

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Selected from Greenback Papers to the 15th and London to the 9th ult. received by the George, and Robert Burns, arrived at New-York.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The letters received by the last Tonnington Mail contain in stating that France has required the Danish Government to assist in the exclusion of the British Government from the Continent and shut the Sound against our trade. Bernadotte has been sent to the Prince Royal at Kolding Holstein to urge their demand; and a strong corps of Dutch, French and Spanish troops had been collected on the Elbe to enforce them.

At Hamburg, it appears that the French force has been augmented to 16,000 men—that 1,600,000 francs (about 633,000*l.*) have been demanded for the British property there; that the Commodore of the British Squadron blockading the Elbe has announced the blockade of Altona and Gluckstadt, and that neither wine nor spirits would be allowed to pass through the Watten.

It was last night reported on good authority that the French had penetrated into Holstein.

Intelligence of the utmost importance from the Grand Expedition may be hourly expected after Wednesday next: it is considered impossible to prevent the object of it from being carried into effect.

American Affairs.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The differences with America are likely to be adjusted. The right of searching ships of war has never, it is said, been insisted upon by our ministers.

AUGUST 5.

If the late rencontre between his Majesty's ship Leopard and the American frigate Chesapeake is to be construed into an act of hostility, the Commander on that station is alone responsible for the consequences. The order issued by Admiral Berkeley for searching the American ship will be found in another part of our paper; and as it enumerates the causes and provocations which have led to such determination on his part, the public will be enabled to judge of the propriety of his conduct. It appears from the order, that frequent desertions took place from the British Squadron in the Chesapeake; that several of the men entered on board the American frigate; that they paraded the town of Norfolk, making and defying the British officers; that application for giving them up was made by the British Consul, as well as the Captains of the ships from which they deserted, both to the Magistrates of Norfolk and the officer who recruited for the Chesapeake, and that no redress or satisfaction was obtained. In consequence of this refusal on the part of the American Magistracy and Officers, Admiral Berkeley issued his orders to the ships under his command to search the Chesapeake for the deserters, in case they should meet with her at sea, and without the limits of the jurisdiction of the U. States. The manner in which the order was directed to be carried into execution was as mild and conciliating as it could well be, and as little calculated to produce contumacy or resistance. It contained a positive injunction that the American should be permitted to search the British ships of war under Admiral Berkeley's command for deserters, if he had reason to suppose that any were harboured on board them. The order too was to be shewn to the Commander of the Chesapeake previous to any attempt to enforce it, and a reasonable time, of course, allowed for his determination.

This is the precise state of the case, that the American Captain and the Magistrates of Norfolk acted, if not illegally, yet certainly against the spirit and principle of that kind of understanding which prevailed between the two countries, cannot, we think, be denied. Whether Ad. Berkeley acted right in adopting such a decisive line of proceeding is another question, and to be determined upon much broader principles.

Traveller.

The Editors of the Ministerial Papers have, for the present, agreed that the affair of the American frigate shall be decided by the Law of Nations. There is reason, however, to believe that this is only a piece of policy on their part. They have in the mean time, sent their wits on a cruise up the Baltic, as far as Cronstadt, to peep into the Russian dock-yards; and we give Mr. Monroe fair warning that if he does not adjust matters before they have time to recall their scattered senses from the Gulf of Finland, he may expect the Courier, Herald, and Morning Post will again coalesce to drive him, Puffen-brook, Grotius, and the Law of Nations to the D—l.—l*b.*

AUGUST 6.

New-York papers to the 4th of last month and Halifax to the 15th of the preceding, have arrived by the Princess Mary packet. The intelligence is of great importance.

It appears that the inhabitants of New-York are inflamed to the highest possible point, at the affair between his Majesty's ship Leopard and the American frigate Chesapeake; that Town Meetings had been called in every part of that State, and particularly at Albany, where the most violent Resolutions had been adopted. All communication with the shore and the British Squadron had been intercepted; no Pilots were suffered to go on board, and the watering-parties were watched and driven to their boats.

