

ies are Dalmatia, Istria, the Frioul, Cadore, Belluno, Cologniano, Treviso, Feltre, Bassano, Vicenza, Padua, and Rovigo. These are destined to reward the services of Buonaparte's Generals; but the new dukes are not yet named.

Italy is to be defended by French troops until she has created an army of her own. The expense of maintaining them is of course to be defrayed by the Italian Treasury, which is to remit to the French Treasury monthly, about 100,000.

The conquest of the Neapolitan territory is not finally completed—Gaeta still holds out. The Neapolitan army, which retired into Calabria, was not capable of making successful resistance to the French divisions which were detached after it. Probably a principal motive for retreating into that end of the peninsula was the hope of obtaining a readier passage to Sicily. General Damas, it would appear did not think it prudent to maintain himself in the strong position he had taken; the numerous redoubts were abandoned without a shot. These articles from Naples say nothing of the Prince Royal and his brother; we may therefore conclude that they have effected their retreat to Messina. Buonaparte continues to indulge his unmanly and brutal fancour against the Queen of Naples.

The German Princes are moved about by Buonaparte with as much facility and nonchalance as men upon a chess board. The Archduke Ferdinand was to have Wurtzburgh, as an indemnity to him for the loss of Saltzburgh; but that arrangement has been deemed improper. The political chess player does not chuse to have an Austrian Prince so near the Austrian territories. The Archduke is to have the Principality of Fulda, and the prince of Orange is to be moved to the Bishopric of Osnaburgh. The Pope is also to make a move—Buonaparte having no further occasion for his services, is little solicitous about pleasing or displeasing him and he and the conclave are to take their final leave of the holy city, and to have an establishment in the Venetian territories. The dominions of the church will enable Buonaparte to create another kingdom, and to increase the number of his feudal duchies.

But, whilst he is parcelling out Germany and Italy his restless eye is fixed upon another source of plunder and partition. He is ambitious of adding another diadem to those he has already usurped, and to sit down upon the throne of Constantine. He will soon burst upon Turkey, and it is for this purpose he is collecting a large army in Dalmatia; 45,000 men are already assembled there. But Turkey will not fall without a blow; and though the disturbed state of her provinces and the licentious character of her soldiery forbid our expecting that she can herself make any effectual resistance to the French troops, yet Russia will not suffer her to fall an easy prey. Aware of the intentions of Buonaparte, the Emperor Alexander is taking the necessary precautions, and has already seized a very important post. By the 23d article of the treaty of Presburg, the mouths of the Cattaro were ceded to France—the French troops were on their march to take possession of them, but the Russians were before-hand with them, and appearing suddenly before Rocca di Calabro, which commands the mouths of Cattaro, summoned the Austrians to surrender it—the Austrian commander immediately gave it up, alleging that he was not strong enough to defend it. Buonaparte, however, we dare say, will consider this surrender as the consequence of an understanding and agreement between the courts of Vienna and Petersburg, and will express his displeasure to the Austrian government.

Admiral Cochrane has been appointed a Knight of the Bath. Admiral Louis has been created a Baronet.

EXPRESS FROM HOLLAND.

Englishman's Office, 2 o'clock, A. M. We stop the press to announce the arrival of an express with intelligence of the highest importance from Holland. By this conveyance we learn that Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Embden, &c. have all been shut against the trade of Great-Britain. Letters received by several respectable persons in the City concur in this statement. We have been favored with a perusal of some from Holland of so recent a date as last Thursday. They assert that the King of Prussia had marched 20,000 men into Hamburg, and had shut its port against England; the same measures had been pursued with respect to Bremen and Embden. These letters also state that a Prussian army has been marched through Holstein, for the purpose of shutting up the Sound against our trade.

SUMMARY.

Private letters by the Hamplen assure us, that there was not the most distant prospect of peace in Europe; that the views of the administration, governed and directed as they appeared to be by recent intelligence from the continent, were directly opposed to any overtures for an accommodation.

Capt. King informs us, that several English vessels arrived in the Downs, while he lay there, from Embden and other ports in the Elbe, having taken the precautionary step of leaving a country, where their property as well as their persons would have been exposed to the rapacity of their enemies.

Capt. Pratt informs us, that at the time of his sailing from Amsterdam, (11th April,) it was reported and believed, that Prussia had declared war against England.

