of the blockading squadron. Although the alarm was sounded at an hour when our citizens were slumbering in their beds, and they were summoned from them totally unconscious of the extent of their danger, they repaired to the place of rendezvous with a degree of promptness and alacrity highly honorable and meritorious.—Several expresses have arrived from the lower counties and from the eastern side of the bay, to solicit the aid of the executive, by granting a supply of arms and ammunition.—From them we learn that a general state of alarm pervades the whole country along the seaboard, and that the late movements of the enemy have excited very serious apprehensions that they intend soon to commence an attack somewhere along the bay.—Arms and ammunition have been as amply furnished by the executive as their means would admit, and every measure of defence adopted which their limited powers authorized.

It is said the legislature will be immediately convened—as existing circumstances seem to render this a necessary measure.

Treason Discovered.

If there has been discovered such a treasonable correspondence, by the government, as has been asserted in the court paper, why are not those persons guilty of such traitorous conduct arraigned before a tribunal of justice, and punished according to the laws of the country. Do Madison, Gales and Co. think, that the citizens of this enlightened republic have grown so stupid that they can be imposed upon by such shallow artifices, and be made to swallow every bait that is thrown out to catch them?

Treason is the highest offence that can be committed in any government, and punished with the most rigid severity—yet we hear them proclaiming at Washington that unquestionable proof can be adduced to establish the guilt of individuals, of the most nefarious conduct, towards their own government, and in such a public manner, as to warn those who are implicated to make their escape from justice. Is not this sufficient to rebut every idea of the truth of such an assertion? They have offered no rewards, nor issued any warrants, to apprehend these undoubted culprits; and is it to be supposed that any one guilty of such an outrageous violation of the law, should be suffered to escape with impunity? If it is, the spirit of the law has been woefully prostrated, and the most notorious transgressor will no longer be compelled to endure those painful apprehensions of punishment, which it is the province of vindictive justice to inflict, on the foulest of crimes.

He may trample on the institutions of government, and profane the sanctuary of retributive justice, fearless of any trial, if this were once admitted; but it is utterly impossible that we should have sunk into such a state of depravity, as totally to disregard the first principles of society, by suffering offenders against the majesty of the law to escape, when their guilt is so easily established as is pretended in the present case. It is intended as a gross deception, or the arm of authority would long before this have been extended to bring down vengeance on the lawless and outrageous criminal. So many little pitiful arts are made use of to keep alive resentment, so many marvellous stories are related by hirelings of administration, dressed up in the style of romance; to catch the attention of the credulous, and enlist the sympathies of the unreflecting, that it would seem as if they were reduced to the lowest ebb of expeditors to maintain their cause. But we could hope that a majority of our fellow-citizens had not become so entirely void of discernment as not to see the cloak under which they are concealed, and penetrate into the arcanas of these governmental tricks. Whenever the people of this country shall have arrived to such a degree of sottish stupidity, as to be misled by those improbable tales, which blazon in capitals and italicks in the columns of almost every democratic news paper, the government will be then ripe for a change, and some ambitious, unprincipled demagogue, may twist the rope about our necks, without opposition, and establish a despotism on the ruins of our republic.

The French or jacobin prints in this country, as they naturally should, complain bitterly that the Bostonians should have celebrated in so splendid a manner the triumph of the Russians over the great Bandit of Europe. It is as natural for them to rejoice in such a cause as for the friends of the unrighteous invader to condole with him in his losses, and bewail his sad reverse of fortune. While some of the odious stigma of French influence, others very unadvisedly introduce paragraphs into their papers that leave no doubt, upon the mind of every candid and unprejudiced person, that the same influence still exists.

Let our rulers read the following opinion of an able writer and distinguished military character, and "if the rust of villainy has not eaten them to the

check bone," they must blush at their own shameful and culpable remissness in not preparing for the present dreadful state of things.

The government which does not prepare in time, doubles the power of its adversary, and sports with the lives of its citizens, for to recover lost ground, when the required force becomes ready, compels resort to hazardous enterprise, sometimes ruinous by disappointment, always debilitating by the prodigal waste of resources."

On the first page of our paper will be seen a piece copied from the Boston Weekly Messenger, which we think entitled to the attentive perusal of every reader. It contains a plan but lucid statement of the distressing measures pursued by our government, and which are rapidly tending to the ruin of our country. Although some parts of it are of a local nature, and more immediately interesting to the people of Massachusetts, yet it contains much useful and important matter of a general nature, interesting to every citizen of our country. It is the voice of an "Old Farmer" speaking the language of truth and deeply sensible of the evils which he portrays.

