

Marshal Berthier, minister at war, remains at Munich; the late events appear to have retarded his departure.

BANKS OF THE RHEIN, April 12.

The departure of marshal Soult from Bavaria is again countermanded. It is said his corps has received orders to march to Dalmatia, and will be followed by that of gen. Marmont, which is in Istria.

HAMBURG, April 21.

Letters have been received here which assert, that an English squadron of six sail of the line has passed the Sound, to cruise in the Baltic.

The embargo laid in England on the Prussian ships will do great injury to the trade of that country, because the commissions that have been given for the ensuing summer have been countermanded. We however flatter ourselves that the English will not blockade the Prussian ports.

VENICE, April 2.

The Russians and English have blockaded this port twelve days past, and suffer no vessels to enter or go out. The harbour is full of Venetian vessels, whose inactivity causes the greatest detriment to our commerce. Trieste profits, and is enriched by this, because its vessels sail under the Austrian flag, which is neutral.

It is apprehended, not without foundation, that if the war continues the Russians and English will blockade all the ports of Italy.

DALMATIA, March 28.

The following are the articles of the convention of which the Bocca di Cattaro was given up to the Russians, the Austrians being too weak to resist the force that was brought against them.

1. The Austrian garrison shall evacuate Castel Nuovo and all the forts and garrisons in Albania within twelve leagues, and deliver them up to the Russian army. Albania being now considered as in the hands of the French, and under the protection of the Emperor, taken possession of in the name of his imperial majesty of Russia.

2. The Austrian garrison shall march out with all the honours of war, consistent with a friendly power, and shall be permitted to carry all their property with them; but cannon, ammunition, &c. are to be delivered up to the Russians; as, according to the treaty of Presburgh, these articles were to be assigned to the French, commissioners shall be appointed on both sides for the delivery and reception of the same.

3. The Austrian garrison with all its property, shall embark on board Russian vessels in the course of three days, and be landed at Trieste.

4. Those catholics who may not choose to remain in Albania, shall be permitted to accompany the Austrian garrison.

5. The catholic religion shall be respected in Albania, and protected according to the customs before observed.

6. The liberties and the property of the inhabitants shall be respected, and the form of government adapted to the morals and manners of the people.

7. The Montenegrins, under the protection and bearing arms for the Russians, must be received by the inhabitants of Albania as friends, but are not to be admitted into the forts.

GREENOCK, May 2.

By the Hamburg Mail received on Monday morning, we have accounts from Berlin to the 20th ult. which entirely discredit the report that prevailed in London, on Saturday and Sunday, of the death of the King of Prussia.

Baron Hardenberg, it appears, has at length formally resigned. Count Haugwitz has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The intelligence of the detention and capture of Prussian ships has produced considerable agitation both at Berlin and Hamburg; where, however, hopes continue to be entertained that the Prussian rivers will not be blockaded!

Permission, as it is called, is said to have been granted to the French to pass through the Austrian territory, and 40,000 men are on their march towards Dalmatia.

The German papers contain no further news from Naples, than that Prince Joseph is to make a visit to Upper Italy for a short time. This looks as if he did not feel himself comfortably accommodated in the former country.

Private letters from Hamburg, are said to state, that Austria has declared in favour of Russia. This report is not sanctioned by any of the German Papers.

BALTIMORE, May 31.

The most interesting articles in our London papers are relative to the dispute between England and Prussia. The following message was presented, in the house of lords, by lord Grenville, on the 21st of April, together with certain papers explanatory of the conduct of his majesty with respect to Prussia. On the 23d, address was agreed to be presented, "conformable to the message."—*N. York pap.*

GEORGE R.

His majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the house that he has found himself under the necessity of withdrawing his minister from the court of Berlin, and of adopting provisionally measures of just retaliation against the commerce and navigation of Prussia. His majesty deeply regrets the extension and aggravation of calamities already so severely felt by the nations of the continent, whose independence and prosperity he has never ceased to consider as intimately connected with

those of his own people. But measures of direct hostility, deliberately adopted against him, have left him no alternative.

