

## Foreign Intelligence.

LEIPZIG, MARCH 8.

THE last hopes of the preservation of peace are vanishing fast away. All measures adopted by our government at any time before peace, and it seems to be finally decided, that the fruitful fields of Germany are again to be inundated with blood. The Castle of Weissenfar is fitting up for the reception of certain exalted personages in case of war.

The last letters from Vienna state, that all general officers who were in the metropolis have left it to join their different corps.

LOWER RHINE, MARCH 12.

A dreadful storm is again gathering over the continent of Europe, and I doubt whether at any time before such numerous corps troops were at once in motion as at this present moment. The armies of France and her allies, which are actually already marching against Austria, may, without the least exaggeration be estimated at 500,000 men. It is not equally easy to ascertain the real military force of Austria; but there cannot main a doubt of its being also very formidable.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

In the house of commons yesterday, the regent at arms reported, that brig. general Clavering was in his custody—and on the motion of Mr. Wynns, it was ordered, without a debate, that gen. Clavering be committed to Newgate. The house has shewn the purest impartiality by extending to two men, offending in the same degree, and different only in rank, the same measure of punishment. This proceeding cannot but excite the highest approbation.

Another London paper says gen. Clavering is committed to Newgate for prevaricating and contradictory evidence in the case of the duke of York.

It is strongly reported, that instead of a proclamation by the emperor Francis, France had declared war against Austria, and that the declaration was published at Paris on the 17th. The treaty between Great-Britain and Spain, we understand, was signed on Wednesday; but some articles, not yet precisely adjusted, are left for future arrangement.

It is stated that Vigo and some other harbours of Galicia, are now open to English ships. The communication with the ports of Asturias has not been obstructed by the enemy, since his appearance on the northern shores of the Douro.

Don Jobe Herida, who was lately massacred at Cadiz, was a cousin of the Prince of Peace, and was by him promoted to the office of public rents and customs. He was a man held in general detestation; and until he was killed by his cousin to an office both lucrative and respectable, was only known as a smuggler.

We understand that the 3d, 4th and 10th regiments of cavalry are immediately to be embarked for Lisbon, and these are to be followed by the heavy horse of the German Legion.

### Remarkable Funeral.

On Sunday last was interred in the burial ground of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, the remains of Hugh Hewson, who died at the advanced age of 85. The deceased was a man of no mean celebrity, though no funeral effluvia adorned his hearth, or his expectations graced his obsequies. He was no less a personage than the identical Hugh Strap, whom Dr. Smollet has rendered so conspicuously interesting in his life and adventures of Roderick Random, and for upwards of 40 years kept a hair-dresser's shop in the above parish. The deceased was a very intelligent man, and took delight in recounting the adventures of his early life. He spoke with ease, and confidence of the time he passed in the service of the doctor, and it was his pride, as well as his boast, to say, that he had been educated the same familiarly with so learned and distinguished a character. His shop was hung round with Latin quotations, and he would frequently point out to his customers and acquaintances the several scenes in Roderick Random, pertaining to himself, which had their foundation not in the doctor's inventive fancy, but in truth and reality. The meeting at a barber's shop at New-Castle, upon Tyne, the subsequent mistake at the inn, their arrival together in London, and the assistance they experienced from Strap's friend, were not that description. We understand the deceased has left behind him an interlined copy of Roderick Random pointing out these facts, shewing how far they were indebted to the genius of the Doctor, and to what extent they were bottomed in reality. The deceased could never succeed in gaining more than a respectable subsistence by his trade, but he possessed an independence of mind superior to his humble condition. Of late years he was employed as keeper of the Promenade in Villiers Walk, Adelphi, and was much noticed and respected by the inhabitants who frequented that place.

## SPANISH AMERICA.

MONTE-VIDEO, DEC. 21.

Things are far from being in a settled or pleasant state here. Liniers, the vice-roy of the province, and Elio, the governor of this place, have been at variance for some time. The former has apparently been playing a deep game. He is a Frenchman, and has been in the French interest; but it is all over with that party; and it is thought that he is now aiming at supreme power himself. Certain it is that at heart he is not friendly to Ferdinand VII. and that he would not have proclaimed him if he had not been compelled by the example set him at Monte-Viedo. Elio and the Montevideans are staunch patriots, bitter enemies of Buonaparte, and enthusiastic admirers of the English.

Sometime since, Liniers sent a person to supersede Elio, but the whole town bade defiance to the vice-roy, and the new governor made a precipitate retreat. About ten days ago, accounts were received that a body of troops (from 2 to 3000) had crossed the river, and passed over to Colonia on their march to this place. The Montevideans would have laughed at such a force, as the fortifications are much stronger than ever. It happened, however, that at that time, a brigadier-general was in the town, who arrived here several weeks since from Spain, in the Flora frigate. He had since his arrival remained in a private character, while he silently informed himself of the disposition of the governor and inhabitants towards Ferdinand VII. but on the approach of the troops, he assembled the junta, and exhibited his credentials from the junta of Seville, investing him with supreme powers. Having declared himself satisfied with all he had seen here, he proceeded to Buenos Ayres. We have not heard of his arrival there, but we know that the troops which were at Colonia have been ordered back to their station. It is supposed by some that Liniers will dispute his authority, that he will plead his own appointment by the king, and say, that none but the king can remove him.

