

Foreign.

Translations from Dutch and French Gazettes—received at Baltimore.

HAMBURG, APRIL 13.

In Sweden every thing is quiet. We are anxious to know the result of the negotiations set on foot by the new government with France and Russia. We learn that all English goods have been seized and confiscated in the latter country.

ELSINORE, APRIL 17.

Admiral Saumarez has arrived before Gothenburg with 8 fail of the line.

From recent intelligence we learn, that the Russians have left the frontiers of Sweden.—General Armfeldt has taken again the command of the western army.

CASSEL, APRIL 29.

An insurrection of a serious nature has broken out in the departments of Fulda and Wirra. The king, (Jerome Buonaparte,) found it necessary to take measures effectually to quell the same.

TREVISO, APRIL 17.

Yesterday a part of the French gave battle to the Austrian army upon the Silis. The action began at 9 o'clock in the morning, and was very obstinately maintained on both sides. The village of Porvia was taken and retaken several times, but notwithstanding the superiority of the Austrian troops as to numbers, the French preserved the advantage.

APRIL 20.

Some persons employed in the military department and others in the train of the French army, in a panic after the affair of the 16th, retired in precipitation to Vicenza. Their flight gave rise to the most extraordinary reports, which grew in going from mouth to mouth as it always does in such cases. His majesty has published an order of the day, that all those attached to the army, who shall not have returned to their duty in 48 hours, shall be tried by a military commission, as to the causes of their absence.

It is certain that our army is already on the Piava, and that his royal highness was on horseback at peep of day, visiting the advanced posts.

MILAN, APRIL 22.

Notwithstanding the reports in circulation, we can assure the public, that our troops are in possession of Tyrol. The division of Fontinelli occupies the city of Trento.

VIENNA, APRIL 26.

From Hermstadt we have intelligence, that hostilities had commenced between the Russians and Turks. The Sirveans, it is said, will turn out against the latter with 100 thousand men.

From Trieste we learn, that 23 English merchant vessels have entered the port with colonial produce and manufactures.

PARIS, APRIL 28.

The Austrian minister, count Metternich, and suite, have been arrested at Strasburg on the 24th instant.

American.

BOSTON, JULY 6.

From the Havana, June 12.

THE San Francisco de Paula, of 74 guns, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, with seven millions of dollars for Spain, and two millions for this place. Mr. Anderson, American agent, has closed his office by express orders of the governor, and will take his departure in a few days.

From Portsmouth, (N. H.) July 5.

Undoubtedly verbal accounts will have reached Boston, ere this will come to your hands, of a most tragical and distressing event which took place at Fort Constitution, (in this harbour,) between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the blowing up of two chests of powder and about 30 cartridges of 6 and 8 pounds, making about 300 wt. of powder in the whole, which killed and wounded 14 or 15 citizens and soldiers. Seven were killed almost instantly, or died within a few hours. The lives of several others are despaired of.

SALEM, JULY 7.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at Boverly, brig Two-Betises, Gardner, 37 days from Lisbon. The French were said to be in considerable force about 200 miles from Lisbon. The combined English and Portuguese troops were in high spirits. In the late battles in Portugal, a considerable number of Frenchmen had been killed, but very few taken prisoners.

Markets full of American produce.

NEW-YORK, JULY 10.

Late and Important News FROM LISBON AND CADIZ.

Captain Hague, of the ship Paragon, failed from Lisbon on the 7th of June, and informs us that the news of the surrender of Oporto to the English, whereby a French army of 25,000 troops were made prisoners, reached Lisbon on the first of June; and that, in consequence thereof, the British merchants, &c. who had left Oporto previous to the French taking possession of it were returning.

It was also reported, that the Austrians had obtained a complete victory over the French, by which the latter lost 25,000 men, including the killed, wounded and prisoners.

A considerable force of cavalry arrived at Lisbon on the 2d of June, from England, destined for the interior of Portugal; and it was supposed they would proceed to Spain. The British and Spaniards were using every exertion to clear the country of the French, as it was supposed they would completely effect that object, calculating that Austria would find sufficient employment for the army of Buonaparte. It was also reported at Lisbon, that Russia had declared war against France.

Capt. Johnson, of the ship Caroline, from Cadiz, informs us that he had a Seville Gazette, which he understood contained the Russian declaration of war, but that he was boarded on his passage by a British frigate, and gave it to the boarding officer.

A British brig of war had arrived at Lisbon from Malta, and brought advices that on the 16th of April a severe battle was fought on the Tyrol between the Austrians and French; that the advanced guard of the Austrian army, consisting of 35,000 men, was twice repulsed by the French army of 50,000 men under command of Prince Eugene Beauharnois; that the archduke John came up with a corps de reserve of 20,000 men, and entirely defeated the French, who lost 20,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners, amongst the wounded was Eugene Beauharnois.

St. Andero has been retaken by the Spaniards.

Marshal Soult, whose army surrendered to the British and Portuguese, had made his escape.

