

Latell Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the British Packet the Daily of Clonace, Arrived, 35 days from Dublin, at New-York, with London papers to the 11 of December.

LONDON, November, 9.

Monday Mr. Taylor was brought up and arraigned in the court of King's bench Dublin upon the bill of indictment for high treason found at last offices for Donnell. The prisoner having pleaded not guilty, was remanded to Kilmallock.

The bill to prohibit the sale of corn, distilleries and starch manufactures, until the 1st of January 1862 was read a third time in the House of Peers, and passed Wednesday.

Nov. 25.

Agreeably to a plan of the Aulic Council of War, sanctioned by His Imperial majesty the forces of the Austrian monarchy, all under the command of the archduke Charles, are thus to be divided into five armies; the army in Germany to be commanded by the archduke John, is considerably including the contingent troops, to be 100,000 thousand foot.

An army is organizing in Bohemia, under the auspices of prince Charles; it will consist of from 15 to 20,000 men, including new levies.

The army for the protection of Tyrol, commanded by gen. Hiltler, including the corps of Conde, and the Swiss regiments in British pay, as well as 60 companies of national guards, will consist of from 35 to 40,000 men.

The army of Italy, which is to be under the orders of the archduke Ferdinand, is now 100,000.

A corps of Neapolitan, under gen. Damas, is to co-operate with the army of Italy.

They talk too of 12,000 British troops, but this is merely conjecture.

The fifth army or the reserve, whose chief is the archduke Palatine, is composed of national levies from Hungary and Austria, and of from 7 to 8000 veteran troops; nothing certain, however, can be said relative to the effective strength of this army of reserve.

Rear admiral Gaastheuse arrived, according to the Paris papers, on the 4th inst. at Brest. He is, as it is there stated, to take the command of seven or eight flag of the line and five frigates. The destination of this squadron is at present unknown.

One of the late Journals, the Gazette de France of the 21st, says, that the expedition prepared at Brest has put 60 frigs, and that it had a number of troops on board. It is there asserted, that the squadron is destined for the island or St. Domingo.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec.

Bank Stock 164 1/2
4 per Cent Red 1 3/4
3 per Cent C. 62 7/8 1/2 3/8
4 per Cent C. 81 1/8
3 per Cent Ann.

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Fine 110s 1/2—120s—3 cent 85s. to 105s—121 7/8. to 95s—Midlings per quarter 100s. to 140s—No 2 62 1/2 5/8. to 50s—Gross do. 16s. to 18s—Horse Power 13s. 6d.—Bran 11s. 9d.

Average price of Grain throughout England.
Wheat, 130s. 10s. 1/2. Oats, 38s. 10d.
Rye, 7s. 1/4. B. oats, 7s. 10d.
Barley, 68s. 7d. Peas, 67s. 3d.

Nov. 28.

We were sorry to find that the intelligence we communicated yesterday of 70 British vessels having been detained by the Emperor Paul at Riga, is confirmed by many letters received. By the mail of the 15 is reported that 160 ships have been stopped at St. Petersburg, and as the embargo would certainly extend to Archangel, it is believed that not fewer than 300 in all have been detained.

Letters from the continent mention, that Buonaparte refused the request made by Count Cobentzel in the Emperor's name, to admit the Neapolitan ambassador, marquis de Gallo, to the congress at Lunenburg.

Dwining street, Nov. 20.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pausse, his majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Florence, to lord Grenville.

Monte Verchi, near Florence, Oct. 26.
It is my duty to inform you, that I have acquainted your lordship, that the property of his majesty's subjects: Leghorn has been, as well as circumstances would permit, prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy, under the protection of his majesty's ships of war stationed at that port, of which a frigate will still remain, to prevent any vessels from going in.

LONDON, December 1.

We received yesterday morning the Paris papers to the 24th inst. The Monitor observes a profound silence with respect to the great question of Peace or War; but we learn from it, under the article Effets Publics, that the Tiers-convulsion had fallen upon the 23d. to 31st Jan. 63 cents, that is to say, two per cent. below what it was by the preceding papers. This symptom of war is strengthened by the non-official journals. The Glos du Cabinet, which is more especially applicable to the diplomatic difficulties, and the writers of government expresses itself in these terms: "We are almost persuaded that the Emperor has purchased the armistice at the price of three Croates, merely to gain time to reinforce his armies during the winter, that he may recommence the war in the spring, with advantages sufficient to counterbalance those we have obtained; but as the archduke of the Reich, declared, yesterday, that he will not prevent the French from again taking the field, should they perceive that the Cabinet of Vienna is not sincere. Alas! we approach that moment!"

