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ANTICIPATION.

☞ The editor of the Federal Gazette is indebted to the attention of his obliging correspondent for the following late Intelligence.

Capt. Chew, of ship Romp favored the editors of the New York Gazette with London papers and Lloyd's List to *sixth January inclusive.* It will be seen bythe latter that scarcely an American vessel bound to France or her dependencies escapes detention. by the British cruizers. These papers, filled with interesting details, contain Napoleon's *Milan Decree*, which is substantially as has been published. A sketch of an address to the french people accompanying this decree is in the Gazette this evening.

Letters of marque and reprisal have been issued against Austria by an order of council. Official communications, from lord Strangford and sir Sidney Smith, at Lisbon, relative to the departure of the Prince Regent and royal family for the Brazils, have been received by the British government.

The following are the most interesting extracts.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22.

Arrived, the fast sailing ship Romp, capt. Chew, in 42 days from London, and 30 fr Lands End, in ballast. The ship Herkimer, Howland, of N. York, from Barcelona, passed Gravesend Jan. 6th, bound up ; ship Topaz, ——, from do. was at Margate Jan. 7; ship Wanderer, ——, of Charleston from Malaga, was in the Downs Jan. 8. On the 9th Jan. off Dungeness was boarded by his B. M. sloop Eclipse, who informed he had boarded the Citizen, Allen, Jan. 7, from Amsterdam for Charleston, in ballast. Jan. 17, lat. 48, 15, long. 12, 45, was boarded by H. M. ship Woolwich, who informed that on the 14th they had boarded the Lady Carteret Packet, from N. Y. for Falmouth, and same day, in lat. 48, long. 18, 30, the brig Two Maries, Railey, from N. York for Nantz, and warned her not to enter a French port.

Brig Celia, Smith, 9 days from Alexandria. barley and rum.

Schr. Linnet, Patterson, 14 days from Shelburne, N. S. fish.

Schr. Clarissa-Ann, Hinkle, 14 days from Halifax, makarel, Jamaica Spirits and cocoa.

Cleared, brig George Washington. Boston, Philadelphia ; Venus, Densmore, N. Orleans ; sch. Alexander. Avery, N. London ; Neptune; Hillard, Wilmington ; Jane, Bassett, Portland ; *Enterprize, Crowel, Baltimore* ; sloop Eliza, Davidson, N. London ; Tryphenia, Simmons, Newport.

The ship ——, has arrived at Stonington in 38 days from St. Lucar. The sch. New York for the Straits, is lost near Cadiz.

A ship from New-York for Cadiz, was also lost, including the master and crew.

LONDON, December 23.

The expedition under sir Charles Cotton and General Spencer, sailed on Sunday from Portsmouth for the coast of Portugal.

Private accounts from the Hague, of so late a date as Friday last, state the arrival of M. Talleyrand and that place ; and that king Louis was about to set out for Paris. It is not improbable that Louis may be transplanted to Portugal, and that Holland will be incorporated with the French empire.

December 24.

Arrival of Admiral Murray from La Plata.

In consequence of the late very unfavorable state of the weather, very serious apprehensions were generally entertained as to the safety of admiral Murray, and the transports under his convoy. It is with more than common satisfaction, therefore, that we have to announce the safe arrival of that gallant commander, with all the transports under his convoy, at Cork.

The Polyphemus and Africa, two of the admiral's squadron, have brought home with them one million and a half of dollars, and the greater part of the transports are said to be deeply laden with hides and tallow. On the whole, the Spanish, or rather French Gov. Liniers, seems to have conducted himself with much honor and moderation.—From this praise, however, we must particularly except his treatment of General Beresford ; and perhaps even his honorable dismissal of Gen. Whitelocke must be imputed to a just sense of the English strength, and of the consequent possibility of future retaliation, than to the sensations of a generous mind. Be the origin, however, what it may, the merchants have reaped the advantage of it, and Buenos Ayres, in a commercial point of view, was not taken in vain.

