Latest Foreign Intelligence

NEW-YORK, June 24.

Ship Hantonin, Dolan, arrived at this port yesterday, in 62 days from Cork.

By this vessel the editors of the N. York Gazette have received Cork papers to the 14th May, containing London dates of the 9th.

The OSAGE arrived in England the 30th of April, from France. Of the reception of our demands on the French government will be detailed below.—Bonaparte it seems, has absolutely refused to revoke his decrees against English commerce, so far as relates to this country, and demands the closing of our ports against Great Britain until a maritime peace.

The following are the important particulars:

LONDON, May 8.

The Osage at length arrived with Mr. Nourse, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Morgan. They left L'Orient on the 26th and arrived at Falmouth last Saturday. Mr. Lewis is the bearer of dispatches to France, and Mr. Nourse of the dispatches to this country. They arrived both at Mr. Pinkney's last night. The Osage, after her arrival at L'Orient on the 22d March, was seized, because it had transpired that she had been spoken by a British cruizer off that port. It was only on account of the repeated representations of gen. Armstrong that she was finally released, and permitted to proceed to England. Mr. Nourse was not suffered in the first instance to land but after remaining on board the Osage for about a week, and it being stated his health was greatly impaired by the voyage, he was suffered to go on shore and reside in the town of L'Orient, but on no account was he to be permitted to visit Paris. Mr. Lewis who was the bearer of dispatches to the American minister there, could not procure leave to proceed to Paris until after four days.

The intelligence brought by these gentlemen is said to be strongly indicative of a war between America and France. Some of the last American papers had informed us, that Bonaparte had declared his intention to have no neutrals; that the only conditions on which he would continue at peace with the United States were, that they should shut all their ports against British shipping of every description, and suspend all intercourse with England; for that, in fact, he would have no neutrals. Mr. Lewis was sent in the Osage with an answer to that declaration, of the abandonment of the decree of the 21st November, 1806. Bonaparte refused this demand in the most positive manner, and general Armstrong was informed, that the declaration made to the American government might be considered as the ultimatum from which France would not depart.

In consequence of the probability of a speedy rupture, many of the Americans in France had applied to the French government for passports to leave the country, to every one of whom the request was refused. Mr. Morgan, the gentleman before named, made his escape on board the Osage. The conduct of the French government towards American shipping is severe in the extreme.

It is added, that general Armstrong, in his last conference with the French minister, stated, that as his instructions by no means extended to the objects proposed by France, he must request passports for all the American citizens in France, who might choose to return to their own country. After repeating this application several times the request of general Armstrong was refused.

The Osage spoke the admiral of the Brest fleet, on her way from L'Orient. Previous to her departure from L'Orient, the captain was informed that he must not return to a French port after visiting England, under pain of certain forfeiture of the vessel, and imprisonment of the crew.

Another London paper says—"the day after the arrival of Mr. Lewis at Paris, general Armstrong requested an audience with the French minister, and gave him to understand that he had received important dispatches from his government, who, anxious to preserve with the belligerent states a perfect neutrality, had instructed him to propose to the French government, the revocation of the decrees against British commerce as far as it related to America, adding, that England would be required to make the same exception in her favor—the answer it appears made to this just and equitable proposal, was, "that in the present situation of affairs no terms of compromise could be listened to, that the American government was already in full possession of the unalterable determination of France, who would not permit a neutral state—and from which resolution she would on no account recede—and the French minister further observed, that unless the American ports should be closed against Great Britain, maritime peace could be obtained—France and America must be considered to be at war with each other." It appears that several interviews took place after this, but the French government were inexorable—and general Armstrong was not able to obtain the alteration in her determination—and consequently in the contemplation of an immediate rupture between the two countries, he demanded passports for such of the citizens of the United States, who might choose to return to their own country—and this demand repeatedly made, was also rejected.

The expedition had not sailed from the Downs yesterday evening. The troops have embarked at Harwich on board 35 sail of transports.—The regiments are the 4th, 23th, 79th, 92d, and part of the 95th rifle corps.

May 4.

About twelve o'clock yesterday his excellency Lord Strangford, the ambassador and sir James Gambier, consul general from our court to that of the Brazils, had their final audience of Mr. Secretary Canning. They then visited his excellency the Chevalier de Souza Continho, (the Portuguese ambassador at our court) and at 2 o'clock Lord Strangford, together with Mr. Bing, his secretary, and attendants, left town for Portsmouth, where the Eurvalus frigate is in readiness to convey them to Portuguese South America.—Sir James Gambier and his attendants left town about the same time. A number of merchants who are sending out goods to a vast amount to the Brazils, together with their supercargoes and nearly 200 emigrants, from Lisbon, will be carried out in transports and merchant vessels, under convoy at the same time.