The other Paris papers tell the same language. In the same review Ruffia is indirectly invited to reform her ancient connections with France, and to consider the latter as a steady ally; to her maritime counterpart, to our naval fleet. It appears, besides, that the First Consul is dupled to retire to the court of Petersburg all the Russian prisoners within the territory of the Kingdom. If to this we add the paragraph in profile of Paul I, which have for some time filled the Paris papers, we shall have an explanation of the extraordinary measure which that emperor has just taken by laying an embargo on our ships in all our ports. The City du Cabinet had intimated in a paragraph, that the armaments of Paul I. were destined to afflict the enemies of France; but the Monitor immediately disavows this intelligence, and declares it false.

From all these facts, and several others which will be found in our extracts from the Paris papers, it results that the commencement of a difficult negotiation, not on the definitive determination of the court of Vienna, relative to a separate or conjoint negotiation.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Letters from Elincour confirm the account of the embargo laid by the Emperor of Russia on all English ships in his ports. Some of the vessels in New York and Rio Janeiro got away, and reached Elincour. Some of these accounts state, that not only the ships were stopped, but the matters taken out of them, and they became, in some instances, being assigned for final treatment.

Mr. Sheridan mentioned this circumstance last night in the house of commons; and as it was not contradicted, nor yet denied, the appearance of the City Gazette has all at once refused homage to the influence of his passions; but he will find that the vengeance of this country is not also, and that the honor of the nation is not to be fulfilled by the breach of important engagements, and that the government of this country is not to be hurried into any acts unworthy of itself, by the capricious conduct of even the greatest great master of Napoleon. Some of the ships which were at Narva and Riga, made their escape and have reached Elincour. The number detained is estimated at 300. Their cargoes are of considerable value. The report of the confiscation of the goods of the Emperor throughout Russia, is also current; and it is also reported, that an order has been signed by Paul, that passports should be delivered to every Russian ship that falls, containing a notification that the goods to be at once tempted to be visited by the English, the same shall be regarded as a Declaration of War.

This mail also confirmed the report of the capture of Goosawitz by the king of Prussia. On the 21st ult. 1800 Prussian troops entered that town, and the arrival of five battalions more was hourly expected. All our shipping in that port immediately failed for the roads to avoid being seized. His Prussian majesty attempts to justify this act, as a measure of necessity and precaution, in consequence of a Prussian vessel being carried into that neutral port by an English ship. It is intended to say to that Russia and Prussia were determined to act in concert, and that they are determined to try the question of our right to visit neutral ships, especially if they can inflict any other power under their

banner, either by threats or perfidy, which will not be a surprise to us, if the influence of external enemies far exceeds what they shall be able to diligitly our foes from our potential friends. Mr. Sheridan in the course of his speech laid down the question in these particular words: "Without giving any opinion as to that dispute, without saying whether any guarantee could be given with respect to ships under convoy of neutral power. It has no influence in stating that if the privileges we consent for be that under which our naval greatness has grown which is at once the basis, the glory, and security of England; which has been recognized, which is the basis of the maritime law of Europe; if I respect it; that privilege, I have no hesitation in saying, that it is the charter of our existence, the banner under which we should all rally; as the flag, which insulating the example of our pedant France, we should never let the mast of the nation, and our down with the vessel rather than strike it."

It has been long predicted, that the emperor of Russia would extend his views to Turkey. At this moment he is demanding an indemnity from the Porte for the expenses of his fleet in the maritime campaign of 1806, and it is a very probable, that some Russian ships will be sent to the Baltic, and that the emperor will have increased exorbitant.

The armies on the continent are every where in motion; for by the next week we may expect to hear of the res-conviction of hostilities; indeed the report of this morning is, that government has received intelligence to that effect.

It is also reported, that a vessel ordered for detaining all Russian vessels which may be met at sea; indeed it had been stated that an embargo has been laid on all our ports; but this requires confirmation.

Some of the papers have stated, that there are six or seven Russian ships in our harbours. Another expedition to the coast of Holland is said to be in great forwardness; but whether it will be practically conducted to the Dutch naval and military force now in this kingdom, which, from the revolutionary spirit now declared in favor of the States-General, is deemed sufficient for the enterprise. To Dutch ships of the line, and frigates at the North and Downs, are all completely equipped, and vidual for this intended expedition.

The first list of a number of the principal merchants of London concerned in the Baltic trade, to consider what steps were to be taken under the present circumstances, with regard to the bills of lading, which are now on hand, might be precluded for acceptance, in payment of goods put by the hostile embargo of the emperor. It was revealed that the bills actually accepted should be paid as they became due, and that no new bill should be accepted, until the fate of the embargo should be ascertained.

