Foreign Intelligence.

Important Foreign Intelligence, received via Charleston.

LONDON, January 13.

The intelligence of the relaxation of Bonaparte's commercial decrees, is, we understand, confirmed by the Paris papers of the 3d, which arrived in town, and which contain the following

DECREE.

"The ports of France, and all those under her control, are open to all vessels furnished with proper licences; that is to say, they must be new ones, of a date posterior to this decree:

Articles of exportation.

"Vinegar, pepper, pasteboard, silks, embroidered stuffs, verdigris, oils of all sorts, honey, perfumery, corks cut and in piece, turpentine, Spanish liquorice, dry pitch, rosin, juniper berries, raw worsted, lamb and kid skins tanned and tawed, linen of Brittany, cloths and woollen stuffs of all kinds, velvets and cottons, silk, worsted and cotton hosiery, cutlery, trimming, china, work of leather and skins.

"Those articles cannot be entered in greater quantity than one fourth part of a cargo. The other three parts of the cargo must be composed of primitive articles; those are, corn, wine, brandy and fruit.

Importation.—"Russia tallow, wax, matts, sailcloth, deals for various purposes, sulphur in flour, potash, staves, row for fishing, Spanish dollars, black lead, pewter (litharge) logwood, pitch and tar, barilla, sumack, arsenic, fish, oil, hides and lignumvitæ."

Letters from Holland of a late date, mention that king Louis had returned from Paris; and that apprehensions of an incorporation with France no longer existed.

For the present, Bonaparte has contented himself with seizing part of Holland, the provinces of Zealand. Accounts from Holland of the 6th, state, that a proclamation for incorporating the province of Zealand with France, had been received from Paris. The chief civil officer having refused to take the oath of allegiance, without a more explicit and formal declaration of so important a change, was, it is said, immediately put under an arrest by the commander of the French troops, and sent to Paris, to account for his contumacy. The possession of the province of Zealand, makes Bonaparte master of the mouths of the Scheldt and the Maes, and in fact of the whole trade of Holland.

January 15.

In consequence of the French decree, a great number of vessels have, within these three days arrived at different ports of this kingdom, with grain, butter, cheese, and other articles.

Spanish papers arrived this morning to the 20th ult. and Lisbon to the 7th inst. They state, that Joseph Bonaparte, with 18,000 men, was about to proceed to the north of Spain; for what purpose is not mentioned.

Bonaparte is lavishing upon the divorced Josephine, pensions and palaces.—She has had a palace at Paris given her, and another near Brussels, besides Malmaison. Bonaparte has added a million of livres from his private purse.

The wits of Paris say, that Jerome Bonaparte has magnanimously determined to ape Napoleon, and that having no hope of issue by his wife, he thinks seriously of repudiating her, and taking back his first wife.

January 18.

Several American cargoes in French ports, released from sequestration, were on the point of being disposed of at the invoice prices, when, in consequence of information from gen. Armstrong, the sales were suspended, and the lots that would otherwise arise to the American owners avoided. A few days after this communication from Mr. Armstrong, the order for extending the list of articles of export and import appeared.

January 20.

This morning we had advice of the arrival of several ships from France to obtain logwood and other articles from this country, admitted under the new custom house regulations of Bonaparte.

A bag from Heligoland has arrived with letters to the 13th inst. The following are extracts from some of them.

LANDSCRONA, Jan. 7.

A very large fleet sailed from Carlscrona on the 30th ult. Many of the ships have been unfortunately lost from the difficulty of the navigation at this tempestuous season.

EMDEN, Jan. 6.

The obstruction to the intercourse with the interior from this port still continues, and we can acquire no licenses from hence to enable us to find a market for your goods in any of the other ports of the kingdom of Holland.

ROSTOCK, Dec 23.

The ship Habet having goods on board belonging to us, has been captured by one of the British cruizers. The merchandize was taken out, and the ship, altho' a Dane, was set at liberty.

Aaron Burr, formerly vice-president of the United States, arrived at Hanover (Ger.) on the 16th of December.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

BOSTON, MARCH 22.

The brig Enterprize, capt. Vinal, arrived here on Tuesday last from Cadiz, by which a letter of a recent date, we understand, has been received in this town from a very respectable house of that city, announcing the intelligence that about 60,000 French troops had passed the defiles of the Brown Mountain and were advancing towards Seville; that the Junta were momently expected at Cadiz, whose inhabitants could not hold out long for want of water; all the efforts that had been made, by digging wells in several parts of the city having proved fruitless, & all their dependence for that indispensable necessary of life being on what may be collected from rains.

