

Foreign Intelligence,

New-York, June 8.

The ship Liverpool Packet, captain Parsons, whose arrival below we noticed in yesterday's Mercantile Advertiser, left Liverpool on the 27th of April. We have received by her a file of Liverpool papers to that date, London papers to the 25th, Lloyd's Lists and prices Current to the 23d.

Mr. Rose, in the Statira frigate, reached Lynington in 21 days from the United States, and arrived in London on the morning of the 23d of April.

On the day captain Parsons sailed, it was reported that the Osage was detained in France under the Milan decree, which subjects to seizure all neutral vessels who may have been spoken on their passage by British cruisers. We are strongly inclined to discredit this rumor, were it only on the authority of the following letter, which mentions the arrival of Mr. Nourse in England, and which comes to us from so respectable a source as to silence every doubt we might otherwise cherish on this subject.

LIVERPOOL, April 27, 1808.

"I have just time to inform you that the London newspaper called the Statesman of the 25th, (a copy of which I could not procure in time to send by this ship) stopped the press at 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday to state the arrival of Mr. Nourse from France, and that General Armstrong had left Paris. The above you may implicitly rely on as authentic. It is not known here whether General Armstrong is recalled or whether he took flight. This will be better understood on your side of the water."

The newspapers contain very little intelligence of an interesting nature. We have given the most important occurrences.

Captain Parsons has brought dispatches from our minister in London to the secretary of state.

London, April 20.

By the Gottenburgh mail some letters have been received from Dantzic, which state that an American vessel had arrived there, whose papers certified her to have come from New-York. She was in consequence, permitted to land her cargo, which sold at a very high price. From the examination of the crew, however, it was found that the vessel came last from Liverpool. On this discovery, the consul who sanctioned the clearance was sent to the galleys, and the whole amount of the cargo was obliged to be delivered up to the French commander, and general Rapp.

The military part of the expedition now preparing, consists principally of the troops which lately returned from the Mediterranean, under Sir John Moore. It is supposed to be destined for Sweden. Sir James Somers after receiving his last instructions, left town yesterday morning, to proceed with his squadron to the Baltic.

We have reason to believe, that a part of the military force in the Mediterranean, under the command of general Spencer, is destined for the protection of Sardinia, upon which island the enemy have for some time meditated an attack.

Letters in town from Madrid, mention that the Prince of Peace had disappeared, and no one knew whether he had gone.—The private letters received from Spain contain in general very little intelligence. Such is the terror excited by the presence of a French army in that country, that the writers seem afraid to describe the events that are passing around them, or to express any political opinion.

A letter from Sweden says, "the important fortress of Sweaberg, in Finland, was attacked by a force of 10,000 Russians, who after an obstinate contest of two days, were completely repulsed, leaving 1500 men killed and wounded on the field."

April 21.

Advices from Holland to the 17th instant were received yesterday. They mention a report of the failure of an attack made by the British on Corfu, but state no particulars. We do not understand that any attempt was likely to be made to get possession of the Seven Islands, but in concert with the people, who are represented as impatient to relieve themselves from the domination of France; and we therefore attach but little credit to the above rumor.

A gentleman arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, (on his way to America) which place he left a few days ago, states that that place now suffers the greatest commercial distress; many warehouses and shops are entirely shut up; and a general outcry prevails against the war. He further states, that the report of our intending to make Spanish America independent, had caused the greatest apprehensions in the French government; that its fears for the success of such a measure, though studiously concealed, were yet obvious; and that Bonaparte was determined to use every effort for hurrying North America into a war with England, that he may be able to embody the numerous French now in the United States, into an army for invading Mexico, in conjunction with the Americans, whence he could afterwards send troops into the different parts of South America.

Just as the last courier came away from Stockholm, which was the day after the mail set out, a communication was received by the Telegraph across the Gulf, that the fortress of Sweaburg had been attacked by the Russians, but they were driven back with great slaughter. This was known at Gottenburgh at the sailing of the last packet. A private letter mentions the facts, though not more circumstantially.

