

Late Foreign Intelligence,  
from Charleston, Boston and New York.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29.  
AMERICA.

Grey said it would not be necessary for trouble the house with any observations on he was about to make, as he understood position was to be made to it. He then instructions of his majesty's minister, that Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine, communicated by Mr. Erskine to Mr. Canning, the dispatches of Mr. Erskine to Mr. Canning, the correspondence between Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, and Mr. Erskine, between Dec. 1808, and August, 1809, before the house; particularly one of January, 1809.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5.  
AMERICA.

Whitbread observed, as there was no objection to the motion which he was about to make, he moved an address to his majesty for certain dispatches of the dates of the 3d December, 1808, from Mr. Erskine, to Secretary of State, (Mr. Canning,) also the dispatches of Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith, referring to the motion of the hon. Mr. Canning. He was inclined to do so from what he had seen in another place, which led him to infer that the production of the papers now moving would be injurious to the public service. The question which would arise on the papers would be founded upon the agreement into with the American government, which agreement it was impossible for his majesty to sanction. It was quite a question whether the British government was bound by its own act with the American government, or whether it should be bound by an act of its agent. The correspondence would clear that fact. The question was not whether the instructions given by the government were politic or wise, but whether the agent was justified in departing from the instructions. When the papers were before the house, it would be shown where the fault lay, and it would be ascertained in what manner the instructions were disobeyed, and if any additional instructions were necessary to throw a light upon the matter, they would be granted, if called for. It was expedient that the world should be acquainted with the actual instructions were. Whitbread was not disposed to have said a right honorable gentleman had not so expectedly offered himself, the notice of which, if hereafter, upon investigation, it appeared that the substance of the instructions to Mr. Erskine was carried into effect by a gentleman; it would become the right of the gentleman, to shew why the Treaty with America had not been ratified. With respect to the papers, he found that one marked No. 1, had been produced, which would have given a feature to the transaction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was perfectly satisfied, that the papers, when produced, satisfied the House that neither the letter nor the instructions had been obeyed. The House then agreed to.

January 27.

Mr. P. observed that a communication had been transmitted to Lord Grenville. The letter was Mr. Turner, the messenger of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As it is said, was at the same time presented to Earl Grey.

ment, from an appeal to the country, indignant at their imbecility, and mourning its deplorable effect.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The public will recollect, that some days ago accounts were received that American vessels in the port of Naples, and also in the ports of Spain, were ordered to be confiscated. The following notice of the fact, from genuine authority, was on Friday made known in this city:—

"I have received intelligence from France on which I rely, that an order had been issued to bring to sale the American ships and cargoes captured and brought into the port of Naples, and that another order had been issued to seize and confiscate all such as had arrived, or might arrive in those of Spain."

A rumor has been circulated, that the late conferences between the Marquis of Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney have been carried on with much warmth and hostility. We cannot of course be supposed to be acquainted with the particulars of these conferences, but we can take upon ourselves to contradict positively this rumor.

February 13.  
As orders have been issued to make immediate preparations for Bonaparte's journey from Bayonne to Vittoria, we suppose he will make a short trip to Spain before the arrival of his destined bride, the Grand Duchess Anne.

DOVER, FEB 11.

John Hare Powell, Esq. Secretary to the American Legation at London landed here to day from Calais, out of the American ship Delaware, with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney, the American minister. By this vessel we learn that there is an embargo in the French ports along shore, which has been on for some days past. It is said that a squadron is fitting out at Dunkirk, to cruise in the North Sea.

Boston, April 7.

By the Sally, Captain Sutton, which arrived here yesterday from London, we have received London papers to the 16th of February.

The reports of a Treaty between France and America, and of the relaxation of Bonaparte's decrees, had evaporated. American vessels continued to be captured and sent into the ports of France, and her colonies. Napoleon had not set off for Spain. The Dutch official Gazette had announced it having been settled, that the future bride of the French Emperor would be Catharine Paulina, sister of the Emperor of Russia, who is in her 31st year; and that a French officer had been sent to St. Petersburg to escort the Russian Princess to Paris.

We find no mention made in the London papers, of sending a new minister to the United States, or of recalling Mr. Jackson.

NORFOLK, April 13.

Captain Rutter, of the schooner Mary, arrived yesterday in 15 days from St. Bartholomews, informs us that before he sailed a packet had arrived from England at Antigua, bringing London papers to the 20th of February. That he read Antigua papers containing London intelligence to that date. There was nothing important, except that the London papers stated there had been a firing along the French coast, in consequence of a Commercial Treaty having been signed between France and the United States.

Captain Rutter further states that the London papers spoke positively of an amicable adjustment of all matters between this country and Great Britain.

After the arrival of this packet, there was a marked difference in the treatment to the Americans. All who claimed the character of American citizens were discharged from the men of war, to the number as it was reported of nearly 600 at Antigua, and the adjacent Islands; Capt. R. has brought home six Americans, that were discharged at Antigua.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, April 11.

