

Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 28.

Yesterday received Halifax papers of the 18th inst. with intelligence from London Gazette to the 14th, and from Enock to the 17th of March. The die at last is cast in Germany—The empire exhibits one scene of military movements.

FRENCH MOVEMENTS.

The French army of the Rhine under Dauterive is on its march to the Danube. General Gudin, whose head quarters are at Augsburg, commands nearly 30,000 men. Several regiments have passed the Maine on their way to Franconia, putting all the carriages and horses in their passage in requisition.

A French army is to be formed in Saxony, in which the forces of the confederation of the Rhine are to act.

The French have also an army of about 100,000 men in Italy, near the Austrian frontier. Massena is to have the command.

On the 12th Feb. dispatches arrived at Vienna, with the final decision of Buonaparte the subject of his differences with the emperor Francis. Messengers were immediately dispatched to Petersburg, Berlin and Copenhagen, and to the several Austrian governments.

Marshal Duroc passed through Frankfort on the 2d, on an important mission from Buonaparte to the Russian cabinet.

Jerome Buonaparte, by Imperial command, issued a decree ordering out an army of 5,500, and an army of reserve of 500.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS.

A cordon of troops has been formed along the whole extent of the frontier. Great exertions are making to fortify Ems, in Upper Austria.

The cabinet of Vienna have added further augmentations to their armies. The militia are to be disciplined two evenings every week and provided for actual service.

The archduke Charles is appointed generalissimo, with unlimited powers, so that his operations will no longer be shackled by the interference of the Aulic council.

SPIRIT OF HOLLAND.

Louis Buonaparte was at Utrecht, taking measures to relieve the country suffering under the inundations, when he received orders from Napoleon for the immediate march of 15,000 Dutch troops into Bavaria, to act under Davoust, and another division of like force to be ready by the middle of March, Louis sent off couriers to Amsterdam, &c.

Calling his ministers and council of state to Utrecht, where after much deliberation, his council declared to him the incompetency of the nation to sustain the burthens of a new war, and solemnly protested against his employment of so large a force in a service so disconnected with the interests of the country.

A few regiments were however sent off; the same mentioned above on their way to Franconia.)

The Ottoman Porte, it is said in a letter from Holland, will immediately join Austria in the war against France. It is said to be one of the secret articles of peace between Turkey and Great-Britain.

The British government had received intelligence from the head quarters of the Spanish army in Carolina, (an advantageous post in Sierra Morena) dated Feb. 12. The Spanish patriots still retained a respectable force, and a confidence of eventual success. General Uabina had been appointed to the command of the central army and that of Carolina, in place of the duke d' Infantado, under arrest.

The French army had retired upon Toledo and Madrid, for the purpose of entering Escremadura with an army of 25,000 men.

Among the Spanish forces now embodied we observe the following mentioned. General Cuesta at Truxillo with 14,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry. A division of British and Portuguese at Alcantara, of 14,000. The army of Carolina 21,000 infantry and 1,700 cavalry. The advanced guard at La Mancha 8,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry: making 62,700.

FURTHER.

In corroboration of the above highly interesting intelligence, we copy the following from an Antigua paper of the 4th ult.

[N. Y. Gazette.]

St. John's, (Antigua) April 4.

His Majesty's ship Swaggener, lieut. Evelyn, arrived at English harbour this morning, and brings accounts that an express had reached admiral Cochrane in 18 days from England, with information, that Austria, Prussia and Russia, had declared war against France, and that Buonaparte was in consequence leaving Spain with a large portion of his army. An envoy from each of the above powers had arrived in London, for the purpose of effecting an alliance with G. Britain.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 3. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the British ship Recovery, capt. Jefferson, 40 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 17th March, and Liverpool to the 20th. They are entirely devoted to the discussions in the case of the Duke of York. A debate of great length is given in the Star of the 16th March, which was terminated by the final vote on the subject, as follows:—

For the motion to acquit, ayes 364 Against it, 123

Maj. in favour of the Duke, 241

Although his Royal Highness has escaped the stigma of corruption in his office of commander in chief, the scrutiny which has been had into his conduct, has developed many instances of gross misconduct and indiscretion; and although he has eluded public punishment, the inquiry has produced the salutary effect of drawing him back to a sense of his public and private duties.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Gazette of yesterday contains a letter from admiral Stopford, dated on board the Cesar, near Belaise light-house, March 2d, which states, that the French fleet then remained at Ile d'Aix, consisting of 10 sail of the line, 4 frigates and the Calcutta. The 11th sail of the line was bilged on the shoal within P'Isle d'Aix. She is the Warsaw, a new 80. Of the 3 French frigates which ran under Sables d'Olonne, one was bilged and abandoned, and the other two up an inlet where they grounded every low water. A western swell which was set in would destroy them.

MARCH 15.

It appears that a perfect harmony prevails between the Patriots and the British admiral respecting naval affairs, and yet, strange to tell! the British troops on board transports at Cadiz, as we have before had occasion to state, have not been permitted to land!