It is stated in some of the letters that in consequence of the distress occasioned by this prohibition, the English captains had been engaged in several bloody frays, and that they had landed and supplied themselves by main force, giving an estimated price to the first person who came forward to receive it peaceably. It appears, in short, that the present conduct of the English captains and their crews is as temperate and moderate as that of the Americans is violent and outrageous.

With respect to the States, it seems that Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War, commanding all the American Officers to repair to Norfolk.

The order of Admiral Berkeley contains a narrative of circumstances which could not fail to try the patience of a British Commander. It appears, that some British seamen had deserted from several vessels constituting the Squadron off the Chesapeake; that they had entered on board the American frigate, and had openly paraded the streets of Norfolk, under the protection of the American flag; that the Magistrates had refused to deliver them up; and that the Captain of the American vessel had equally pertinaciously retained them. The order then concludes with commanding the British Captains to require of the American Captain of the Chesapeake, that the British Capt. should search his vessel for deserters: "and if a similar demand should be made by the American it is to be complied with, according to the usage and custom of civilized nations."

It is impossible to deny that Admiral Berkeley received a more than ordinary provocation, and that his order is conceived in very moderate terms. He allows the same liberty to the Americans which he claims for the British. He does not ground his right of Search upon any assumed superiority of his Country—he does not claim the Sovereignty of the Seas. In a word, his conduct appears to have been much more temperate than it had been previously considered even by his most strenuous advocates. Indeed from the known character of Admiral Berkeley we could anticipate no less.

It may be necessary to qualify the preceding account by an article of intelligence which we have received from another source. It is stated in a letter of the first authority, that these Commotions were almost solely confined to the populace, and that no state had officially, and by its Magistrates, as yet in any way interposed or declared its opinion—with the single exception of the State of Virginia.

The Resolutions of one of the Town Meetings of New-York will be found in another part of our paper. They are conceived in very angry terms, but it must be remembered that they were adopted in the moment of irritation.

Sir James Craig is to go out as the New Governor in Chief of the British Possessions in Spanish America.

AUGUST 8.

From America, we have accounts two days later than any before received. By these it appears, that Mr. Erskine was not present at the examination of the men at Washington; but still it is maintained that they are American citizens. Barron was dismissed from the Chesapeake in great disgrace. It is alleged against him that he ought to have been ready to oppose his enemy while his ship had a plank remaining whole. Mr. Monroe has received dispatches from his government, and has had an interview with Mr. Canning. The Americans insist on the right of searching being abandoned by Britain; the doctrine is opposed by us; and, if the dispute is not and cannot be adjusted, blows must and will most assuredly be resorted to.

AUGUST 9.

The expected embargo on American vessels has not yet been adopted, but we are without the means of judging of the cause of this forbearance.—We are informed that the American minister yesterday communicated to our Cabinet, the Proclamation of the American Executive.

It is now reported that the object of the Expedition under Admiral Gambier, sent to the Baltic to secure not only the Isle of Zealand and the Danish fleet, but also the Russian fleet at Cronstadt. Some of the first houses in the Russian trade have given notice for the insurance of their property, from the Russian ports in the Baltic, free from capture and seizure. This circumstance, probably, gave rise to the report of a meditated attempt upon the Russian fleet. The last accounts left Admiral Gambier at the entrance of the Sound.

It is now believed that the different divisions of the Expedition are all to meet at a general rendezvous, and proceed on one object; as those which failed from Harwich and the Downs did not proceed towards Flushing or Antwerp; a ship having arrived in the Downs from the former port, which saw nothing of them on her passage.

On Wednesday night, a Messenger, with

dispatches for St. Petersburg, left town, and Mr. Jackson set off for the Continent, the beginning of the week, on a particular mission. It is generally supposed he is gone to Russia.

