

New-York, April 13.

The following article from the London Morning Chronicle of the 7th ult. is believed by the passengers in the Cincinnati, to be correct:

"It is very currently reported, that the negotiations which have for some time been conducted by the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinckney, has happily terminated in an amicable adjustment of the differences between this country and the U. States of America. The John Adams frigate has been detained to carry out the treaty, which will not be made public until the ratifications are exchanged. It is said that the despatches of the American minister are to be forwarded to the frigate to-morrow."

The frigate John Adams, it was supposed, sailed from Portsmouth on the 13th of March, for America, to touch at Havre for a bearer of despatches. The Juno, Bates, with duplicates of Mr. Pinckney's despatches, sailed about the same time for Boston.

It was said in England that no minister would be sent out, as it was supposed Mr. Pinckney's arrangement would supersede the necessity of any farther negotiation.

Very Late and Important News from England.

Last evening arrived at this port the last sailing ship Cincinnati, Cocklin, in 30 days from London, from whence she sailed on the 13th of March. Capt. C. and his passengers, have obligingly favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with a file of London papers to the 10th of March, inclusive, nearly a month later than our former advices.

We learn verily, that it was expected, Mr. Pinckney would speedily arrange a treaty with the British government.

No relaxation had taken place in France, relative to American affairs and commerce.

No change had taken place in the British ministry, but such an event was confidently expected.

The John Adams frigate, was to sail from England, for France, on the 15th of March.

London, February 26.

The Gazette of Saturday contains a notification from Marquis Wellesley, that all the ports and coast of Spain, from Gijon to the French territory, is declared in a state of strict blockade.

By a new decree, the duties on all colonial produce, whether introduced by capture or other wise, into Holland, are doubled.

French Decrees.—The following is the decree lately issued by the French government, on the subject of the export commerce of that country.

"Palace of the Tuilleries, Feb. 26. Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c.

"We have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

"Art. I. No vessel, with a licence, shall henceforth be permitted to clear out from our ports, unless her cargo consist of wine and brandy.

"Art. II. Licenced vessels which shall have already begun to take in their freight, are excepted from this regulation.

"The Ministers of Finance, &c. are required, &c.

March 2. A regular series of Moulteurs to the 22d ult. arrived yesterday afternoon.

The Senatus Consultum for uniting Rome to France has been published. The city of Rome is to be the second in rank in the empire. The hereditary Imperial Prince (the eldest son of Napoleon, we suppose) is to bear the title of King of Rome. The Popes are required to swear to attempt nothing against the provisions for the independence of the Gallician church. A landed revenue of two millions of francs, with palace at Rome and Paris, are allotted to the Popes. A Prince of the blood, or a grand dignitary of the empire, is to keep an imperial court at Rome. The expenses of the college or cardinals and the propaganda are to be defrayed by the government. Thus will the Pope and the college of cardinals be placed in a state of the most abject dependence upon the tyrant of the continent, and the common enemy of all the independent states. Let the Catholics of Ireland well consider this circumstance; and having done so, they cannot, we think, any longer hesitate in regard to the necessity of conceding the Veto in the election of their bishops.

March 3. The report which we mentioned a few days since, of an increasing coolness between Russia and France, derives some sanction from an article in the last Paris papers. It was said that the Russian troops had crossed the Niemen, and that every effort was making to terminate the war with Turkey. Intelligence to this effect was actually published in the Leyden Gazette, and is noticed in the Paris papers, in an article purporting to come from Dresden. The Paris papers contradict it; but the same report still prevails, and has been received in letters from Heligoland of the 21st ult. which state that war had actually been determined upon by the court of Petersburg, and that a packet had sailed with despatches for the British government announcing the important event. Reports of this nature should however be received with extreme caution, and we deem it necessary to state, that our government have received no advice whatever upon the subject.

March 5. It was determined on Saturday by the board of trade, after a conference with a deputation of the merchants trading to the Brazils, to grant licences for the free exportation of

cotton to all ports and places not declared in a state of blockade.

March 7. Yesterday arrived the Lord Hobart packet from Cadiz, by which we have letters and papers to the 21st ult. with much important information.