In commenting on the language of Mr. Fox, the English writers agree, that there is no hope of an early negotiation of peace with

France; but on the contrary, that war must continue, while the ambition of Buonaparte remained unsatisfied. They further state, that fears are now entertained, of a conspiracy between France and Prussia, for the dethronement of the King of Sweden, and that it is probable the order for embargoing all Prussian vessels, was grounded on the certain knowledge of this connexion.

The French have withdrawn their troops from Hanover; & the whole country is taken possession of by Prussia.

From the line of conduct which Prussia has pursued, in all her late measures, there remains no question, but she was called upon by Buonaparte to make her election, either to declare for Russia and England or against them.

The mission of the Duke of Brunswick to Petersburg is said to have failed. The object of it was believed to have been to reconcile the Emperor Alexander to the conduct of the Prussian cabinet, and to prevail on him to withdraw his troops from Poland. The Duke has returned to Berlin.

It is very evident that Prussia is completely under the controul of France; and that her alliance will end in her subjugation by that power. The possession of Hanover, however it may give to Prussia a larger extent of territory and population, than she has ceded, is no real equivalent for being thrust back from the Rhine to the Wesel, for the loss of the important posts of Cleves and Wesel, for having a French prince placed as a kind of watch and sentinel at her gates, and for the rapid decline of her influence over the Elector of Hesse, and possibly the Elector of Saxony.

The Budget brought forward in Parliament by Mr. Fox, contemplates a new and additional tax on Policies of Insurance, on Wine, on the Property Tax, and on Broad Cloth.

Hostilities have again broken out in India. The intelligence states, that Scinda Rajah had rejected in toto all the overtures proffered by Sir G. Barlow; in consequence of which the whole of the European forces, and all other persons capable of bearing arms, had been marched to subdue the enemy. This news produced a considerable effect on the Company's paper, the 6 per cents had fallen to a discount of 10 per cent.

The principal part of the kingdom of Naples has been subdued by the French; the Calabrese have yielded; the fortress of Gaeta alone remains unsubdued. An attempt is contemplated against Sicily, defended as it is by British troops, and guarded by a British squadron.

Accounts have reached England of the sailing of a Spanish squadron from Carthage, consisting of eight sail of the line and two frigates; their destination not known; but it was presumed that Ad. Collingwood had dispatched such a force in pursuit of them, as would probably overtake the fleet.

The expedition under Sir James Craig, was at Messina the middle of Feb.

A French squadron of considerable force has been on the coast of Africa, and made many valuable captures.

Some Prussian ships with troops and heavy artillery on board, have appeared before Hamburg, to protect her, as the vulture does the lamb.

The King and Queen of Naples, the Royal Family, with an immense quantity of property, specie, plate, diamonds, &c. have arrived in perfect safety, at Palermo.

PETERSBURG, May 30.

IMPORTANT.

Letters received in this town yesterday, from New-York, state, that flour has risen in that city to seven and eight dollars per barrel, and wheat to 13s. 6d. per bushel. This sudden rise in the price of produce, is supposed to be occasioned by the present misunderstanding between England and Prussia, in consequence of which the Northern Ports of Europe are shut against the English, and they of course prohibited from receiving their usual supplies of grain from Danzig, and other places belonging to Prussia. These letters also state, that there was a probability of a further augmentation in the price of flour and wheat—Farmers should therefore be on the look-out.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, (England,) dated April 5.

"We learn, in addition to what we have already communicated respecting new duties, in France, that it is the intention of that government to require each vessel bringing a cargo from the United States, to take a cargo of equal value in French produce or manufactures. The effect here on the cotton market, of the embargo on Prussian vessels, will be very considerable."

COMMUNICATION.

Our very distinguished fellow-citizen, William Pinckney, the present attorney-general of the state of Maryland, has taken his passage from hence, with his family, in the Diana bound to Liverpool, as minister plenipotentiary to the court of London. [The Diana sailed yesterday.]

If distinguished talents and unsullied virtue can obtain to this country the blessings of peace and neutrality, we may calculate on a successful issue of the mission of Mr. Munroe and Mr. Pinckney.

We understand that Mr. Pinckney still retains his office of attorney-general, and that he has entrusted the discharge of the duties of that office, in the court of appeals, court of chancery, land office, Baltimore county civil and criminal courts, to John Scott, Esq. who is authorized to supply such vacancies as

may happen to occur in the deputy prosecutorships, and otherwise, to represent the absent attorney-general.