The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres do not love the English, and that for several reasons. The people recollect how they took the town, and how disgracefully they lost it. But what embitters them most against them is the conduct of White Locke, who is held here in contempt and abhorrence, and who suffered great atrocities to be committed in the neighbourhood of the town when he advanced to the attack. You may have heard, that when White Locke left the place, some hundreds of the Irish soldiers deserted from the army. They entered into the Spanish service at Monte-Viedo, and are now here, a galling sight.

I have to mention a recent occurrence involved in some mystery. About ten days since an Englishman of the name of . . . arrived here from Rio Janeiro, and was soon after his arrival taken into custody; he still remains a close prisoner. Papers, it is said, were found in his possession, containing a plan for effecting the independence of this country. It is said that he was intimate at Rio Janeiro with a Spaniard of the name of Pinha, an obnoxious character, and that he was arrested in consequence of information dispatched by the prince regent to governor Elio.

This province must continue subject to Spain, I believe; nevertheless, I hope we shall ere long have a direct trade with it. At present this is far from being the case. No vessels are allowed to discharge in a regular way; they are obliged to enter the port under some pretext, as that they are in distress, and in order to obtain leave to discharge, are obliged to make use of interest, as well as avail themselves of colourable pretences. These are costly expedients, as well as great impediments in the way of business. The duties and expense are enormous, amounting to 88 per cent. on the valuation of the cargo, which is, however, not unfavourable.

Yesterday we were informed that the junta had resolved to admit no English vessels, on any plea but downright distress.

Very severe decrees have been issued against smuggling. Any person detected in it, whether Englishman or Spaniard, will be sent to hard labour.

The navy board has entered into extensive contracts for ship timber, to be brought from Nova-Scotia. It is said that between five and six hundred ships have failed, or are about to proceed to Halifax and Canada, for timber of various descriptions, and of which 250 are on account of government; and that one house has engaged to furnish 10,000,000 of feet of 3 and 4 inch plank.

A brig of war has been ordered to Liverpool, to take thence, under convoy, to St. Petersburg, ten vessels laden with salt. This circumstance, in a degree, strengthens the report of the approaching reconciliation between this country and Russia, as it cannot otherwise be supposed government would sanction a measure of such important benefit to Russia, unless some corresponding benefit was likely to be obtained from it.

## American Intelligence.

BOSTON, MAY 8.

WE understand four vessels arrived at Bristol, R. I. the last week, from the Havanna, full of French passengers, the unfortunate sufferers by the late disturbances at that place.

The Samuel Gardner, arrived at Nantucket on Friday last, in 3 months and 14 days passage from Lima; with a cargo of 1700 bbls. sperm oil. The first officer of the Scorpion, of London, capt. Bunker, formerly of Nantucket, came passenger. He informs that capt. Bunker was massacred in October last, and his ship taken by the Spaniards, in a place called Pitch and Anchor, on the coast of Chili. He also says, that the ship Topaz, Folger, was at Valparaso on the 28th Nov. last, with a few skins; and the Leo, at do. on the 18th nearly full of oil. He further adds, the Spaniards were fitting out vessels at Lima, and on the whole Spanish coast, to cruise against vessels in contraband trade.

NEW-YORK, MAY 10.

Capt. Thompson, in 14 days from St. Barts. informs, that on the day of his departure, news reached that place, of the capture of the Saints by the British. The French had landed a number of troops at the Saints, and the fleet had taken shelter at Bassaterre, where they were blockaded.

We also learn that the inhabitants of Guadeloupe were continually deserting, and putting off on board the British blockading squadron.

We learn by the fast sailing ship Richard, in 12 days from St. Barts. that on the 26th ult. a letter was received there from a house of the first respectability, from St. Kitts, stating, that the king of Sweden had been put to death by his own subjects, and that no Swedish vessels with cargoes were permitted to enter the English islands.

Capt. Ridgeway further informs, that the Saints surrendered to admiral Cochrane on the 17th of April, at 8 o'clock, P. M. after two days bombardment. The British troops had returned to Martinique, and it was reported that their loss was considerable. The French squadron made their escape from the Saints on the 16th, and two of the frigates, loaded with provisions, had arrived at Guadeloupe, which island was strictly blockaded by admiral Cochrane.

### FIRE.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in a bake-house in Chatham-street—which destroyed the building in which it originated, and about 25 adjoining frame houses, on Chatham-street, Augustus-street and Tryon-row. By this accident a number of poor families have lost their all. Messrs. Lorillards are the principal sufferers, having lost a considerable quantity of tobacco and snuff. Messrs. Lorillard's house was insured.

MAY 11.

