

Prussia, terrified lest he should no longer exist as an independent power, has absolutely formed a coalition with France to seize upon Swedish Pomerania, and to deprive Denmark of Holstein, should she refuse to shut up the Sound against us. We cannot undertake to state, but that all intercourse has been cut off with the Elbe, &c. we do not entertain a doubt. The communications brought by Mr. Jackson would, we understand, justify much stronger measures than those adopted by his Majesty's government. A complete stoppage to the Prussian shipping, to the shipping of all the free towns of Germany, & to all vessels bound to those ports, has by this time taken place in every one of the ports of England, and will be carried into effect in every one of the ports of Scotland and Ireland before the end of the week. The Baltic and Tonningen convoys have of course been prevented from sailing.

The dispatches, ordering the detention of all Prussian vessels of every description in Dover, Ramsgate, the Downs and in every other port down the coast, reached Dover on Friday afternoon, and were instantly forwarded to Vice-Admiral Holloway, commanding in the Downs, and to Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, at Ramsgate. Similar dispatches were received the same day by the Port Admiral at Sheerness, who instantly countermanded the sailing of the Northern Convoys, and embargoed all vessels bearing the Prussian flag.

The effect of this intelligence upon the commercial world was felt in almost every branch of the trading and monied interest.—The most serious apprehensions are justly entertained for the safety of great quantities of valuable merchandize at Hamburg and other ports, while colonial produce, bought up here to a considerable amount, will, it is feared, remain upon the hands of our merchants. Omnium from the opening of the market, experienced a gradual depression; and, after a small fluctuation in its favour, finally sunk two per cent. in value. Consols fell one per cent.

A Council was on Saturday held at the Queen's House, which his Majesty went purposely to town to attend. The whole of the Cabinet Ministers were present, except Earl Spencer, who is confined by the gout; when his Majesty signed an order for laying an embargo upon all Prussian vessels in the different ports of the kingdom. Orders were in consequence forwarded from the Admiralty to the several Admirals at the ports. The orders previously dispatched to the same effect, as we have already stated, were adopted and sent off by the discretionary powers entrusted to Ministers, and his Majesty's signature was necessary to confer on the measure all formality of State proceeding. The following is the order which appeared in Saturday night's Gazette on this important subject:

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 5th of April, 1806, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas his Majesty has received advice that his Majesty the King of Prussia has taken possession of various parts of the Electorate of Hanover, and other dominions belonging to his Majesty, in a forcible and hostile manner; and has also notified that all British ships shall be excluded from the ports of the Prussian Dominions, and from certain other ports in the North of Europe, and not suffered to enter or trade therewith, in violation of the just rights and interests of his Majesty and his dominions, and contrary to the established law and practice of nations in amity with each other; his Majesty with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Prussia until further orders. And his Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all Prussian ships or vessels whatsoever, now within, or which hereafter shall come into any of the Ports, harbors, or roads within the United Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, together with all persons and effects on board the said ships and vessels; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board the said ships and vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained: And the right honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appear.

STEPH. COTTELL.

DUTCH ARMY AT THE CAPE.

We have the satisfaction of announcing the surrender of the Dutch Army, which, after its defeat near the Cape of Good Hope, retreated into the interior. This important event, in consequence of which we are now in full possession of that valuable colony and all its dependencies, was on Saturday communicated in dispatches received from Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham. They were brought to the admiralty about 2 o'clock by Lieut. Daly of the Diadem, and the following letter was soon after his arrival sent to the Lord Mayor, by whose order it was affixed to the Mansion-House, and posted at Lloyd's:—

Downing-street, April 5, 1806.

"My Lord, I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that dispatches have this day been received from Lieut. General Baird, dated at the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th day of January, 1806, stating that General Jansens had, with the forces under his

command, surrendered by capitulation on the 16th of that month.

"I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's humble servant,
"W. WINDHAM."