Advises received on Tuesday indicate a strong probability of the departure of many of the English merchants residing at Peterburgh for Great-Britain. They add, that the Commercial Treaty had been enlarged for three days only, viz. from June 28 to July 1.

Letters from Holland state that a new code of restrictive laws against English commerce was immediately to be distributed, and enforced with all possible rigour.—the following is an extract of a letter received from Holland—"It is conjectured in the first circles here, that peace will be soon settled with England, otherwise she will have to arm herself against all the world."

Letters received by the Gottenburgh Mail assert that the Emperor Alexander was recalled to St. Petersburg, left he should ratify the treaty with France.—Others speculate on an immediate war between this country and Russia. It is stated that Buonaparte has persuaded the Emperor Alexander that the best mode of bringing about a general Peace would be, by the Continental powers making common cause against England, and prohibiting all intercourse whatever with her.

It is reported that the last convoy for Tonningen was prevented from entering that port, by the commander of the British frigate on that station. Our Consul too is said to have recommended to the masters of such English vessels as were in that port, to drop down the river, and place themselves under the protection of the frigate.—An expected incursion of the French is supposed to have led to these precautionary measures.

The dispatches transmitted to Mr. Monroe, the American Minister at our Court, according to report, instruct him to resist the right of search.

Government have received dispatches from Lord Strangford, at Lisbon, which it is conjectured relate to some propositions made to Portugal through Spain, which have for their object the suspension of all mercantile intercourse with this country.

Persons who have lately passed through Boulogne state, that the force collected there amounts to 10,000 men. Of these 4,000 are seamen, who are trained to military manoeuvres, and exercised three times a day. The remainder are composed of Italians, and drafts from the German contingents.

The Russian Nobility, most of whom compose the Senate, derive their revenues from the commerce of the empire; and whenever that is cramped, they universally become dissatisfied.

All the taxes which subsisted under the ancient regime in France, have been revived, and augmented to a degree almost intolerable. The new impost on salt (gabelle) has raised the value of that commodity to five pence halfpenny English per pound. The gross annual amount of revenue collected, is computed at eight hundred millions of francs.

GLASGOW, Aug. 10.

By a vessel which left New-York on the 14th of July, and arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, we have been put in possession, through the politeness of a mercantile house in this city, of a copy of the President's Proclamation, and of other interesting intelligence from America, of the latest date. On the matter of right, we shall at present avoid all discussion.—As to the probable consequences of the present dispute, our opinion inclines to war. All armed ships in British commission are prohibited from entering American ports; those at present in American ports are ordered instantly to depart, and all intercourse with them is prohibited.—The only condition held out to our government in the President's Proclamation is reparation, a word of much moment, and of very indefinite interpretation. We think it most probable that our ministers will support Admiral Berkeley, and vindicate his conduct.

Under the London head, and in our correspondent's letter, the reader will find a number of rumours from the Continent. A war with Russia we apprehend to be not less probable than a war with America.

Stocks have fallen.

AUGUST 9.

Up to this hour no advices have been received from either the one or the other division of our Fleets, which have proceeded on the Expeditions.

In the house of commons the 7th of August a debate on the consolidated fund bill. Sir Thomas Turton thought, that in the present circumstances it was necessary to give confidence to ministers. Russia and Prussia were prostrated at the feet of France, and our disputes with America increased. The conduct of the latter country was owing entirely to the pusillanimity of the late ministry, who treated with America with a pistol at their breast.

Mr. W. Smith adverted to what had been said by Sir Thomas relative to America, and said, that when that country was mentioned, it could not be in language too moderate or too conciliatory. He was certain that Ministers had a very difficult task to perform with respect to America, and he believed would be very cautious how they followed the advice of the honorable Borenet.

PARIS, July 25.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire laid the two treaties before the Senate, which have been concluded with Russia and Prussia. He at the same time made a very impressive and dignified address to the senate.

Treaty with Russia.

