

to unsuitable arrangements, or intrigues, or unwillingness, that the formation of these regiments have not been executed. His majesty knows the Swiss, and knows that five sixths wish to enter the French service; but that difficulties, and perhaps premeditated delay, fetter the success of the formation of those regiments, by which his majesty intended to draw still closer the relation between Switzerland and France, to the advantage of the former. In this state of things the undersigned envoy is ordered to declare, that, if the 16,000 men, which, according to the contract, should compose the regiments, are not completed the first of May, the Swiss will be considered as having renounced the advantages of the convention, and that France will regard, tho' with regret, the alliance as broken.

"The Ambassador of his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, near the Swiss cantons.

—(Signed),

"VIAL."

GERMANY.

VIENNA, April 15.

The empress of Austria died on the 13th, at half past 7 in the morning. She had been delivered of a dead child on the 5th. The alarming situation of her majesty brought the emperor and the arch-duke Charles back from Buda on the 11th. The emperor never quitted her a moment after, till she expired. She was 34 years, 10 months and 7 days old. Out of 12 children, 4 princes and 5 princesses are still living, and are the consolation of their illustrious father, while they are equally the hope of his subjects.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 25.

Great nicety and good sense will be required to re-establish our relations with Russia on the friendly footing they were.

House of Commons, April 23.

Mr. Lushington wished to put a question to the ministers respecting a very alarming report which had pervaded the city during the day, of a dreadful disturbance having broken out in Madras. The rumour had been very prevalent, and he wished to learn whether ministers had heard of it.

Lord Castlereagh replied, that certainly his majesty's ministers had heard of some disturbances in the remote territories of Madras, but they were not aware of any thing of that description in or near the seat of government.

April 27.

Sir, A Paget is appointed ambassador to Turkey. There is still, therefore, an expectation of negotiating with that power.

Dispatches to April 20, have been received from our squadron off Rochefort.—The French fleet of six sail of the line has gone into the inner harbour, and been entirely dismantled. The crews were landed.

The murder of the Pacha of Belgrade, with all the Janissaries, their wives and children, by the Servians, while leaving the province under a Servian escort, will, it is feared, be followed by that of the Turks in all Servia.

April 29.

The following interesting correspondence has been sent to us for insertion:

[COPY.]

"Mr. secretary Canning presents his compliments to Mr. Monroe, and in answer to his letter of the 2d instant has the honour to transmit to him the copy of a letter from Mr. Marsden, by which he will perceive that the lords commissioners of the admiralty have disapproved of the conduct of the commanders of his majesty's ships Scorpion and Bloodhound, in having warned the American ship in question from entering the port of Antwerp, as represented by Mr. Monroe.

"Mr. secretary Canning requests Mr. Monroe to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

"Foreign office, April 20, 1807.

"Portland Place, April 23, 1807.

"Sir,

"I have the honour to enclose a copy of Mr. secretary Canning's note to me of the 20th instant, which, as it contains a communication of considerable importance to the commerce of the United States, I have to request that you will be so good as to make it known to those who are engaged.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

William Lyman, Esq.

Consul of the U. States, London."

"American consulate and Agency, London, April 25.

"All merchants and others interested in the commerce of the United States of America, will take notice of the foregoing communications, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. LYMAN."

May 2.

The Swedes advancing with too much ardour into the Prussian territory, have received a check from Mortier's division.—Raising the blockade of Colberg, Mortier attacked them on the 16th ult. and obliged them, after a very obstinate resistance, to cross the Peene, with the loss of 1000 men made prisoners, and 6 pieces of cannon. Such is the French account.—It is to be lamented that the Swedes advanced so far at a period when no very decisive benefit could result from their exertions. Had they waited till the general battle was fought, and advanced at the same time that the Russian grand army attacked the French, they might have rendered essential service.

FOREIGN—LATE.

