

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Direct intelligence has at length been received from Norway, which confirms the rumours that have been recently in circulation respecting the tumults in that part of the Danish dominions. Our letters from Christiansand reach to the 8th instant, and state, that the disturbances at one time threatened the most serious consequences, but that tranquillity had been restored without the loss of blood. It appears, that in consequence of the Danish seamen refusing to obey the unnatural mandate of their Government, to serve on board French ships of war, the military were ordered out to reduce them to a compliance; but the soldiers were not less refractory than the seamen, and peremptorily refused to enforce the commands of the Government; on the contrary, they avowed sentiments similar to those of their brethren in the Navy, not to fight the battles of any nation but their own. Meetings being held, this joint determination of the Navy and Army was transmitted, in the form of resolutions, to the Court, by a deputation from the parties. Their loyalty and attachment to the King's person and government were expressed in the strongest language, together with the declaration, that they were ready to devote their lives in defence of either; but that no coercion should compel them to serve on board the ships or in the ranks of other nations. After some consideration, an answer was returned, with a full assurance that their services to France should be dispensed with; but, at the same time, they were required to embark on board of Danish ships at Copenhagen; whither many of the seamen were about to repair. There is, therefore, we fear, strong reason to suspect, that treachery may supply the place of force in giving effect to Bonaparte's intention.

BOSTON, MARCH 27.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Information from Lisbon is brought down to the 19th ultimo. American vessels were proceeding to St. Ubes to load, which shewed it had not been evacuated by the Portuguese.—In February SOULT remained in Spain; and no mention was made of the reported siege of Badajoz. The French and British armies continued in the positions they took in November. The English army had been reinforced by some German regiments from the Mediterranean, and 3000 British troops from England. Lord WELLINGTON had assured the English Ministry he could drive the French from Santarem; but it would be with the loss of 15,000 men—a sacrifice the government would not make. The French army continued straitened for provisions, and it was calculated it would be compelled to quit the kingdom from necessity. Lord WELLINGTON's general system was defensive. Several intercepted letters demonstrated, that King Joseph was about to follow the example of his brother Lewis, in quitting the usurped throne of Spain; and it was probable the next step of BONAPARTE would be to declare the peninsula an integral part of the "Great Empire."

The report of Marshal JUNOT's having been wounded by a shot from one of the English piquets was repeated.—It was added that the soldier who fired the shot had been arrested, and would be executed for violating the rules of war in firing on an enemy when within their own lines. The French had erected an opera house in Santarem, and had sent cards of invitation to the English officers to partake of the amusements; but the English had declined accepting the invitation. We consider most of these items as gossiping tales.

London papers, to the 5th February had been received in Lisbon, brought by the British Packet:—Their contents had been variously reported:—One report was, That the British King had so far recovered his health as to sign official papers; and that the "Times" had eulogized the Prince on account of his moderation during the pendency of the Regency bill, and the handsome manner he resigned the Regency on the recovery of the King:—Another report was, That the King had not recovered; and that the Prince had been appointed Regent. The last report was brought by a vessel which left Lisbon the 21st February, five days after departure of the vessel which brought the first report. We believe both reports originated in accounts brought by the same Packet.

A New-York Letter of Saturday mentions, the arrival there of Captain DAVIS, or DOANE, from Lisbon, which he left the 21st February, and informs, "That a British Packet had just arrived, in 6 days from England, and understood she brought news of the appointment of the Prince of Wales to the Regency."

The European King maker, Bonaparte, is very anxious to have the laws of nations so altered, as that free ships shall make free goods—we hope he will also provide, that Neutral ships shall not be adjudicated and burnt on the high seas—that Neutral ships shall not be burnt to conceal the track of a belligerent squadron—that Neutral vessels shall not be condemned in private either by Consuls or Courts—that a nation that cannot keep a squadron at sea, to be stationary before a port shall not issue decrees of maritime blockade—that municipal decrees shall not operate on neutrals until three months previous notice—and that a belligerent shall not compel a Neutral to sell and buy at prices which the belligerent may fix.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 21.

FRENCH CONCILIATION.

