Foreign Intelligence.

From the Boston Palladium, Jan. 14.

From France.—We have been favored with Paris papers, to Nov. 21, inclusive, brought by the ship Adeline, ar. at Salem, from Havre; and have received from our correspondents at Havre, the Commercial papers of that place, to the 22d of November.

Grain, bread, potatoes and other vegetables, are admitted in France free of duty.

The cotton manufactures in France are said to decline, and workmen to be dismissed daily.

A Mr. Gallatin is ambassabor from Wurtemburg to the king of Bavaria.

A French frigate from Riga for Bordeaux, was off the British coast November 16, made a signal of distress, and obtained a pilot.

A letter from Amsterdam, Nov. 16, in the Paris papers. mentioning the price of stocks, &c. says, "The United States of America enjoy a solid credit among our speculators, thanks to the constantly increasing prosperity of that country, especially since the treaty between that nation and Russia, Its funds are the highest on our exchange, except those of Prussia. The United States borrow here 80 millions of florins, to pay the French government for the cession of Louisiana. This stock was at first at par, but it fell during the war between the United States and England, to 84; but the interest was always punctually paid; and it is now at 99.

A letter from Calais, Nov. 17, says "the wind continues to blow from the north west, incessantly. Since the 9th inst. no packet boat has sailed for England; and the mails of this day are again sent by a fishing boat. Our inns are filled with travellers. Among them is Admiral Cockburn, returning from Paris to London.

A letter of Nov. 18, says "the wind has changed this day, and 9 packets have sailed for England. The Russian grand duke Nicolas, brother to the emperor, has embarked on board the British yacht Royal Sovereign, and sailed for England.

The punishment of Monie, sentenced to death, has been commuted. He has made important disclosures.

The wife of the former prefect of Salamanca, has been killed at Bordeaux by a young man who afterwards killed himself.

ROCHELLE, Nov. 24.

The tempest in the night of the 11th inst. has occasioned many shipwrecks. A considerable number of coasters which were on their way to Bordeaux from the neighboring ports, could not gain the river. Seven were run on shore at the isle of Oberon. Cargoes saved. Eleven seamen were drowned.

NANTES, Nov. 17.

Georgia long staple cotton is at 350 to 365 francs per 50 killograms (a k. is two pounds;) Louisiana, rare, 230 to 250; Georgia and Carolina, short staple, 220 to 240.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The report of the dismissal of the Earl of Liverpool from the ministry has no foundation in truth.

Contrary winds have prevented the arrival of grain expected for our market this morning.—Notwithstanding the small quanty of wheat which was offered, the price did not rise, which is attributed to the opening of the ports for the importation of this grain, barley, rye and oats. The last article does not sell, on account of the quantity expected.

STRASBURG, Nov. 15.

Subscriptions to establish magazines of grain increase, and orders are given to purchase foreign grain.

VIENNA, Nov. 10.

The Emperor's daughter, the Archduchess Leopoldine, is about to set off for Lisbon, and thence to the Brazils, where she is to be married to the son of the King of Portugal.

RASTADT, Nov. 15.

The Minister of Baden has made known the result of the late harvest in that Duchy. It is such that scarcity is not to be feared. Government is taking measures to provision all the circles.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16.

Within a few days near Mons, a whole family has perished after eating bread made of ergot wheat.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 5.

As we mentioned yesterday, one hundred and one discharges of cannon, and the ringing of all the bells, have announced to the city and its neighborhood, the opening of the Diet of the Germanic Confederation. The opening will take place to day at 11 o'clock in the morning with no other ceremony than the ringing of the bells and the report of artillery.

November 6.

The Count Buol-Schauenstein, president of the diet, has opened the session by an eloquent speech, which has been replied to by the Prussian. Saxon, Bavarian, Hanoverian and several other envoys. All have done homage to the patriotic sentiments of the president, and to his principles, so much in harmony with the present situation of Germany. Some of these orators have explained these objects with much clearness.

The credentials have been examined, and the ratification of the act of confederation signed by the different sovereigns, has been read.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.

The ambassador from the United States of America at our court has arrived in this city.

November 14.

We hear from Leghorn the 21st Oct. that the royal frigate of the Low Countries, on board of which was the vice Admiral Von Capellan, was there at quarantine.—That the capt. De Man, who commanded her, was to return by land to Holland with despatches.—The Vice-Admiral who had already signed the peace with the Dey of Algiers, has also concluded the definitive peace with the Regencies of Tunies and Tripoli; after having touched at Gibraltar he will continue his voyage for the Low Countries.

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) Jan. 9.

Female Duelling!!!—We understand, that last week, a point of honor was decided between two ladies, near the South Carolina line. The details of this grand affair have not yet reached town.—It is said that the cause of quarrel, was the usual one in such cases, viz: *love*. The object of the rival affections of these fair champions was present on the field, as the mutual arbiter in the dreadful combat. He had the grief of beholding one of the suitors for his favour fall before his eyes. She was wounded—but, we understand, not mortally. The whole business was managed with all the inflexibility and decorum usually practised on such occasions. The conqueror is to be immediately married to the innocent second, conformably to the previous conditions of the duel.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Jan. 10.

EARTHQUAKE—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on Wednesday morning last, the 8th instant. Its duration was very limited.

Norfolk January 10.

