

is believed that there do exist some differences between the courts of Paris and Vienna; but it is hoped that they will be removed by negotiation.

Nevertheless, there prevails much activity in the war departments of the states of the Rhenish league; so that in Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, and Darmstadt, orders have been issued and even executed, that troops may be ready to march on the first notice.—The soldiers who had received leave of absence have been recalled; and in Westphalia a body of (king Jerome's) troops has marched towards Saxony, in order to be put previously into cantonments.

BERLIN, FEB. 15.

Their Prussian majesties left Petersburg on the 31st. of Jan. last. His Imperial majesty attended them to the confines of the district of Petersburg, and they were saluted by 100 guns. During their stay in Petersburg, they received numerous proofs of the friendship of the Imperial family, and also, according to report, a million of ducats on account of an old debt from Russia to Prussia. Among the fetes given in honour of their majesties, that at the French ambassador's hotel was by far the most splendid. Their majesties arrived in Memel the 8th inst. in the evening.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 19.

#### AMERICAN EMBARGO.

The Henry failed from N. York on the 28th of Jan. She comes in ballast, but brings two passengers, who have, no doubt, so amply remunerated the captain, as to render his voyage as profitable as if he had brought a cargo. In fact, these passengers are deeply interested in the many cargoes which have lately arrived in the vessels that violated the embargo laws; and had it not been highly material to them that they should follow those cargoes, they would not have tempted the captain of the Henry to a deviation from his original intention of proceeding from N. York to Antigua, for the sole purpose of bringing passengers to England.

To the interesting communication given in this extract we have to add a confident report that the two gentlemen who arrived in the Henry, paid 1,500*l.* for their passage.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

It is said that long before the immediate safety of Galicia appeared to be endangered, an offer was made to the Junta of that province to assist in putting the vessels at Ferroll in such a state that they might be at any time ready for sea; this was not accepted. It is also whispered, that, on his retreat through Galicia, Sir John Moore proposed garrisoning Ferroll, which was also declined. And we conceive, that on no account would it have become us to seize by force, what he wanted address to gain by negotiation.

FEB. 24.

In letters from Plymouth, the capt. of the Ketch, Commerce, arrived at that port from Gijon, is made to state, that, while there, where he landed his cargo, a large French frigate built ship, mounting 22 guns, commanded by Surcouff, laden with a valuable cargo, consisting of the plunder which he had made in the East-Indies, amounting, it is supposed, to 200,000*l.* not knowing the change of affairs in Spain, was decoyed into Gijon, but it being a tide harbour, she grounded near the quay, fell over and bilged, but goods to the amount of nearly 80,000*l.* have been saved. All the crew and passengers were marched prisoners to Oviedo.

The ex-king of Spain, Charles IV. has recovered from his late illness, and the physicians who attended him from Montpellier, have been dismissed with valuable presents.

FEB. 27.

The following is said to be a correct report of the Spanish naval force now lying at Ferroll:—

Three deckers—Principe Asturias, 120; Mexicano, 120; Concepcion, 120; San Fernando, 100.

Ships of the line—Santelmo, 80; Atalante, 80; San Julian, 64; America, 64; Espanag, 64.

On the stocks—El Tridente, 80; Empréndedor, 80.

Frigates—Magdalena, 40; Esmeralda, 40; Sobina, 40; Diana, 36; Pilar, 36.

Corvettes—Indagadora, 26; Malca, 20; Principe Asturias, 24.

Gun brigs—Casilda, 18; —, 16; Descubridor, 16; Casador, 16.

Schooners—Amited, 6; —, 6; and 48 Gun-boats.

Of the arsenal and dock-yards it is less necessary for us to speak, as there are those at home who have seen them near enough. They belong to the few public works which do honour to the former government of Spain, and are considered by professional men as among the most excellent structures of the kind in Europe. The docks are so spacious that 40 ships of the line may lay on the stocks at once; and as there are in the town between 5,000 and 6,000 working shipwrights, the whole of those 40 vessels may be completed within the course of a single year.

Buonaparte has nominated his uncle Cardinal Fesch, archbishop of Paris.

MARCH 4.

Dutch papers have arrived to the 1st inst. and we find from them that the indications of hostilities between Austria and France grow stronger every day. While the war languishes in Spain, and is confined entirely to the siege of Saragossa, troops are marching in great haste to the Rhine, and the scene of active military movements has been transferred on a sudden from Spain to Germany.—Divisions that were on their march to the Pyrenees, have been countermanded; and ordered to proceed to the Rhine. Marshal Moncey, who was employed before Saragossa, has been directed to return to Paris; and gen. Gudinot has received a destination towards Augsburg. At the same time the greatest activity is observable among the troops of Bavaria, Baden, Darmstadt and Wirtemberg, and their contingents are to be ready to march at an hour's notice. The palace of Strasburg is prepared for Buonaparte, and there are even reports of his having arrived at Augsburg. But this we do not believe. He has demanded, however, a categorical answer from the court of Vienna, with respect to the object of its armaments, and has required, as a proof of its pacific disposition, that its military force shall be reduced to 45,000 men, a requisition which will not of course be complied with. There is a circular letter from the prince of Nassau Uffingen, to the states of the confederation, in which, while he talks of warlike preparations, he expresses a hope that war may yet be avoided. Buonaparte has also, in calling upon the states for their contingents, stated that it would depend upon Austria whether they will be wanted or not. But he is convinced, we are persuaded, that war is inevitable; though it is his usual practice to affect to believe to the last moment, that no power can have any hostile intentions towards him. "Why are they going to war with me?" was his hypocritical cry before the last war with Austria, and the subsequent conflict with Prussia.

