

of the people of this... inasmuch as it purports to... the property both of foreign... and even of his Majesty's... in the ports of this realm... the high seas to unjust... and forfeiture in cases... of which whatever hath been... against any known prin... of the law of nations... law, statute, or us...  
That the free acce... of the realm... ing to and from... cured to merch... of a hos... Chara and c... in which it... that no ma... lit tow... be com... Engl... the

### Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, May 26.  
The ship Dryade, Barker, arrived at this port yesterday in 23 days from Liverpool. She left there on the 21st of April, but brings London news to the 14th only, which is seven days later than our former advices from England. The subjoined articles are copied from a file of papers to that date, and from Liverpool papers to the 16th.

We learn verbally from Captain Barker that the ship Osage had not arrived in England on the 18th of April. It was the opinion of the people in Liverpool (but we are ignorant of any circumstances which could give rise to such an opinion) that she was detained in France under seizure.

It was believed that the British orders in Council of November 11, would speedily be rescinded.

American produce was in great demand, & daily on the rise, particularly cotton.

We observe it stated in one of the London prints as from unquestionable authority, that within the district of one of the cloth-halls at Leeds in Yorkshire, a decrease of 29,823 pieces of broadcloth has taken place in the woolen manufacture principally, during the six months preceding the 1st of April.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The last accounts from Gibraltar represented Sir Sidney Smith taking in supplies at that place, preparatory to his sailing for the Brazils. The Levant, however, and not the Brazils, we now find is his destination. Dispatches were sent off last night from the Admiralty, addressed to him off the Dardanelles.

APRIL 11.

The Emperor Alexander, according to letters from Civita Vecchia, is on the eve of furnishing a fresh proof of his devotion to France, and a departure from those generous principles which were not long since considered inherent in his character. To assist Bonaparte to expel its unfortunate King from Sicily, and put King Joseph in possession of that Island, now appears a service not too low for the Autocrat of all the Russias to undertake.

of March, and... at which time... been receiv... places, of... terran... rour... hr...  
The packet arrived at Gibraltar on the 17th and found there the Illustrious, 74 refitting, & Antelope, 50, with the transports which sailed from Falmouth, with troops under Gen. Spencer, together with several merchantmen. The Townshend packet from Falmouth, also arrived at Gibraltar on the 17th, and proceeded on for Malta. On the 18th, the Mercury, of 33, and Primrose of 18 guns, arrived with convoy from England. On the 20th the Antelope sailed with a fleet of transports, having troops on board for Sicily. Capt. Kidd left Gibraltar on the 27th, and on the same day joined the fleet under Admiral Purvis, off Cadiz, consisting of 11 sail of the line, 1 frigate, & a brig, all well. The enemy's squadron at Cadiz, amounts to 10 sail of the line and 2 frigates. On the 31st ult. Capt. Kidd fell in with Vice-Admiral Sir Chas. Cotton's squadron of Lisbon, 10 sail of the line, and 3 sloops of war. Neither at Gibraltar, nor in the fleets off Cadiz or Lisbon, had any intelligence whatever been received of an engagement in the Mediterranean. Nor is it believed at Gibraltar, after what has been asserted that the Rochfort squadron has passed into the Mediterranean.

We communicated on Saturday the arrival of the General Stuart packet, from Bengal, announcing the renewal of hostilities in India. The dispatches brought by the General Stuart state, that Doondea Kham, a Zemindar in the district of Aljgur, in the conquered provinces, whose conduct has ever been refractory, had compelled the Governor-general to have recourse to military force to reduce him to submission. Lord Lake, from motives of humanity, forgave his repeated acts of violence and disaffection towards the British government, on condition that he should surrender or destroy the guns in the strong fort of Cumoona, fill up the ditch, and disband his forces. This lenity had no effect; the conditions were never complied with; and advices having been received of his continued violence towards the inhabitants, his resistance to the authority of the magistrates, & his strengthening the fort, the Governor-general felt himself obliged to order a military force, under the command of Major-general Dickens, and Lieutenant-colonel Horsford of the artillery to reduce him to obedience. Cumoona, as being one of his strongest forts, was first attacked. It is situated between Agra and Delhi. The British force arrived before it on or about the 23d October. Major-general Dickens found it much stronger than it had been represented, and was therefore obliged to proceed by regular approaches. A breach having been effected about the middle of November, Major-general Dickens attempted to take the place by storm. The assault was made by the troops on the fort and fortified garden, but they were compelled, after a most desperate attack, to retreat with great loss. The garrison, however, intimidated by the attack, and dreading a renewal of the assault, evacuated the fort in the night.

On the 20th Nov. we learn the General had proceeded to another fort, and great hopes were entertained that the several strong holds belonging to Doondea, would fall without farther loss.

We announced, on Saturday, the arrival of the Coquette, at Portsmouth, after a remarkable quick passage of 4 days, with dispatches from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, off Lisbon. The dispatches state, that there is a famine at Lisbon.

