Latest Foreign Intelligence.

New York, March 16.

Last evening, arrived at this port, the brig Batavian, Tilliettas, in 60 days from Rochelle, she sailed from thence on the 14th January, and on the 16th was captured by the British frigate Comet, and had all her newspaper taken away, which we understand from the captain and passengers, were so late as to contain the 19th bulletin of the French grand army in Spain. It stated that the emperor quitted Madrid for Portugal on the 3d of January, leaving his brother Joseph in the capacity of governor general; that the Spaniards were defeated in every direction; and that the British troops were retreating towards the sea shore, with the intention of evacuating the country. One of the passengers informs us that a battle had been fought between the French and Spaniards, in which one of the British armies was engaged, who were defeated with the loss of from 15 to 17,000 killed.

We are further informed by one of the passengers, that Joseph Bonaparte was again crowned king of Spain at Madrid about the 8th of December.—And the emperor addressed a proclamation to the Spaniards, saying, that the Almighty had given him the power to rule Spain, and that if the Spaniards did not comply, their blood should pay for their disobedience. That if they would not accept his brother as king, he would take the throne himself, and give him another kingdom. In this proclamation he offers a pardon to all Spanish officers (except about four, whom he names,) that would lay down their arms.

We further learn, that the troops which Bonaparte took into Spain consisted principally of Germans, Poles and Hollanders, who marched reluctantly into the country—and that Bonaparte was very suspicious of Austria.

Bonaparte had left Madrid, and it was reported that he was on the frontiers of Portugal.

News was received at Rochelle on the 12th of January, that there had been an engagement in Spain, which was said to have taken place about the 18th of December—and it was reported that 15,000 of the English had been killed, and 15,000 taken prisoners—making in the whole exactly the number of English troops in Spain. This story, however, say the passengers in the Batavian, was not even believed in France; and the account was not confirmed on the 14th, the day the vessel sailed.

In the course of a few days previous to the sailing of the Batavian, colonial produce had risen 15 per cent. at Bordeaux, in consequence of accounts received from America.

The Batavian brings dispatches for government, from our minister Mr. Armstrong, at Paris.

The letter-bag not having been delivered at the post-office last evening, and no papers or letters having yet come into our possession, we give the above verbal information as we have received it, without knowing to what degree of credit it is entitled. In the course of the day, it is probable, we shall have it in our power to give it confirmation or contradiction.

That the British troops at Corrunna were about to spike the guns and abandon the place.

The British prize master on board the Batavian further informs us, that previous to her capture, a British cutter arrived off Rochefort from England, bringing London papers to the 9th, or 10th of January; that he read one of the 9th which stated, that the new expedition to Spain, under sir Arthur Wellesley, had been relinquished; but that another expedition, consisting of 12 sail of the line and 4 frigates, were fitting out at Portsmouth for Buenos Ayres. In these papers no mention was made of the king's indisposition, or the appointment of a regency. The prize master adds, that on or about the 5th January, they took possession of Ferrol—and that the British were retreating towards Vigo, where 4 frigates, and 50 transports were waiting to carry them to England. The French troops were marching along the Spanish sea coast. He heard nothing of a battle between the French and English.

On the 14th of Jan. the day the Batavian sailed, there were at anchor in Rochelle harbor, four ships of the line and two frigates, with troops on board, ready for sea, destined for Martinique; but they were blockaded by a force nearly as formidable. They were, however, determined to slip out the first opportunity.

VIENNA, December 9.

The court gazettee contains the following intelligence from Constantinople:

"On the 14th, 16th and 17th November, there was a revolution at Constantinople, accompaned with some bloody scenes; a superior number of the Janissaries attacked the Seimens. When the Grand Vizir Faraictar saw that his enemies were triumphing, he set fire to his magazine of gun-powder and blew himself up. The deposed Sultan must also have been killed.

"The 16th November, a great part of Constantinople, the ships of the Porte and the Hyppodrome were a prey to the flames. 10th.—The part of the new Grand Vizir Mustapha Baraictar is terminated. Since the 29th of July last, the day on which Selim the III. was murdered, and Mustapha his successor was dethroned and shut up in the Seraglio, Mustapha enjoyed an unbounded power, and governed the Ottoman empire under the name of Mahmud II. whom he had raised to the throne. His intrepidity, joined with the strong and vigorous measures which he took, re-established order & tranquility throughout all the provinces. He kept the Pachas in obedience, wrested from the Janissaries, who had so often arrogated to themselves the right of raising and deposing the Sultans at their pleasure, their ancient privileges; and he was firmly resolved upon putting the whole Turkish army by degrees upon the footing of European troops, by draughting them into the Nizaimi gedid.—The difficult and dangerous part of reformer among a people who detest all novelty of every thing foreign, has cost him his life. A courier who arrived here on the 8th from Constantinople, has brought the following news:

"On the 14th Nov. all the orts (regiments) of the Janissaries, reinforced by those which were encamped in the environs of Constantinople, rose and fell upon the Seimens and partizans of the Grand Vizir. They fought in all the streets of Constantinople. The Seimens for a long time made a vigorous resistance, but were at length overpowered. The next day the Janissaries scalled the high walls of the Seraglio. The Grand Vizir caused Mustapha IV. who was confined in it, to be strangled; and in order not to fall alive into the hands of his enemies, he blew himself up with gun-powder, of which he always kept a large provision in his palace.

"The 16th, when the courier set off from Constantinople, every thing was in the greatest confusion; a violent conflagration was spread through the city; and during the whole of the following night, the courier perceived in the horizon a light from which it might be concluded that even at that time the fire was not yet extinguished.

"It is not positively known what is become of the Sultan Mahmud; on the 16th, different rumours were afloat concerning him."

This news immediately raised the price of cotton, because it is possible, and even likely, that under the present circumstances, merchants, will no longer enjoy the same liberty as formerly for the conveyance of goods.

(Journal de l'Empire.)

ALGIERS, Nov. 21.

Extract of an authentic letter, brought direct to Marseilles by an American vessel.

For some time past the greatest tranquility reigned in this country. The return of the troops from Constantine to Algiers, had not occasioned the disturbances that were apprehended; but it was a deceitful calm, the forerunner of a storm. On the 7th of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning, the soldiers met in their barracks, and after a short deliberation, they sent a deputation to the palace of the regency for the purpose of killing the Dey Achmet Pacha. Upon arriving at the palace the deputies desired the guard and all persons belonging to the Dey's household to withdraw, under pain of sharing the same fate which was reserved for him. This menace produced the desired effect; every one withdrew. The Dey fled to a terrace of his palace; whence he reached the roof of a neighboring house.—But his assassins pursued him from house to house, and overtook him upon the roof of a Jew's house, where they killed him with a musket shot, a few paces from my habitation. They cut off his head, and threw his body into the street, after having horribly mutilated it.

Immediately after this bloody execution, the soldiers assembled for the purpose of electing and proclaiming a new Dey. Their choice fell upon a certain Aly, surnamed Kodja, who during several years was guardian of a mosque. This revolution was terminated in less than two hours. Nobody was molested, except the father of Achmet Pacha, his wife and his first Biscary. These three individuals were thrown into prison. The alarm, which at first was general throughout the whole town, because the people were ignorant of the intention of the conspirators, was not of long duration. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, *the consuls of the foreign powers repaired to the palace in order to compliment the new Dey.* I myself attended this audience with many other spectators.

The following are the causes which are assigned for this sudden revolution:

During the three years of his reign, Achmet Pacha had made away with a great number of Turks of the first distinction, who were members of the Regency, and with a much more considerable number of the inferior class. He appeared to have formed a design of weakening and perhaps even of destroying the authority of the Turks, in order to raise the power of the Moors. The fears which were entertained upon this score redoubled, especially when he was seen to favor the escape of his Drogoman, a relation of his wife's, who fled to Gibraltar with a great treasure, after having committed crimes the least of which would have sufficed to induce the Dey to cause a Turk to be strangled.

All the individuals who formed the ministry of the former Dey, except the minister of the Marine, were banished to Bleda, a town in the interior of the country, twenty-five miles from Algiers. On the day of his installation, Aly formed a new ministry, the members of which he took from among the lower classes of the army. They were all men without education and without the least personal consideration. The public rumor soon accused them of having divided among themselves the spoils of the dismissed ministers, which spoils according to custom, ought to have been confiscated for the public treasury. These suspicions brought on a second revolt, which broke out on the 11th of this month.

The soldiers loudly demanded the expulsion of the new ministers, and appeared at the same time disposed to sack the town.—All the shops were shut and all the doors barricaded. The Divan, who were assembled in the palace, at length contrived to make an arrangement with the mutineers, by virtue of which the new ministers were dismissed, banished and replaced by more worthy men.

On the morning of the 16th November, there was a new alarm, it was generally rumoured that the soldiers had resolved to pillage the town, on account of their not having received the pecuniary gratification which is usually given to them at the accession of each new Dey. The Divan being again assembled, stilled this storm; nevertheless, we continue here to live in a state of the greatest uneasiness.

Journal de l'Empire.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

CONDUCT OF THE PRESENT MINISTERS TOWARDS AMERICA.