As long as this fortress remains in the hands of the Swedes, Finland is not lost. It is here the King means to land his army as soon as the ice is gone. The garrison of Sweaburg consists of 7000 men under the command of the old and experienced general Cronstent. The fortress is provisioned for four months, owing to the foresight of Baron Stedingk, the Swedish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who found means to acquaint the commandant of the approaching danger. This brave general has assured the King, that he shall defend it, if even attacked by the whole Russian army.

To show the zeal of the Swedes in the honorable conflict in which they are engaged, we need but mention two facts.—The sailors having been ordered to attend at the offices in the respective districts, where they are registered, the wish of the King was communicated to them by old naval officers, when, without asking what their pay would be, they volunteered all to a man. The navy was thus completed in a fortnight.

The levy of all young men from 18 to 25 years, constituted no less than 280,000 men, since many who were above 25 under rated their age, and others insisted on their right to serve their country. This number being far more than is wanted, or the country could well support, the king has been obliged to publish a proclamation, stating how many, and no more, each district shall furnish; and also those who are on no account to be enrolled, such as students at the universities, burghers, and mechanics.

These volunteers are now training in all parts of the country, and such is the public spirit, that many attend the drill who are not suffered to enlist.

April 22.

The account of the hostile feelings of the Americans, experienced by Admiral Duckworth's squadron, during its stay in the Chesapeake, as stated in the Globe, yesterday, made a serious impression in the city, and the funds fell 1-2 per cent. The attack of the Leopard upon the Chesapeake frigate was the cause of the President's proclamation, interdicting the entrance of all British ships of war into the waters of the United States, and prohibiting all intercourse between them and the shore.—Ample reparation has been long since made for this offence, by the recall of admiral Berkeley, and the renunciation of all claim to search ships of war; but from the inhospitable treatment received by our squadron, it appears, that the reparation offered by our government has not been received, and that the hostile proclamation continues in force. It does not follow, however, that the apology was refused on the ground of insufficiency. It most probably has arisen from the determination of the American government to abide by the demand which they have made, of bringing the whole of their complaints forward together, and not to make the affair of the Chesapeake a matter of separate discussion. It might have been expected that Mr. Rose's mission would at least have procured for our squadrons the rights of hospitality if it did not effect a complete re-establishment of the former good understanding between the two countries; but so far it has not been attended with desired success.

It is said, that there are nine sail of the line ready for sea in Flushing harbor.

By some of our cruisers, from off the coast of France, we learn that within the last fortnight, two more sail of the line have been added to a strong force assembled in the outer harbor of Brest, which seems in a complete condition for sea, and ready for a start the first fair wind, or any such as may oblige our blockading fleet to quit its station.

It is said that the French, since they have been prevented from importing colonial produce, have discovered a substitute for coffee, in the roots of endive, or what is more generally called dandelion.

The following account of the course of the squadron of Admiral Duckworth, from its departure to its return, in search of the Rochefort squadron, is given in a letter from an officer of the squadron, dated Cawsand Bay, Plymouth, April 18:—

"Having run down the Bay of Biscay, and called off Capes Ortegal and Finisterre and Lisbon, we arrived off Madeira and found Sir Samuel Hood lying in Funchall Roads, where we remained for two days.—On the morning of the 3d February, his majesty's ship Comus gave us intelligence of her having been chased two days before to the N. W. of Madeira, and it then became obvious that the destination of the French squadron was the West Indies, for which we proceeded with all expedition and made the Islands of St. Lucie and Martinique in 21 days. Off the East end of Martinique we saw six sail of the line: we cleared for action, and formed the line of battle, but on exchanging signals, we found friends instead of enemies, it was Sir Alexander Cochrane, with his squadron, who was waiting to give that ene-