Two English ladies landed at Deal the night before last, from Holland.—The embargo has been taken off the Dutch ports.

The funds continue rising; the three per cent. rose about a half per cent. this morning for money, under an impression that the loan will be less than eight millions; and that it will not amount to more than six.

The force, naval and military, that has for some weeks been collecting in the Downs sailed yesterday, for its destination.

As the expedition has now sailed there is no longer any necessity for concealing its destination.—The general opinion in the military circles and among the officers employed in this service is that the first object is to attempt to destroy the means which the enemy is known to have been for some time engaged in preparing at Flushing for the annoyance of this country. All uncertainty as to the real primary object of the expedition will be removed before many days pass over; as to its ultimate object there is but one opinion, nor has any secrecy been affected respecting it. The force goes to Sweden.

May 5.

At the close of 'Change yesterday, a report obtained circulation, that Bonaparte had issued a decree at Bayonne directing an immediate embargo to be laid on all American vessels in the port of Spain, the immediate seizure and confiscation of all American property in France, and the imprisonment of American citizens. We could not however, trace this rumor to any authentic source.

This state of things between America and France, excited expectations in London, that America being obliged to decide in attaching herself either to England or France would adopt the former for her alliance.—The presumption joined to a great influx of money in the market created a considerable elevation in the funds on Wednesday in London. Consols which stood at 67 1 4 on Tuesday, were on Wednesday at the close of the market, 68, 3 8 1-2.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY MAY 5.

Orders in Council.

Lord Grenville said, there was a subject of importance, of which he had given a general notice previous to the recess, he meant an address to his majesty to suspend the operations of the Orders in Council.—Rumours, however founded he knew not, had gone abroad, that it was the intention of his majesty's government to recall them, in consequence of the pleasing hope that our relations with the United States of America would be restored to their former amicable intercourse. If such was the fact, he congratulated the country, and was much more anxious that the revocation of the Orders in Council should proceed from the voluntary act of the king's government than by motion of his. However, if no such intention should be manifested, by the conclusion of the present month, he pledged himself to submit to their lordships the propriety of addressing his majesty for their repeal.

Lord Hawkesbury rose for the purpose of guarding against any inference which his silence might encourage, with respect to the rumour of repeal, to which the noble baron alluded: at the same time he felt it his duty not to make a single observation on the state of our relations with America.—Adjourned.

LONDON, May 9.

A vessel, the Yrow Elizabeth, is arrived at Falmouth from Bilboa, which she left April 27. Bonaparte was still at Bayonne where the new King of Spain was expected to meet him. According to the intelligence brought by this vessel, intelligence, however, which we very much doubt, orders has been issued by the French troops to evacuate Spain; and they quitted Bilboa in consequence of these orders.

The Tire, of 80 guns, and the Triumph, Ionitaur, and Edgar, of 74 each, sailed yesterday morning from the Downs, to blockade, as it is supposed, some port on the Dutch coast.

A report prevailed yesterday, said to have been brought from Holland, of an action taking place in the Mediteranean, in which the french experienced a signal defeat. We have no doubt of their having been defeated if there has been a battle.

The American ships Hanna, Ann, Ranger, Reward Neptune, and Mayflower, have been seized by a French privateer, in the port of Alicant.

The following official communication was on Saturday made to the American traders—

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

May 7.

Whereas by a communication received at this office, from his Excellency William Pinkney, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States here it appears that he hath received information from his Britannic Majesty's principle Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of the establishment of the most rigorous blockade of the ports of Copenhagen, and all the other ports in the Island of Zealand. This is, therefore to give due notice thereof to the American merchants and others within this consulate, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

WM. LYMAN.

The Brazil and East India fleet sailed from Portsmouth, yesterday; the latter will not touch at the Cape. Lord Stanford, Sir James Gambier, and several officers, sailed in the Brazil fleet.

The expedition which lately sailed from the Downs, will rendezvous at Tarmouth. The Mars, Admiral Keats, and the Audacious, with several transports, arrived here yesterday.

A letter was yesterday received by a respectable house in the Russian trade, which implies the complete acquiescence of the Russian Court in the views of Bonaparte.—This letter which is dated St. Petersburgh 18th of April, (N. S.) states, that the Emperor has issued an Ukase, forbidding any intercourse whatever between his territories and any neutral power, until the conclusion of a general peace. By the terms of this Ukase, none but ships belonging to those powers, which are in actual alliance with Russia are permitted to enter any Russian port.

Mr. Johnson, a king's Messenger, arrived on Thursday, for Harwich, by express, and immediately proceeded on board the Beaufoy packet, Capt. Norris, for Gottenburgh, which immediately prepared to set sail, without waiting to take a Mail on board. It is said that Mr. Johnson is the bearer of Dispatches of the greatest importance.

