

with which the very gracefully presented me, telling me, after taking a smell or two, that "it was not so handsome as she could wish, but that it really was monstrous fragrant."— This animadversion is by no means inappreciable to the men. "It was but last mid-summer day, Mr. B. was hurried away sooner than he wished, on account of its being their anniversary dinner; where much noise was said to have been made because the cook was rather sparing of his *force*, and had forgotten to have some *mal-fait* peas.

A friend of mine is frequently giving us *antidotes* of his family, though his time is at present much occupied in taking of the *paralyse* wall he has *esced*.

The propriety of these remarks is but too apparent from every day's observation; but as a personal hint, though proceeding from the most friendly motive, is more apt to offend than oblige, I have taken the liberty to throw out these envious strictures on those persons who, while perfectly alive to the grammatical errors of others, are totally insensible of their own. P.

## Foreign Intelligence.

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BOSTON, May 31.—By Captain Perley, from Bayonne, we were favored with papers to April 25. They are principally filled with paragraphs respecting the infant *King of Rome*, and his mother, congratulations, &c. &c.

With regard to American affairs, we hear of no favorable change in the conduct of France. The people of the great empire were in a state of wretchedness, business was stagnated, and confidence destroyed. Many troops had returned from Spain, but conscripts were collecting, and were frequently marched thro' the city in chains.

The following address was delivered by the Emperor Napoleon to a deputation from the Council of Commerce on the 31st day of March last. Manuscript copies of it were in the possession of individuals, but as it has not appeared in the *Moniteur*, no printed copy of it could be obtained. It was handed to our correspondent by a merchant in France, and its authenticity may be relied on. The French manuscript is in our possession.

Address delivered by his Imperial Majesty, NAPOLEON, to the Council of Commerce in Paris, 31st March, 1811.

The decrees of Berlin and Milan are the fundamental laws of my empire. For the neutral navigation, I consider the flag as an extension of territory. The power which suffers its flag to be violated, cannot be considered as neutral.

The fate of the American commerce will soon be decided. I will favor it, if the U. States will conform themselves to their decrees. In a contrary case, their vessels will be driven from my empire.

The commercial relations with England must cease, I tell it to you very loudly.—Gentlemen, merchants, who have any business to settle, and funds to withdraw, ought to do it as soon as possible. I gave that advice to the inhabitants of Antwerp, and they profited by it.

I wish for peace, but not on a frail foundation. I wish for it in good faith, and such that it will offer sufficient guarantees, because I do not lose sight of Amiens or St. Domingo, nor this loss that commerce has experienced by the declaration of war. I should not have made the peace of Tilsit, I should have gone to Wilna and further, had it not been for the promise of the emperor of Russia, to bring about a peace between England and France. Previous to the reunion of Holland, I made overtures of peace, but the English ministry did not even listen to them. The continent will be shut against the importation from England. I am armed *capable* to enforce the execution of my orders, and to frustrate the intentions of the English in the Baltic. There exists yet some fraud, but it shall be destroyed. I know the dealers in English commerce; those who think only of escaping the laws, and those who by extravagant speculations have become bankrupts; but if they succeed in evading my officers of the customs, my sword will reach them sooner or later, in 3, 4, 5 or 6 months; then they cannot complain. I listen to what is said on the part of the merchants. I know that they censure loudly my measures; they say that I am badly advised. I cannot blame them, nor be angry at their opinions, because they are not placed in a situation to see and to calculate as I do. Those who have lately arrived from England, and who have seen the effect the interruption of the continental commerce had in that country, cannot help saying that it is possible I may succeed, and that I may at least succeed in my undertakings! In my empire the commerce of the interior or of exchange is above 14 milliards [equal to 14,000,000,000 francs]

It is on this basis that its sources and its prosperity ought to be combined. I know Bordeaux, Hamburg, and other seaports, suffer by the interruption of maritime trade. The late municipal regulations made by the Emperor of Russia, have hurt the manufactory of Lyons. There are individual losses, I will try to mitigate them. The exportation of Russia, which did not exceed 25 millions, when the profits on the total amount did not exceed two per cent, cannot impede or change the general system.

Russia has got a large paper medium:—Austria also: England is overrun with it: France is the richest country on the globe; her territorial resources are immense. She has money in abundance. From a late report there has arrived in France upwards of one milliard by war contributions. I have 200 millions in my private chest in the Tuilleries. I receive nine millions of impositions, paid in crowns, of which a very small portion only proceeds from maritime commerce. I am told that by late experiments France can do without the sugar and the indigo of the Indies. I will encourage these means of industry.

Chemistry has of late made such wonderful progress that it is possible it will operate as great a revolution, and as extraordinary in the commercial relations, as was occasioned by the discovery of the loadstone.

I do not say that I do not want maritime commerce, but we must abandon it for the moment, and until England returns to just and reasonable principles, or until I can dictate to her the conditions of the peace.