In the intelligence which has been lately received from the United States, there is sufficient matter for comment, perhaps even of accusation against his majesty's present ministers.

The public voice in America is become unusually clamorous; and although no official communications have yet been made of the result of the late negociation between Mr. Pinkney and the British Government as Congress is not convened, and the substance of the late intercourse is at present but matter of conjecture; notwithstanding both parties are necesssarily in the dark, sufficient has been let out to discover that the differences between the United States and Great Britan are less likely than ever to be composed, and that the commercial hostilities of two countries is still unabated.

For ourselves we cannot expect information till the meeting of Parliament; and as six week must elapse till the commencement of the Session we shall take the opportunity of putting some important questions to his majesty's ministers in our inquiry of this day.

We demand of them in the first place, "If America has not made, since the month of June last, repeated advances to an amicable arrangement of all differences?—Whether the dispatches brought to Mr. Pinkney in the month of June did not contain proposals for opening negociation on the following terms:—"That Great Britain should declare her willingness to rescind the orders of council; and permit an application to be made to the French government for the repeal of the Berlin decree? That this application should be made through the conveyance of the same packet which brought the proposals to the English government; and that should France, upon a declaration made by the British government of a readiness to rescind the orders of council, consent on her part to reverse the Berlin decree, that America would immediately take off her embargo, and permit a free trade on the most liberal basis, with G. Britain."

We ask ministers whether such was not unequivocally the substance of the dispatches brought by the American packet in the latter end of the month of June, and submitted to them by Mr. Pinkney as the basis of negocation.

We have been given to understand that ministers gave no direct answer to this application, and postponed all consideration of it till the answer of the French government should be known.

The American packet therefore stood away for France; and the position was made to France—"To declare her willingness to repeal the Berlin decree, on condition that the English government would rescind the orders of council."

The French government shuffled with its usual baseness, and evaded all direct answer.

What did the American government do upon this demur on the part of the French government? With a promptitude well marking the sincerity of their disposition, and unwearied efforts for a peaceable adjustment with Great Britain, Mr. Jefferson dispatched the Hope packet with a special Envoy on board. This Envoy was Mr. Drinkwater.—We put this question therefore to ministers.

"Did not Mr. Pinkney, upon the arrival of the HOPE packet, submit to the British Cabinet a new basis of negociation.—And were not the terms proposed.—'That if Great Britain would revoke her orders of council, notwithstanding the French government should still continue the decree of Berlin unrepealed, that America without waiting for the concurrence of France with the propositions made in the month of June, would immediately TAKE OFF HER EMBARGO, and conclude a separate commercial treaty with Great Britain.'

We ask ministers if such were not (with some necessary variations doubtless) the terms and full substance of the proposals made by the American government in the month of August last? What answer did ministers return—Did they return any?

We have heard it rumoured indeed that in a phrenzy of foolish joy at their prospect in Spain, they treated even this manly and most honorable proposition of America with coldness and indifference. We trust for the sake of their characters, for the credit of their humanity, for the last hopes of their country, and the very vital interests of the commercial class, that the rumour is scandalously false.

But in America, since the return of the Hope, the popular clamor has been more violent than ever. Would this have been the case had the Hope, (the messenger of peace and conciliation upon the part of the American government) been the bearer of good news from the Cabinet of England?——We fear she was not the messenger of glad tidings.

If Ministers, therefore, in addition to a most precipitate, ill conducted and calamitous compaign in Portugal & Spain, shall have thus involved us in differences with America, more remote than ever from peaceable adjustment, they will deserve the reproaches of nation more than any other class of men who have ever been entrusted with the national resources.

FROM THE WASHINGTON MONITOR.

The appointment of the Honorable ROBERT SMITH to the department of state has excited the animosity of a certain description of politicians; who, in fact know nothing of the man and little of the office.

Persons acquainted with Mr. Smith, are only calculated to judge of his talents. To denounce him for incapacity, before he has had any opportunity for demonstrating his capability, is ridiculous. The best answer to the cavils of his enemies, is the voluntary suffrage of men who have known him most intimately.

I publish the following, in accordance with the desire of the gentlemen of the navy, who wish nothing more than that the world should bear witness to the respect in which they have invariably held their chief.

To the Honorable Robert Smith, Secretary of State.

DEAR SIR,

Your removal from the navy department has afforded us both pleasure and regret. We are pleased that you have been called to fill a station the most honorable in the gift of the government, because we consider that in this instance, exalted worth has been justly rewarded. We regret your leaving us, because throughout a long course of years, in which we have had the happiness of your acquaintance, we have personally experienced an undeviating conduct on your part, calculated to excite our most respectful esteem and affectionate personal attachment.