Mr. Randolph moved the following resolution: Resolved, That the members of this house do wear crape on the left arm, during the remainder of the session, as a testimony of respect for the memory of William Washington, late a lieutenant colonel in the revolutionary army.

The question was taken on the resolution with out much debate; and it passed in the negative, Ayes, 30.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. DeSEA in the Chair, on the bill concerning commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

Mr. Cholson moved to strike out the 3d section of the bill and insert in lieu thereof three sections, having in view, 1. A complete non importation of French and British goods; 2. To invest the president of the United States with provisional power to suspend the law in relation to either in case of a repeal or sufficient modification of their edicts; 3. To employ the army and navy of the United States to enforce the system.

Mr. Taylor opposed the amendment.

Mr. Garland spoke against the bill and amendment.

Mr. Lyon called for a division of the question, and spoke against the bill and amendment.

Mr. Gholson replied at length to Mr. Taylor. The committee rose at 4 o'clock; reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

And the house adjourned.

Thursday, April 12.

Mr. Taylor observed that he yesterday had seconded a motion made by a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph) which had been negatived by the house. The mistake which had been made by the mover, as well as himself, in supporting a proposition which appeared to be out of the usual course of proceedings had only arisen from motives which the house would know how to appreciate. The warrior whose name was included in that resolution, (said he) was a constituent of

mine. In proportion to our near approximation to an exalted character, we feel his loss. The house will excuse me for the error; but I wish also to be excused to the relatives of the deceased; I wish that our indiscretion may not afflict with greater grief the surviving matron who mourns his loss. With this view I move that the motion made yesterday with the decision upon it, be expunged from the journals. I believe there is no man in the house, however he may think of the motion, but would feel a pang at being instrumental in inflicting an additional distress on those who have already suffered enough.

Mr. Marion said he was one of those who had been painfully compelled to vote against the motion; and had therefore learned with regret that it was inserted on the journal. He hoped it would be expunged.

The Speaker observed that unanimous consent was necessary to expunge a vote from the journals; and having asked whether there was any objection to the motion?—

Mr. Randolph said he was sorry that he could not give his assent to it. If the House of Representatives, said he, do not choose to pay the honor to the American Marcellus which the people of the country had paid to him in their hearts, I wish at least that it should appear on the face of the journals that I have been willing to render it. I say nothing about the character of Col. Washington. He was indeed the sword as his great kindman was the shield of his country. They were the Fabius and Marcellus of United America. The Punic war ended—they live in the hearts of their countrymen, howsoever they may be deemed of here.

An objection being thus made, Mr. Taylor's motion fell to the ground.

Raleigh:

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1810.

The ship Sally has arrived at Boston from London, 16th February.

British exports for the year 1808, amounted to £ 25,000,000. for 1809 £ 39,000,000.

At the Levee, Feb 8, the American minister was present, his name was mentioned first of six others.

The British minister at Lisbon is superseded; he sailed the 16th Feb. for England, from whence it is said, he is to proceed for the United States in a diplomatic character.

Massachusetts Election.—Votes of 289 towns for Governor.

For Gore 36,369  
For Gerry 33,892

The Boston Patriot says the remaining towns in the aggregate will give a considerable majority for Gerry.

We learn by a gentleman from Taunton, that all the votes for senators in Bristol county had been collected; that the hon. Mr. Pope had been chosen; and the hon. Mr. Fales wanted only two votes of a choice. These were the federal republican candidates. The senate consists of forty members.. of whom, at the meeting, 20 will be federal 19 democratic, and there will be one vacancy. Thus there will be a federal senate at the commencement of the session.

Pal. of 6th inst.

Mr. Taylor of S. C. has introduced into congress, a bill to continue for twenty years, the act incorporating the Bank of the United State.—with a proviso, that the said bank pay into the treasury of the United States, by the 31st of December next, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Allows the directors to enlarge the capital to 2500 shares more, provided they will loan to the United States a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars at 6 per cent. And permit the United States to become interested hereafter, if thought advisable, by enlarging the capital and taking the shares to herself.

The sum given by the bank to the general government, for a renewal of their charter, may relieve the wants of the government; but the act does not promise any relief to the citizens of North Carolina and those of other states, who have not a paper currency that will pass at par out of their respective states.

Why were the federalists turned out of the government? Because, say our democrats, they expended too much money on armies and navies. From a report made to congress by Mr. Gallatin, dated 3d of April, we discover that the largest sum expended by the federal administration on the army, was in the year 1800 and amounted to 2,517,409 dollars. But what will be the astonishment and indignation of the people, when they discover from this very report, that the economical administration, expended on the army in the last year the enormous sum of 3,345,772 dollars! only EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHT THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY SIX DOLLARS, more than the greatest extravagance of the federalists. And what good has general Wilkinson and the army rendered the country? Let those answer who uphold that traitor and attempt to conceal his crimes from the people.