Accounts from Petersburg of the 5th ult. state, that Count Toliskoff is about to be re-appointed minister for foreign affairs, in the room of Count Romanzoff. As the latter has been wholly devoted to Buonaparte, hopes favourable to the interests of Europe may not irrationally be entertained from this change of council at the court of Russia.

Buonaparte has demanded from the king of Prussia that his late minister, Baron Von Stein, who is supposed to have sought refuge in Silesia, shall be delivered up to him; and, it is added, that Frederick William has, in obedience to this mandate, offered a reward for the apprehension of his late honest and zealous servant.

Tuscany is, by a Senatus Consultum of the French Senate, erected into an archduchy, and is to be governed by a Princess of the Blood Royal of Buonaparte.

Private letters from Holland state, that the discontents in that country had manifested themselves in open violence against the French, and that in Friesland a French Officer and 99 soldiers, had fallen victims to the fury of the populace.

MARCH 17.

It is now affirmed, with some appearance of confidence, that Buonaparte has sent the Royal Family of Spain to South-America, and that they are actually on board the Squadron which lately escaped from L'Orient. This step would certainly be a master piece of policy, if they can be prevailed on to act in subservience to the projects of Buonaparte.

SPAIN.

LA CAROLINA, FEB. 10.

Head Quarters of the Army of Andalusia.

A request was forwarded to the Junta from the generals Urbina, Abadia and Cruz, praying that they would order the 40th regt. and the other British troops in the neighbourhood of Seville, to join the army of La Carolina, as their steadiness, experience and discipline, could not fail to have the best effect on the Spanish troops in the day of trial.

SARAGOSSA.

It appears that Saragossa was not wholly subdued, until after the garrison had sustained 150 attacks, which were made night and day without intermission for 45 days. In this memorable siege, the French are presumed to have lost nearly 30,000 men; and to have encountered from the unexampled bravery of the inhabitants, every kind of opposition which human ingenuity, stimulated by patriotism and the thirst of vengeance, could devise. After the first breach was made, which was about 30 days before its final reduction, the assailants were so powerfully opposed in the streets and from the houses, as to defeat the execution of any immediate surrender of the place—they were compelled to conquer street by street, and house by house—for every house was a fortress, and was defended until blown up. The details of this siege are highly interesting, presenting a daily journal of operations for 30 days, in which the French were unremittingly engaged in fighting the inhabitants, and destroying their dwellings, one by one. Such unexampled heroism is without precedent in the annals of history.

BALTIMORE, MAY 8. SIX DAYS LATER.

By the Temperance, 44 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Federal Gazette has received files of London and Liverpool papers to the evening of the 23d of March inclusive. The most important items follow. It appears, from a hasty perusal of our files, that great activity pervades the hostile courts and armies of Europe. Indeed, figuratively, the whole continent is in a state of fusion. Sweden in rebellion; war raging through Saxony, Austria, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

With all his characteristic rapidity Napoleon could not prevent the Austrians from strengthening their own cause and confidence, by obtaining the first victory. The London papers state, that the French were beaten in their designs on Trieste, and the Austrian van has penetrated beyond the Bavarian troops, cutting them off from the French grand army.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Commencement of hostilities between Austria and France.

Private letters from Holland, of the 17th, have been received, which state that hostilities have actually commenced between France and Austria near Trieste. The French are supposed to have made an attempt to get possession of Trieste. The Austrians pushed on and came up with them near the city; an engagement took place in which the French were defeated. The amount of the force on each side is not known.

The Austrians are also said to have marched a body of troops to Dresden.

The resignation of the Duke of York.

We have seldom had to announce more important intelligence than we have to day, both foreign and domestic.

The Duke of York has resigned—On Saturday morning, his royal highness was to Windsor, and tendered to his royal father his resignation.—It is said to have been tendered in the form of a letter to his majesty containing the reasons which had directed his royal highness to take that step, and to take it at the present moment. His majesty was graciously pleased to accept his resignation, and the Earl of Chatham, or as others say, Sir David Dundas, is appointed to succeed him. But this arrangement we trust, will soon give way to a measure by which the army shall be managed by a board, as the navy has been with so much advantage to the public service.

We rejoice sincerely in this event, which indeed may be considered as a great triumph gained by the Constitution of the Country.

Arrival of a Flag of Truce.

A flag of truce arrived at Dover on Saturday from Boulogne with dispatches for the transport office, which were immediately forwarded to London. The vessel was ordered to sea as soon as she had delivered her dispatches, and returned to Boulogne. The master of the vessel says, that the expectations in France of peace with this country, are very feeble. The renewal of war upon the continent has thrown a great gloom over the public mind.

Insurrection in Sweden.