In addition to our numerous private letters, we have intelligence by several mercantile gentlemen who arrived by the packet. The most important commercial fact, affecting property to a prodigious amount, is, that a temporary duty of five per cent. has been imposed on all goods exported from Cadiz. Not the least alarm was felt for the present safety of that place.—"It is protected," says one of our friends, "by a British force of 3000 men, and about 20,000 Spanish troops, daily augmenting. I think, he adds, "a very few days will give an effective force of 50,000 men, and the French are likely to pay dearly for their incursion." From other quarters we are informed that the Spanish General who commands in chief feels so confident of his strength, that he proposes to commence offensive operations, and from the comparative force of the enemy in the neighborhood, pleasing hopes are indulged of the result. Some additional details are given in the following official paper:

"PUBLIC NOTICE.

"The Superior Junta of government, which loses no opportunity of procuring information of the positions and strength of the enemy, and which will unreservedly impart to the public the intelligence it acquires, has just received official advices, that there are in Xeres 1600 of the enemy; in the town of Cabezas, Alcala, Utrera and Lebrija, 1200; in Puerto Real, Chiclana, the bridge of the same town, and at Rota, 10,000; and in Seville, 3000.

"It is also officially known, that the enemy lost some men yesterday during the firing from the head of the bridge of Suazo, supported by two pieces of artillery, which were advanced upon the second crossing of the road Puerto Real. The design of this attack made by us was to obstruct their works, which they had begun near the toll-gate, on the road to Chiclana.

"By order of the Superior Junta, MANUEL MARIA DE ARCE, Sec.

"Cadiz, Feb. 12, 1810."

A constant communication is maintained between Cadiz and the adjacent country, by vessels which are employed for this purpose; so that not only intelligence is obtained, but also provisions in sufficient abundance to supply the wants of the garrison and inhabitants. Two frigates have arrived in the harbor, one of them conveying from Porto Rico, three millions of dollars and a quantity of valuable produce; the other laden with specie and other valuable commodities.

One of the letters from Cadiz, mentions that the city of Seville, provided with 7000 troops and 400 pieces of artillery, surrendered to the enemy without firing a shot. The cause is very easily explained. We have before mentioned the orders given by the perjurious Junta to the Duke of Albuquerque, which, if obeyed, would have enclosed him in a net prepared by the enemy. We now understand that General Castanos, knowing the designs of these traitors, sent a confidential messenger to that nobleman, appraising him of his danger, and urging him to proceed with the utmost rapidity to the Isle of Leon.

We had also yesterday a mail from Lisbon with letters from that capital to the 27th ult. and from the interior some days earlier. The former are wholly deficient in military intelligence, but the following letter from headquarters, contains some important particulars:

"Visco, Feb. 21.

"A French army of from 14 to 16,000, are near Coicad Rodrigo, and have several times pushed their advanced guards close to Almeida, but it was stated yesterday, that they have fallen back. Another French army in two divisions, of from 7 to 9000 each division, has been near Olivenca and Badajoz, commanded by Sebastian and Mortier. General Hill has marched from Abrantes to Elvas, with above 7000 men; the last accounts from thence, say, that these two divisions have also fallen back, and are marching into Spain.

"Lord Wellington arrived here on Saturday last: he was but two days in Lisbon. It was thought that on his reaching the head quarters, the army would be ordered towards the frontiers, but at present, there is no appearance of any movement.

"Within these six or eight weeks more than 4000 men have joined their respective regiments, which were left sick in the different hospitals; the army at present is very healthy and in a very fine condition; and may be estimated at 16 or 20,000 men, ready to take the field."

March 8.

The Earl of Chatham has resigned the post of Master General of the ordnance. In this he has acted with proper deference to the vote of the House of Commons. His Lordship's resignation was tendered to his Majesty at the Levee yesterday, and accepted. The Earl of Harrington has been talked of as his Lordship's successor—but we must confess that in any arrangement to which Lord Chatham's resignation will give rise, we should be glad to find the return to power of Lord Melville, of Mr. Canning, and of Mr. Huskinson, included. The union of such men with Mr. Perceval, with the Marquis of Wellesley, and other members of the present cabinet, would be hailed with the greatest pleasure by all classes of his Majesty's subjects.