[Baltimore paper.]

MORE VILLAINY!

On the 17th May the coasting schooner Susan and William, captain A. Luce, bound from Boston to this port, was boarded by "his Majesty's" frigate Cleopatra, and Thomas White belonging to Portsmouth, N. H. was violently impressed, and carried off to serve the king. At the time this outrage was committed, the land was in sight, Cape Henry bearing north, distant 25 miles.

[Balt. E. Post.]

Extract of a letter from lieut. James Biddle, commanding gun-boat, No. 1, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Charleston, S. C. May 14th, 1806.

"It has been mentioned in several of the prints of this city, that a French privateer schooner has been and still continues cruising off this bar, to the annoyance of the commerce of the United States. The report, however, is, I believe, incorrect. I have myself been out to sea at two different times, purposely to gain a sight of her; and after having spoken a number of vessels, bound into Charleston from the various ports of the United States; as also others, approaching to the coast directly in for sea, neither of which had seen or heard anything of a privateer, I returned hither this morning, convinced that the report was without foundation.

A letter from a British officer of rank, dated Fort William, Nov. 5, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, furnishes the following information: "After a war of two years, the Mahratta power is nearly annihilated. Treaties of peace have been made with most of their chieftains. Holkar, whose military force and resources are greatly exhausted, is one of the most considerable now in hostility. The English, notwithstanding their brilliant successes, suffered much. The contest has terminated, however, in the acquisition by the English of the immense and valuable territory of Scindia; which cannot but yield a large revenue and secure a permanent peace to the British government in India. Under the three presidencies, we have now about 200,000 regular troops; but the expenses of the war have been very great, and have added about 5 millions to the company's debt; but a system is now forming to reduce the expenses, and ultimately to extinguish that debt. A very extensive marine depot is forming at the Prince of Wales's Island, for building ships of war for the British navy."

The Iron Manufactory at Carron, in Scotland, is the greatest perhaps of the kind in the world.—The weekly consumption of Coal amounts to 11,000 tons, at 4s. per ton, and the consumption of each day is equal to that of the city of Edinburgh for a week. As many Coals therefore, are consumed in the Carron foundry as would suffice to supply a city of 700,000 inhabitants—one thousand workmen are daily employed in the Manufactory, whose wages amount to 700l. a week, and 36,400l. per annum.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1806.

Capt. Dudley from Jamaica has favored us with the perusal of Kingston papers to the 13th ult. Except the following letters on the subject of Miranda's expedition, they contain nothing interesting to the American reader.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 12, 1806.

Extract of a Letter from Aruba, to a Merchant in this City, dated 3d May, 1806.

"The celebrated Miranda, a native of Caraccas, has arrived here with a large American ship, and two armed schooners, having on board 280 men, destined to kindle the torch of Revolution upon the continent.

They have a considerable number of arms and ammunition, 10 Colonels, all the Officers of a New Administration and Municipality. An Embargo was immediately laid on here for 8 days. The greatest part of his people are Frenchmen, who seem to be pretty certain of their undertaking, and who begin here also as well as every where to grasp after the wealth and property of others. It is truly a very hazardous undertaking, for if they make a faux-pas, they will surely not be spared.

"This morning arrived a schooner from Curacao, with the intelligence that they are at anchor at the island Bonnie, from thence they have sent their Missionaries to preach the new propaganda, and wait for answer, fifty thousand men are said to be already collected for this enterprise, which, it is not known yet, where it will begin."

Another Letter of a Gentleman, of same date.

I have to acquaint you, Dear Brother, with my arrival here yesterday. I am very sorry that I was not here a fortnight ago, else I should have had the pleasure of seeing the Conqueror of the Main (Don Miranda,) with his staff and Administration; he is convinced of the success of his enterprise, I wish it for Jamaica's sake with respect to the great Commercial relations which it will be furnished with.—He is now at Bonnie, from whence he has sent his deputies to prepare his party to receive him.—He intends to acquaint your Government immediately to open an intercourse as soon as possible.—He promises protection to all those that intend to settle themselves in this Country, either as merchants or as planters.