MARCH 7.

By the vessel which brought from Heligoland the German papers, from which we yesterday gave extracts, an officer arrived with dispatches for government. If we may credit the reports in circulation, these dispatches confirm, in some degree, the accounts we gave in our last, of Russia not being disposed to join in Napoleon's projected overthrow of the Austrian monarchy.—If we may judge from the price of stocks, this news receives some credit in the city.—A war between France and Austria is now considered as certain.

According to letters from Vienna of a recent date, the following is a correct return of the military forces of the Austrian army:—The regular troops amount to 390,000 men; namely, 271,800 infantry (including a reserve of 49,000 men); 50,800 horse, 14,840 artillery, and 4 regiments of guards.

In time of war, the army is reinforced by 25,000 militia, trained to arms in peaceful times, and by the Austrian insurrection.

To the above return the following statistical account is added;—the revenue of the empire at present amounts, in the whole, to 145,000,000 of florins.

Paris accounts to the 19th ult. have been received; they briefly state, that the French had entered Vigo, immediately after the embarkation of the British troops;—that 6 of the transports, having on board 1,200 of our troops had foundered at sea; that the duke of Dalmatia had marched for Oporto;—that the marshal Davoust, commander in chief of the army of Germany, had arrived in Paris; that the flight of the British troops from Spain had caused the greatest consternation in Austria; that a powerful camp was to be formed on the banks of the Inn; and that gen. Oudinot's corps was repairing through Lower Swabia and Franconia, in order to take a position on the banks of the Leech.

While the accounts from Hamburg yesterday left no doubt of war between Austria and France, they opened to us a more cheering prospect in the north than we had expected. There are hopes that Russia will shake off that pernicious influence which was rapidly blasting her fame and fortunes, her dearest interests and her glory, and that she will rouse herself again to vigorous and honourable action. The journey of their Prussian majesties to Petersburg it is said have produced a total change in the Russian councils, and Alexander has yielded to beauty what he refused to the dictates of wisdom. The queen of Prussia—a queen not more illustrious for her rank than for her virtue—used her influence, which is known to be great, over the emperor Alexander; and when truth comes from the lips of beauty, what mortal can resist it? That she would have undertaken so long a journey, at such an inclement season, with any other than a great political view, is not to be believed—that that political view, was to sever the emperor from the arms of France, and to induce him to support Austria, we have little reason to doubt—that she succeeded, we hope we shall soon be able to announce.

MARCH 8.

Last night a mail arrived from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth in 13 days, by the

Wallingham packet. Two Spanish couriers with dispatches, have arrived in the Wallingham.

Before the packet sailed, they had heard of the reported rupture between France and Austria, and the intelligence received full credit. It was reported at Lisbon, that the French had sustained another defeat before Saragossa, in which they had lost 7,000 men.

The English troops still remained at Lisbon and in the neighbourhood, in all between five and six thousand men. They were under orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark at six hours notice.

About 70,000 of the French troops that were expected at Lisbon remained in Galicia, having been prevented from advancing from a total want of necessaries for their march. The country is so completely exhausted, that till they shall receive supplies from France it will be impossible for them to execute their intended re-occupation of Portugal.

At noon this day the substance of the dispatches received from Mr. Adair, was communicated to the public by the following

LETTER TO THE LORD MAYOR.

Foreign Office, March 8, 1809.

"My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that a treaty of peace, between his majesty and the sublime Porte, was signed on the 5th January last.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING."

Eight towns have been entirely destroyed in Holland by the late inundations, and the most of the inhabitants lost their lives.

It appears by our post-letters, that within the last fortnight our citizens have been very successful in capturing vessels belonging to the enemy. No less than fifteen have, in the course of that time, been brought into Plymouth.

Lieut. gen. Hope, has been appointed to the command of the Kent district.

Portuguese papers to the 21st ult. were received last night. They state, that an expectation of an immediate war between France and Austria strongly prevailed at Seville and Lisbon; and it receives considerable confirmation from the retrograde movements of the French troops in Spain. In Lamancha, they were precipitately retreating towards Madrid, leaving behind them baggage and arms. They are also said to have retreated from the neighbourhoods of Corunna and Vigo, towards the frontiers of France. It is certain that they have not followed up the advantages they had obtained, nor does it appear that they had made any attempt to enter Portugal.

Several Danish vessels which recently failed from French ports have been captured by our cruisers. The masters of two of them arrived in town on Monday, and made depositions in the course of the afternoon, stating that they failed in consequence of private orders, transmitted to them from the court, through the medium of the Danish consuls. The orders were, we understand, to sail without delay from the French ports, at the risk of being captured by the British cruisers. In consequence of these orders, no less than 14 Danish vessels failed at once from Bourdeaux, besides several from other ports.