Courier. We last night received a series of minor

Paris Journals to the 2d inst, in which there is much to gratify the public curiosity, and something to interest the public sensibility. The grand secret is at last divulged, and the drama of the war of Austria has terminated, like other exhibitions, in the marriage of one of the rival Princes into the family of his competitor. The Archduchess Maria Louisa, we are told, in an article from Vienna, is the destined bride of Napoleon; and it is added, that the contract is signed by the parties concerned. We have also inserted a most extraordinary document, from the French to the Dutch minister of foreign affairs, in which some new ideas of authority are introduced, better suited to the principles of the modern logicians of France, than to the maxims of the jurists of the last century. The official note to General Armstrong, on the proposed relations between France and America, is another specimen of dialectics, of which our readers will admire the ingenuity, if they do not assent to the doctrine.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, a messenger was dispatched from the house of the American minister, with his Excellency's answer to the last despatches from his government.

Last night we received Paris papers to the 28th ult. and Dutch to the 6th instant. We have extracted from the latter some important documents relating to Holland and the commerce of the United States. The Paris papers contain the accounts of the military operations in Granada and Andalusia; but they do not come lower down than the 5th of last month. They state that the army of Arceaga had dwindled to 1800 infantry and 1200 cavalry, with which he had retreated into Murcia.

There is no doubt that Buonaparte obtains the hand of a Princess of Austria. The household of the new Empress is already appointed, and Berthier set out for Vienna on the 25th ult.

An American vessel which sailed from Cadiz to the evening of the 23d ult. arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday. She was ordered off, it is said, by the British Admiral. The master reports, that the garrison and inhabitants of Cadiz were full of confidence, and that the town was amply provided in every respect. The French army destined to attack the Isle of Leon was estimated at 30,000.

Ministers cling to their offices in a manner wholly unprecedented in the history of the country.—Lord Sidmouth resigned when he had a majority of at least thirty, because he thought, that when the opinion of parliament was not decidedly in his favor, he could no longer continue to conduct the affairs of the country with effect. Mr. Percival, on the contrary, has, independently of incidental points, been in a minority on at least five great questions. Lord Chatham, whose conduct has been pronounced by the House of Commons to have been of a tendency injurious to his Majesty's service, and to the principles of the constitution, still continues to be a member of the cabinet.

Can it be supposed, that the conduct of Lord Chatham, in carrying on such communications with his sovereign, and which were withheld, by desire, from his colleagues, was acceptable to the other ministers. Must they not have felt that their own influence, and their own measures, might be supplanted or thwarted by such private intrigues, and yet they continue to set with this dangerous and degraded colleague. Such conduct can only be accounted for by believing that the secret adviser has more influence than all the other members of the cabinet, and that unless they retain him, they cannot retain their places. It becomes then the duty of parliament and of the country, to consider how far they think that our affairs can be well managed, or the constitution can be supported by an administration who has lost the confidence of the House of Commons, who can never be certain of carrying any of the measures which they consider as the most essential to the prosperity of the empire, and who, by retaining Lord Chatham, subject themselves to the censure which has been pronounced upon him.

The very able financial statement of Mr. Huskinson has made a deep impression on the public, it has convinced them that our greatest danger arises from lavish expenditure, and from want of a general controul over the different departments of the government, who are all struggling for an increased share of the annual supplies.

By the Monticello, which has arrived from Cadiz, after the short voyage of ten days, we have letters and papers to the 2d ult.—The force of Victor, to whom the siege of that fortress was committed, amounted to 30,000 men. Some distant fighting had taken place, but attended with no important consequences. It was apprehended that there would not be that perfect harmony between the Portuguese and Spanish troops in Cadiz which was so desirable under the present circumstances, when the common safety required that, as friends and allies, they should suppress all their reciprocal antipathies. The Myrtle sloop of war, with 350,000 dollars, had set sail for Lisbon.