If I was heir to the throne of St. Lewis the XV. or XVI. I should be obliged to go on my knees to beg a peace, but I have succeeded to the empire of France. I have united to my empire the mouths of the greatest rivers and the Adriatic. Nothing can prevent me from building a fleet of 200 sail of the line, arm, and man them.

I know the British have better admirals; it is a great advantage; but by fighting we will learn to vanquish them; if we lose one, two or three battles, we will gain the fourth, by this simple and natural reason, that who are the strongest will vanquish the weakest.

I had no thought that the market of South America would have been so soon glutted with the English manufactures, but I have calculated on the nullity of the returns.—The continental markets being shut up, the English will be obliged to throw into the Thames the sugar and indigo which they have exchanged for the objects of their industry, which furnishes them with such immense resources.

Here as well as in England, the manufacturers have been imprudent; they did not calculate with accuracy the consumption of their manufactures. The English government has been obliged to contribute to their manufacturers distresses; and I have also granted some, and might have done a great deal more, but I did not think convenient, nor did I think it was prudent to encourage principles as bad as they are dangerous. It is not enough to be able to manufacture, one ought to have and to know the means of selling them, and ought not to manufacture tenells of cloth when 4 is only wanted. It was not hard to see, that after 20 years of war and revolution, the consumption of the continent ought to have diminished, and that a great many persons who used to have four coats a year, could not have more than two or perhaps one.

Commerce is honorable, but its basis is prudence and economy. You must be prudent, gentlemen; the merchant ought not to gain his fortune as we gain a battle; he ought to gain a little at a time, and that little constantly.

PARIS, April 10.—On the 12th March an engagement took place in the Adriatic, between a French-Italian squadron, consisting of 4 frigates and 2 corvettes, and an English squadron, consisting of a vessel cut down and 3 frigates. The captain and lieutenant of the last French frigate were killed, and she went ashore and was burnt by her crew, who escaped; another of the French frigates struck and was burnt by the enemy.—The rest escaped. The English burnt one of their own frigates, and the cut-down vessel was cast away.

April 13.—A plan of the British to get possession of Belisse, by means of a disguised Frenchman, has been detected and frustrated.

April 14.—The director-general of the conscription has informed the prefects, that his Majesty has established as a principle, that he will never grant an amnesty to conscripts for insubmission to the laws; that the refractory and deserters, and their receivers, shall never cease to be pursued to the utmost rigor of the laws and regulations; and that moveable columns of light troops will be formed in all the departments, to leave no fugitives and their assistants no hope of escape.

The duke of Bassano is appointed minister of foreign relations.

The Paris papers contain an account of Massena's retreat, brought by one of his Aids, who left Celerico March 23. The retreat is said to have been occasioned solely by the want of provisions. It states, that during the retreat, March 10, in a skirmish, they lost 5 killed and 18 wounded, and killed and wounded 4 or 500 of the English! That on the 11th they destroyed many English, and lost 80; that on the 15th the French lost 200, the English 1200, and a general officer. The account proceeds, "not a tumbrel, nor a baggage waggon, not one of the sick has been left behind. The army are in the best positions, the soldiers in fine spirits, and necessary stores and refreshments daily arriving." One avowed object of the retreat was to open the communication with Ciudad Rodrigo, where were the stores of clothing and of provisions, and money for the soldiers, who had not been paid for six months."

### The Garrison of Gottenburg,

Is to be augmented with 5000 additional troops, to defend it effectually from harm in case of attack. The Swedish ruler knows something of the hazards of war, and appears to know how, and to be ready and willing to PROTECT his subjects. He does not wait in stupid inanity till his country has lost thousands of lives and millions in property, before he prepares for complete defence and security.

LONDON, April 20.—The private letters from America are fraught with apprehensions that a war will certainly take place between this country and the United States. If there is any understanding between Bonaparte and the American government, it is necessary that our ministers should not confine their attention alone to the Baltic. If Napoleon should succeed in getting the Scheldt and Texel fleets to sea, which is now his object, he will be afraid to send them into the Baltic, and will order them to make a run for America, to unite with the government of the United States in attacking our West India colonies. It is necessary, in addition to the Baltic fleet, that we should also have one of observation on an extensive sea, to frustrate his object; and it is therefore with pleasure we find that the most active preparations are making by the admiralty to meet him in all quarters.

A letter from Falmouth states that an order has been received from government, to detain all American vessels bound to France.

The fleet destined for the Baltic is to sail immediately. Sir J. Saumarez, the commander in chief, left town on Thursday morning to hold his flag on board the *Victory* for this purpose.

It is mentioned in letters from the Mediterranean, that the D'rys of Algiers and Tunis had determined upon actual hostilities against each other, and were fitting out fleets to carry their designs into execution: the fleet of the latter, it was supposed, would quit port the middle of this month.

April 23.—American letters and papers reached us yesterday to the 22d ult. the contents of which are wholly uninteresting. In relation to the American dispute, however, we learn from what we deem good authority, in this country, that the *Aetion* frigate, which sailed a few days ago for the Cape of Good Hope and India, took out dispatches to those governments, apprising them of the critical situation of affairs between England and America, together with instructions as to the conduct to be adopted in consequence.