Duroc, we are informed, has left Vienna on his way to St. Petersburg.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 5.

Last night late arrived with dispatches from the hon. rear-admiral Stopford, the Dotterell 18, capt. Abdy. She brings accounts that last Thursday, the 3 French frigates which were driven under the batteries of the outer point of Rochefort, were on shore, and so disabled that it was thought they would not be got off, as they were distinctly seen taking out their guns and stores. The French fleet on Friday last, were observed at anchor in Basque Roads, 11 sail of the line, the Calcutta, 54, and 4 frigates.—Admiral Stopford's squadron, 7 sail of the line and 5 frigates, was at anchor about three miles from them, in a position to prevent them getting away. By this time lord Gambier has joined admiral Stopford, with 5 sail of the line and three frigates from Cawsand Bay, and it is generally supposed some attempt will be made to destroy them at anchor.

OXFORD, MARCH 6.

On Friday night last about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the great quadrangle of this noble college. It was first perceived in the rooms of Mr. Brown. It communicated most rapidly to the adjoining house of the rev. Dr. White, Regius Professor of Hebrew, which was entirely consumed, and the whole of his valuable collection of Oriental books destroyed. The rooms on the south side of the quadrangle, viz. those of Mr. James, Mr. Mackie, Mr. Buxton and Mr. Paris, were involved in the flames; and as they join the western extremity of the hall, it was thought that nothing could have saved that venerable edifice.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 9.

Corn Exchange, Tuesday, March 7. An exceeding dull market for every description of grain; the sales so few that prices were without variation.

ONE DAY LATER.

By the March Packet, arrived at New-  
York.

The packet failed from Falmouth the 11th inst. bringing London dates to the 9th inst. course nothing new.—A passenger in the packet, it is said, has stated, that at the moment of sailing, a report prevailed at Falmouth, that the British blockading squadron had captured nine sail of the French line of battle ships near the Ile of

GIBRALTAR, JAN. 28.

A working party of 700 men under the directions of the officers of artillery, have been sent from this garrison for three days to the Spanish lines, for the purpose of emptying the guns and stores in the different batteries there to the coasts of Catalonia and Valencia, where they are much wanted, for which transports are now fitting out to convey them.

BAYONNE, FEB. 3.

Within these few days 15,000 Spanish prisoners of war have passed through town.

In a letter from St. Andero, it is stated that there are no longer any bodies of prisoners to be found collected on the mountains of Asturias.

PARIS, FEB. 18.

Letters from Madrid announce, that the majesty the king was preparing to make a journey to Talavera de la Reina. A despatch from Seville has been with the king's order to surrender the city to him.

His majesty has pardoned sixty persons who lately were brought to the citadel of Bayonne. The greater number belong to the infiquition, and are returned to Madrid.

At the post-houses an unusual number of post-coaches have been ordered, and it is reported they are for her majesty the queen of Spain, who is about to repair to her consort.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The accounts from Spain are of a gratifying nature. The Spanish ambassador received dispatches from Seville yesterday dated the 18th of last month. The junta had received dispatches from the heroic Palafox, stating that Saragossa was held out with unabated firmness, but had sustained great advantages over the French. The women of that place, it seems, had an ingenious device, been chiefly instrumental in obtaining these advantages, having appeared before the walls as if desperate distress, and inviting the enemy to put an end to their suffering by a decisive attack on town. A large body of the French, on 17th January, were induced, by this ruse, to pour into the town, where the posts were ready to receive them, and defeated a great number. Many of those intrepid males fell in the conflict. It is said that the duke del Infantado had united his forces, and were marching for Toledo with 60,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, dated January 30.

"The news we have this day received of a favourable nature; Cuesta has defeated 4000 men near Estremadura, and killed 10,000 before Saragossa. It would appear that the swelling of the Ebro had carried away their bridge, and that those 10,000 men were prevented from joining the rest of the army.

"Palafox marched out with 20,000 men, drove into the river those he could not destroy; it is said not a man has escaped."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

On the 6th of March, Mr. White introduced a motion in the house of commons for an humble address to be presented to her majesty, praying that he would adopt such delay, such measures as may best tend to the immediate re-establishment of commercial intercourse with the United States. After discussion of its merits, which occupied the house until 7 in the morning, a division was called for, when it appeared that there were

For the Address, 83  
Against it, 145

BOSTON, APRIL 20.

#### LATE FROM HALIFAX.

Last evening we received Halifax papers to the 11th inst. containing London dates to the 9th March; one day later than by Albatross. The last papers give news of the Spanish Junta, in Seville, to the 10th Feb. which is represented as highly favorable to the Spanish cause.

A fleet of British transports, having on board the troops which reduced Martinique, was spoken off St. Kitts, bound to St. Antons; after the capture of which they were to proceed to Halifax. Gen. Prevost was on board. Captain Spaulding, of the Wasp, arrived here yesterday; 7 days from Halifax, informs, that he spoke 13 leagues from the place, a fleet of 19 sail of transports and troops, from Martinique, bound in.