By the John and Joseph, capt. Manning, from Antwerp, we have received the latest intelligence that has arrived from Europe, being several days later than the N. York and Philadelphia arrivals. The Paris papers contain no account of a general battle. The most serious operations have occurred in Pomerania, between the French under Mortier, and the Swedes under d'Essen, after which, as appears by the armistice translated for the Federal Gazette, both armies were willing for a cessation. Thengen, Von Essen, established his head quarters at Stralsund, 20th April.

The several late arrivals announce—
Victory by the British at Alexandria; and failure in their attempts at Constantinople.

Victory by the Persians and Turks in Asia.

Advantage gained by the Russian grand army, 1st. by powerful reinforcements, with the king of Prussia at their head; 2d. by the right wing of the French falling back 50 miles, from its advanced position towards Grodno; which manœuvre, they say, was for concentration, preparatory to the expected decisive battle. [Federal Gazette.]

ARMISTICE

Between the French and Swedish armies.

The undersigned, his excellency marshal Mortier, &c. on the one part, and his excellency baron Essen, commander in chief of the Swedish troops, on the other, have agreed to the following:

Art. 1. There shall be a suspension of arms between the troops of his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and those of his majesty the king of Sweden.

2. The Swedish troops shall give up the isles of Ustedom and Wollin to French garrisons, who shall take possession on the 20th of April.

3. The Peene and the Trebel shall be the line of demarkation between the two armies. The French shall occupy a post beyond the Peene and behind Anclam.

4. During the armistice his excellency baron Essen engages not to furnish, directly or indirectly, any succour whatever to the cities of Colberg and Dantzic, nor to the troops of any power at war with France or her allies.

5. No debarkation of troops of any power at war with France, shall be permitted at Stralsund, in Swedish Pomerania, or in the island of Rugen, during the present armistice. If, however, any troops should land, contrary to the orders of his exc. baron Essen, he engages to prevent all hostility on their part.

6. Hostilities shall not re-commence until after previous notice of ten days.

7. All soldiers made prisoners after the signing of the present armistice, shall be mutually returned.

Done at Schlattkow, 18th April, 1807.—8 P. M.

(Signed)

ED. MORTIER.

(Signed)

BARON D'ESSEN.

By a gentleman at present in this city, we were yesterday put in possession of the "Journal du Commerce" to the 9th of May inclusive, containing Paris dates to the 8th of that month.

These papers represent the Turks as being in high spirits at the retreat of the English squadron from before Constantinople, of which there is now no longer any doubt. An article under date of Constantinople, March 25, states that the grand vizier was to set out for the army on the 30th of that month; and that the army which he was to command in person, being 60,000 strong, was binding its march for the Danube. Formidable preparations were making on the side of Georgia. The island of Tenedos had been attacked by the Russians, but without effect. It is said that in repassing the Dardanelles rear-admiral Louis and vice-admiral Duckworth had been dangerously wounded, and report stated that admiral Louis died in consequence. Two English couriers are said to have been arrested having in their possession the correspondence of the English minister Arbuthnot, with his dragoman, and the English consul who resides at Bucharest. This correspondence is said to represent the Russians in a desperate situation, whilst the Turks are in the highest spirits.—[American.]

The "Journal du Commerce" of the 6th of May, contains the 72d bulletin, which is dated at Finckenstein the 23d of April. This bulletin chiefly relates to the armistice between the French and Swedes, and contains observations on the impolicy of the war which exists between Sweden and France, as well as certain expressions which are said to have fallen from Buonaparte, regretting the hostilities between the two powers. The bulletin likewise states the event of an attempt made by a body of about 2000 men from the fortresses of Glatz and Silberberg to dislodge gen. Lefebre, who with his corps of observation was at Frankenstein. They were completely defeated in their object, the French making 600 prisoners, and taking 3 pieces of cannon, having killed of their enemy 400. Jerome Buonaparte is represented as having behaved gallantly on the occasion, repairing to the place of battle as the bulletin says, "au premier coup de canon." The siege of Dantzick continues, and that of Neiss advances. *Ibid.*

From MALAGA, April 17.

Next week leaves this place for France, a regiment of infantry, and a regiment of horse. Every Spanish province sends a certain number of troops to aid the French. The latter having at last felt the want of more troops.