Buonaparte, says a private letter from Prussia, previous to the arrival of the Prussian envoy, Ludowich, at the capital, received an intimation from the cabinet of Berlin, "that Prussia having witnessed the numerous revolutions which had successively convulsed the French Republic, and the still more numerous changes in the government of that country, deemed it necessary before the conclusion of any continental peace, to see such a government in France, as might afford sufficient security to Europe; that he advised the government of Buonaparte to afford such security; but that as the permanence of it depended entirely upon his life, it was thought necessary, before any negotiations were entered upon, that he should be nominated as his successor, before such a man as the French cabinet could look up to with confidence, and the Jacobins regard with dread."

This intimation, it seems, was far from the satisfaction of the first cabinet, that Ludowich was suffered to remain ten days in Paris before he could obtain his first audience. What passed at that audience is of course not fully known; but it was followed by a declaration of Carnot to the ministry, because, says the letter to which we allude, he had been looked up to by a numerous party as the only man who was fit by his abilities to succeed to the consulate; and Buonaparte is affirmed to have determined that, if the mediating powers should insist on such a measure, Moreau should be nominated as his successor.

This curious intimation is indirectly corroborated in an article in the first issue of the Gazette, in which it is intimated that Moreau is to succeed Buonaparte. The Prague Gazette, of November 7, contains a long article relative to the views of the Imperial Cabinet. The intimation is, that His Majesty the Emperor is not averse to consent in giving peace to the negotiators, even should he not succeed in concluding a peace with the two parties, and that negotiations have already commenced on the part of several Princes of the empire, who had been furnished by England, for the purpose of settling a public arrangement under the immediate mediation of the king of Prussia; that the object of their negotiations is to deliver Germany from the pressure of contributions and requisitions; and that the two parties, who hold the left bank of the Rhine will obtain a neutrality for their states on the right bank, until a definitive peace shall be concluded; whether these propositions are to be received by the Emperor is not stated. As before, as the arrangement failed to be completed, the troops of the empire will continue to act with the Austrians.

Several accounts from Egypt agree in the determination of the British government to retain that country. Menou had been ejected by General Lya and his partisans, particularly in the South; and had emboldened and dispirited all the Greeks able to bear arms; and was to be replaced by General Clarke, and his transports and other vessels which had fallen into his hands. General Kieber had begun his letters about Alexandria, previous to the conversion of El-Mehdi. These Mehadis were to be replaced by them for several months and batteries.

The elder Palatine is said to be treating for a separate peace, under the recommendation of Prussia and Russia. The first favourable proposals brought letters from Constantinople to the tenth of October instants; at which time the Russian fleet continued at anchor off Boyook Dergih, in expectation of orders, in consequence of the Emperor having ordered the English, comprehending those which would otherwise require them to proceed to the Black Sea. The date of the capture of Tula was very early and much applauded. It was said to be an extremely comfortable bay in the Bosphorus, of the Russian fleet.

Government have taken up the aggressions of our late magnanimous Emperor, by yesterday's effort. A Cabinet Council was held on this important business, and which were present, Grace the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Devonshire, Spencer, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Gough, the Attorney General, and Sir Stephen Costello, Clerk of the Council. The deliberations continued for three hours, and the result was a determination to make reparals, by laying an embargo on all the Russian ships in British ports.

According to the notices by the French General, the armies were not to be broken in the Tyrol until the 24th, and in Bavaria until the 28th. The conferences at Lunenburg still continue, but from the order of several French papers, it seems to refer to the Emperor's command that no great progress had been made on the work of peace on the 19th of Nov. the date of the last bulletin from thence.

The post due from Petersburg, had not arrived at Hamburg when the last accounts came away, but every account confirms the intelligence of the embargo on British vessels in Russian ports having been imposed, and some say that the captains of the vessels were imprisoned.—No intimation is made of any actual confiscation of British property in Russian dominions.

It is said that ministers have sent off to order to Lord Keble in the Mediterranean to detain all Russian vessels that may arrive in port; but this is at present found in that quarter.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 30.
Put back to Spithead, the Seahorse, Mailton, La Pique, Alliance and Chichester, with the Lion, Mediterranean and Gibraltar cruises, in all amounting to 12000 tons.

Various reports are about respecting this immense convoy returning from South Yarmouth roads to Spithead. One thing is certain that it was a consequence of orders transmitted by a cutter to the Commodore.

YARMOUTH, Nov. 30.
By the Packet which arrived this morning, we are informed that 12,000 Prussian troops, with 12 pieces of cannon, had marched into, and taken possession of Gussaven and gone into the roads.

LUNEVILLE, Nov. 29.
Yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon, the French minister plenipotentiary dispatched a courier to Paris.

Count Cobentzel has not left his apartments this day; but his health being completely re-established, it is expected that he will be able to set on-tour-morrow, and again mix with society.