EARTHQUAKE.—Capt. Bell, of the schr. Decatur, arrived here in 16 days from St. Bartholomews, informs, that on the 31st of December at 1 o'clock, P. M. being in the lat. of 27, 25, long. 70, 55, they experienced a very severe shock of an Earthquake, which was accompanied with a noise so much resembling that of a vessel when striking on a rock or wreck that they for some time believed it actually to be the case. It imparted to the vessel a tremulous motion which was very appalling and nearly unshipped the compasses. The pumps were tried but from her making no more water than usual it was evident that she had not struck on any thing. At half past 12 the same night, they felt another shock, but nothing like as severe as the first. We had heard several of our citizens state that they felt a shock here on the same day and about the same hour.

Charleston Jan. 9.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Wednesday morning about half past four o'clock a pretty smart shock of an earthquake was experienced in this city. It continued about thirty seconds.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

We learn from the provincial papers that meetings and societies for the relief of the poor are daily extending. Two societies have been lately formed by the Ladies of Newark, for the purpose of clothing the necessitous. A considerable sum has been obtained by subscriptions, and the societies are likely to be of the utmost utility. Similar institutions have been formed in several other towns.

The following Address has been published by the Bishop of HEREFORD:—

To the Reverend the Clergy within the Diocese of Hereford, in the County of Salop:

Reverend Brethren.—Conformably with a Resolution passed in your Shire-hall on the 17th day of the present month, I most earnestly recommend to your consideration the distresses of the manufacturing and labouring poor. That you will promote the very laudable and beneficial objects of your County Meeting to the utmost of your power, the sense which I entertain of your Christian zeal in all works of goodness most fully persuades me,

I am, Reverend Brethern, your affectionate Brother,

GEORGE ISAAC HEREFORD.

Winton-college, Oct. 23, 1816.

Lord BYRON (says a private letter) has been frightened away from his residence on the Lake of Geneva, by the re-appearance of his country in the midst of these solitudes. The retreat of the Noble Childe is in the remotest part of Italy.—At Geneva, continnes the same writer, we found all the inns, hotels, lodgings, and cabins, deluged with English riches and English *ennui*. The whole circuit of the lake appears an English colony, and all Geneva wonders what strange revolution in the state has driven so many of our countrymen into exile. Geneva has at present the air of an English watering place—the long coats, lounging figures, and promenade of equipages—the salutations, the inquiries of people who were tired of each other, and of themselves, would almost make one imagine that Cheltenham underwent a supernatural transportation, like the holy house of Loretto, from its ancient scite. The price of all the necessaries and luxuries of life have risen immoderately, and the whole state is likely to remember for ages to come the prodigious influx of wealth from the wants and follies of our English travellers.

OCTOBER 31.

STATE OF THE SUN.—A great alteration has taken place in this Luminary since Tuesday. The new square body which had entered the E. N. E. region of the orb, has changed its shape, or rather split itself into five distinct portions, as though an explosion had taken place within its substance and scattered it fragments around. Of these, two are seen perpendicularly placed on the right, in advance of the main body, which remains of a very considerable size, and now of a form approaching to the triangular. Two others at equal distances on the left, compose the rear, and the whole aggregate pursues its course with great rapidity towards the West. The other new body, which had entered the South-eastern limb, has sunk a little downwards in its progress towards the right, whilst the oldest of those at present visible has left two images of itself, which from their faintness and fidelity of shape might almost be called its double shadow, of some distance in its rear. It is approaching the circumference and has been longer in its transit over the sun, than any of the preceding ones. Nine spots in all could thus be clearly discerned yesterday.

LEIPZIC, OCT. 10.

The present autumnal fair affords new and melancholy proofs of the depression of most of the countries of the European Continent. Seldom, perhaps, was such a mass of goods accumulated in so small a space, and seldom has so much freight and carriage been paid in vain. In the principal streets of the city all the houses are covered with English firms. Whole families, ascendants, descendants and collaterals, from the most distant manufacturing towns in England, have established themselves here, it seems, for a long time, with an economical but complete household; there are single houses where you find six or seven magazines of English goods.

Curiosities in Natural History.

As some men were lately digging stones in the garden of Mr. John Daniell, at Warminster, they discovered in the middle of a vast strata of rock, and nearly twelve feet from the surface, a toad and a newt; both animals were alive and of full size, and their habitation was just large enough to contain them; the interior was perfectly smooth, lined with sand, and without the smallest orifice or crack. On being exposed to the air, the colour of both the animals was altered and life for a few moments was suspended. Near the same place in a strata of sand, there were also found some shark's teeth, in a state of high preservation, with some of the alveolar process remaining; likewise the *clavicle* and *scapula* of a human subject, the latter of which, on being exposed to the air immediately pulverized. Mr. Hoare, surgeon, of Warminster, is in possession of the above extraordinary curiosities.

PARIS, OCT. 22.

Trial of Lieutenant-Gen. Grouchy.

The trial of this Officer, in his absence, commenced on Saturday the 19th of October. He was accused of attaching himself to the interest of Bonaparte, in April, 1815, and acting in open hostility to the Duke of D'Angouleme in the South. The most important piece of evidence ordered to be read was the deposition of Lieutenant-General Baron Dames, Governor of the eighth Military Division, taken at Marseilles by a special commission of interrogation. The strong passages were in substance:—that General Grouchy not only forfeited his oath by breaking a convention concluded with General Gilly, but was actually found in the middle of the rebel army. It was said that General Grouchy would have shot the Duke D'Angouleme, because he received orders to that purport, and several instances were stated in which he declared he could