

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

OF AMERICA.

After the Prince Regent's Speech was delivered to Parliament, on the 7th Jan. the Earl of Shaftsbury, in the House of Lords, moved an Address on the occasion of the Speech. In the course of his remarks, he observed,

"With respect to the pending discussions with America, they were not yet brought to a conclusion, but he was confident all means of conciliation would be resorted to, consistent with the honor and the interest of the Country."

Lord Grenville did not like the whole of the Speech.

"He protested in the strongest terms against being included in any expressions implying approbation of the past, or a pledge of perseverance in the same system which had of late been acted upon—convicted, as he was, that it was only by a total, radical abandonment of that system, that there existed any hope of safety to the country."

"He objected to the lavish profusion with which our resources had been squandered, when they should have been husbanded for a protracted war, of which no one could see the end. He still retained all his objections, and in their utmost force, to that policy which had inflicted a blow on the enemy that recoiled with greater execution on our own commerce and manufactures." (Hear Him, was reiterated.)

Earl Gray, speaking of the Affairs of America &c. said,

"That the general system adopted had been, in fact, the source of almost all our present and impending calamities."

After some further discussion, the Address was agreed to *fine*.

A most singular and unprecedented occurrence took place in the House of Commons.—The instant the Speaker had finished the reading of the Prince Regent's Speech, Sir Francis Burdett flung up, and after a long speech, concluded by moving an Address to his Royal Highness. Lord Cochrane in another speech seconded the motion, and the Mover and Seconder of the Ministerial Address who have uniformly obtained precedence on all former occasions, were thrown out. The order of things being thus reversed, the Address prepared by Lord Jocelyn and Mr. Vyse necessarily came forward as an amendment to the address of Sir Francis Burdett. Sir Francis and Lord Cochrane were appointed Tellers, but they had only one member to count, and that was Mr. Cuthbert. Lord Jocelyn's address, or rather his amendment, was carried without a division.

During the Debate in the Commons, Lord Jocelyn expressed a hope, that the adjustment of the affair of the Chesapeake,

"Might be the forerunner of an ultimate arrangement, for that permanent friendship between the two nations, which must equally redound to the benefit of America, as it will to the advantage of Great Britain."

Mr. Vyse said,

"Our differences with America promised to be amicably adjusted, and at all events our sincere desire for peace was sufficiently evident

from the "Affair of the Chesapeake."

Mr. Ponsonby observed,

"The third topic embraced by the Speech appeared to him to be of yet greater importance than the contest in the Peninsula, and that topic was our relations with America. He had seen with pleasure the pacific spirit that had recently marked the communications of this Government to that power—and, trusting, as he did, that this pacific spirit would continue to manifest itself, and pervade the future negotiations, he thought it most expedient to abstain at present from any commentary on that spirit, or remark on the consequence which had attended it."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer [Mr. Perceval] said,

"As to America, he did not think it desirable that any discussion should take place on that subject at present, and under the present circumstances of the negotiation between the two countries."

The next day, Jan. 8, Mr. Whitbread observed,

"The Speech contained another topic highly interesting and important, on which it was proper for the House to demand information; he meant the unfortunate unadjusted differences with the U. States of America. Last session it had fallen to his lot to deprecate in that House, that all offers of conciliation made by America were rejected by the British Government, and that the greatest disrespect had been shewn by the Marquis of Wellesley to the American Ambassador, Mr. Pinkney. That assertion was denied, and he (Mr. W.) persuaded of the fact, moved for the correspondence which passed between them; but it was refused, and the house concurred in the refusal; but the charge had not been yet rebutted. When any person on that (the Opposition) side of the House ventured to predict evil consequences from the measures pursued by Gentlemen on the other side their prophecies were reviled or disregarded; but what they had always dreaded was unhappily like to come to pass; for after our differences with America had subsisted five years, and Government had resorted to every political subterfuge to avoid conciliation, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of America to come to an accommodation, we had only to expect the fatal catastrophe of seeing that country leagued with France. (Cries of hear! hear! from the Opposition Benches.) America told us that the Decrees of France, which caused our Orders in Council, restricting their neutral commerce were repealed: our answer to that was a flat denial of the fact. The House, as yet, had very little information upon the subject, but when the necessary documents should be produced Ministers would have a long account to settle, for the correspondence had already appeared in the American Papers. From the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, it was evident that the obnoxious Decrees of France were repealed on the 2nd. of Nov. [Here Mr. Percival said, across the table, "America says so."] Mr. Whitbread then challenged the Right Hon. Gentleman to produce one instance shewing that they had not been repealed; he would call on that Minister to prove it to America, to prevent the

importation to France of our colonial produce, and deprived her of the use of Peruvian bark, and defoliated the Royal Exchange of London.—[Hear! hear! hear!]—He would call that Minister to prove to the Government of America, that it was unable to govern that country. From the Message of the President, and the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, nothing but war threatened us, while our Government obstinately refused to evade the tempest by timely measures."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said,