The ship *Hebe*, Capt. OGLE, has just arrived here from Cadiz. She brings intelligence which must convince even President Madison himself that he has been duped and cheated; and that notwithstanding all the assurances he has received from France, the French still continued to capture and rob American vessels as

unmercifully as at any period of their iniquity. As late as the 20th February he was boarded by the French privateer *Vigilant*, Capt. GASSIN, from Nantz, detained, and, though in ballast, compelled to give bills to the amount of TEN THOUSAND dollars for her ransom!—That the same privateer had also captured and RANSOMED for 6000 dollars, the ship *Gideon* of New-York:—And that the ship *Eliza*, and schooner *Alleghany*, of Philadelphia, and schooner *Traveller*, PAINE, of Boston, (by which one house here has lost 10,000 dollars) have recently been captured by French cruizers, and sent into Rota and St. Lucar. The *Hebe* was robbed of every thing;—the Frenchmen talked of BURNING her; and cut most of her letters in pieces, and threw some of them overboard.

ALL these acts of atrocious violence were committed on the 20th of February, eighteen days after the time fixed in the letters of the Dukes of MASSA and GAETA for the restoration of all the American property in France. It is completely evident (if any such further proof had been wanting) that the French decrees of Berlin and Milan HAVE NOT BEEN, ARE NOT, and WILL NOT BE, repealed; and that the American property unjustly seized in France, and the countries under her controul, never will be restored.

SIEGE OF CADIZ.

Marshal SOULT, with 24,000 men and 70 pieces of ordnance, having retired from the siege of Cadiz for *Estremadura*; and the besieging force being much reduced, a sortie of the allied troops had taken place, the particulars of which have not been received.—One account says, that the Spaniards were to have been joined by 15,000 British troops in making the assault [this is absurd—there are not so many British near Cadiz] but that the Spaniards, urged by their impetuosity, commenced the sortie before the English came up, attacked the French with great spirit and bravery, and finally returned in good order. Another account says, the sortie (or another) was to be made on the day the *Hebe* sailed; and that 15,000 English and Spanish had been furnished with rations previous to their embarkation to make an attack on the French lines.

Gibraltar papers to the 19th January state, that information continued to be received daily of actions and rencounters between the Patriot armies and detachments, and the armies and detachments of the French slaves and mercenaries, with various success. SOULT in his march from Cadiz towards the Tagus, had been attacked by a body of Patriots, who having dispersed the escort which protected his baggage, carried part of it away, and killed the horses and mules which drew the remainder; which had placed him under the necessity of suspending his march until he could procure fresh means of conveyance.

An attempt had been made to bribe General VALDENEBRO, but the patriot replied to an invitation to meet him, to one of King Jo's minions, "Yes—I will meet you—but it will be at the head of my troops."

BOSTON, MARCH 30.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Capt. HARRIS, from *Leith*, has brought London dates to the 12th February, many days latest.

The Prince of Wales had been installed, had taken the oaths, and had addressed Parliament, as Regent of the United Kingdom. His reign had commenced with those indications of liberality and moderation for which he has been celebrated.—He had refused to make any changes in the Ministry or their measures; and was on the best terms with them. In his speech to Parliament no allusion was made to Peace; nor intimation given of any alteration of the Orders in Council.—On American affairs he says, he shall be happy if he shall be able to bring the negotiation to a favourable conclusion, always regarding what was due to the rights and interests of Great-Britain. This is no other language than the British government has always held on the subject.—It is also added, verbally, that Lord WELLESLEY had requested Mr. PINKNEY to delay his departure a few days, as he had an important note to address to him. This may be true, but we see nothing in any of the papers which warrants a conclusion that the note when sent would contain any proposition for the removal of the Orders, connected with the blockade system.

With respect to the French decrees THERE WAS NOTHING AUTHENTIC; though there were numerous repetitions of the thread-bare reports so often told, and so often found false, that they would cease after a certain period; and that American vessels would be allowed to enter French ports as freely as they do English ports. These reports were circulated on the 7th February, and as late as the 12th Mr. PINKNEY had not communicated the tidings to the British Minister—From which circumstance their falshood may be estimated.

The British King was rapidly recovering his health of body and mind.—The Queen, Regent, and other members of the Royal family, had had an interview with him; he had approved the measures of Parliament; and it was the expectation the Regency would not continue more than six weeks.

A war between Russia and Sweden was threatened.

POSTSCRIPT.

The *Lothaire*, Capt. JACKSON, arrived off this port yesterday from *Liverpool*, which she left the 21st February. Her papers are to the 13th, one day latest. Official accounts had been received of the capture by the English of the important French colony, the *Ile of France*, with all the French naval force in those seas.