Under the influence of these sentiments, we cannot suppress the expression of our warmest wishes, that in the discharge of the distinguished trust reposed in you, you may exceed the mossanguine expectations of your friends; that your years may be many; the esteem of your country increase with them; your health uninterrupted, your happiness complete.

CH. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,
THOMAS TURNER,
S. K. SMITH,
S. T. ANDERSON,
CONRAD SCHWARZ.

March 10, 1809.

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

Occupied as I am, I cannot for a moment, postpone the pleasure of conveying to you my warmest thanks for the very kind expressions of regard and solicitude in your note just received.—Little as I merit what your partiality attributes to me, I cannot but be gratified by such pleasing indications of interest in my behalf, and especially as coming from gentlemen with whom I have been so intimately and for so many years associated in the same department. Of your merits, official and private, and of your very laborious application to your respective duties in the navy department, I shall ever with great pleasure bear ample testimony.

Remain, I entreat you, well assured of my high esteem and my best wishes, and believe me to be gentlemen, sincerely, your friend,

R. SMITH.

March 10, 1809.

To Messrs. *Goldsborough, Turner, Smith, Anderson, and Schwarz!*

Washington, 14th March, 1809.

SIR,

Influenced by sentiments of the highest respect and esteem, we cannot permit the occasion to pass, without tendering you our congratulations on your recent appointment to the department of state. At the same time we regret to part with a gentleman whose undeviating and liberal conduct has given general satisfaction, and has excited in our bosoms, sentiments of the most affection personal attachment.

We beg that you will accept our ardent wishes, that you may long continue to enjoy uninterrupted health and happiness, and we remain with sincerity, sir, your friends and obedient servants,

(Signed) WM. BAINBRIDGE,
STEPHEN DECATUR,
CHAS. STEUART,
THOMAS TINGEY,
JOHN SMITH,
JOHN CARSIN,
CHARLES GORDON.

The Honorable *Robert Smith*,
Secretary of State.

Washington, March 14, 1809.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received, and with infinite pleasure, your very obliging letter of this day. It is to me peculiarly consoling thus to learn, that in the administration of a department full of difficulties, I have had the good fortune to acquire your approbation.

Accept, I entreat you, my warmest acknowledgments for your kind expressions as to what concerns me personally, and be persuaded that in all situations, I shall take a deep interest in whatever may contribute to the reasonable advancement of the navy of the United States, or may relate to the happiness and the honor of its officers.

With great esteem,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) R. SMITH.

Captains *Bainbridge, Decatur, Stewart, Tingy, Smith, Carsin and Gordon.*

The following is extracted from the accounts of the treasury of Great Britain, under the article of "pensions paid to American royalists who deserted the American cause."

1786,	Sterling. £346,760	8	10	1-2
1787,	140,396	4	6	1-4
1788,	85,329	16	7	
1789,	387,092	7	10	
1790,	366,599	3		1-4
1791,	397,815	16	6	1-2
1792,	471,618	10	6	1-4
1793,	589,437	8	11	1-4
1794,	652,329	19	7	1-2
1795,	723,698	17	5	3-4
Total Sterling,	4,161,328	7	11	3-4
In Dollars,	18,491,458			

But the fact is, that more was paid for exclusive of the years 1796, 1797, and 1798, instead of the above sum of £4,161,328. We discover in the above period the payment of £5,337,889. If the first sum was remuneration to royalists for past treasons, the latter was British secret service money for anticipated treachery. *Pub. Adv.*

We are informed says the Charleston City Gazette, that since his Excellency Governor DRAYTON has been in the Executive Chair, he issued the necessary orders for having a *Morter Battery* erected at White Point which has since been undertaken and compleated, under the inspection and direction of Col. DANIEL STEVENS, of the Artillery, and is now ready for service; and from its eligible position, it is presumed is a work of defence that will, in a great measure, command the harbor of Charleston.

Money to be made.

THE subscriber is authorised to dispose of Dr. ALLISON's Patent Right or the improvement of *Spirituous Liquors*, for Cæcil, Kent, and Queen-Ann's, counties, in Maryland; and Kent and Sussex counties, in Delaware —— Merchants, Tavern-Keepers and others, will find a considerable advantage in possessing a patent right at this time, when the price of imported spirits is so considerably advanced.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

Centreville, February 7, 1809. 8

Thirty dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Maryland, on the 12th day of December last, a negro man by the name of *Ned*, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well made, and black—Had on when he went away olive coloured clothes. Whoever will take up and return or secure said negro man, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable expences. by

ANDREW BEACHAMP.

February 14, 1809. (dis. 2) 12q