"He could have no hesitation in saying, that great and very important differences existed with America, the particulars of which he must decline at present to state for obvious reasons, and in the hope, that they will be amicably removed, but not from any inability to establish a good cause on the part of Great Britain. The terms offered by Britain were moderate and conciliatory, but consistent with the honor and dignity of the country. Let the House look to the conduct of Britain and France to America, as well as the conduct of America to both, and judge whether Britain had committed an unjust aggression. Should the "fatal catastrophe" of a war break out, he would not disguise that it would bring great evil upon the country, but he was persuaded that America would not be the least sufferer. Whatever Gentlemen might suppose, it never was his wish to see America crushed, or ruined in her trade or her resources—on the contrary, he looked to the wealth and prosperity of that country as accessory to those of Great Britain, and that the diminution of those of one must affect those of the other.—[Hear! hear!] From every consideration he was able to give the subject, he did not think Britain could, consistently with her undoubted rights and national honour, submit more than she did to the national honour. America said, the Berlin and Milan Decrees were repealed; he said they were not. [Hear, hear, hear!] He plainly saw in every subsequent commercial Decree that the principles were adhered to and acted upon. If America had evidence of their revocation, where was the public instrument to prove the fact?—The decree for repealing them promised only a distant revocation conditionally that England renounced her new system of blockade, by revoking her Orders in Council, or America should make her flag respected—that was to go to war with England. Since that conditional repeal, however, the Berlin and Milan Decrees were repeatedly declared to be the fundamental laws of the Empire, and all neutral ships which should not conform to them were declared to be denationalised.—[Hear! hear!]—Was that a virtual revocation of them? It was not. But whenever France should revoke them, Britain would repeal her Orders in Council, but not relinquish her maritime superiority, which France could not otherwise reduce.

Mr. Hutchinson said,

"He was happy to hear of a prospect of Peace with America, though we had done every thing in our power to provoke her to war, relying upon our maritime superiority."

The discussion, on motion, was to be taken up again the next day."

## Latest from Cadiz.

Baltimore, February 21.

Arrived below, the ship George and Albert, captain Singleton, 35 days from Cadiz.—Two army events of importance had recently occurred, viz.—Patriotic success in Andalusia, and the reverse in Valencia. Great hopes are entertained of the efficiency to result from the new military organization, under Lord Wellington.

Extract of a letter from a private of the 87th, dated Tariffa, Jan. 6.

Since I wrote you last, I have hardly had a moment to spare till now, to write you again, owing to our being every moment in expectation of being engaged with the enemy—but I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that they have entirely retreated. I will give you the particulars as they occurred. On the 20th of December, the enemy began to appear in small numbers during the day; but towards the evening they increased, and drove in our piquets. They then took a position on the right of the town, about 500 yards from the wall, and began to throw up a breast work for the cannon and infantry. On the 29th, they opened a fire from eight pieces of cannon, 18 pounders, and two mortars. They kept up a smart fire on the town and wall for two days—at length they succeeded in making a breach, near the Ritter's Gate, where the water from the mills runs in a stream under the gate. On the morning of the 31st, they made a most desperate assault, with 2000 picked men, out of about 15,000 their whole army.—These men assaulted the breach, and were completely repulsed and defeated, with about 300 killed and wounded. They continued firing on the town and our entrenchments on the wall until the 4th of January, when the whole of the army retreated leaving large quantities of ammunition and immense quantities of stores for the use of their army.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

Colonel Skerret most sincerely congratulates the British garrison on the result of the attacks of today. 2000 of the enemy's best troops attacked the breach and were totally defeated, with immense loss. All behaved nobly—but the conduct of Col. Gough, of the 87th, whose good fortune it was to defend the breach, surpasses all praise.

(Signed) SKERRET, Col.

I have now given you every particular and you will see what share the 87th had in the business—in fact, the enemy was totally defeated by us. We had 13 wounded, and two out of these badly. We had no officers wounded but slightly. The Colonel got a slight wound in his face. Two officers of the 47th and engineers were killed.

Extract of a letter from H. Dowell of Cadiz, dated the 2d Jan. 1812.

Prices quoted on the other side, and will continue so for a long time, as our crops have entirely failed. The scarcity throughout the country is so great, that our armies must be supplied from abroad, and the French armies, will probably be compelled to return to France. Both armies must suffer severely before next crop.

Our affairs are greatly changed for the better, and no doubt is now entertained of ultimate success. The Spanish armies are gaining strength, courage and experience, and the French armies are wasting daily."

From the Norfolk Ledger, Feb. 12.

On Wednesday last arrived in Hampton Roads, from Lisbon (last from Madeira) his Britannic Majesty's frigate Macedonian, of 38 guns, with dispatches for Mr. Foster, the British Minister.

An arrangement had been announced as having taken place between the governments of Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, by which Lord Wellington is appointed General in Chief of the armies of the three nations, whose regular force, it is said and believed, will in the spring, amount to two hundred thousand men, exclusive of the Guerilla force, which has become very formidable to the French.