The emigration of the Portuguese to Brazil has put England in a very different situation with respect to the Rio de la Plata ; and if the new ministry should have the courage to attempt the recovery of Monte-Viedo—an enterprize tashly commenced, but shamefully abandoned—they may renew it with double their former advantages. The capitulation of Whitelocke (for such it was) is not, we hope, to be considered as final. The honor of the country will never be clear till La Plata is a British province.

Austrian Treaty—Importance of its cessions.

In another part of our paper will be seen the treaty between Austria and France, which we were compelled to defer to this day, from the overflow of more urgent information.

The general object of this treaty is to arrange those new relations which the occupation of the mouths of the Cattaro have produced between Austria and France, or rather between France and Turkey. The mouths of the Cattaro was one of the southern bulwarks of the Turkish empire ; and the possession of them by the French emperor, secures him a camp of entrenchment and of attack ; a position of controul and of offence against that devoted kingdom, whenever it may suit his purposes to attack it. Hence the long effort of France to procure it, and Russia to defend it. Russia, having became the confederate of France, and its partner in the future spoil, surrenders ed up the river and province of Cattaro as one of the means of enabling her ally to hunt down the common game ; and Russia having surrendered this very important position, it became impossible for Austria to continue her secret resistance.

The Ex-Venetian States surrendered by the second and third articles are bare of the indemnities to Austria in the treaty of Luneville. It is thus that France has gradually recalled all that she then gave ; the treaty of Presburg took Venice, and the treaty of Fontainbleau takes the Venetian States. These cessions are important in a double point of view : in the first place, as rendering France invincible mistress of the Adriatic ; in the second, as evincing the complete sujection of the emperor Francis. Bonaparte has no ally ; all are his slaves or his enemies.

It should not here pass unobserved, that this extraordinary man is sparing no efforts to get all the Sea coast and ports of Europe into his possession. His purpose is very manifest. It is a policy, the ultimate end of which is to cherish France into a naval power more equal to contend against England. The sea coast is naturally the cradle of the seamen, and the principal ports the most fertile repositories for their supply. The exchange of Flushing for East Friesland and Iver, is an additional proof and example of his anxiety for the maritime interests of France.

The fourth article concedes on the part of Austria, that certain source of future weakness to the power which is humiliating enough to grant it—a military road through the Austrian dominion to Istria and Dalmatia. The greatest proof of the completeness of Prussian subjection was in the military road granted through his dominions to the duke of Warsaw. The emperor Francis therefore, by this article, would appear as great a slave as the king of Prussia himself. It is needless, we suppose, to add, that a military road includes the right of the power to whom it is granted, to send troops, cannon, &c. from one extremity of it to another. To mend the matter, the number of these troops is not limited in the Treaty of Fontainbleau.

This same article, moreover, contains proof positive of the future intentions of the emperor Napoleon, with respect to Turkey. This military road is extended to Istria and Dalmatia. But why does Bonaparte want this road to two provinces which no not belong to him ? Most assuredly for no other purpose but for their conquest and annexation.

The three remaining articles of the treaty, the 5th, 6th and 7th, are merely formal, stipulating the free passage of the Russians, in their return from Cattaro ; and engaging to evacuate Brannau, within one month after the exchange of ratifications.

December 28.