It was reported yesterday that Algeiras had surrendered to the enemy under very singular and disgraceful circumstances. It was said that 63 troopers had entered that place, where were posted 1,500 Spaniards, who, without firing a shot submitted to the visitors. How this handful of Frenchmen disposed of their prisoners is not explained, and no other particulars of this improbable story. A much more credible narrative is given, that a detachment of the enemy proceeded to the port, where they found no garrison, and not meeting with any opposition, they levied a contribution of 2,000 dollars, &

with this sum and some provisions soon afterwards retreated. The letters from Gibraltar obtained yesterday by the London Packet give us no satisfaction on this subject, and contain no intelligence of any extraordinary interest, excepting the painful confirmation of the surrender of Malaga, and of the plunder to which it had been exposed by French ferocity. It is perfectly obvious that the acquisition by the invaders of the numerous ports in Western Mediterranean will expose our trade to incessant depredations; and we hope the utmost diligence will be employed to prevent the augmentation of this calamity by removing all the ships of warr can boats and mercantile vessels beyond the reach of the enemy.

Lord Somerville's spring shew.—After the business of the day on Tuesday about 300 sat down to dinner at Freemason's Tavern, Lord Somerville in the chair. The premiums having been distributed, his lordship among other toasts gave

"Mr. Pinckney, the American Minister, and may harmony always prevail with those who speak the same language."

Which was drank with long plaudits.

Mr. Pinckney rose, amidst a thunder of applause, which for some time prevented his speaking, he then said:

My Lord—I beg your lordship and this company to be persuaded that I am very grateful for the unexpected notice which you and they have been so good as to take of the United States and their minister. I thank you, in the first place for my country, and I hope I shall not be thought very presumptuous if led, or even misled, by my wishes, to conclude that personal kindness may have had some little share in prompting your conduct on this occasion. I venture to thank you for myself. I trust, my Lord, it is scarcely for me to say how sincerely I join in the wish which has been so well received by the noblemen and gentlemen here present, that there may be perpetual good understanding between Great-Britain and the United States. An American minister has in truth no merit in anxiously desiring cordial friendship with this country on terms consistent with the honor of his own, and your lordship will allow me to rejoice that there do exist on both sides the most powerful and obvious inducements to cultivate such friendship. We need not trouble ourselves to inquire whether it be true, as some politicians have pretended, that interest is the only tie of sufficient strength to hold independent nations together as friends, for we are fortunately bound in unity by all sorts of ties, which I fervently hope we shall not, even if it were possible that we should be so disposed, be strong enough to break. No reflecting and impartial man can doubt, that the true interests of Great-Britain and America are compatible in all cases, the same in most. A liberal and comprehensive view of these can lead to no other conclusion than that they are calculated to cherish and invigorate each other. But a series of the compatibility and identity of interest, effectual as it ought to be in communicating a character of steady friendship to our relations, is not the only pledge of harmony between us; for a thousand kindly instances, with which calculation has no concern, combine to form an auxiliary pledge, little inferior in strength, I should hope, far superior in moral beauty, I am sure, to the other. These influences, my Lord, it would be a pleasing, and perhaps not unprofitable task, to review in detail, and by reviewing to give them freshness and augmented activity, for the noble and salutary purposes of peace & kindness. But I have already trespassed too long on your indulgence, if, indeed, I have not trespassed upon that discretion which so emphatically becomes my situation. I beg leave to drink the health of your lordship, &c.

March 10.

We received this morning Cadiz papers to the 24th. The enemy have yet made no serious attack upon Cadiz or the Isle of Leon, and the Spaniards are actively improving the means of defence. The French wish to carry on an active commerce of flags of truce. They send in proclamations and addresses, which the Governor orders to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

"CADIZ, Feb. 18.

"In the night of the 16th, and during the whole of the 17th, we were employed in constructing, under protection of the boats, an advanced battery on the right, in the situation called El Salero, which did considerable damage to the enemy. The boats and old batteries every day occasion a continual loss to the enemy of men and horses. According to the last accounts, which may be relied on, there are, in Puerto Real, 3000 French, almost all infantry, with 6 brass pieces, 24 pounders. They entered on the evening of the 16th by the Camino de la Isla, without artillery.

"February 23.

"In the morning of the 21st were burnt, by the hands of the hangman, the papers and dispatches brought by the flag of truce on the 20th. If the enemy thinks to conquer this city by proclamations he is deceived. It is impossible to corrupt the Governor, or to change the public opinion, which is firmly founded in justice, and supported by the general wish of the people."—Gazetta del Comercio de Cadiz—Feb. 25."

The GAZETTE.

FRIDAY.

EDENTON, APRIL 27, 1810.

Col. BURN it was reported, was at Paris, where he has suggested a plan for the dis-