Some apprehensions, it was said, were entertained that the combined English and Portuguese army would be cut off from the shores of Portugal, by a skillful manœuvre of another French army, that was descending from the north of Spain.

NEW YORK, March 26.

The ship Union, capt. Pigot, in 48 days from Lisbon, left there 3d February. A few days before capt. P. sailed, two couriers had arrived from Spain, announcing the French having forced the pass of Seirra Morena. Two divisions of the French passed with muskets only, but the latter division met with obstinate resistance. It was supposed the Spaniards were bribed. Another courier arrived bringing the important news, that the French having advanced as far as Tarragona, were attacked by the Spanish army under the Duke de Albequerque and defeated with the loss of 6000 men, & were obliged to retreat through the pass again—When the courier left Cadiz, Seville, Badajoz and Cadiz were illuminated. No particulars of the action had transpired at Lisbon when capt. P. sailed. There was also a report of the revolution in the south of France headed by Massena and Davoust; that they had sent deputies to Lord Collingwood, offering to give up Toulon & Marseilles. The night before capt. P. sailed a brig of war arrived express from England, but every thing was kept secret.—There was a report that she brought a confirmation of the revolution in France, and Bonaparte's proclamation on the subject. Major Generals Stewart and Picton had arrived from England, together with the 79th Highland regiment, and the 49th regiment Scotch brigade, some artillery and cavalry and recruits for the regiments in Portugal, composing in all about 25,000 men. It was said Lord Wellington was expected at Lisbon to hold a convention.—There appeared to be every disposition to defend Portugal. The Portuguese army under Marshal Beresford were upwards of 50,000 strong, the British about 22,000 men.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

An account of the Wool purchased from foreign countries for the purpose of manufacturing the fine woollens of England, in the years 1802, 1803, and 1804.

Whence imported.

Directly from Spain	16,986,644 lbs.
Portugal	400,723
Holland	403,400
Gibraltar	288,274
France	252,222
Germany	122,150
America	10,567
Prussia	3,357
Denmark	381
	18,466,718 lbs. in three years.

Of this quantity about 15,307,718 lbs. were imported in *neutral* vessels, and of this last quantity 165,778 lbs. were lamb's wool.

Of the Spanish wool, the proportions were of the finest sort, about

	12,000,000 at 6s	sterling
	2,000,000 at 5s	do
	1,227,020 at 4s 6d	do
	14,920 at 3s	do
Lamb's wool	165,778 at 4s 3d	do

Making together 15,307,718 lbs. valued at 5,391,044 pounds sterling, the price at which the clothiers bought it.

The remaining 3,160,000 lbs. imported in British vessels amounted to 906,449 pounds sterling, so that the sum paid in three years (including the merchant's profit) was 5,297,493 pounds.—Upon the whole, the average sum paid to foreign countries for fine imported wool by the British merchants, was at that period 1,560,000 pounds per ann. No wonder the fine cloths of that country are not so dear; nor is it any wonder that Bonaparte looked with a suspicious eye at Spanish hostility against Great Britain. 12 Rep. Arts, p. 435.

Does not the preceding statement show us the infinite importance of attending to our Merino breed of sheep? Sheep that afford wool worth 10s. a pound currency, even when bought by millions of pounds? In England, within this twelvemonth, 26s sterling has been given for a fine lot of Spanish wool—and this too, at a time when common English wool was not worth more than 14d, sterling. Some years ago his majesty made Arthur Young, esq. the secretary of the board of agriculture, a present of a Merino ram; there being then not more than 2 or 3 in the kingdom. Since that, the Spanish government made Geo. III. a present of 3000 Merino sheep. These all died within a twelvemonth, except 1478, which were sold by auction; a prudent measure, as those who paid the highest would take the most care of them. I have not the account before me, but I think they brought from 200 to 450 pounds each. I have not heard whether his majesty made a present of the amount of the sale to any agricultural or charitable institution; but he has a large family!

(D. Press.)

FRENCH PRISONS.

Extract of a letter from Capt. William Edwards, of the brig Juno of Norfolk, to his owner, dated

ROCHELLE PRISON, Dec. 8, 1809.

"*My good Sir,*

"I am sorry to inform you that this place and the Isle of Rhe have been my abode since the 7th September, 1808. When I arrived in the Juno off St. Martins, Isle Rhe to obtain a Pilot for Charante, where I was bound for a cargo of brandy, I was interrogated with all my crew, three of which informed the officers at the Custom House that the Juno was from England, and that I had a licence on board, which they heard a British man of war hail and demand of me the day before my arrival off St. Martins. Those three villains were promised one third of the Ship previous to this which must have had great weight with sailors. The remainder of the crew were kept in prison until the fine of 550 francs were paid for each of them by a house in Bordeaux; the only one that remains with me is the boy Peter Bacon. The Juno was sold for 17,000 francs in August, and still remains here; she is owned by a house in Bordeaux.