Similar despatches have likewise been forwarded to our commanders in the West Indies and Halifax.

Sir Charles Cotton is appointed commander in chief of the Channel fleet, in the room of Lord Gambier.

We gave yesterday the terms on which the Irish Loan of 3,500,000l. was contracted for in Dublin on Friday last. This circumstance is expected to operate favorably for the public on the terms of the loan for England, as it was apprehended that the Irish loan would be to be raised in this country; in addition to the loan for G. Britain.

Heligoland, April 23.—We have had one or two arrivals from the opposite coast to-day—the first for some time. By them we have been informed, that almost the whole of the French troops have now quitted the coast, and marched to the frontiers of Prussia.

A gentleman states, that in travelling between Bremen and the coast, he did not see more than 50 soldiers; that all which could be spared were recently sent off with great dispatch in waggons, and that every exertion was made to accelerate their march to the army of Magdeburgh. From this circumstance a war with Russia is probably expected."

April 26.—His Majesty the King of Sweden still continues on board the *Horatio* frigate in this harbor. His Majesty has lately been once on shore since his arrival, and understand he has made application to Government to allow the *Horatio* to go to the Baltic."

By a vessel just arrived from the Baltic, information has been obtained that a disturbance there gains ground, and that a disturbance at Paris.

By a gentleman who is arriving from the Russian capital, we learn that the space of the last two months has seen the arrival of 800 pieces of artillery hauled to the various frontier towns of Russia. An immense army had also followed the same direction; and the general impression on the public was, that a war on Russian ground, with France, was on the eve of taking place.

Letters from Paris are arrived to the 26th ult. They are filled with accounts of fresh bankruptcies, tho', as we lately noticed, the papers are not permitted to insert the names of the insolvent houses, but by 3 or 4 at a time. Among the most recent failures are the firm of Bohert & Co. closely connected with the firm of Hope & Co. at Amsterdam; and the firm of Pierlot & Co.—"Such," says one of the letters, "are the unhappy effects of the Continental System!"

The Wellesley packet is arrived at Plymouth with despatches from the Isle of France, now the Isle of England, in 72 days.

Dorset Street, April 30.

A Despatch, of which the following is an extract, was this morning received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lt. Gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Nissa, 19th April, 1811.

Having made arrangements for the blockade of Almeida, and having reason to believe that the enemy's army will not be in a situation for some time to attempt to relieve that place, even if they should be inclined, I have taken advantage of the momentary discontinuance of active operations in that quarter to go into Estremadura to the corps under Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford, and I have got thus far on my way.

Lt. Gen. Sir E. Spencer remains in command of the corps on the frontiers of Castile. Nothing of importance has occurred in the quarter since I addressed your lordship on the 9th inst. The enemy retired entirely from the Agucena; and, it is reported, that some of their troops had gone back as far as Zamora and upon the Douro.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford was not able to effect his passage across the Guadiana as far as he expected; and the enemy have introduced some provisions into Badajoz and Olivenza. Sir W. Beresford's advanced guard crossed the Guadiana on the 4th inst. and I am concerned to report, that a squadron of the 13th light dragoons, which were on picket under major Mories, were surprised on the night of the 6th, by a detachment of the enemy's cavalry from Olivenza. I have not received the return of the loss upon this occasion, but I am informed that the whole squadron, with the exception of 20 men, were taken prisoners. The enemy have since retired, as I am informed, entirely from Estremadura, leaving small garrisons in Badajoz and Olivenza. Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford has taken a position to invest both Badajoz and Olivenza. A detachment of the 5th army, which is now commanded by Gen. Castanos, is, I understand, at Merida.

Since I last addressed your lordship, Gen. Zayas has again landed the troops under his command, and had again embarked them, and returned to Cadiz. Gen. Ballasteros's division alone, therefore, continues in the Condado de Niebla; but, from a letter from Mr. Wellesley of the 11th, I learn that Gen. Blake was himself about to come into the Condado de Niebla to take the command of Gen. Ballasteros's division, and the troops which had been under the command of Gen. Zayas, and which were to return to the quarter. Gen. Blake had expressed an anxious desire to co-operate with Marshal Sir W. Beresford.

Gen. Castanos has been appointed to command the army in Galicia, as well as the army, lately the army of the left, commanded by the late Marquis of Romana.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 30.

Dispatches were this morning received by the Marquis Wellesley from Charles Stuart Esq. his Majesty's minister at Lisbon, dated the 26th inst. stating that the garrison of Olivenza, consisting of 310 men, were ordered at discretion to the 1st army on the 14th inst. and was marched to Elvas.

Marshal Massena, with 4000 men, was the night before last of 12000. I have received a considerable column under Gen. Moris, by the way of Valencia, and all the troops, which does not go to the 1st army, are now in the neighborhood of the 1st army.