my a reception which we were in chase of, conceiving that he would take refuge in that port. Finding that his fleet was sufficient to cope with them in those seas we passed all the Windward Islands, and anchored on the 16th Feb. in Basseterre Roads, St. Kitt's, where we remained only 18 hours, just long enough to take in water, but no provisions, nor even linen washed. We then proceeded to St. Domingo, where it was supposed the enemy had proceeded for the purpose of landing troops; but on our arrival there we found no ships. After cruising in the Mona Passage for seven or eight days, we made all dispatch for the American coast and arrived off the Chesapeake on the 11th of March. We communicated with the Statira frigate, and found that our Ambassador, Mr. Rose, was at Washington for the last time, to determine whether it should be peace or war with England. We should have gone in, but the Yankees would not let us have a pilot, nor supply us with water or provisions, which forced us to be content to live upon half our usual allowance; they would not give us a single pint of water or a cabbage stalk. We left the Eurydice, to bring us any intelligence that might occur as to peace or war with America and quitted the inhospitable shores of America for the Western Islands, where we procured all we wanted, after a very long and very anxious cruise. The Governor of Flores (a Portuguese) came off to us, but not being able to give us any information, the Admiral thought it most expedient to proceed for England, where we arrived this morning, after having been upwards of three months at sea, and made a complete circuit of the Western and Atlantic Oceans, a journey of upwards of 18,000 miles."

April 23.

The most active preparations are making to fit out the expedition destined for the assistance of Sweden. The whole force will probably exceed 20,000 men. Orders have been given for the horse transports to proceed from the river to Ramsgate, there to take the horses and men on board; the number of transports thus ordered will be sufficient for four thousand cavalry.—Part of the troops will, we understand, embark at Harwich. They comprise 4000 of the German Legion. The 4th, 28th, 52d, 79th, 92d, and 95th, British regiments, have already received orders for this service. Two brigades of artillery, with a proportionate number of drivers, will accompany the expedition.

The naval strength of the expedition consists of seven sail of the line, several frigates, gun brigs, and some boats of a particular construction built for the purpose of the enterprise. The whole will be under the command of admiral Keats and Sir James Saumarez.

Government, it is now asserted, believe that the squadron seen on the 7th of March, by the Mullet schooner, was Sir John Duckworth's, and not an enemy's squadron; otherwise, it is presumed, it must have fallen into the hands of Sir John.

Bonaparte has published an imperial decree, organizing a system of education for the whole Empire. By this decree, which comprises 144 articles, and extends to a great length, all the schools, academies, and colleges of France, are connected together under the title of "The University," and from this institution public education of every description is to emanate.

Bonaparte has presented to prince Kurakin a snuff-box with his portrait set in diamonds, valued at 40,000l. for the share the prince took in the treaty of Tilsit.

The great corn growing counties have taken the alarm at the projected plan of prohibiting the use of malt in the distilleries. The High Sheriff of the county of Norfolk, in compliance with a requisition signed by several respectable gentlemen, for that purpose, has convened a general meeting of the freeholders of that county at the castle of Norwich, on the 28th instant, to take the subject into consideration. A provincial meeting of the Landed Interest in the north-east part of Essex, upon the same subject, was held at Saffron Walden, on Saturday last, John Wolfe, Esq. in the chair; When a petition against the report of the secret committee, recommending the substitution of Molasses, and the discontinuance of the use of malt in the distilleries, for one year, was unanimously agreed to, and transmitted to the members for that county, to be presented by them to parliament immediately after the recess. Similar meetings are convened to meet at Chelmsford, Colchester, Malden, and Braintree, in the course of the present week.

April 25.

Three Gottenburgh mails arrived this morning, but brings no very interesting news. From the frontiers of Norway we learn, that the Norwegians have cut down the woods, and laid the branches of the trees across the roads, so as to render them impassable, especially for artillery. General Armseldt has joined the Swedish army there. The Swedish gun-boats are all going to the Sound. Accounts from Finland are very gloomy. The Swedish army is still retreating. Sweaberg is however capable of making a good defence from its strong situation, and having, it is said, a garrison of 7000 men. Mails from Jamaica and New-York arrived this morning. The former left Jamaica on the 4th March. Several of the scatter-

ed ships of the fleet from Portsmouth on the 18th December, had arrived at Jamaica.