"I have wrote several times to general Armstrong, who has been good enough to answer me. There were 18 sail of Americans seized at the time the Juno was, and all the masters got away except three of us, who remain here close enough."

Copy of a letter from General Armstrong to Capt. William Edwards.

"SIR,

"The day I received your letter of the 20th of October, I saw a French gentleman who knew your case, and took an interest in it, and who engaged to pay your fine so soon as the payment thereof should be sufficient to discharge you from prison. The advice I gave him, and which I now repeat to yourself is to send a memoir to me stating your long confinement, and offering to pay the fine imposed upon you, on condition of your immediate liberation; this memoir I will send to the minister of foreign affairs, and endeavor to engage him to lay it before his majesty. If Captains Wilson, Shadwick, or any other were to join you in this memoir, the effect might be better.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

FEDERALISM IN 1799.

From the Trenton Federalist of Feb. 29, 1799.

GOVERNMENT.

"The disaffected and jacobin creatures of the day, pretend to run a nice distinction between the *constitution* and the *government*; they tell you, we *adore* the constitution, but we *detest* the *government*; this is the cant of all the scoundrels who are now howling down the *administration* of the federal constitution. What is the *government*? It is no other than the *President, Senate*, and *House of Representatives*, elected and trusted by the *people*, *exercising* their constitutional powers and duties, for the liberty and happiness of their constituents. Now if the jacobins detest the government, I desire to know whether their love of the *constitution* is not about just as ardent and rational, as if a lover should pretend to admire the beautiful *form* of his mistress, but as soon as he discovers she has *animation* and action, feels digust and aversion."

ECONOMY OF ROYALTY.

The Washington, (Ken.) "DOVE," furnishes some curious calculations on the economy of the British Government—among others, the following:

"The salary of the king is *one million* sterling, per annum—which is *four millions four hundred and forty four thousand four hundred and forty four* dollars!!—177 times as much as the President's, and 19,444 dollars over. The present *gracious* sovereign, long life to him! has reigned 50 years. His income during that time has only amounted to *two hundred and twenty two millions two hundred and twenty two thousand two hundred* dollars!!! exclusive of frequent grants of parliament to enable him to pay his debts: as his salary was not sufficient!

"This salary of 50 years, would be sufficient to pay the President's from the creation of the world, (allowing it to be 5814 years,) to the present time—and 3072 years to come!

There are a few, and but a few, papers in the Union, whose invariable practice it is to abuse and vilify the government of the United States, and praise and labor to justify that of England, no matter what may be the subject in controversy or the merits of the case.—The Boston Palladium, and Repertory, the New York Evening Post, the United States' Gazette, the Federal Republican, and Virginia Patriot, are of the above character. No inconsistency, no absurdity, no baseness, in the conduct of English ministers ever makes these editor's bosoms throb with indignation, nor does the glow of patriotism ever warm their selfish souls. No matter whether the minister be Pitt or Addington, Percival or Canning, these obsequious slaves are ever dancing attendance in their anti-chambers and bowing to the treasury bench. It is a reproach to the people of America, that such presses, the advocates of such principles & such measures can find support among them. If the men who are Americans in principle and spirit, and who would no sooner truckle to George III. than to Napoleon I. would in a manly and determined manner refuse, either directly or indirectly, to countenance such vehicles of national degradation, they would soon fall still born from the press, and the country would no longer be cursed by the dissemination of political poison.

(Dem. Press.)

BOSTON, March 23.

SPOTTED FEVER.

Extract of letter from Barre, in the county of Worcester, dated March, 20.

"While myself and family are in usual health, (God only knows how soon the scene will be changed,) I devote a moment, to acquaint you of the distressing situation of this place. The most dreadful disorder the spotted fever, rages here in an awful manner, and in the country. In my neighborhood, four persons were interred yesterday: capt. Jonas Eaton, Edmund Hawes, Doctor Burrows, and the only child of major S. Henry; the latter, however, of a different complaint, Mrs. Perry attended the funeral of her brother yesterday, was seized with the disorder at nine in the evening, and died at three this morning—Mr. Perry is at this moment in a violent delirum, and not expected to live.—Mr. Thompson was in a very dangerous state through the night, but is a little better this morning. Last evening upwards of fifty cases were reported, and an additional number to day. Not less than six or seven physicians from other towns, are constantly here, but not sufficient to attend all the sick."