The Gazette extraordinary, containing the dispatches of Lord Strangford and Sir Sidney Smith, was published yesterday morning. The details respecting the removal of the royal family of Portugal are peculiarly interesting, and that very important event appears to have been brought about almost exclusively by the activity, prudence and decision of Lord Strangford. The noble Lord has displayed eminent talents in determining the conduct of the prince Regent, who was for some time irresolute.—The measures, however, which were adopted by his lordship, in which he was ably aided by Sir Sidney Smith, recalled the prince Regent from his mistaken course of submission to Bonaparte to a just sense of his interests, and the true dignity of his character. The hostile attitude which the court of Lisbon, with the view of conciliating Bonaparte assumed, induced Lord Strangford to demand his passports. He proceeded on board the British fleet, under the command of Sir Sidney Smith, who commenced a strict blockade of the Tagus. His lordship merits every praise for the proceeding he next adopted. Wishing to discover the effect produced by the blockade, he went to Lisbon in a flag of truce. After a long conference with the prince Regent, his lordship induced him to place himself under the protection of this country. The prince, he observes, "wisely directed all his apprehension to a French army, and all his hopes to an English fleet." The departure of the royal family took place most seasonable, for, according to Sir Sidney Smith's dispatch, the French army was seen on the hills near Lisbon when the fleet left the Tagus. The Gazette of yesterday takes no notice of the Russian squadron, which offered no opposition to the sailing of the Portuguese fleet, and we understand that neiter the Russian admiral nor Sir Sidney Smith then knew that their respective countries were in a state of hostility. Previous to the sailing of the Portuguese fleet, Sir Sidney had been reinforced by some ships, which increased his force to nine sail of the line, four of which as we have already stated, he detached under the command of commodore Moore to accompany the Portuguese fleet. It was at first reported the prince Regent intended to go to Madeira, and it was not till after the fleet had cleared the Tagus, that his determination to proceed for the Brazils was made known.

December 31.

Sir John Moore has arrived at Portsmouth in the Euryalus frigate. He is accompanied by about forty transports, which have brought home about 10,000 men from Sicily. If this be not preparatory to evacuation, we would wish to ask what it can mean ? The ministerial advocates asserted, that the troops were merely exchanged—the Maltese regiments sent to Sicily, whilst the Sicilian regiments were transfered to Malta. This, however, is now evidently false, as the Sicilian troops are now in England and the Maltese remain where they were.

FATE OF PORTUGAL.

It would seem by the last foreign intelligence, that the kingdom of Portugal is to be the allotment of Louis Bonaparte, the king of Holland, who is to surrender that kingdom to the prince of Benevento, and to receive Portugal in exchange. This is by no means improbable. Portugal will be more easily governed than Holland. The king of Holland is the best of his family ; he has a benevolence, and natural goodness, of which all the other members of the imperial house have totally divested themselves, if they ever possessed it.

A deputation of the AMERICAN MERCHANTS, waited upon the chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday, for the purpose of obtaining information as to some points connected with the late order of council, and particularly to ascertain whether it was intended to impose any tax on articles of American produce, on board such American ships as should, pursuant to their orders, touch at British ports ? The inquiry of the deputation was principally directed to the article of cotton, and the answer of Mr. Perceval was quite decisive, that ministers do intend to propose a duty on that article. Upon asking, whether such American ships as should not, in consequence of the French decree, feel it safe to proceed to an enemy's port after having touched in this country, would be allowed a licence to sail in any other direction ? The answer was, that no license would be granted to any other than the port of such ship's original destination.

January 1.

Count De Mier is the person who came in the Flag of Truce, which arrived on Tuesday in the Downs. He has brought dispatches from the Austrian minister at Paris, to prince Stahremberg, the Austrian minister at our court, at whose house he has arrived, and also several letters for prince Exerhazy, and dispatches for his excellency the Russian ambassador. The count De Mier is a Polish Nobleman, of distinguished abilities, and is secretary to the Austrian embassy at Paris. His mission, therefore, must have for its object something of considerable importance. It is supposed that he brings with him some further communications on the subject of the proposed mediation on the part of Austria and Prussia between Great-Britain and France ; others assert, that the count De Mier has brought a positive order of recal for the Austrian ambassador with directions for him to return by the way of Paris.

Letters have also been received from the French coast. They mention the arrival of the Austrian messenger Maintz, in a flag of truce, from England, and his subsequent journeys. After a conference with the Austrian ambassador, at Paris, he proceeded to Milan, where he expected to find Bonaparte, who being gone to Venice, he repaired thither, and received from Napoleon an answer to his dispatches.

The prince Stahremberg waited on Mr. Secretary Canning yesterday morning, to communicate to him the contents of the dispatches he has received, and had a long conference with him.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Lord Collingwood, at the date of which we understand he continued to blobkade the French fleet in Toulon.