Admiral Lord Gambier left town this day, to take the command of the Channel fleet.

WHITEHALL, May 7.

The king has appointed the right hon: Henry Barron Mulgrave Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart, Vice Admiral of the White squadron of his majesty's fleet; William Johnson Hone, and Robert Ward, Esqs. the right hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston, James Buller, Esq. rear admiral of the Red squadron of his Majesty's fleet, to be his majesty's commissioners.

CORK, May 13.

The official reports from the Swedish army, already stated, left gen. Klingsport on the 6th April, at Kalajoiki, a town on the Gulf of Bothnia. He had reached this position after a retreat ably directed, and in which he had to endure the frequent attacks of an enemy vastly superior in number.—Those attempts, as we before observed, produced nothing decisive. The retreating army, commanded with almost unexampled ability, was impenetrable to every effort made to break it. The posts of Kalajoiki and Ypper were maintained until the 16th. On that day the rear brigade posted at the latter place, was attacked by a superior force, and after a gallant resistance, compelled to retire. In this conflict, their adjutant general Count Lowenjelm, having fallen from his horse, was made prisoner.—The retreat of the Swedes was continued in good order, though exposed to incessant fighting. They reached Pytajocki little diminished, where they were joined by three British Brigades and reinforced they halted at Brabestadt. The advance of the Russians being unremitting, they retired from this port to Sikajocki, where they repulsed the Russians with considerable advantage, in a very severe contest. From thence they withdrew to Lamjoki, a small town at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia. Here they had established their head quarters April 20, the date of the last accounts. It will be observed by this detail that the Russians, with the exception of the fortress of Sweabourg, have over-ran Finland, along the cost of the Gulf of Bothnia, almost to frontiers of Swedish Lapland. They have pursued this line of operation as the most important pieces in Finland are situated on the Gulf. The country to the eastward of the Gulph, will present scarcely any other than natural obstacles to the occupation of it.

By sea the Swedes have performed a very distinguished service. Four Swedish gun-boats, and a mortar sloop, attacked and defeated a flotilla, consisting of 28 Danish gun-boats, off Stromstadt.

The progress of the Swedish army in Norway is not stated up to a later date than has been already communicated.—Christianna, the capital of Norway, and situated on an inlet in the Shaggerack, it is thought will be speedily in the possession of the Swedes. It will be an acquisition of some importance.

The Island of Gothland in the Baltic, commonly termed from its commanding situation, the Eye of the Baltic, it is reported, has been taken possession of by a detachment of 10,000 French and Russians which embarked with that object at Memel and Lisban. As no official authority has sanctioned the credit of the statement, the truth of it is doubted.

We have infinite concern in stating the indication of turbulence and disorder in several counties are increasing and will require the full exertion of the law, and the co-operation of every honest and loyal man to suppress them effectually. In the counties of Galway and Waterford some acts of glaring misconduct and irregularity have taken place.

On Monday week, instigated by the very high price of provisions, a number of people assembled at Belfast, in some what of a disorderly manner and seemed disposed to exercise those acts of folly and violence which the inconsiderate and unreflecting too frequently suppose will remedy the distress complained of but which infallibly add to the evil and its consequences. The interposition of the chief magistrate, aided by other respectable gentlemen of the town, succeeding in persuading the people to peaceable conduct after a little time; and, although a strong body of the military were ready to act, if called upon, it is a gratifying circumstance to know that good order was re-established by the milder remedy of persuasion and that no harsh measures were necessary.

Some rioters who has assumed the name of Thrashers, have recommenced within a few nights, their meetings, and committed some acts of violence in the county of Roscommon. On Friday night last they held a meeting, near the residence of Sir Edward Croston, who, on being apprized of the circumstance, lost no time in preparing to endeavor to bring the offenders to justice. Though laboring under some severe personal infirmity Sir Edward put himself at the head of his servants and tenants, and about 11 o'clock at night came up with a large body of Thrashers at the lord of Kiltoom, who on perceiving his approach, made dispositions for giving resistance. A conflict took place in which three of those deluded wretches lost their lives, and seven were taken prisoners.

Extract of a letter from Dublin of the 4th inst.—"Proceedings of a similar nature to what took place lately in Galway, have been acting in Belfast. The mob rose and dismantled a vessel bound to Derry, laden with oat meal; they burnt the sails and rigging; proceeding afterwards to the market where they took charge of the sales of corn and potatoes without any opposition; the particulars have been laid before the lord lieutenant. The price of oats at Lisburn is 16s. per cwt. and of oat meal, 32s. per 120 lb."