By the Pelter gun-brig, government have received dispatches from Sir Hugh Dalrymple, at Gibraltar, which they are said to consider of the utmost importance. Whether as they relate to the internal state of Spain, or the affairs of the Mediterranean, we have yet to learn. Be it, however, as it may, immediately on their arrival in town, messengers were dispatched to the different ports of the Channel, with orders for several ships of war to put to sea with all possible speed.

Liverpool, April 27.

POLITICAL REVIEW.

Mr. Rose has arrived in London from America; he came in the Statira frigate. A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Saturday last, to deliberate on the subject of his communication. We are sorry the accounts from America are not very favorable to England. Although nothing has hitherto transpired which renders an amicable adjustment hopeless, yet certainly there exists good reason to fear that the negotiations are attended with much difficulty. The American government seem determined to abide by the demands which they have made, of bringing all their complaints forward together, and are not disposed to be satisfied with a mere apology and reparation for the affair of the Chesapeake. The disputed points between the countries involve questions of vital national importance; and however inclined we may be to wish for a friendly termination of the difference, we see more reason to fear than to hope. But the refusal of the American government to permit admiral Duckworth to water his squadron in the Chesapeake, does not of itself render war more probable. It was understood, when the last accounts came away, that the embargo remained in full force, & that no relaxation of the measures which the American government had adopted, was to take placetill an answer had been received to the dispatches transmitted to Europe. Mr. Erskine remains in America. We understand that the report of an insurrection in the Florida's under the direction of the French general Moreau, are without foundation.

At this period of the year it is very uncommon to experience such severity and change of weather as has been for the last ten days. The fall of snow during the last week was almost general throughout the country. Accounts from Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire and Scotland, mention that it lay on the ground for two days.

A letter from London, received in Glasgow, on Thursday, says, "We lose no time in furnishing the important information, that the Portuguese Ambassador has at length relaxed in his prohibition of cotton piece goods to the Brazils."

THE EXPEDITION.

Ramsgate, April 21.

Orders have been received for the following regiments to embark at Ramsgate immediately. They are to march in here on the days under mentioned, viz.

Table listing military units and their departure dates: 2d Light Infantry of the Ger. Leg. 24th inst. 1st do. do. 25th. 1st Regt. of the Line Ger. Infantry 26th. 2d do. do. 27th. 5th do. do. 28th. 7th do. do. 29th.

The 1st battalion of the 52d regiment is also under embarkation orders, and it is supposed will immediately follow the above regiments; near 300 picked men of the 2d battalion of the 52d regiment were yesterday drafted, to complete the 1st battalion, and marched to Canterbury to join; it is a remarkably fine body of active young men. Other British infantry regiments are also mentioned as being under orders for embarking; they are not yet correctly known. The number of British infantry to embark is said to be six regiments.

We understand that only one regiment of cavalry (the 3d light dragoons, German Legion) has as yet received orders to embark. This is a fine regiment; it is commanded by Col. Baron Raden, and is nearly 800 strong; the men and horses are in a fine condition. They are at present quartered at Ramsgate, Stoner barracks, and by the coast. A part of the transports for infantry, are already arrived in Ramsgate harbor; more are expected from the Downs this day and to-morrow. The horse ships are lying ready equipped in the river, and a few hours sail will take them to Ramsgate.

Various conjectures are formed as to the destination of this expedition, but we hope it will be kept a profound secret until it has sailed. We know that Commodore Owen, of the Clyde frigate (late of the Immortalite) has been sent for to town.

There are eight or nine sail of the line in the Downs, and two or three flags flying, one of which is that of Admiral Keats.

Latest from Gibraltar.—Capt. Treadwell, of the Elizabeth, from Gibraltar, states that the British sloop of War Squirel arrived at that place, a few days before he sailed, with information that a French squadron of 7 sail of the line & 50 transports had passed by Minorca, supposed to be bound either to Certe or Aguesinas. A frigate was instantly dispatched from Gibraltar to carry this information to the commander of the British squadron off Cadiz.

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