January 2.

Paris journals to the 26th ult. arrived last night. Their contents are of considerable importance. Napoleon has returned from Venice to Milan, and from the latter place has issued a decree, dated the 17th ult. and which was published at Paris on the 24th, imposing new and severe restrictions on the trade of neutrals. This decree is followed by a letter from the minister of the interior calling on the people of the Great nation to bear with the privations brought upon them by the war of blockade, and to turn their attention to the use of substitutes for those articles of which France may for a time be deprived by the operation of the order of council issued by the British government.

The style of these documents is curious ; Napoleon's decree of blockade is kept in the back-ground as to the share it had in producing the present derangements in commerce ; the order of council is held up as the tyrannical act to which all the evils inflicted on the industrious pursuits of enterprising manufacturers and merchants are to be attributed ; and the ships of all those nations which submit to the restrictions of the order of council are declared to be denationalized ! and therefore good and lawful prizes in the French ports, or when captured by French ships of war.

Against this decree, there is no appeal on the ground of a vessel having been compelled by force to go into a British port, or to submit to search—On the contrary, for that very reason, all such vessels are to be condemned.

The motive of this decree cannot be ascribed to the hope of profiting by the petty seizures to which its execution may give rise. Napoleon plays a deeper game. He wars against the present system of commerce, because it gives resources to the only government that has dared to stand out against him. He knows the inconvenience to which this system will subject the people under his rule ; but this is a sacrifice called for by the devotion of patriotism, and they are reminded that the army has suffered greater privations, without a murmur. In other words, any remonstrance, if any shall be hardy enough to remonstrate against the measure, will receive its answer from the point of the bayonet. This he knows, will secure submission at home, and therefore the system is to be undeviatingly pursued for the grand object of ruining the commerce of England.

Private letters from France, of a very recent date, were received yesterday. They mention an extraordinary movement of troops in every direction, the immediate object of which is not stated.

The Gazette will shortly contain some instructions to our merchants respecting the mode to be pursued in the trade to be carried on between this country and the Brazils. Liberty is to be given to ship and export such articles of traffic as have been heretofore usually sent and admitted into the Portuguese markets ; and a regular commercial treaty will be concluded with all convenient speed. Lord Strangford is making preparations for his departure, and many of our first Portuguese houses are already preparing to establish their firms in Brazil.

January 4.

The Gazette of Saturday night contains another ORDER OF COUNCIL, explanatory of the one issued Nov. 11. It simply enacts, that none of the enactments or regulations in the order of the 11th, should be construed as extending to permit any vessels to import into Great-Britain any of the produce or manufactures of the French West-India colonies ; but exempting any vessel from capture, which shall arrive with such produce previous to notice of this explanatory order.

This explanation it will be perceived, was very important. Is it not, however, very singular, that an order intended to annihilate the enemy's commerce should be so extraordinarily worded as to require a subsequent explanation that it did not extend to permit the importation of enemies' produce into Great-Britain ?

Jan. 6.

Yesterday government received advice that great dissentions prevailed at St. Petersburgh on account of the unpopular rupture with England, and that Compte Novozilzoff, at a special audience, had with his office of director of the academy of sciences, requested permission to lay all his Russian honors at the emperor's feet.

Letters received by the vessel from Holland, the arrival of which we mentioned yesterday, have furnished us with some intelligence from Spain. It is said that the prince of Asturias underwent an official investigation relative to the plot of which he was accused, before he received the king's pardon ; and in the Dutch letters account is given of the prince's examination, in which he certainly appears to more advantage than in the correspondence which was published in the French papers. Instead of acknowledging any offience, his royal highness is said thave vindicated himself in a very manly manner, and with considerable ingenuity. The examination of the prince, which took place before the commission appointed to inquire into the conspiracy was very short.

The letters add that the power and credit of the prince of Peace have greatly diminished in Spain.—Accounts also state that Bonaparte, before he proceeded on his journey to Italy informed the American ambassador that he insisted the United States should immediately declare either for France or England.