We hope that Mr. Pearson will drag the crimes of this culprit before the public. And if the other persons named with Mr. P. on the committee, do not prevent it, we have no doubt but Wilkinson will be completely exposed.—although he has said the government dare not institute an enquiry.

We extract the following article from the Albany Gazette of the 5th inst. It sheds some light on the rumor of an insurrection in Lower Canada, having, it is said, for its object an union of the province of France.

The Governor of Lower Canada, has issued his proclamation, under date the 21st March last, stating that "divers wicked, seditious and treasonable writings have been printed, published and dispersed in that province," calculated to "alienate the affections of his majesty's good subjects from his government and person;" and that with the advice and concurrence of his majesty's ex-

ecutive council, warrants had been issued, "under which some of the authors, printers and publishers of the said writings had been apprehended and secured." The proclamation then goes on to recite what the governor has deemed his injudicious duty on the present occasion, and to give a brief history of the government of that province since its conquest from the French, during fifty years that it has been under the English government; and he asks whether one act of oppression—one instance of arbitrary imprisonment, or violation of property has occurred—or, whether the people have in any one instance been disturbed in the free and uncontrolled enjoyment of their religion.—He draws an interesting parallel between the situation of the province of Lower Canada, and that of many other of the British provinces.—He denies that any of the charges which have been alleged against him and his administration are true—such as intending to call out large bodies of the militia—taxing their lands, and dissolving the house of assembly, because they would not consent to levy the taxes he required.

He then cautions the people of Canada, against listening to the artful suggestions of designing and wicked men, who by spreading false reports, and by seditious and traitorous writings, ascribe to his majesty's government evil and malevolent purposes, seeking thereby to lead the people into acts of treason and rebellion.—He calls upon all well disposed persons, and particularly upon curates and ministers of religion, to prevent the evil effects of such traitorous doings—to undeceive and set the people right, and to inculcate on all an obedience to the laws. The proclamation then concludes, by commanding and exhorting all magistrates & others, to make diligent search to discover the authors and abettors of such writings—to the end, that the offenders may be brought to such punishment as shall deter others from any acts which may affect the safety and happiness of the people of that province.

Col. James Monroe is elected one of the representatives from the county of Albemarle, in the Virginia Legislature.

A letter from New Orleans, dated March 19th, states that Gen. Wilkinson was about embarking on board the brig Dart for Baltimore.—The letter also mentions that shortly after his arrival at New Orleans from Natchez, Gen. W. was married to Mademoiselle TRUDEAU, a young lady of about 26, handsome and accomplished."

FRENCH PERFDY.

Extract of a letter from London, January 23, [Evening.]

"On 'Change, I received a letter from Paris (of the 16th instant) which says:—Whilst the civil authorities gave us hopes of a favorable change, the military authorities were giving orders to confiscate American property at St. Sebastians:—and by letters from Naples of the 1st, we find that similar measures were taking there.—Thus a new and shameful instance of French perfidy is added to the list, already almost infinite."

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber in May last A DARK BAY FILLY,

Two years old this spring. The above reward will be given to any person giving information, so that I get the said Filly.

Arthur Speight.  
Greene county, March } 30<sup>th</sup> St.  
25, 1810. }

COMMITTED

To the jail of Granville county, on the 12th inst. a Negro Man, who says his name is Jacob and belongs to Mr Warren webb, of Greensville county, Virginia. Jacob is a fellow about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, and supposed to be between 40 & 50 years old, and says he is a very good Cooper. The owner of said Negro, is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

William Dalley, jailor.  
March 16th, 1810. 29—3wp.

Marlborough Academy.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY  
A Gentleman to take charge of the Academy. He must be able to prepare a Student to enter with facility the highest class in any literary college or university in the United States. The Academy is liberally endowed with a fund, permanent for ten years. A Gentleman, therefore, whose qualifications are approved by the Trustees, may calculate on employment for that term. His character and recommendations must be unexceptionable. Letters addressed to the subscriber at Marlborough court house, S. Carolina, postage paid, will be attended to.

D. ROBERTSON, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

University.

The following Trustees are appointed a committee of visitation to attend at Chapel Hill on Friday the 22d of June next, to wit:

- THOMAS BLOUNT,
- THOMAS BROWN, Junr.
- JOSEPH H. BRYAN,
- The Rev. JOSEPH CALDWELL,
- WILLIAM V. JONES,
- WILLIAM LITTLE,
- ISRAEL PICKENS,
- WILLIAM E. WEBB,
- JOHN S. WEST,
- JOSEPH WINSTON,
- ROBERT WILLIAMS. (of Raleigh.)

Published by order of the Board  
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Sec.  
Raleigh April 3d. A. D. 1810

TICKETS in the Franklin Academy Lottery, price 2 dollars, for sale at the ministry Office.