### LATEST FROM LISBON.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the brig Vestal from Lisbon, we have received Gazettes and letters to the 27th of March, from which the following translations are made. It does not appear as was stated a few days since on the authority of capt. Baetjer, from Lisbon, that the French have got possession of Oporto, or are in that neighbourhood; or that the merchants of Lisbon were in the least alarmed or making preparations to get off as fast as possible with their effects. On the contrary every thing indicates a strong determination in the Portuguese government to make a bold and obstinate stand against their enemy whenever they present themselves. The command of the army is given to gen. Beresford.—Romana had collected a large army of Spanish patriots at Requijo, and cut off the communication of the French between the kingdoms of Leon and Galicia.

### TRANSLATIONS.

LISBON, MARCH 21.

A letter has been received in this city from the Marquis de Romana, dated at Requijo, (a place in Galicia to the northward of, and not far from Braganza) on the 11th inst. by which it appears, that the French have lost in Galicia, not less than 10,000 men killed and taken prisoners by the patriots of that kingdom. The said general being posted at that place, cuts off the communication between the kingdom of Leon and that of Galicia.

The Portuguese who passed the Minho on the 10th inst. and entered the town of Guarda, were afterwards at Baiona; from whence they returned towards the interior, and were on the 15th in Amorim, a place near Tuy.—It also appears that Vigo is now in possession of the Spaniards; and 3 English frigates have entered its harbour, which supplied the inhabitants with ammunition.

There have arrived in this port, and are now landing arms and clothing complete for 10,000 men, a very important aid, which the generous British nation sends to the Portuguese. By this, and by many other acts of liberality, it may be seen with what earnest desire and zeal the British government is

animated to defend the Peninsula, and particularly this kingdom, its intimate and ally; and our enemies may thence learn the impossibility of conquering the three nations.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 6.

A letter from a gentleman in Baltimore who has access to the best information, states that gen. Turreau has received dispatches from the Hispance; but the nature of their contents had not transpired. This much, however, has been ascertained, that the general is to return to France, and to be succeeded by a new minister, who is to come out to the country with full powers to arrange every existing difference between the two governments.

We have been favoured with the perusal of the letter alluded to. The contents of the substance as follow:

Baltimore, May 6.

Turreau is here; also Mr. Erskine, though negotiations are on foot, they are likely to terminate until the ultimatum of government is known in France, and it is to be immediately dispatched there. Of this Mr. Smith, the secretary of the State, gave Mr. Turreau yesterday official notice with offers to take any dispatches for him.

Turreau is recalled, and another minister is coming out to succeed him.—A government vessel sails immediately from hence, it is supposed for England, as the dispatches for the British ship Rosamond, arrived at Norfolk hours after the had failed. Turreau's continuation is, that the negotiations will terminate favourably.

MAY 8.

Yesterday arrived the Spanish brig Florida Drago, 14 days from Havanna, with the five French passengers, once more drove to the U. States.

By her we learn that the infuriated rabble was so much quelled by government that those that had not embarked in some manner safe, till they could get opportunity to leave the island, which were doing as fast as possible.

The ship Humphries, for New-York, and Spanish brig for this port, with French passengers, both failed in company with the fox.

MAY 9.

Gen. Bright, and the other citizens of militia, who were sentenced to fine and imprisonment for resisting the execution of laws of the United States, in the case of Olmstead, were yesterday evening released the President of the United States having, in special form, remitted both species of punishment considering the law as satisfied as far as relates to those citizens who acted under erroneous orders of the governor of the State.

Gen. Bright and his fellow prisoners escorted from the gaol by a very large course of citizens, and several bodies of troops. The procession moved with lighted candles through several streets of the city, and arrived at the general's residence at ten o'clock when the people dismissed.

The marshal of the district accompanied the general as a friend.

MAY 11.

Don Joseph Ignatius de Viar, has been appointed by the supreme and governing junta of Spain and the Indies, in the name of king Ferdinand the 7th, conjointly with the affairs of his catholic majesty (with the chevalier de Feronda) near the United States of America.

MAY 12.

It is rumoured, that Gen. Turreau is only to be called home, but that his place will not be filled by any other diplomatic character; Buonaparte conceiving that his relations with this country can be fully supported by a consul-general, or commercial agents. We give this merely as the rumour of the day.

Died, at Vienna, on the 22d of February last, Count LOUIS DE COBENZEL, after lingering illness.

EASTON, (M.) MAY 9.

On Tuesday morning last a combat took place between Mr. John Roberts and James H. Caulk, both of the upper part of this county; the former proving too hard for the latter, he repaired to his house and his gun—Mr. Roberts borrowed a gun from a neighbouring house, and in the road, opposite the residence of Mr. Caulk, they renewed the quarrel, when Mr. Roberts received the contents of his adversary's gun through the head.—We are informed the deceased was found lying on a gun, cocked. The coroner's inquest have returned the following verdict:—"that the said John Roberts came to death by the hands of James H. Caulk."—said Caulk having discharged a loaded gun at him the said Roberts, the contents of which was put a period to his existence, and that the same was done to produce the fatal effect. The offender is now in the gaol of this county and will have his trial at the next term, which commences on the fourth Monday in the month.