Yesterday the duke of York held a public audience, at his office in the Horse Guards, to see military officers in general upon business. His royal highness gave audience to Lord Heathfield ; General Fraser, upon his return from Alexandria ; and General Moore, upon his return from Sicily.

It was yesterday very currently reported in the city, that the communications received by the flags of truce from France, related exclusively to overtures of PEACE made by Bonaparte. It is also stated that the principal object of Tallyrand's journey to Holland is, that he may be the medium of the negociation with our government.

The force which sailed with sir Samuel Hood and General Beresford, amounted to 3794 effective men. It consisted of

The 3d Foot, or Buffs	1100 men.
11th ——,	1000
25th ——,	600
63d ——,	850

To these were added two companies of artillery, making 244 men. Fourteen artificers were also attached to them.

LLOYDS LIST.

Dec. 15.—The York from Boston is ashore near the Texel and bilged. At Gravesend the Diana, Noble, Boston. At Clyde, Factor, Riddell, N. York 30 days. Cork, sailed James, Parker, for N. York, Dec. 9.

Dec. 18.—The *Mary-Ann, Diamond from Amsterdam to Baltimore*, put into Dartmouth the 14th. The Sultan, Crosby, from Philadelphia, to Rotterdam, detained at Cowes. At Gravesend, Jane, Bliss Philad. At Plymouth, Amiable, Rinker, New York ; *Maria, Morsees, Baltimore.* At Pool, Falcon, Tucker, Boston. Off Falmouth, Hamlet, Jackson, from Philad. for Amsterdam. At Liverpool, Nabby, Crandall, Portland; Philadelphia, and Halcyon, both from Philad. Betsey, Brown, N. Orleans ; John Adams, Boston ; Huron, Clark, New-York. At Whitehaven, Harmony, Inman, N. America. At Hull, Cicero, Virginia.

Dec. 22.—The *Newton, Dealy, from Baltimore, for Amsterdam* ; and Susan, Howard, from Bordeaux for N. York, both sent to Falmouth. The Young Margaretta, Dean, from Bordeaux sent to Falmouth.—Off Dover, Jane, Ross, from N. York. At Liverpool, Sally, Lewis, Boston.

Dec. 25.—The schr. Hope, Jones, from Bordeaux for New York, sent to Falmouth. Paragon, Hague, from Amsterdam for New York, detained in the Downs. The Pamilla, Taylor, from Bordeaux to Stettin, detained at Falmouth. At Gravesend Corn-planter Gilles from Philadelphia ; Thomas, Simpson, Petersburg. Off Falmouth, Mary, Kimball, from Boston for Amsterdam. At Liverpool, Bath, Tufts, Portland. At Limerick Rebecca, Philadelphia. At Helvoet, Ceres, Shackforth, Virginia.

Dec. 29.—Detained, the Ocean, Garrow, from Philad. The Intercourse, from the coast of Spain, detained at Portsmouth.—The Enterprize, Pratt, from New York for Leghorn, detained. The Gen. Armstrong, Sinclair, from Gergente detained. Cumberland, from Philad. to Cadiz; Henrietta, Down, from Genoa to Boston sent into Gibraltar. The Isabella, Simons from La Vera Cruz for Cadiz, sent into Gibraltar. The Maryland-Mary, Hewitt, from Virginia to Smyrna, taken by a Russian privateer and sent to Corfu and condemned. The *Virgin, Auld, from Baltimore*, and Sally and Ann, Patten, from Beverly, for Amsterdam are detained at Bristol. At Gravesend Rebecca, Ferguson, from Philad. At Cowes, John Adams, Philad. ; Holland, Trader, N. Y ; Logan, Myrick, do. for Holland, ordered in. At Biddiford, Livingston, Petersburg. At Liverpool, President Adams, Boston ; Phocion, Stanton, New York ; Liberty, Hand do ; Minerva, Givin, Portland ; Baltic, Delano, N. Orleans ; John Adams, Boston ; Brutus, Smith, do.

