dered, That all ships and vessels arriving in the ports of this kingdom, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, having come from or through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic ocean, which, with their crews, passengers and cargoes, shall have previously performed quarantine in the lazaret of Malta, Ancona, Venice, Messina, Leghorn, Genoa, or Marseilles, shall, upon their arrival, be put under quarantine in some of the ports or places herein-before appointed for the performance of quarantine, until the master or other person having the charge of such ship or vessel shall have produced to the superintendant, or proper officer of the customs employed in the service of quarantine, the proper documents to prove that such ship or vessel, and the crew, passengers, and cargo on board the same, have duly performed quarantine in one of the lazarets last mentioned; and upon so producing such documents the said ship or vessel shall be forthwith admitted to report, and all goods, wares and merchandizes on board thereof, not herein-before enumerated in the first class before stated, shall be admitted to an entry; but all goods, wares and merchandizes on board any such ship or vessel, which are enumerated in the first class before stated, shall in such case perform a further quarantine of fifteen days at some one of the ports or places herein before appointed for that purpose, in such manner as has been heretofore practised.

XL. And it is hereby further ordered, That all ships and vessels which shall receive any persons, or any goods, wares, or merchandizes, or other articles whatever, from any board any ship or vessel liable to or under quarantine, shall, together with the cargo and persons on board thereof, perform the like quarantine as the ship or vessel from which such persons, goods, wares, merchandizes, or articles shall have been received.

XLI. And it is hereby further ordered. That notwithstanding any thing herein contained, it shall be lawful for his majesty's privy council from time to time, as they shall see occasion, to make such orders as they shall see fit, and as they have usually done, for shortening the time of quarantine to be performed by particular ships or vessels, or particular persons, goods, wares, merchandizes or effects, or for wholly releasing particular ships or vessels, or particular persons, goods, wares, merchandizes or effects from quarantine, absolutely or conditionally, and generally to mitigate the strict performance of quarantine in particular cases, as special circumstances shall appear in their judgment to require.

XLII. And it is hereby further ordered. That the commanders of any of his majesty's ships of war, who shall meet any ship or vessel liable to perform quarantine coming to any of the ports of Great-Britain, or of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, shall take due care to prevent the landing of any goods, wares, merchandizes, or persons from on board the same, until they shall be put under the direction of the superintendant of quarantine at Standgate creek, or of the officers of his majesty's customs employed in the quarantine service at any of the [illegible]-ports or places herein-before mentioned.

XLIII. And it is hereby further ordered, That the commissioners and other officers of his majesty's customs do use their utmost diligence and care that all the regulations for the performance of quarantine before directed be duly observed.

And it is hereby further ordered, That the commanders of his majesty's ships of war, as likewise the commanders of his majesty's forts and garrisons lying near the sea coasts, and all justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, chief magistrates, constables, headboroughs, tything-men, and all other officers and ministers of justice, shall be aiding and assisting to the said officers of his majesty's customs, and to all others that shall be concerned in stopping such ships as aforesaid, and in bringing them to the places appointed for the performance of quarantine, as well as in enforcing due performance thereof.

XLV. And it is hereby further ordered, That this order, and the regulations therein contained, shall take effect and be in force from the first day of October next ensuing the date hereof, until which time the orders and regulations now subsisting touching quarantine shall continue in force, but which subsisting orders and regulations, and the authority of the same, shall, from and after the said first day of October, wholly cease and determine.

XLVI. And the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, the lord warden of the Cinque ports, the master-general and the rest of the principal officers of the ordnance, his majesty's Secretary at War, and the governors or commanders in chief for the time being of the said isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 22.

ARMY OF OBSERVATION.

Leopold Berthier, general of brigade, chief of the staff, to the Minister of War.

Head Quarters at Florence, May 7.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

In conformity with the treaty of peace concluded with the court of Naples, the general in chief having made his dispositions, a detachment of 600 of the 23d and 4th light infantry, commanded by the chief of Brigade Mariotti, set out from Bastia, the 30th of April in 32 boats, escorted by a cruiser carrying 2 guns; for the isle of Elba, to take possession of it in concert with the troops which were to set out from Leghorn. It arrived at Marciana at two at night of the next day. Thinking he might be able to surprise the tower which defends the beach, the chief of Brigade, Mariotti, rallied his whole flotilla, and made the signal for landing. At the moment when he approached the land, he was obliged to veer, in order to land under the protection of the rocks; and to prevent the English and armed inhabitants who defended that quarter, from taking a defensive position.