Dispatches have been received from the Baltic, which we grieve to state, give an account of an insurrection having broken out in Sweden, tending to a revolution. Several thousands have risen in the province of Warland, and were on their march from Caristod to Stockholm, to compel the king to call a Diet. They had issued a proclamation, complaining of the war, taxes, &c. and requiring a change of measures.

MARCH 21.

The Emperor of Russia has determined to remain neuter; a determination which has given much offence to Buonaparte, who filled Europe with such boasting assurances that the Emperor Alexander was to co-operate with him with his whole force in any project, whether for peace or war.

Buonaparte has often said to us, "The Treaty of Amiens, and nothing but the Treaty of Amiens—Great Britain shall have nothing to do with the Continent."—Let us then reply to him, "France shall have nothing to do with the Islands—If he is able to prevent us from interfering with the Continent, we will prevent him from interfering with the Islands—He shall have nothing to do with either of the Indies—Great Britain shall be Lord of the Isles."

Being decisively of opinion, that France ought never to possess again a foot of land in the West Indies, we trust that Ministers will take the earliest opportunity, after the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe, to declare that she shall not; and to make known their determination never to give back those Islands.

MARCH 23.

The Duke of York has taken a very proper and judicious step in resigning; and we trust there is no intention of reinstating him in his situation. This we think his majesty's ministers should state distinctly to the house; they should accompany the notification that he has resigned with a declaration that there is no intention of restoring him.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 28.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, April 4.

"THE embargo was raised here on 31st ult. and the non-intercourse law rescinded at the same time. But little speculation been the result; and no shipments of magnitude have as yet been made."

About 2,600 troops have arrived by land, and more are expected. No 350 of the troops are already on the feet and I suppose by the 1st of October the whole of them (if not previously dispatched to more healthy climate) will go to their homes. General Wilkinson has not yet arrived."

The French papers say, that the Russians have taken the Swedish island of Aland within 75 miles of Stockholm.

It is said the French despaired of being able to subdue Cadiz. Nature and art rendered it so strong.

Napoleon having appointed Murat king of Naples, the latter resigned the duchy of Berg; which the emperor has since given his nephew the infant Napoleon Louis, of the king of Holland—the emperor to remain till the infant is of age—Napoleon has given the government of Tuscany to the prince of Lucca and Piombino.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1.

The arrival of a French fleet in the West Indies, is confirmed. We have seen letters which state the fact—And captain Halpern arrived at Philadelphia says, three 74's and six frigates have arrived at the Saints, Guadaloupe.

An Antigua paper of the 4th ultimo states, that the Swaggener has been sent by the admiral, with an order for provisions to be forwarded by him off the Saints, where he is with his squadron, blockading 3 French ships of the line and four frigates, lately arrived in these seas."

The report of the above fleet having captured Madeira, on their passage, is entirely no credit.

MAY 3.

By the brig Mary from St. Bartholomew we learn that 3 French sail of the line and 5 frigates, with 1,500 troops on board, lying at the Saints, near Guadaloupe, blockaded by four British sail of the line and 6 frigates, which it was every moment expected would be reinforced by four sail of the line and 3000 troops from Barbadoes. The British it was supposed, intended first to capture the Island of Saints, and afterwards the French fleet. The brig of war Netley in lat. 13 long. 16, was chased by a French man of war belonging to a fleet of 13 sail, supposed to be steering to be bound to the West-Indies.

Capt. Kerin, 17 days from St. Croix informs us, that 3 French line of battle ships and five frigates were blockaded in the bay by 3 British line of battle ships and 4 frigates and that 5 days before capt. K. sailed, British troops had embarked at Martinique and sailed for the Saints, to assist the British fleet in taking the French. The above French fleet had taken Mariegalante from the British.

MAY 4.

Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, 18th, to a house in this city.

"The Spanish prisoners who were taken at Saragossa are daily arriving in France. They were offered their liberty, provided they took the oath to king Joseph—this they pertinaciously refused. The siege lasted 45 days, was the most disastrous and bloody known in the annals of history. It is presumed that the French lost between 20 and 30,000 men and the inhabitants as many. The city was a mere desert, and the inhabitants dying in great numbers in the hospital prisons. It is an epidemic. It is a phenomenon which has never before been known. The mountains are covered with snow. I know is death to contagion. What was the cause of what took place at Jaffa, would I presume to charge this desolating scene among the Spaniards to...? It is confined to them—no Frenchmen were victims. It was an object of much curiosity to put the heroic and immortal PALMIST of the way. This was accordingly accomplished a la mode Egyptienne. He died immediately after eating a plate of food pressed Spaniards had a rallying point. The general corruption and imbecility of the chiefs, he alone stood foremost in the ranks, courage, virtue and talents.

"The Spanish cause is not yet over. There is, in the great body of the people, a deadly hatred and abhorrence of the French. Their vengeance only wants a proper and able and honest leader; to pour the natal soil of its perfidious and bloody king. The Austrian war will relieve Spain. Their united and vigorous efforts, and the fleets and resources of England, the independence of the world may yet be secured."