By the ship Caroline, 39 days from Cadiz, Seville Gazettes to the 28th of May have been received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser; and by the Paragon from Lisbon, Portuguese papers to the 5th of June; from which the following articles are translated:—

Extraordinary Gazette of the Government.

SEVILLE, MAY 27, 1809.

By official letters received from Trieste, dated 29th April, the Supreme Central Junta have advice of the archduke John having beaten the French army of 50,000 men, under the command of the Viceroy of Italy, Beauharnois, at Saffile, Peria and Cornegliano.

They have also received officially, through the same channel, advice of RUSSIA having declared in favour of AUSTRIA, against FRANCE.

LISBON, JUNE 1.

The army commanded by gen. Romana, attacked the French at Meica, and followed them to Paradis. Here the enemy hid themselves in a forest, which we surrounded, fired on them, and killed many. They then retreated to Lugo, leaving in our hands 3 pieces of cannon, &c. Our troops followed our enemy to the gates, surrounded the city, placing strong detachments at the gates, expecting that it will surrender by capitulation or compulsion. Fortunately the apostate Mazarado, who has so long been praising king Joseph in Astorga, is now shut up in Lugo.

P. S. This day at 7 o'clock in the evening, we received the official account of the retaking of Lugo, by marshal Nicola Mani, second in command of the army of the left, and commander in chief in the absence of the Marquis Romana. In this glorious action, the resistance made by the enemy was obstinate, but were defeated after losing 4000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

JUNE 2.

Letters from Elvas of the 28th ult. mention that gen. Cuesta had advanced his head quarters from Monalterio to Fierre del Marestre.

The Dutch papers mention about a battle in Poloni—Archduke Ferdinand commanded there, but say nothing of its result—a convincing proof that the French were defeated, and it is believed that Moravia had fallen into his hands.

We learn from Seville that it is certain, that peace has been made between Russia and England, and that Russia had entered into the coalition against the grand usurper of Europe. With impatience we expect a confirmation as we have good reason to give credit to this news, which is given by col. Alava, who arrived at Seville. In England, this event as late as the 13th May, was considered as probable.

JUNE 4.

Account of the battle fought on the 16th April, near Fontanafreda.

In their retreat the French left one regiment of the line, No. 35, to Padeinone. This regiment, commanded by adjutant general Dugomit, and colonel Brésciau, was surprised by a strong body of Austrians, and compelled to surrender.

The Austrians in their march met in Saffile a French army of 35,000 men; commanded by the Viceroy, (Eugene Beauharnois) and the general of brigade Gillet, with 80 pieces of artillery—which, together with the reinforcements brought by general Cervelluni, who came from Italy with 15,000 men, making a total of 50,000 men. The Austrians, commanded by the archduke John, commenced the attack with an army of 35,000 men, and were twice obliged to fall back; but, having been joined by 20,000 men from the Tyrol, from Seravale, and Cenada, of infantry and cavalry, attacked the French army in the rear. The French army was thus placed between two fires. The battle lasted the whole day of the 16th—the French, after the loss of a great number of men abandoned the field to the victorious Austrians.—Scarcely 15,000 men escaped, whose retreat was favoured by the conflagration of the village Ronco, which they set on fire to favour their retreat. The loss of the enemy was in all, killed, wounded and prisoners, upwards of 20,000 men.—The viceroy was wounded, gen. Serras made prisoner, with a number of officers of rank. The Italian regiment called Velites laid down their arms, but were afterwards compelled by the French cavalry—to take them up again. Soon after this regiment was destroyed by the Austrian cavalry. The loss of the Austrians was considerable. Gen. Giulay was wounded, after having two horses killed under him.—Many of the staff officers were killed and wounded. Some of the regiments remain with a very few officers, most of them having fallen in the action.

The Austrian army continued advancing—in short, the field was left completely in the power of the Austrians.—Upwards of 5000 wounded French have been found between Saffile and Padeinone, amongst whom is gen. Defaix, who was wounded and made prisoner in the first action, and was sent to the house of Signior Galvani.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated May 27, 1809.

"It affords me much pleasure, to inform you that the patriots have been blessed with uncommon success, in almost every attack on the overbearing tyrants of this part of the world. Yesterday authentic accounts arrived, of the French at Oporto being completely routed, killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Gen. Soult is wounded and taken prisoner by the British at that place. Ferrol was lately consumed with the magazines; 3 fail of the line and 5 ships set on fire by the French and then retreated. The Austrian army, forming a force of from 5 to 6 hundred thousand men, have already taken the field; hostilities commenced the 11th of April. Intelligence has just been received, that near Venice, the advanced guard, a division of 35,000 men, was twice repulsed by the French; but the archduke John having come to their assistance at the head of a force of 20,000 men, completely defeated the French, who were fifty thousand strong, under command of Eugene Beauharnois, viceroy of Italy, who was wounded, the loss of the French is 20,000 men, the greater part killed or wounded—the remainder prisoners, besides the whole of their artillery and baggage. The archduke is in pursuit of the enemy.

"May 28th. News has just arrived from Seville, announcing for a certainty, that the Russians and Prussians have joined the Austrians against France. All the bells in this place are now ringing, as also firing of cannon and rejoicing on the occasion."