Read it fellow citizens! and pause ere it be too late! it is an awful and solemn appeal to your consciences and understandings; warning you to avert, by the exercise of those means which are in your power, the dreadful judgments which are impending over us.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST-CURIOUS FORGERIES.

The following letters, with the introduction to them, are taken from the "Montreal Herald," and are given to our readers just as we received them.—That they are genuine papers we by no means venture to affirm; but who will deny that it is, in the highest degree singular how such fabrications, carrying such evidence on the face of them, of an intimate knowledge of the subject and persons to which they relate, should find their way into an English newspaper?

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Our readers will recollect that Mr. Barlow, the American ambassador to France, set out some time ago to congratulate Buonaparte at Moscow on the conquest of Russia. We expressed at the time our surprize that a nation on friendly terms with Alexander, and which had a minister at Petersburg, should allow its public agent to transgress so much against that decorum which ought to subsist between neutral nations—but the following extraordinary letters will teach us not to calculate upon the proceedings of the United States, by ordinary rules. We leave every one at present to make his own comments, and content ourselves with mentioning how they came into our hands: It seems one of Mr. Barlow's attendants was not so fond of the journey as his master, and therefore made his escape to Heligoland, where he was seized as a spy. A port folio was found in his possession, containing all the secrets of Mr. Barlow's mission. It has been forwarded to his Majesty's Ministers, but as it was not till after several papers had been examined, that the officer was aware of their importance, a friend contributed to procure copies of the following letters:—

PARIS, DEC. 15, 1811.

Mr. Barlow to Mr. Madison.

SIR The Duc de Cadore took me into his closet last evening, after his dinner party had retired, and informed that he had wished for some time for a private conversation on subjects distinct from what might be supposed strictly official. It is astonishing continues he, that after so long a trial of the inefficiency of your General government no attempts have been made to give it strength and energy. Affecting surprize at this extraordinary address, I replied that the general government would be found equal to any crisis. He shrugged up his shoulders and said, come Mr. Barlow, you have been too much in the world, and are too well acquainted with mankind, to be seriously of that opinion. How frequently has your general Government been obliged to relinquish the most favorite measures, because it was unable to carry them into execution. It is absurd to expect that the government of the United States can act with vigor, while it is clog-

ged with the state administration. There will be a continual jostling between them. Their views and interests are often very different, and inconsistent councils, a mob, a chaos on which we can never calculate with any degree of certainty. These evils were foreseen by your enlightened statesmen, and by your President, Mr. Madison. Convinced that every sensible person would for a remedy, it was proposed to Mr. Jefferson to adopt such measures as would gradually undermine, and at length destroy the state governments; but there was too much timidity in his character to enter upon so bold an enterprise. He was convinced of its propriety, but having promised only eight years, a period then nearly finished, he was unwilling to commence a system of measures pregnant with danger, and which he could not hope to complete.

It was to no purpose, that he was informed that even to begin would be doing the greatest possible service to the friend who succeeded him—his fears predominated. What was the more surprizing, he entered afterwards with the greatest cordiality into his Majesty the Emperor's continental system, tho' surely more hazardous, and persevered in much longer than could have been anticipated. The non-importation, reciprocity, and embargo laws, were received by his Majesty the Emperor as so many proofs of friendship, although aware of their inefficiency and convinced that they were more pernicious to America than war itself. Am I to consider this conversation official? He smiled.—We must be more candid, Mr. Barlow, when we meet again. Your appointment took place at the request of the Emperor, and we know that you are entirely in the confidence of Mr. Madison. I thought it prudent to be very guarded during this interview, but the same reserve will not be necessary in our next. Yours,

JOEL BARLOW.

PARIS, DEC. 23, 1811.

SIR, The Duc de Cadore this morning entered again on the subject of my confidential letter of the 13th. I was surprized at his accurate knowledge of all the facts relating to the transactions between America and France, since our independence and especially the part which you and Mr. Jefferson, with the other influential men still living have acted on them.—Mr. Madison said he has always been friendly to France, and with reason. Our intercourse with your country has been of advantage to leading characters; but to the point. Some years ago, the following propositions were submitted to Mr. Jefferson, and although not rejected, they were never, from his want of energy, cordially adopted.

