

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

PRESBURGH, APRIL 3.

It is said the Porte is to raise 500,000 men for the next campaign.

GENOA, APRIL 4.

A ship which yesterday arrived here from Cyprus, has brought intelligence that she was detained off Candia, and learned that Candia, the capital of that Island, had been totally destroyed by an earthquake.

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 12.

The fate of Holland is at length decided. That Power cedes to France the important fortresses of Bergen-op-Zoom, Boile Duc, Gettruydenberg, Breda, Williamstadt, Goetram, Klundert, Steinbergen, and Nimiguen.

VIENNA, APRIL 14.

A letter from Constantinople of the 10th ult. says, "the Grand Seigneur means to put himself at the head of his Asiatic troops, in whom he has greater confidence than in those of Europe."

LONDON, APRIL 26.

By a vessel arrived from Teneriffe, we learn under date 15th March, that an alarming insurrection among the people of that Island had taken place and continued for three days. The object which the Spaniards had in view was the annihilation of the French; but their design was discovered by the Government in sufficient time to prevent the plot from being carried into extensive execution. It appears, however, that some Frenchmen fell victims to the fury of the populace.

The Lisbon letters of the 11th state, that an opinion generally prevailed that the Prince Regent was about to transfer his Court from the Brazils to Madeira, and that he had obtained the concurrence of the British Government to the arrangement.

The following answer has been transmitted to the Petition lately sent from Hull, to the Lords of the Privy Council:

"Council Office, Whitehall, April 18, 1810.

SIR,

"The Lords of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council having under consideration the Petition of the Merchants and Ship owners of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, praying that no more licences may be granted to foreign vessels, permitting them to import timber from the Baltic, &c. I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Gentlemen of Hull, interested in the timber trade, that an abundant supply of timber is essential to the manufacturing and trading interests of Great-Britain; and that it does not appear that an adequate supply of that article could have been secured, if all importations from the Baltic had been suddenly interrupted.

"I am, however, to observe, that the Lords of the Council have not recommended the granting of any licences for such importations in any foreign vessels, from any ports where British vessels are permitted to enter; and that the increase of foreign vessels is the unavoidable consequence of the extension of the war, and the exclusion of British ships from the ports of the Continent.

"I am directed further to state that their Lordships have under consideration the expediency of submitting to Parliament, that additional duties should be imposed on the importation of foreign timber; with a view to give a decided preference to timber, the growth of His Majesty's Colonies in North America, which is allowed to be imported, duty free, by the law as it now stands.

"STEPHEN COTTRELL,"

"R. W. Maxon, Esq. Hull."

A reinforcement of about 4000 German troops will speedily sail, to join the British army in Portugal. About two thousand will also sail to strengthen the garrison of Cadiz.

APRIL 28.

A report was very currently circulated this morning, which we should feel most happy to be able to confirm, viz. that an engagement had taken place between the British and Toulon fleets, and that the latter had been defeated, and the greater part of it taken. No intelligence of the kind has been received at the Admiralty.

Letters from Rotterdam, of the 25th, mention, that considerable alarm had been excited in that city, by the arrival of a numerous French force, which was to be followed by a strong corps of custom house officers.

It is said that his Majesty has determined to undergo the operation of couching, and which we sincerely hope will have the happy effect of restoring to him the blessing of sight.

APRIL 30.

Revolutions once begun seldom terminate where the projectors of them intend.—Sweden seems unhappily destined to afford fresh examples of this political truth. New conspiracies already exist, and fresh convulsions appear to be in preparation in that country.

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 12.

The Diet was going to be closed as next week, but a conspiracy has been detected, and it is believed it will prolong the Diet for some time. A private Deputation was sent to the Crown Prince (formerly Prince of Augellenberg) requesting him to declare whether he intended to marry, and thereby procure an heir to Sweden. His answer is said to have been in the negative. This perplexed a great number of the ringleaders of the late revolution, whose whole care is to prevent the son of Gustavus Adolphus ever to come on the Throne, since their personal security, nay, even their heads, would probably, in that case, be at stake. Several, I venture to say, the greatest number of true honest Swedes, still feel for Gustavus's son. The day before yesterday, one of the present King's confidential friends received an anonymous letter, stating that a revolution was near at hand, that several Noblemen and the Russian Ambassador were at the head of it. A secret enquiry was made by the Lord Governor of Stockholm, and it was ascertained

that the plan was to declare the son of Gustavus King of Sweden, at the decease of the present King. Jacob, Count de la Gardie, the third Nobleman in rank in Sweden, has escaped; and notwithstanding every search has been made, he is not yet found. He is said to be the planner of this revolution.