Jan. 1.—Put into Ramsgate, Dec. 29, ship Betsey, M'Dougall, of New-York, for London ; Sultana Crosby, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam, cut one cable, and bowsprit gone ; Hugh Johnson, from London to Boston, cut both cables, and main rigging gone ; Union Jacobs from Philadelphia, cut both cables. The Ocean, Bunker, of N. York, is detained by the Narcissus. The Powhatten, Norman, from *Baltimore*, detained by a privateer. The Amelia, from Lisbon to London sent to Cowes. The Increase, from Marblehead, detained at Falmouth. Detained at Portsmouth, Factor, Allen, from Valentia. Detained at Plymouth, by the Narcissus, the Meridian, Lord, from Boston ; and Sampson, Rogers, from New-York. The American ship Brothers, lost 2 anchors and cables at Strangate creek. The American ships Mary-Ann, and Sarah-Ann, are ashore near Portsmouth. The Henrietta Charlotta, from Lisbon to London, ashore near Portsmouth. The Eliza, Cummings, from N. Y, for Bordeaux; and Othello, from N. Y. for Nantz, both sent to Plymouth. At Falmouth, ship Susan, an American ship, detained, parted from her cables, drove up Truro river, cut away her masts, and cargo much damaged. At Gravesend, ship New Galen, Hinckly, Boston ; Rolla, Gray, Virginia—Sailed, Virginia, Lolling for Charleston. At Dartmouth, Duke of Kent packet, 21 days from New-York. At Plymouth, Betsey, Hooper, Boston ; Sampson, Bogers, N. York. At Liverpool, Ceres, Webber, Charleston ; Henry Weeks, Bath, Russel, Taber, N. York ; Packet, Nayes, do. Liverpool, Hamilton, Philadelphia ; Caledonia, Anderson, of N. York, Charleston. At Clyde, Alleghany, Morris, N: York. At Malaga, Hawk, Roach, New-York. At Teneriffe, Jane, Warner, Philadelphia ; Mercury, Matson, Petersburg. At Malta, American, Houston, *Baltimore.*

January 5.

The Jenny, from London for Boston, got foul of a brig, and went ashore, and likely to be got off. The Morning Star, Sterry, from Bordeaux to New London ; and the George, Lord, from Bordeaux for N. Orleans, are sent into Falmouth by the Mars privateer. The Augusta, O'Connor, from New York, was lost on the North Bull Dec. 31 ; the captain, mate, and two boys saved. The *Fanny, from Baltimore, to Bristol, is stranded in Carmarthan Bay.* The Zulema, Howard, from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, is lost near Romney ; part of the cargo saved.

The Thalia, Silliman, from Bordeaux for Philadelphia, is sent into Falmouth. At Gravesend, Science, Howard, from N. York ; Thomas, Gardner, South Seas ; Brothers, Hicks, Messina. At Cowes, Morning Star, Boston ; Algol, Allen, Salem, for Nantz, ordered in. At Dartmouth, Hopewell, from Salem for Bordeaux, do. At Fowey, *Phœbe, Hampton, Baltimore.* At Liverpool, Emeline, Murdock, New York ; Charleston and Liverpool Packet, Clark, Charleston ; Caroline, Greenleaf, Portland ; Eliza, Fash, Savannah, 28 days ; Sumner, Malcom, Massachusetts ; Mary, Snow, ditto ; Hope, Cole, Charleston. At Ramsgate, Resolution, Bunker, New York. At Limerick, Anacreon, Tissen, Virginia. At Cork, Herald, Murphy, do. Sailed from Cork, Atlantic, Smithwick, New York. At Belfast, Charles, Graham, from do. At Aberdeen, Melvina, Smith, N.Y.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 1.

Yesterday a passport arrived for general Miranda, and he set off for London last night.

January 4.

Yesterday Sir J. Moore, and general Paget, and this morning Gen. Oakes and Fraser, set off for London. The troops which came with them from Messina, were yesterday ordered to disembark here.