There is but little business doing here; nor is there a sale here for any one article that would leave a decent profit. [Boston paper.]

Capt. Patterson, arrived at Boston on Saturday last, from Saratoga, was boarded a few leagues from Gibraltar, by an English armed frigate, having on board dispatches from Sicily for the English government. The officer who came on board captain Patterson, informed that these dispatches contained an official account of the capture of Alexandria, by Sir Sidney Smith, who had been joined in the expedition by a large body of Arabs. Two French frigates and a corvette were also captured near the place by the squadron attached to the command of this gallant officer.

BANKING.

A bill is now pending before the legislature of Massachusetts, to incorporate a State Bank, with a capital of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. The plan we at first thought a mistake, as it was equal to one third of the banking capital of the U. S. It is since proved by the debates that they are serious in this proposition. [Wash. Fed.]

The United States schooner Enterprise, from the Mediterranean, with consul LEAR on board, arrived in Hampton Roads on Wednesday last, says the New-York Gazette. The United States frigate Chesapeake was to sail for the Mediterranean on Sunday last.

A monument to the memory of lord Nelson, has been erected at Montreal, in Canada. It is a piece of solid stone sixty feet high, surmounted by a figure of the great gallant admiral in artificial stone, eight feet high upon the capital. Three sides of the pedestal are decorated with emblematical designs of his great victories, of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar; on the fourth an inscription, the most striking feature of which is the gallant Hero's order, "England expects every man to do his duty."

NATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

On Saturday last a very elegant dinner was given at the London tavern, by the British merchants, trading to North-America, to Mr. Munroe, the minister from the United States of America.

The company was very numerous and highly respectable—among the visitors were Mr. Pakenham (who it is understood is to succeed Mr. Munroe), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lords Mulgrave, Castlereagh and Erskine—Sir William Scott, Mr. Canning, Mr. Rose, &c.

Philip Sanson, Esq. the chairman of the committee of American merchants who presided on the occasion, filled the chair with great ability, and to the highest gratification of the company. The day was past with the utmost harmony and good humour, and at the same time with a degree of order which has seldom been witnessed on such occasions. The toasts were—

The King. The Queen. The Prince of Wales, &c.

And the following from the chairman, were received with bursts of applause, as particularly appropriate to the object of the meeting:—

The President of the United States of America.

Perpetual friendship between Great Britain and the United States of America.

Mr. Munroe—Mr. Pinkney.

The honourable Mr. Erskine, the British minister to the United States of America.

Upon the health of Mr. Munroe being given, the gentleman addressed the company in a feeling, energetic speech, expressive of the high sense he had of the compliment paid to him, and of the pleasure he felt at the unanimity that prevailed.

Mr. Pinkney, also, upon his health being drunk, addressed the company in an eloquent speech, expressing similar sentiments.

Before the visitors withdrew, Mr. Canning, the secretary of foreign affairs, gave the following toast:—
May the British and Americans never meet on terms less friendly than they have done this day.

Which was drunk with the utmost satisfaction. [London paper, April 27.]

Patent Bridges.

A Mr. Thomas Pope of New-York, advertises bridges, either of stone, timber or cast iron, capable of being erected over rivers, lakes, or swamps of any possible span or dimensions, with a single arch of any altitude the local situation may require, so that the piling of the largest kind may fail under and the navigation be in no wise injured. Timber bridges of any extent may be erected over any lake, river or swamp without the use of a centre or support of any kind while building, and be stronger on that account.

Among the late donations to Peale's Museum notice a "specimen of paper made according to the patent of Mr. Charles M'Kenzie for manufacturing paper of any length and of considerable breadth."

It would be highly satisfactory to be advised what is the relative price of various sizes of paper about the ordinary dimensions. [Universal Gut.]

The copy-right of Marshall's life of general Washington was sold, as we are informed, to Mr. Phillips of London, for 60,000 dollars, and the expense of printing amounted to 120,000.

The National Intelligencer states, that subscriptions have been received by the president, the secretary of war, and the secretary of the navy, in behalf of Burr.