Statement & Situation of the Austrian force.

	Men.	Commanders in Chief
Army of Germany	180,000.	Arch. Charles.
The Danube,	40,000.	Gen. Keller.
Poland,	120,000.	Arch. Ferdinand.
Italy,	94,000.	Arch. John.
Dalmatia,	30,000.	Gen. Valacovich.
Tyrol,	30,000.	Gen. Choller.
Reserve,	96,000.	Empr. in person.
Total	590,000.	

NASHVILLE, (T.) JUNE 16.

Arrived at this place on Saturday last, the elegant barge Mary-Anne, capt. Sprigg, 87 days from New-Orleans, burthen 57 tons.—This barge is 87 feet long and upwards of 16 wide. She was built at Cincinnati, in Ohio, and was purchased by the present owner at New-Orleans, who gave 1100 dollars for her, and since has had her completely equipped with mast, spars and rigging, and is an excellent sailer; she was worked up by 22 hands. The amount of freight was upwards of 5000 dollars.

BOSTON, JULY 10.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The following highly pleasing intelligence was politely handed us by a gentleman from Montreal, where it was received by a rival in a short passage from England, and immediately published in a hand bill.

Our London accounts to May 15, present a new and more favourable aspect of the affairs of Austria. The archduke John, with an army of about 80,000 troops, which he took with him into Italy, has been enabled to oppose the French in that quarter, with great success; and joined, as he will be, a large and gallant army from the Tyrol, we have great and promising hopes that he will be able to drive the French completely out of Italy. To this pleasing view is superadded the circumstance of the favourable position of the archduke Charles, after experiencing the defeat of his troops at Eckmühl and Ratisbon. This position places him in front of the richest and securest parts of Bohemia, where his losses, both in men, military apparatus and ammunition, can be readily made up; and whence he will be able to make advances against the enemy, under the most favourable and promising auspices. What success will attend the efforts of the emperor Francis in bringing forward the reserve contingent militia, it is impossible to forecast as the rousing to arms of a whole nation must depend on the spirit by which the people are to be actuated, and the means used to awaken that impulse of the soul which inspires a zealous and disinterested love of country; but this much appears to be certain, that if he is enabled to assemble a powerful army, and advance upon the enemy, the great Napoleon will find himself in a situation from which his utmost skill may lack the power to extricate him.

AUSTRIAN SUCCESSES. FIRST AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.

Dated Head Quarters, Saffile, April 11.

"On the 10th and the 11th, his imperial highness the archduke John, with the army under his command, entered the territory of Fridule, by Ponteba, Cividale, and Gemona, after some opposition, advanced on the 13th to the Tagliamento. The enemy retired across the river, in order to join the troops in their rear. This junction, which probably took place at Saffile, made the hostile army five divisions strong. In the night of the 14th, his imperial highness proceeded with the advanced guard towards Portofranco; the remainder of the army followed at day-break. The enemy's advanced guard was at Padeinone, and his army was posted between that place and Saffile, near Fontanafreda. In this situation an action commenced, which after a sanguinary contest of two days, terminated entirely to our advantage. The vice-king of Italy commanded the French army. The result was so decisive that the enemy could not maintain themselves beyond the Livenna, but were obliged to retreat rapidly to the Piave. The prisoners amount already to 6000, among whom are gen. Paze and Bressan. More are constantly brought in. The loss in killed and wounded greatly exceeds this number, and we have taken 16 cannon, and three eagles!"

THE MORNING POST.

LONDON, MAY 15.

There have arrived since our last bulletin more French Journals and German Gazettes to the 5th inst. They do not enable us to add a single important fact to the intelligence exclusively published by us on Saturday, relative to the successes of the Austrians in Tyrol, in Italy and Poland; and from the enemy's army in Germany the accounts of this conveyance are not of so late a date as those which we also gave in our last bulletin. The third bulletin of the French army, the Austrian bulletin of the first successes of the archduke John in Italy, fully confirm our former statement upon this subject. The enemy, commanded by the vice-king of Italy in person, were completely defeated, with a loss of 6000 prisoners, and a still greater number in killed and wounded, besides pieces of cannon and three eagles. Among the prisoners taken are generals Paze and Bressan. The Paris and Milan papers [now] attempt to give a different colouring to the result of this affair, but the Austrian accounts bear so many features of truth, and credence cannot be denied them, in preference to the obviously uncandid statements of the enemy. The Austrians give geographical proofs of their having in the first instance considerably advanced; whilst, with all the pretensions of the enemy, the utmost that can assert is, that they maintain a position on the Piave. In Italy, therefore, affairs present a promising aspect on the part of the Austrians, the more especially as the improved position of the Tyrol (as described in our last bulletin) is highly favourable to their cause. We have nothing to add to the account we gave on Saturday of the capture of Warsaw by the Austrian army of the archduke Ferdinand, except that a Polish regiment laid down their arms at Tarczyn, and that the garrison of Warsaw, on its retreat to Kalisz, had been