1. That on condition of his declaring war against England.—The presidency should be guaranteed to him by his majesty the emperor for life.

2. That one million of francs, and even more, if found necessary, should be annually placed at his disposal during the war, to be repaid after it was ended, or as soon as the intended alterations in the form of government were effected.

3. That three thousand French officers instructed to obey the president implicitly should be sent out to serve in the army of the U. S.

4. That ten ships of the line, with their proportion of frigates, should be dispatched to the U. S. to be manned and officered chiefly by American seamen.

These liberal offers were not accepted to by Mr. Jefferson, less from want of inclination than irresolution, and because he had entered into engagements with his party to retain the presidency eight years only. I now offer the same terms, in the name of his majesty the emperor, to Mr. Madison, and he may depend upon any farther assistance that may be deemed necessary. His decision must be made immediately. The emperor goes in the spring to conquer Russia, an amusement of a few months. He will be then absolute master of the whole continent of Europe, and England most perishing. But she is still powerful, and without your aid, she may continue the contest for several years longer. I am indeed anxious for Mr. Madison's determination, for should his majesty return from the north, and find nothing done he will never trust you more, and perhaps in his rage, publish the names of all those who have benefited by French liberality. The Duc had proceeded thus far, without wishing or waiting for a reply. I told him, that tho' possessing your confidence, I could give no answer

to propositions so extraordinary but that they should instantly be transmitted to your consideration. At the same time I remarked on our commerce, had prevailed their friends from pursuing measures which tended to interrupt a closer connexion between two nations. It is very difficult to manage Americans, their disposition is so keen, that they can be deceived, and their love of glory so great that they will not be the smallest restraint. Why Barlow you either are or affect to be extremely ignorant of the views of the leading men of your party. We have captured and condemned your vessels at their desire to provoke a similar conduct on part of Great-Britain, and to your people gradually from the continent. The whole blame has been thrown on the British under the pretext of making a distinction between decrees and municipal regulations. But to say that your men will not bear restraints submitting to an eighteen months embargo is rather jocular.

I requested an interview morning to discuss the proposition that I might be able to anticipate your objections, and add necessary explanations to my despatches.

PARIS, 24th Decemb

Sir, I told the minister that the proposition must for various reasons be difficult of performance. I am man with a million of francs at his disposal find difficulty in carrying any question, or in securing a collection, impossible. He will have time to model the government to his pleasure. But Mr. Madison may have come under engagements to retire. Such promises are conditional, and he has the means of satisfying those who may be personally injured. To the proposition I have no objection.

The third, I remarked that it is impossible to introduce 3000 French officers into the service without exciting a suspicion that would ruin the whole plan. You are not to suppose that this number is to be sent to any body. Some will come in disguise, some to one spot, and some to another, &c. Their names and places of residence will be sent weekly to the ambassador. Of these men will be easy to place from two to five in each regiment as officers. The president must procure a living him the sole nomination of all the officers; or if this be such of all except the field officers, then may appoint some of the experienced Frenchmen in each regiment, and after serving as captain some time, he may pass a law allowing promotion by seniority. It will be easy to dispose of officers, by giving them commissions, or removing them to various ways, and thus by the operation of the law of the land, a Frenchman may soon get to the command of a regiment. But young men sent out will enlist as privates, should it be deemed prudent to employ many at first, and then may be gradually promoted to be non-commissioned officers, in which capacity they will be of singular advantage. Indeed a little management 3000 men and more might be employed, and people know nothing about it; and if suspicion should arise, the fourth proposition affords a speedy answer; for how could America fear a handful of French armies, when she had a fleet of a formidable fleet.

I expressed a wish that he would authorize me, in my public dispatch, to mention it as the intention of the French government to restore some part of the property which had been unjustly seized. You may propose what you please, but we have more friends in America who are acts of violence as you call them, than by our liberality. A man who has lost property, retain some of it, and therefore reluctant to break with us. Our policy is to keep such matters in doubt. In England every thing is soon decided one way or the other by the Admiralty Court whatever the judgment be, it is to produce energies. If there is to be a prize, the decision is said to be unjust, if cleared there is said to be delay and damage that hinders, &c.

JOEL BARLOW.

PARIS, Dec. 26, 1811.

The Duc de Cadore called on me morning to discuss the proposition that I might be able to anticipate your objections, and add necessary explanations to my despatches.