In this dreadful situation a deputation of the merchants has been sent, in a flag of truce, to Admiral Cotton, imploring a suspension of the blockade as the only means of procuring provisions to save the inhabitants from general starvation. Various letters have been received, descriptive of these horrors; the following is from one of the gentlemen appointed to the deputation, and was written before he set off:

On the 20th Nov. we learn the General had proceeded to another fort, and great hopes were entertained that the several strong holds belonging to Doondea, would fall without farther loss.

We announced, on Saturday, the arrival of the Coquette, at Portsmouth, after a remarkable quick passage of 4 days, with dispatches from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, off Lisbon. The dispatches state, that there is a famine at Lisbon.

In this dreadful situation a deputation of the merchants has been sent, in a flag of truce, to Admiral Cotton, imploring a suspension of the blockade as the only means of procuring provisions to save the inhabitants from general starvation. Various letters have been received, descriptive of these horrors; the following is from one of the gentlemen appointed to the deputation, and was written before he set off:

Lisbon, March 21, 1808.  
I have only time to inform you of my having been authorized, with several others, by this government, to proceed to the English Fleet, now blockading our port, for the purpose of prevailing on Admiral Cotton to permit provisions to be brought hither, as we are absolutely on the eve of a famine. Under these dreadful circumstances, we rely on the humanity and liberality of a generous nation, and we trust that his excellency will commiserate the distressed situation of the inhabitants of this devoted city and its environs, and grant liberty for provisions to enter the port, otherwise we must literally starve. Should we succeed in this object of our mission, it will revive the drooping spirits of the people, and save the lives of thousands and tens of thousands, who otherwise must meet their fate in the worst and most terrible of all deaths—a death from hunger.

The deputation accordingly took place. Sir Chas. Cotton was deeply affected at the suffering of our ancient allies; but as an immediate suspension of the blockade would have been an act of disobedience to his instructions, he could only promise to submit the prayers of the unhappy Portuguese to the British government. With this view he dispatched the Coquette cutter.

Sir Charles Cotton has 10 sail of the line with him, which are all victualled & watered for 7 months. The Russian squadron is lying in the Tagus ready for sea; but there is no expectation of their coming. A very rich ship, from Lima, escaped our cruisers, and got into Virgo lately, much to the mortification of our ships off that port.

Some accounts from Gibraltar state that Bonaparte has arrived at Madrid, and that before he entered Spain, he took care to secure the two strong fortresses of Pampluna & Barcelona. Others state that the arrival of Bonaparte in the Spanish capital is doubted, but that Murat has certainly reached it.

The following instructions to the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers, appeared in the Gazette of Tuesday evening:

“GEORGE R.  
“Instructions to the Commanders of our ships of war and privateers: given at our Court at Windsor, the 11th day of April, in the 43rd year of our reign.

“OUR will and pleasure is, that you do not interrupt any neutral vessel laden with lumber and provisions, and going to any of our colonies, islands or settlements in the West Indies and South America, to whomsoever the property may appear to belong, and notwithstanding such vessels may not have regular clearances on board; and in case any vessel shall be met with & be in her due course to the alleged port of her destination, an indorsement shall be made on one or more of the principal papers of such vessel, specifying the destination aforesaid, and the place where the vessel was so visited. And in case any vessel so laden shall arrive and deliver her cargo at any of our colonies, islands or settlements aforesaid, such vessel shall be permitted to receive her freight and to depart, either in ballast, or with any goods that may be legally exported in such vessel, and to proceed to any unblockaded port not, notwithstanding the present hostilities, or any hostilities which may take place; and a passport for such purpose shall be granted to the vessel by the Governor, or other person having the chief Civil Command in such colony, island or settlement.

We have received Dutch papers to the 2d instant, which state that the Russians have not made any great progress in Finland, but the preparations for invading Sweden from Finland are carried on with great vigor. We find in these papers a message from King Louis to the Dutch Legislature, in which he draws a most deplorable picture of the finances of the country. By way of consolation, however, he informs them, that Bonaparte has promised that, in the peace to be negotiated with England, he will stipulate for the restoration of the Dutch colonies, particularly Gula-na. Bonaparte has published a curious decree respecting the Jews, which is by no means flattering to their moral character, and which we should think would not induce many of them to put themselves under his protection.

Lord Grenville yesterday presented a petition to the House of Lords from the Catholics of Ireland, praying to be relieved from the disabilities under which they labor. Lord Moira regretted that this petition should have been presented so recently after Parliament had decided upon the subject. Lord Grenville, in reply, said he had not advised the measure, nor had he been consulted about it.

APRIL 14.

A variety of opinions have been advanced respecting the destination of the Rochfort squadron.—The last accounts report them to have been seen in lat. 31 N. lon. 69 W. steering a N. N. course.

The Gazette of Tuesday contains the official details respecting the loss of the Forts Reggio and Scylla, on the coast of Calabria.—

The evacuation of the latter was effected in the face of the enemy's line, which was drawn up immediately below the castle, with the loss of very few men. Our gun-boats did considerable execution; and it is said the French lost on this occasion several hundred men.