This Treaty is very lengthy. The following, however, are all the clauses of importance. The remainder are merely formal and such as occur in every Treaty of Peace:

Art. 4. Out of esteem for his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and to afford to him a proof of his sincere desire to unite both nations in the bands of immutable confidence and friendship, the Emperor Napoleon wishes that all the countries, towns and territories conquered from the King of Prussia, the ally of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, should be restored, namely, that part of the Duchy of Magdeburg situate on the right bank of the Rhine, the Mark of Prignitz, the Uker Mark, the Middle and New Mark of Brandenburg, with the exception of the Circle of Kothus in Lower Alsace; the Duchy of Pomerania, Upper, Lower and New Silesia, and the country of Glatz; that part of the district of Netze which is situated to the northward of the road of Deietan and Schnerdemuh, through Waldau to the Vistula, and extending along the frontier of the Circle of Bromberg, from Driesen to the Vistula and back, must remain open and free of all tolls; Pomerania, the island of Nogat, the country on the right bank of the Vistula and of the Nogat, to the west of Old Prussia, and to the northward of the circle of Culm, Ermeraud. Lastly, the Kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st of Jan. 1772, together with the fortresses of Spandau, Stetin, Custrin, Glogau, Breslau, Schweidnitz, Neisse, Breig, Kosel and Clotz, and in general all fortresses, citadels, castles, strong holds of the countries above named in the same condition in which they may be at present, also in addition to the above, the city and citadel of Graudentz.

5. Those Provinces, which on the 1st of Jan. 1772, formed a part of the Kingdom of Poland, and have since, at different times, been subject to Prussia (with the exception of the countries named or alluded to in the preceding article, and of those which shall be described below in the 9th article) shall become the possession of his Majesty the King of Saxony, with power and possession of sovereignty, under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw, and shall be governed according to a regulation which shall insure the liberties and privileges of the people of the said duchy, and be consistent with the security of the neighboring states.

6. The city of Dantzic, with a territory of two leagues round the same, is restored to her former independence, under the protection of the King of Prussia and the King of Saxony, to be governed by the same laws by which she was governed when she ceased to be her own mistress.

7. For a communication betwixt the Kingdom of Saxony and the Duchy of Warsaw, the King of Saxony is to have the free use of a military road through the states of the King of Prussia.

8. Neither the King of Prussia, the King of Saxony, nor the city of Dantzic shall oppose any obstacles to the free navigation of the Vistula, by tolls or duties.

9. In order as far as possible to establish a natural boundary between Russia and the Duchy of Warsaw, the territory between the present confines of Russia, from the Bug to the mouth of the Lassa, shall extend in a line from the mouth of the Lassa along the towing-path of the said river, and that of the Bobra up to its mouth; that of the Narw, from the mouth of that river as far as Suradz; from Lissa to its source near the village of Mein; from this village to Nutzeck, and from Nutzeck to the mouth of that river beyond Nurr; and finally along the towing-path to the Bug upwards, to extend as far as the present frontiers of Russia. This territory is forever united to Russia.

12. The Duke of Saxe, Cobourg, Oldenburg and Mecklenburgh Schweren, shall each of them be restored to the complete and quiet possession of their estates; but the ports in the duchies of Oldenburg shall remain in the possession of French garrisons till the definitive Treaty shall be signed between France and Britain.

13. The Emperor Napoleon accepts of the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, in order to negotiate a Definitive Treaty of Peace between France and Britain, however only on condition that this mediation shall be accepted by Britain in one month after the exchange of the ratification of the present Treaty.

The Emperor of Russia acknowledges Joseph Napoleon, King of Naples, and Lewis Napoleon, King of Holland, Prince Jerome as King Westphalia, the Confederacy of the Rhine, the boundaries of Westphalia, &c. and cedes the Lordship of Jever, in East-Friesland, to Holland.

A cessation of hostilities between Russia and Turkey is stipulated, the Russian troops are to evacuate Moldavia, and Russia accepts the mediation of Napoleon to negotiate a peace with Turkey.