In a moment of confidential intercourse, without even the pretence of any cause of complaint, forcible possession has been taken by Prussia of his majesty's electoral dominions. Deeply as this event affected the interests of this kingdom, his majesty chose nevertheless to forbear on this painful occasion all recourse to the tried and affectionate attachment of his British subjects. He remonstrated by amicable negotiation against the injury he had sustained, and rested his claim for reparation on the moderation of his conduct, on the justice of his representations, and on the common interest which Prussia herself must ultimately feel to resist a system destructive of all the security of all legitimate possession. But when, instead of receiving assurances conformable to this just expectation, his majesty was informed, that the determination had been taken of excluding by force the vessels and the commodities of this kingdom, from ports and countries under the lawful dominion or forcible control of Prussia, his majesty could no longer delay to act, without neglecting the first duty which he owes to his people. The dignity of his crown, and the interests of his subjects equally forbid his acquiescing in this open and unprovoked aggression; he has no doubt of the full support of his parliament in vindicating the honour of the British flag, and the freedom of the British navigation; and he will look with anxious expectation to that moment when a more dignified and enlightened policy on the part of Prussia shall remove every impediment to the renewal of peace and friendship with a power with whom his majesty has no other cause of difference than that now created by these hostile acts.

G. R.

The state papers which accompanied this message, consist chiefly of notes, between Mr. Fox and Mr. Hardenberg, and three proclamations issued by his Prussian majesty on his taking possession of Hanover. It appears that Denmark is expected to join with France and Prussia in hostilities against Great Britain. On this subject the editor of the General Advertiser observes "Should Denmark, as there is but too much reason to fear, be likewise forced to adopt hostile measures, we should expect to see the vigour of administration exerted in an attack through the Great Belt on the island of Zealand, upon which Copenhagen stands, the conquest of which would secure the passage of the Sound. Indeed there is a report of an armament getting forward, probably with this very destination.

The following British ships of war arrived at Madeira, on the 3d and 4th of April, and sailed again on the 5th and 6th; they were under the command of commodore Hollowell, and were destined, as was said, to cruise off Rochefort:—

Tiger, 80 guns; *Orion*, 74; *Fame*, 74; *Africa*, 64; *Polyphemus*, 64; *Endymion*, 40.

—FROM A LONDON PAPER.

No discoveries are of more importance than those which are connected with the improvement of Agriculture. Every one who has attended to this subject is well acquainted with the sweeping destruction which has been occasioned by the genus of the Euraea, or Caterpillar. Many counties of this kingdom, especially in the western districts, depend, in a great degree, on the annual produce of the orchard; and in these districts, at least, it will be of great utility to circulate the intelligence of an experiment for the protection of fruit trees from the Caterpillar, which has been attended with complete success. A clod of earth is moulded round the top of the trunk of the tree; and this is the whole process.—From the hour that this operation is performed, the insects, even in the most remote ramifications, will begin to fall, and the tree will in a short time be wholly freed from this destructive incumbrance. It is true that the animal will afterwards attempt to renew his depredations; but as soon as he arrives at the ring of earth, which should be permitted to remain, he will hasten down the trunk with much more rapidity than he attempted the ascent. We state this fact with confidence, but we leave it to the learned Zoologist the explanation of the mystery.

From a late Vermont paper.

SUICIDE!

Among the many instances of suicide, which we are frequently recording, we have heard of none so extraordinary, and so affecting as the following, which happened in Middletown, in this county, the last week.

A young man by the name of Lemuel Stoddard, of that town, had paid his constant addresses to a young girl, whose parents were neighbours, for a considerable time, till at length matrimony was mutually agreed to; consent of parents was given, and the day was fixed when the young votaries were to be united in marriage. But here we must record the doleful tale—the day arrived when their parents and friends expected to witness a pleasant scene. But a trivial excuse was made for the delay. In the evening, the young man paid his female friend a visit, at her father's house, when and where he related to her that he had for sometime been suspicious that her attachment to him was indifferent, that her chastity was not inviolate, and that a friend of his had now convinced him that his suspicions were not groundless. He continued to observe, that as nothing could dissuade him from the opinion he had formed, and that if he should marry her he should be miserable, and his attachment to her was still so fixed that he could not

live happy without her. What next—suicide, he thought was the only alternative! he proposed that she should depart with him, intimating that a far better world would receive them, where their spirits would dwell together in the same bonds of affection which would distinguish them here. The young man then said he had procured laudanum sufficient to effect what he had proposed, and handing the credulous female a vial, and taking one himself, both swallowed the dose! but the girl sickened, and a discharge from the stomach saved her from a dreadful end—the sleep of her anticipated companion was eternal. He died about one o'clock in the afternoon, of the following day.