There has been much interesting matter in the House of Commons during the last week. The new taxes have been proposed. Some of the new arrangements of the stamp duties are to be condemned; but the new tax upon policies of life insurance is unwise and oppressive in the extreme. The tax upon places in Public Offices and under government, is a mere trick—a catch at popularity. It comes with an indifferent grace from the present ministers.

A convention has been signed between Denmark and France, by which 12,000 Danish troops are to act with the French army destined against Sweden, under the command of a French General—another Danish troop, under the command of a Danish officer, is to be employed in the Swedish expedition, and is now assembling in Zealand. This convention, it is further stated, stipulates that no French or Spanish troops are to be quartered in Holstein.

APRIL 18.  
Since our last, five Gettenburg mails have arrived.—The first division of our fleet, under Sir Samuel Hood, is arrived in the Sound; previous to the arrival of which the Dictator, of 64 guns, and several frigates and smaller ships of war, had reached the same destination; and those, joined to the three sail of the line and other men of war which wintered in the Baltic, constitute a formidable naval force, the presence of which has diffused a general satisfaction among the Swedes, who now deem themselves secure from the threatened invasion of the French and Danes.

The remaining intelligence brought by these mails, relate principally to the concerns of Sweden and her enemies, and on the whole it is quite as favourable to our gallant ally as we could have expected. The Russian has been augmented to 60,000 men, and the Swedes have found it necessary to retreat, but this appears to have produced no impression upon the mind of the King. He has called out all the force of his dominions by a conscription, which includes all men of every rank in the State, from 18 to 25 years of age, by which measure it is calculated that 150,000 men will be raised.

The reply of the King of Sweden to the Danish declaration, is simple and satisfactory. The policy observed by the several Courts is unfolded in a few words. The idle pretence urged by Denmark, that Sweden was untrue to the cause of the Northern powers, and that she was bound to make common cause with them, is answered by a reference to the conduct of Denmark herself, who, when Russia, Prussia and Sweden were at war with France in 1806, sheltered herself in neutrality, and withdrew from all sympathy and participation with her neighbours. The King declares without reserve, that he did not think himself interested in the preservation of the Danish fleet; on the contrary, he suspected the subsequent election of its force might be against himself; therefore, he did not remonstrate against the expedition to Copenhagen.

It is said that ministers are now alarmed, respecting the fate of Sicily. If it be true that the Rochfort squadron is in the Atlantic, we are also at a loss to know upon what their apprehensions can be founded, except it be upon the consciousness of their having taken no steps whatever for the security of that island.

The accounts from Holland state that a Loan has been opened at Amsterdam, under the direction of the principal Merchants, and Bankers, for fitting out small armed vessels. The first subscriptions, it is said, amounted to 500,000l. and the Books were to close in the beginning of the present month.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of JESSE CHERRY, deceased, at the last term of March Court, in Martin County, request all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and all those having demands are hereby notified, to exhibit them properly authenticated, within the time limited by law.

Will be sold, at private sale, One very likely Negro Man. One-half of the purchase-money to be paid down, and a credit will be given for the other half. Also, Fifty Acres of Land, lying on Turkey Swamp, one Lot in the town of Williamson, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools. Six or nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the Executors.  
DANIEL CHERRY, } Exrs.  
DARLING CHERRY, }  
May 27, 1808.

The Subscriber has for sale  
A VALUABLE VESSEL.  
Now on the stocks.  
Burden one hundred and seventy-six tons, built of the best of White Oak, and the Plank of the best heart of Pitch Pine, & in a workmanlike manner. Pitches apply to  
AMBROSE JONES, Forter, Kinzton, May 23.

War Department, April 18, 1808.

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until twelve o'clock at noon of Monday the 23th of June next, for the supply of all Rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October, 1808, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1810, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz.

- 1st, At Niagara, Detroit, Michigamackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago and other immediate vicinities and any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan.
- 2d, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.
- 3d, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Ohio and the Louisiana & Louisiana Territory, except Fort Wayne and Chicago, and other immediate vicinities.
- 4th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi and Orleans Territories.

Separate proposals will also be received as at result, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January, 1809, inclusive to the 1st day of June, 1810, within the several States following, viz.

- 5th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the district of Maine, and State of New-Hampshire.
- 6th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Vermont.
- 7th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.
- 8th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.
- 9th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New-York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.
- 10th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New-Jersey.
- 11th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.
- 12th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Maryland and Delaware.
- 13th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.
- 14th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North-Carolina.
- 15th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South-Carolina.
- 16th, At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Georgia.

17th, Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all Rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts; and for the armourers and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of January, 1809, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1810.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops of Michigan, Kentucky, Detroit and Chicago, for six months in advance; and a sixth of the other parts of the ration, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. S. shall be paid by the U. States, at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the U. States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under contracts now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be required at any of the fixed posts on the sea-board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

H. LEARBORN,  
Secretary at War.  
April 27.