[Seven cases of the Spotted Fever have occurred in Rutland, about 12 miles from Worcester. In Oakham three persons have died, and there are 7 new cases.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

THE RUSSIAN ENVOY.

Yesterday being the birth day of the emperor of Russia, the Russian Envoy gave a party, and had the front of his dwelling illuminated by a transparency representing the cities of St. Petersburg and Archangel and an *American* vessel in full sail, the whole surmounted by a crown and the letters A. I. Some citizens stopping to look at the transparency took up an notion that the putting of the crown over the American ship and colors was improper, this notion ripened into an opinion that it was intended as an insult, and the ferment became general. About this point of time a young man, an officer in the United States service, came up and imbibing all the indignation of those around him, he discharged two pistol balls through the transparency.

He was apprehended this morning, and brought before Alderman *Keppele*, who on motion of the District Attorney, bound the officer over, himself in 3000 dollars, and two sureties in $1500 each. In the course of the examination, the officer with characteristic boldness and strong feeling, declared, that he thought it his duty as an American officer to bring down all crowns. I honor his feelings and admire his principles while I sincerely regret the difficulty into which they have involved him.

It will be recollected that some serious disturbances have arisen out of those kind of exhibitions. It will be remembered that in 1801, when peace was concluded between France and England the joy of the Londoners was extravagant and wild, they took the horses out of the carriage of the French envoy and drew it themselves, to and from St. James, yet the same evening the same populace compelled the same Envoy to take down and alter a very brillant transparency, because there was in it the words "PEACE AND CONCORD" the last being mistaken for CONQUER'D.

[*Democratic Press.*

EXTRACTS.

Letter from the Secretary of State to the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, on the subject of foreigners naturalized as Citizens of the United States, and who have been registered as American seamen.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
March 5th, 1810.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th ult. requesting "a statement of the whole number of persons born in foreign countries, and legally admitted citizens of the United States, by naturalization, and returned as such to the department of state, according to the lists transmitted by the collector of the customs, in pursuance of the law relative to the relief and protection of American seamen."

In reply to this letter I beg leave to refer to the report made by the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives on the 2d of February, 1809, in which it will be seen that the whole number of naturalized citizens then returned to this department, as registered seamen, was 449; and to add, that it appears from the returns for the year 1809, that 128 naturalized citizens were, during that year, registered as American seamen, and so returned to this department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. SMITH.

The Honorable Thomas Newton, Esq.
Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
February 2d, 1809.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a report made in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th ultimo; and am with great respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES MADISON.

The honorable the speaker of the house of representatives.

REPORT.

The Secretary of State, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th ultimo, directing him "to lay before the House a statement of the whole number of persons born in foreign countries, and legally admitted citizens of the United States, by naturalization, who have been registered as American seamen, and returned as such to the department of state, according to the lists transmitted by the collectors of the customs, in pursuance of the law relative to the relief and protection of American seamen," has the honor to state, that upon an examination of the returns of registered seamen, which have been received at this office since the date of the above, up to this time, it appears by the abstract hereunto annexed, that of the whole number of persons registered as American seamen, and so reported to this department, four hundred and forty-nine are designated as naturalized citizens. It is necessary, however, to remark, that there are not full returns from all the custom houses.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MADISON.

Department of State, Feb. 2d, 1809.

Abstract of the naturalized citizens, who have been registered as American seamen at the different custom houses, since the year 1796, to wit:

In the year	1796	38
Do.	1797	91
Do.	1798	19
Do.	1799	17
Do.	1800, estimated at	34
Do.	1801	16
Do.	1802	21
Do.	1803	71
Do.	1804	33
Do.	1805	24
Do.	1806	22
Do.	1807	35
Do.	1808	28
	Total number,	449

Note. The returns for the year 1800, having been mislaid, an average estimate is made for that year, it being thought better to do so, than longer to delay the report.

HUGH RICE,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of LEATHER, which he offers to manufacture in the best and most fashionable manner, and on the cheapest terms, for CASH.

He returns his thanks to the public for past favours, and hopes by his assiduity and attention to business, still to merit a share of its patronage.

Easton, March 6, 1810. 6

GEORGE HAYNE,

No. 5, BOWLEY'S WHARF,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the COMMISSION BUSINESS at the above stand; where he will thankfully receive and punctually attend to all orders in that line.

The sale of GRAIN particularly attended to—no exertion will be omitted to promote the interest of those who may favour him with their business.

Baltimore, March 13, 1810. 13