Mr. Stoddard was about twenty years of age. The foregoing particulars is as near as possible, the substance of what our informant related, and which he says, was mostly from the mouth of the surviving female, who, it is thought is innocent, as to the charges which the deceased alleged against her.

One cold stormy day last February a female stranger made her appearance in the Beach Woods' settlement, on the Lackawana. She appeared to be about thirty; tall and delicately formed; but the rose that had once bloomed on her cheek was withered by the canker-worm of care; and reason no longer swayed his sceptre over her mind. "They drowned my mother! O! how she screams!—there! there! she sick—help her—help her!" was the burden of her song. But she would occasionally cast her eyes on the men and with a wild and fearful look, exclaim "No! No! I hate you—you've ruined me—poor Poll would drown herself but water is cold." No intreaties could induce her to take shelter from the storm. She flew from house to house, a most melancholy picture of sorrow and woe. After having been absent a day or two, she returned with an infant naked on her bosom. "Poor thing" she would cry when the hapless cottager begged it of her, "Poor thing, I know you'll starve it." Nature remained true to her duty, altho' reason had fled from her feet. A year she had been in the world, and she had buried the babe on its neck. The soul of the mother suffered was wandering its way to a kinder parent, when the unfortunate maniac entered a cottage where the woman had but a week before buried a new-born infant. She kindly begged that the child at least might be put in her arms. The mother consented, and Mrs. Bucklin (for that is the name of the humane woman) wiped the snow from its neck—wrapped it in warm flannel, and gave it the breast. A gleam of wandering reason seemed to shoot across the mind of the distressed mother. She was delighted to see her offspring on the breast of its humane nurse, and expressed a wish to take it again, but soon wandered off; declaring she had drowned her child. She passed this village, and it is not known whence she came or whither she was going. Mrs. Bucklin still keeps the child and nurses it as her own.

[Luzerne (Penn.) paper.]

To the curious in Agriculture.

N. Hingston, seedman, of this town, has received from London a few packages of the seed of BUDA KAIL, an article recommended as the best of its kind for agricultural purposes ever yet introduced, being so hardy a nature that the most severe winter does not injure it. Milch cows, ewes and lambs have been fed on it with the greatest success, and are very partial to it; game of all descriptions are particularly fond of it and are generally found in great abundance where the Buda Kail is cultivated. As a vegetable for the table it is the most early, boils of a beautiful green, and is of a most delicious flavour; should be sown from the middle of May till the end of June: and for standing the winter for spring planting, from the middle of August to the end of September.—[Alex. Adv.]

We are authorized to state, that Thomas Warrell, esq. has accepted the appointment of associate judge of the second Judicial district of Maryland, having resigned the appointment of clerk of Kent county court. [American.]

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—The Austrian gen. Nostitz has sent a challenge to the Russian prince Dolgorouky, in consequence of the latter, in his bulletin of the battle of Austerlitz, having asserted that that general did not do his duty. The terms of the challenge are that the duel shall end only by the death of one of them, and on these conditions the prince has accepted it.

Increase and Multiply.

A remarkable instance of which lately occurred in Southam, Massachusetts. The wife of captain Joseph Greene, a gentleman about 80 years of age, produced him a child, his daughter a child, and his grand daughter a child—all within 24 hours.

A private letter from a gentleman in London to a friend in Philadelphia, mentions, that the BOARD OF HEALTH of the city of London, had lately agreed in a belief that the Yellow Fever was not a contagious disease, and of course, that it could not be imported from one country into another.

The brig Franklin is preparing at the navy yard for a trip to Tunis. She is to take the suite of the Tunisian ambassador to Boston, where the ambassador himself will be taken on board in order to proceed to Tunis. We were led into an error in stating a few days since, they intended to reside in this country from a report current at that time.—*Wash. Fed.*