The landing being effected, the troops took a position, at break of day, upon the heights of Marciana; and, in consequence, the commandant of the Tower, by orders which he received from the governor of Longone, surrendered it to the French.—After having taken possession of it, and placing the flotilla in safety; the chief of brigade. Mariotti, in farther obedience of his instructions marched forward for Longone. At the first desile, he was assailed by a discharge from an English cruiser, which lay close along the coast, while on their side the armed peasants endeavored to stop his march; but the firmness and courage of the troops overcame all difficulties, and the detachment arrived at Campo. The next day, the first of May, the column having commenced its march for Porto Longone, the chief of brigade commanding, being informed that the heights of Porto Ferrajo were occupied by a considerable number of peasants, English and Neapolitan deserters, he watched it with two companies of carabineers. We have to regret one carabineer killed, and several wounded. The governor of Longone is entitled to praise for his conduct to the French, and his good faith in the execution of the treaty.

On his side the general of division Tharreau, embarked at Piombino on the 1st of May, with a battalion of the 60th, arrived on the same day, and at this moment Porto Ferrajo, where there are about 1400 men, is invested on all sides. He has landed some mortars, &c. in order to force the city to surrender, in case it should persist not to acknowledge the treaty which ensures the possession of it to the French army.

I send annexed, citizen minister, a copy of the summons sent by general Tharreau to the governor of Porto Ferrajo, as also the answer of the latter. Though he seems inclined to defend it, I hope to announce by the next courier the surrender of the place, and the entire occupation of the island. Our hopes are besides founded upon the small quantity of provisions in the city, which is blockaded by sea, as also upon the party which we have in it.

(Signed) LEOPOLD BERTHIER.

COPENHAGEN, May 16.

Lord St. Helen's, who goes as ambassador from the court of London to St. Petersburgh, arrived yesterday in our road, on board the frigate Latona. The frigate came to an anchor, and his lordship landed, and had a conference with the secretary of state count Bernstoff. It is said he will proceed on his voyage to St. Petersburgh this day.

STOCKHOLM, May 8.

The following is the Russian Imperial declaration to Sir Hyde Parker, the Admiral of the British fleet in the Baltic:

"By the decease of his Majesty, the Emperor, Paul I. of glorious memory, the sceptre of the Russian Empire has descended by rights of birth into the hands of his Imperial Majesty, Alexander I. One of the first events under the government of this Monarch has been, [illegible] accepted the offer which the British court had made to his illustrious Predecessor, to terminate the disputes which threatened the speedy breaking out of a war in the North of Europe, by an amicable Convention. Faithful to the engagements which he has entered into with the courts of Stockholm, Berlin and Copenhagen, his Imperial majesty, has signified to them his resolution not to act but in conjunction with his allies in whatever may concern the interests of the neutral powers. His Imperial Majesty could not have expected that the British court would have undertaken a hostile attack upon Denmark, at the very time when its Envoy at Berlin was authorised anew to enter into conference, with the Russian Minister residing there.

"The measures taken by his Imperial Majesty were only in consequence of his wish for peace, and the welfare of mankind, and to avoid a destructive misunderstanding between the contending powers.—The hostilities commenced against Denmark, and the arrival of a hostile fleet, would have frustrated the wish of his Imperial majesty to maintain peace, had not this attack upon his allies been before his proposals, were known to the Court of London; but as the British fleet had failed for the Sound before his majesty ascended the throne, he will wait the measures of the British Court, when it shall be informed of that event.

"The undersigned general of cavalry and minister of state for foreign affairs, requires therefore, in the name of his Illustrious sovereign, that the admiral in chief of the fleet of his Britannic majesty shall desist from all further hostilities against the flags of the three United Powers, till his excellency shall have received further directions from his sovereign; otherwise the Admiral must be personally responsible for the consequences that may ensue from the prosecution of the war.

"Though prepared to repel force with force, his Imperial majesty persists in his pacific sentiments; but the justice and moderation of the Cabinet of London must enable him to reconcile the demands of humanity with the duties which he owes to the honour of his crown and the interest of his allies

(Signed)

"VON DER PAHLEN."

MADRID, April 30.

The Duke de San[illegible]ro, captain general has refused to take the command against Portugal, under the Prince of Peace.—There is a disagreement between the Spanish officers and the French generals with respect to the plan of operations. According to the present military constitution of Portugal, three different armies will be necessary, should the opening of the campaign not be prevented by negociation.

HAMBURGH, May 18.

The navigation of the Elbe is now entirely free and unobstructed for ships of all nations. They are suffered to come and go without being in the least detained, so that ships have already sailed for England, Lisbon, and Philadelphia.

LONDON.

GERMAN SECULARIZATION.