The French Official Journal, in noticing the provisions of the bill brought into the congress of the United States, against the pressing of American seamen by the English cruisers, subjoins the following observations:

"We can here perceive the energy of a nation which has some sense of her dignity. She has no navy; compared with England, she is feeble; but she is determined to make every effort to support the chances of war, to perish, if it be necessary, in defence of her honor and her rights. Well may such conduct put to the blush that of other powers, who, intimidated by the cannon of Nelson, betrayed the cause of nations, destroyed the charter of sovereigns, and acknowledged the legality of the tyranny of the English on the sea!

These are not the paths which lead to glory. From that moment, all the unprotected nations were delivered up to the oppression and the plunder of England, whose caprice constitutes the law to which they are obliged to submit. What a difference between the successors of Catharine and that great princess? Prussia is the only power who has not acceded to these principles, so dishonourable to royalty. Denmark defended herself in her capital, which was bombarded, exposed herself to the greatest danger, but she was under the necessity of submitting to the influence of her neighbors. It will now be the honorable distinction of America to raise her voice, to claim with firmness the rights of all nations, and to maintain a cause which the intrigues, the threats, and the gold of England have induced the powers of Europe to betray!"—Universal Gazette.

New-York, May 23.

Capt. Strange, of the Fair American, in 17 days from Guadaloupe, reports, that a French privateer had arrived there from the coast of Caraccas, with information, that Miranda had landed his troops at Caraccas, and been defeated by the Spaniards.

May 24.

Mr James Bruce, passenger in the sch'r Charlotte-Augusta, arrived here yesterday, in 9 days from Halifax, informs us it was reported there, that Commodore Beresford had arrested capt. Whitby of the Leander, for his outrageous conduct off Sandy Hook. It was understood that Commodore Beresford was going to take the command of the Leander himself. Capt. Whitby's conduct was very much reprobated at Halifax. It was believed he would be sent to England for trial, and that the vessels sent to Halifax by the Leander would be immediately released.

May 27.

Foreign News.—Arrived this forenoon the ship Fanny, capt. Taylor, in 23 days from Greenock, having performed her complete voyage, out and home, in 77 days, a rate of dispatch said to be unequalled since the American war.

Our papers came to hand so late that we can give little more this evening than ship news. To-morrow we shall present our readers with a Message from his Majesty with a very interesting speech of Mr. Fox on the occasion. A Declaration and Protest by the King against Prussia is contained in the same paper and will be given.

In the Glasgow Courier of the 23d April, we perceive a set of Resolutions entered into by "The Society of Ship Owners of Great-Britain," for the purpose of preventing "any further suspension of the navigation laws of Great-Britain," more particularly those suspensions in favor of admitting American vessels to trade with their colonies. The resolutions will appear at length to-morrow.

The number of Prussian vessels seized, amount to 500.

IN REHEARSAL.

A new grand tragical practical, pantomimical Drama, entitled

WAR IN DISGUISE;

OR, THE

YANKEE MADE ANGRY.

"Many of the characters by 'his Majesty's servants."

Summary of the Play.

ACT 1.—Scene 1.—View of the harbor of New-York. The Leander, Cambian and Driver, British ships, firing at every American vessel attempting to enter the port.—Several of them heave to, and are boarded by boats from the armed vessels. Distress of the American seamen impressed from their own shores into the British service.

Scene 2.—Pierce, an American citizen is murdered on board an American coasting vessel by a shot from the Leander. Oration of the British captain in praise of the gunner who killed him.—Music—Rule Britannia.

ACT 2.—Scene 1.—The arrival of Pierce's body in New-York. Grand procession of citizens employed in honor of his obsequies. Music; dead march in Saul. In the background is a huge group of old Tories who interrupt the solemnities of the day by loud rejoicings, that one more rebel has fallen a victim to the holy wrath of "his sacred majesty's servants."

Scene 2.—A great crowd of people seize upon the carts loaded with provisions for the British squadron. Solemn march of the people to distribute them for the use of the poor. In the back scene a view of a gallows "fifty feet high," on which is written in black letters, "For the murder of innocence." Music; Yankee Doodle.

ACT 3.—Scene 1.—A view of Cape Henry. The British frigate Cleopatra, overhauls the ship Eliza of Baltimore, and presses from her one American, one apprentice belonging to the vessel, and fifteen passengers. Astonishing facility of the British officers in cutting