The pleasure boat that is to be built for Bonaparte, at Antwerp, is to be commanded by an Admiral, and the crew is to consist of Captains. This shews that they are out of employment.

All the Officers who were offered by Lord Minto the alternative of a Court Martial, or the resignation of their commissions, have resolved, with the exception of Captain Macintosh, who commanded the Chilledroog detachment, to abide the event of a trial.

We believe we can now assure our readers, upon unquestionable authority, that a very material change has taken place in the Administration of the Government. Marquis Wellesley will certainly kiss hands the day after tomorrow, as First Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Perceval as Lord High Chancellor. Mr. Yorke's patent is already made out as First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Mulgrave removes to the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance. We have not yet heard the names of the Gentlemen who are appointed to succeed Marquis Wellesley in the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Perceval in the Lower House, in the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. But these facts we hope to be able to ascertain to-morrow. On the above statement, however, as far it goes, our readers may confidently rely.—*Star*.

The last accounts from Lisbon and Spain describe the French as suffering under great want of provisions. One of these letters says, "the French are retreating from the Portuguese frontier in want of every thing." The same want is felt in Spain, and the next accounts will probably bring us intelligence of their having quitted the vicinity of Cadiz.

The Duke of Belluno (Victor) is stated to have died at Seville, on the 4th inst. in consequence of a wound inflicted by a cannon shot, while reconnoitering the Spanish works before Cadiz.

THE ARMY.

Monday last, the 79th regiment marched into Dudhope Castle barracks from Stirling.

Several corps are on the march to Portsmouth, to embark in the course of the week:—

The German Light Dragoons.

The 11th regiment of foot, 2d battalion, for Guernsey.

The Duke of Richmond's regiment, the 35th, 2d bat.

The 45th regiment, 2d battalion.

The 81st regiment, 2d battalion; besides artillery, horses, stores, &c.

We hear it is the determination of Ministry to keep the armies of both Lord Wellington and General Graham, in the most complete state for a brush with the enemy.

Col. Hull goes out as Deputy Adjutant General to the army in Sicily.

MAY 2.

WHITEHALL, MAY 1.—The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honorable Henry Baron Mulgrave, the Office of Master General of His Majesty's Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

The King has also been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honorable C. Yorke, Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of His Majesty's fleet, Robert Ward, Esq. James Buller, Esq. William Domett, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's fleet, R. Moorson, Esq. and William Lowther, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Lowther,) to be His Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereunto belonging.

The appointment of Mr. Yorke to the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, and of Lord Mulgrave to the Master Generalship of the Ordnance, being gazetted last night, Mr. Yorke would have kissed hands at the Levee to-day; but a domestic calamity prevented him. On Tuesday afternoon, Lord Royston, the only son of the Earl of Hardwicke, and the nephew of Mr. Yorke, died at Cambridge. Mr. C. Yorke, is now the heir to the Earldom.

Mr. Dickenson, who went over to Morlaix with Mr. McKenzie to negotiate a Cartel, is returned with dispatches for our Government.

The Commissioners remain at Morlaix, where the negotiation will be carried on. It is said that it will soon be brought to a successful termination.

In the Cartel that brought Mr. Dickenson, came about one hundred English prisoners, among whom were several women of the Durham Militia, captured on their voyage home from Portsmouth, by a French privateer.

Moniteurs have been received to the 24th, and Dutch papers 29th.—The previous arrival had anticipated the intelligence in the Moniteurs. The Vienna Court Gazette has thought it necessary to contradict a report of an Austrian Charge d'Affairs at London having notified the marriage of the Archduchess Maria Louisa to the English Government. Great anxiety seems to be felt by the Austrian Government to do away the slightest suspicion in the mind of Bonaparte of there being any Austrian political Agent in England.

The return of Murat to Naples is to be followed by events of the highest importance. An expedition against Sicily is expected to be undertaken. The Sicilians are represented as dejected, and by no means attached to the English—the English are depicted as distrustful to the Sicilians, and the probability of the King of the Two Sicilies being forced to abandon his dominions, and to take shelter in England, is contemplated. Undoubtedly we shall offer an asylum to his Sicilian Majesty if circumstances compel him to seek one. But there are some few trifling obstacles, which Murat and his troops must overcome, before that event takes place—such as their having first a naval force capable of bearing ours, and of conveying them safely to Sicily. Secondly, their being able, after they are landed, to beat that General who afforded them, at Maida, a sample

of what could be effected against a superior force by British courage, and British discipline.

The following naval arrangements are about to take place:—Admiral Stanhope goes to Sheerness in the room of Admiral Wells, who has resigned from ill health; Admiral Otway comes to the River, and Admiral Herbert Sawyer is to be Second in Command at Portsmouth.