The debates in Parliament evinced a disposition in all parties to accommodate the differences with the United States on honorable terms; and the Earl of ABERDEEN averred that the delay was not attributable

to the Ministers of the Prince Regent. Lord LIVERPOOL said, "As to *America*, there was nothing new in the tone and language which was now held out to that country—the British government had always been ready to treat her in the most conciliating manner—to express a desire to cultivate the most perfect amity, and enter into the fullest commercial intercourse with the United States. Our resolutions to assert our maritime rights was never intended against any particular nation, and if it affected any, it was not from design, but accident. But as there were no papers before the House on the subject, it was improper to discuss it."

The King's health continued to improve daily; and it was supposed he would shortly resume the reins of government.

FROM PORTUGAL.

A vessel has arrived in *New-York* from *Lisbon* bringing accounts to the beginning of March. Nothing new in the vicinity of *Lisbon*. A Spanish corps of 8 or 9000 men, under *Mendazabal* had been defeated by Marshal *Mortier* near *Badajoz*, with great loss, and it was reported the French had taken that city [Improvable.] Four English sail of the line had arrived in *Lisbon*, with reinforcements from *England*, and others were expected hourly, amounting to nearly 10,000 men. *Massena* had also been reinforced, and received a large supply of provisions.

FROM SPAIN.

We have accounts from *Cadiz* to the 17th February. An expedition to attack the French lines had sailed from that city.

Capt. NEWCOMB, from *Cadiz*, gives the most distressing accounts of the fate of American vessels captured by the French pirates, and carried into *St. Lucar* and *Rota*. In these ports there are no less than twenty American vessels, prizes to French picaroons, and gun-boats; the crews of which are thrown into dungeons, stripped to their shirts and shoes, and not suffered to have any communications with their friends in *Cadiz*! And yet we have ships with brave commanders, lying idle in our ports, or rotting at the wharves, while these piracies are perpetrated.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

THE REGENCY.

The Regency Act having passed, His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, took and subscribed the oaths of allegiance and office, as Regent, before the Privy Council, assembled in *Carleton-House*, on the 6th inst. The ceremony was numerously attended, and extremely splendid. The oaths were administered by the Lord PRIVY SEAL. The Lord President, the Royal Dukes, and all the Privy Councillors, then approached the Regent, bent the knee, and had the honor to kiss his hand. During the whole of this ceremony his Royal Highness maintained the most dignified and graceful deportment; and there was not the slightest indication of partiality to any set of men. Mr. PERCEVAL had an audience as First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Audiences were also given to the Lord Chancellor, Lord LIVERPOOL, the Marquis WELLESLEY, and many others. They were introduced by the Earl of MOIRA.

The Earl of MOIRA, Lord KEITH, Lord DUNDAS, Mr. SHERIDAN, and others of the Regent's household, dined with him in *Carleton-House*.

On the 7th His Royal Highness held a Council in *Carleton-House*, which was numerously attended, and the ordinary business was transacted.

The Prince Regent has officially notified Lord ELDON, Lord LIVERPOOL, and Mr. PERCEVAL, that the present Ministers should continue in office. The Prince has taken this measure on the representation of the Queen, that the King's situation gave prospect of a very early recovery.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

This day Parliament was opened by Commission, when the Commissioners appointed by His Royal Highness the Regent delivered the Speech;—of which the following is the substance:—

It begins with stating that "in execution of the Commission which has been just read, the Commissioners were commanded by His Royal Highness to say, that His Royal Highness laments, not only in common with all His Majesty's subjects, but in a more peculiar degree on his own account, the great national calamity which has imposed this duty upon His Royal Highness.

"His Royal Highness is aware of the difficulties attendant upon the important trust reposed in him; but he looks with confidence to the wisdom and zeal of Parliament, and to the attachment of His Majesty's faithful people.

"His Royal Highness will use his best efforts to direct the powers invested in him towards securing the prosperity and welfare of the country.

"His Royal Highness informs them with great satisfaction, that fresh opportunities have been afforded of directing the valor and skill of His Majesty's forces. The captures of *Boirbon* and *Ambayna*, have still further lessened the enemy's colonies.

"The invasion of Sicily, so presumptuously promised, has been defeated by the perseverance and bravery of His Majesty's forces, assisted by the troops and subjects of his Sicilian Majesty.

"The chief object of the efforts of this country, during the last year, has been Portugal and Cadiz; and the object of the enemy on these points have been hitherto defeated. The military merit of Lord WELLINGTON, and the discipline and courage of his army, have been very eminent, and have produced the best effects upon the conduct of our allies.

"His Royal Highness hopes that he shall be enabled to afford to Spain and Portugal a continuance of that support which their energy appears to deserve, and upon which so much of their ultimate success must depend."