May 20—The Prince of Wales packet arrived yesterday from Cruxhaven, with a messenger and dispatches from lord Minto but without mails. The nature of these dispatches has not transpired, but they are supposed to relate to the indemnities and secularizations.

Remote from the scene, we, in this country, have perhaps been too apt to consider this subject with indifference. We have been led to think it a matter of little moment in what manner and by which of the great powers the German empire was to be parcelled out and dismembered. Our readers will probably pardon us for calling their attention more particularly to this subject, which is likely to give rise, and that too immediately, to the most important events.

The deliberations of the congress at Rastadt had sufficiently prepared every man to expect, that whenever the war on the continent terminated, it would terminate with an express condition between the belligerent powers; that those princes who had been deprived of their territories on the left bank of the Rhine, should be indemnified upon the right. To such a condition was Prussia not supposed to be averse, because she had herself a claim to indemnity. But the treaty of Luneville produced a considerable alteration in her disposition, and she began to look upon the object of secularization with evident jealousy and distrust. The cause of that alteration was easily seen. The peace of Campo Formio confined the indemnities to German princes: the peace of Luneville introduced a new and unexpected claimant, a claimant who was to be fully indemnified in Germany for the loss of all his dominions in Italy; dominions of no less extent than the whole duchy of Tuscany. At present we will not speak of the *morality* of pillaging the German princes, for the purpose of indemnifying an Italian one. So sweeping an agreement, which could not be carried into complete execution without the seizure of a whole circle, very naturally alarmed the whole empire. It alarmed such of the German princes as were to be indemnified, because they saw that the power of indemnifying them would of course be diminished by allotting so large a portion of the German empire to the grand duke of Tuscany. It alarmed Prussia, because it tended to increase the weight and influence of the house of Austria, by establishing a prince of that house in the heart of the empire. It alarmed the elector of Bavaria, because it afforded him reason to believe that he should not be adequately indemnified, and because too it tended to render him less able to resist the designs of Austria. The diet of Ratisbon, however, including of course the Prussian deputy, ratified the peace of Luneville. But it was endeavored to prevent the emperor from taking into his own hands the arrangement and adjustment of these indemnities, Bavaria and other Powers labored with considerable activity and address to procure a *conclusum*, which should refer the settlement of this important business to the three great Powers, Austria, Russia, and Prussia.——Upon this subject a coolness first discovered itself between the French and Prussian Governments. France easily saw that Prussia would narrow the indemnities and secularization as much as possible, and that she would object to the complete indemnification of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, both Austria and France had so much at heart; the one for the purpose of increasing her power in Germany, the other for the purpose of augmenting her influence in Italy.

What the precise sentiments of Russia are upon the subject, is not accurately known—they have perhaps experienced a decisive change since the demise of Paul. At present it is obvious that Alexander acts in connection with Prussia, for he has expressed his wish that the German Princes should be amply indemnified, and has added that he will assist Prussia with all his power in carrying such a design into effect. Prussia and Russia with the German Princes to be *fully* indemnified first. Such an event, they know would render it impossible to indemnify completely the Grand Duke. Austria and France desire fully to indemnify the Grand Duke first, and to give *suitable* indemnities to the German Princes afterwards.

Perhaps Prussia, aided by Russia, Bavaria, and other powers, would have succeeded in procuring the nomination of herself and Russia, in conjunction with Austria; but the cabinet of Vienna is supposed to have made a strong representation to the chief consul upon the subject. The interference of the latter is believed to have produced the effect of inducing the Diet to draw up the *conclusum* which refers the whole business to Austria. Long, however, before that *conclusum* was drawn up, the arrangment of the indemnites had been settled between the Austrian and French governments. The nature of them has not transpired, but it is believed that Franconia is to be allotted to the grand duke.

Perhaps it was not to be expected that a subject of such a complicated and delicate nature would be amicably arranged, unless, indeed, all the four great continental powers had acted in concert. If Austria and France, who now are cordially and closely united, persist in indemnifying fully the grand duke first, and do not completely indemnify the German princes, Russia and Prussia will oppose them; and it is not, we believe, considered as very improbable in Germany, it certainly is not at Paris, that the subject of indemnities and secularizations may give rise to a new continental war, in which Austria and France will be on one side, and Russia and Prussia on the other.

COPENHAGEN, April 24.

Workmen are employed to put the batteries on the coast in the best state of defence, and the Prince Royal has written to the magistrates the following letter:

"As it is indispensible that the works which defend the road should be repaired and carried to perfection, it cannot be done without sand carriages, and I cannot doubt that the worthy inhabitants of Copenhagen will lend their assistance, when I assure them that nothing is more necessary for the defence of the city.

"I know that the intrepid citizens of the capitol, who are entirely devoted to