An American gentleman, who left Paris in the middle of the month of April, reached London yesterday. Previous to his departure he had an audience of General Armstrong, who informed him that he had taken his final leave of the French Minister, from whom he had obtained his passports. It was his intention to sail for America, on or before the 1st day of June, in a vessel called the Sally, Capt. Scott, which having been sequestered at Bayonne, had been afterwards purchased by the American Minister, for the express purpose of conveying him, his family and suite, to their country. The Sally had been ordered from Bayonne to Havre, at which place the General was to embark. It appears that all friendly intercourse between France and America is not yet at an end, as General Armstrong is to be succeeded in his diplomatic character by Mr. Brockhoff Livingston, whose arrival in France was speedily expected.

Monf. Moulhier the lately appointed Minister from the Court of France to America, sailed from St. Sebastian in a vessel called the Camilla, which had also been sequestered by the French, and afterwards purchased by the American Minister.

GREENOCK, APRIL 30.

A ship has arrived at Liverpool from Cadiz which left that port on the 6th inst. A report has been in circulation, said to be founded on the authority of letters by this vessel, that a detachment of the army of the Marquis de la Romana had had an engagement with the French in Andalusia, in consequence of which the latter had retreated towards the Northern limits of the Sierra Morena.

Government have extended the Licences for trading to France to the 10th of June.

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 16.

The day before yesterday arrived here M. Desanges, Charge d'Affairs from the Court of France, and yesterday he had an audience of our Minister. It is rumoured that the British Minister will shortly leave this place.

MAY 2.

The letters and papers brought by the Lisbon mail, the arrival of which we announced in our last, were delivered on Friday. The intelligence they furnish is of the same favourable complexion as that which we had previously received from Cadiz. Junot is stated to have raised the siege of Astorga, and Gen. Blake, we are informed, was advancing to Despena Peros at the head of 25,000 men. The private letters from our army represent the French as retreating in every direction, in consequence of an epidemic disorder, which has made great ravages among their troops, and which, in addition to the difficulty they find in procuring provisions, has compelled them to abandon all thoughts of attacking Portugal. It is said that their advanced corps retreated so rapidly from the Portuguese frontiers, that they left all their artillery behind them. The number of the French troops who have recently deserted is very great, and the reinforcements do not cross the Pyrenees so rapid as was expected. Lord Wellington has given the deserters from the foreign corps in the French service the offer of a conveyance to their respective countries, if they should not choose to enter into the British army. This has become generally known among the German troops in Spain, and has had a powerful effect in thinning the ranks of the enemy.

An officer in the army of Marquis Romana writes, that accounts had been received by a confidential person from Seville, stating, "that Victor was wounded by a cannon shot while taking his observations before the Island of Leon, and carried to Seville, where he died on the 4th ult. and that the French were retiring from Andalusia, having already raised the blockade of Cadiz, and the Island of Leon."

The French failed at Valencia, as they did at Cadiz, from a previous discovery of the treason of their confederates.

Fresh circumstances transpire daily to give further sanction to the project ascribed to the Courts of Vienna and Paris, of falling upon the Porte at no distant period. The former has ordered the formation of a summer camp at Pess; and the French army has actually passed the Illyrian frontier, under the pretence of punishing more irregularities on the part of the Turks.

During the close of the last, and beginning of the present month, 129 ships have sailed from the port of Newcastle for the British North American Colonies.

MAY 4.

The French General, Wirion, who had so long presided over the British prisoners in Verdun, and whose cruelty and exactions at length became known to, and were in a train of inquiry by, the French Government, shot himself on Sunday, April 15.

Private letters from Paris assert, that Bonaparte, in order to please his new wife and her Austrian friends, has resolved to order a revision of the trials of Louis XVth, and the unfortunate ANTOINETTE. 'Tis said, those who voted for the death of either, will be banished, or imprisoned for life; and plans are said to be preparing for two splendid monuments, to be erected to the memory of the Royal Pair.

From a Glasgow Paper of January 6.

EXECUTION.

Pursuant to the sentence of death, passed upon him by a Court-Martial for an abominable offence, Mr. Nehemiah Taylor was, on Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock, executed on board his Majesty's ship Jamaica, at Portsmouth; all the ships of the fleet having boats armed in attendance, to escort him from the Pillars, of 74 guns.

On the day preceding, he had a long conversation with Mr. Howell, the Chaplain of the ship, of which the following is a part:—"Now, Sir, I am willing to make a disclosure of all my sins, for I feel I must unburden my heart and mind of them. I will tell you with whom I have been concerned in this hateful crime, which I have practised so