We understand, that in consequence of representations from many of the northern parts of this country to the Irish chancellor of the exchequer, stating the alarming scarcity of provisions, and requesting that the bill prohibiting the use of corn in the distilleries should be extended to Ireland. Mr. Foster has changed his original intention and that the measure will extend to this country.

We copy the following distressing paragraph from the Glasgow Courier of Tuesday last: "We noticed near three months ago the distress of the inhabitants in the northern parts of this kingdom, from the almost total failure of the last year's crop. We have now to add from letters which have been shewn us, that in some parishes the inhabitants had not among them more than 10 days provisions; and in others not more than to supply them for a month from the dates of the letters (4th, 9th and 11th inst.) from the ministers of the different parishes in the northwest highlands."

May 13.

When the Truth sailed from Gibraltar the garrison was in the highest spirits. They apprehended an attack, and were ready for it.

The Illustrious line of battle ship, and Endymion frigate, sailed from Gibraltar about the 15th of April, having fifty sail of merchantmen under convoy. The Hannah, Roberts, an American brig, laden with barrilla, for Dublin and Newry, parted with the fleet the day after sailing, and has arrived in this harbour.

FROM THE AVRORA.

The advices from Europe, such as they are, have now had their run, unchecked by detection, and uncontroverted by any resort to reasoning or animadversion. The floods of imposture have been poured in upon the country from British newspapers so often, that the gazettes of Britain have become proverbial for their falsehood, as the Brussels Gazette was about forty years ago.

Within three months we have had advices *through British newspapers in England and America*, that our ambassador at Paris

1. *Had been grossly insulted* by Bonaparte, and told there should be no neutrals, and that gen. Armstrong was in discredit at that court.

The next dispatches for government shewed that there was not a word of truth in this British news.

2. Next we were told, that Mr. Armstrong had quitted Paris, failing to obtain redress for some alledged grievance.

The next advices received by government shewed that Mr. Armstrong was at Paris, and so far from any difference having arisen, the absence of the chief of the government had suspended diplomatic business.

3. The next news was, that the *Osage* had been seized and confiscated, and that Mr. Nourse would not be permitted to carry his dispatches to England.

But unfortunately for those whose food is falsehood, the next arrival shewed that the detention of the Osage was by our minister, and a necessary measure on his part.

4. The last of this news from Britain, was that general Armstrong was put under an arrest in the temple—and passports refused to Americans who sought to return home, and this at a special order of Bonaparte.

Now as at the period this last news is dated from Bonaparte was in Spain, and unless by a miraculous speaking trompet or telegraph, no discourse could have occurred, to produce any such conduct, if such conduct were at all likely to be pursued.

These *lies*, however frequent and however gross, are swallowed by many; and they answer in that degree the purpose of their *invention*—their object is to divert the attention of the public from the outrages of Great Britain, and by rendering the French government obnoxious, divide the national feelings between a common sentiment of detestation, and thereby enfeeble the national energy in resisting the *only aggressor* of America, the sole disturber of the world.

It is a solemn truth which experience past as well as future will prove, that in relation to the nations of Europe, we have no cause of complaint, but what has proceeded from Great Britain; and that we have no cause to apprehend any misunderstanding of the slightest kind, but what spring from the same source.

To the power that rules the continent of Europe, every thinking man must perceive that the whole revenue of America, if it could be procured by a war, would not be an object worth either the expence or the risques.

Every man must know that in a military or a naval view, we could neither afford armies nor fleets as allies, and that our alliance could not therefore be an object of request to a military power.

Excepting then the only remaining motive which exists upon hypothesis,

That France has been and is governed by a lust of conquest alone—

There is no other motive that could induce or produce war, excepting indeed that we should enter into *alliance with our oppressor*—tamely submit to the *dishonor of our flag*—overlook the murder of our citizens—wink at the impressments of those already put into bondage—consent to become once more the vassals and subjects of our ancient tyrant—abandon independence—proclaim the absurdity of free commerce—and huzza for the sovereign of the ocean—in this desperate case indeed, that we should be at war with France there can be no doubt, nay that we should be at war with all the world—and with common sense.

This case, however, is rather too absurd, though there are hundreds among us who would be proud to see it; as to the other case, of the *passion of Conquest*—on this point we entertain some opinions which render it as ridiculous as the idea of our entering into an alliance with England.

For example—*we do not believe the fact assumed, to be founded on experience* or probability.

Any man who has studied the history of Europe, ancient and modern, must know that many of the revolutions of modern days, had their foundations in events which had birth long before the French revolution;—and had only changed the direction of their progression by the impulsion of that greater event.

The same powers that from the fall of the duchy of Burgundy, down to the establishment of the usurped power of the staddholder by the force of Prussia, in 1787, had alternately aggrandized each other, upon the plunder of their neighbours, & called it preserving the balance of