Our readers will find in our Parliamentary proceedings of the week, a correct statement of the means proposed by Mr. Windham, for the improvement of our military establishment. The measures for increasing our Regular Army are in substance nothing more than annexing to the service, advantages which have a natural and necessary influence on the human mind. The gallant youth of the country will no longer be discouraged from offering themselves to fight its battles, by being admitted to that glorious distinction, only on the condition of submitting to the toilsome pilgrimage for life. The option of an honorable retreat, or more beneficial service at the close of every seventh year, and the certainty of a comfortable provision for them to the end of twenty-one years, must necessarily attract men to the army, and fill them with cheerfulness, ardour and perseverance, in it. No material change will be made in the volunteer system. The only change that will be made will have no other effect, than that of confining the volunteer service to those who are properly Volunteers, and excluding, by means of certain retrenchments, those who were Volunteers only for the consideration of pay and of allowances. By recurring to, and enforcing the best provisions of the *Levy en Masse* Act, the whole population of the country within the military age is to be successively trained to arms. Thus, in case of invasion, the king's prerogative will have an inexhaustible source from which to fill up the numbers that may fall in battle, & the enemy, even though successful at first, must in the end be overwhelmed by armies undiminished amidst the havoc and destruction of war.

In consequence of the dispute with Prussia, an embargo was on Sunday laid upon all the vessels belonging to that power at present in this port.

Basle, March 6.

When the prohibition of the introduction of our manufactures into France was intimated to the inhabitants, it created great consternation and some disturbances among the lower orders. Provisions have consequently increased in price, and all trade is at a stand. Meanwhile it is said that a great alteration is proposed in the government of Switzerland, and the predilection which the Swiss have for prince Murat, makes it probable that the deputation lately sent to Paris, was for the purpose of beseeching his highness or some other French prince to take the government upon him.

March 18.

The Grandamman has received the following letter from the Emperor of the French and King of Italy:

"Very dear and great Friend,

"We have been much affected upon the receipt of the two letters, which you have written on the 28th of January, 1806, to congratulate us upon the marriage of Prince Eugene Napoleon, our adopted son, with the Princess Augusta, of Bavaria, and the peace signed at Presburgh. You may judge of the interest which we take in the Helvetic confederation, by the care we have manifested in causing the independence of the nineteen cantons to be acknowledged according to the act of mediation. We are charmed with the opportunity of giving you a new pledge of our Imperial godd will; & we renew with pleasure the assurance that we shall always be ready to seize every occasion of giving you the testimonies of our sincere attachment and affection. We pray God that he will have you in his holy keeping.

"Your good friend,

"NAPOLEON."

Paris, Feb. 23.

MUNICH, March 17.

The Emperor Napoleon has sent the following letter to our sovereign, dated Jan. 6.

"Sir, my brother—At the moment your troops are returning home to your kingdom, and cease to be under my command, I feel myself to be compelled to express the satisfaction which their service to you and myself has afforded me on various occasions previous to the passage of the Inn, and afterwards in the affairs of Lozer and Iglau in which their valour was conspicuous; and as I wish to give a proof of this satisfaction, I request you will permit me to assign a pension to Gen. Deroz, and to appoint Gen. Von Wrede a grand officer in my legion of honor. To the brave men who have distinguished themselves the most, I assign 40 vacancies in my legion of honor, viz. twenty to officers, and twenty to privates, together with the enjoyment of the pension allowed according to the laws. These rewards are by no means proportioned to their services; but they may be accepted as a proof of my regard and esteem for your army, whose souls were animated by the justice of our cause, and the persuasion that they had to defend their sovereign and their country: they were in every respect worthy to form a part of the grand army.

"Your Majesty's good brother,

"NAPOLEON."

HAMBURG, March 26.

General Rapp, who came from Paris to Hameln, with orders for the evacuation of that town and fort St. George, and its surrender to the Prussians, left this city on his return to Paris on the 26th inst. His visit here

has been a very agreeable one. He demanded a loan of five millions of livres, promising at the same time that France would take care to protect the liberties of Hamburg, & defend them and her citizens from any foreign aggression. This new exaction has met with a refusal on the part of the senate; and one of its members, Citizen Schults has set out for Paris to make the necessary representations.

WESSEL, March 26.

The following Proclamation was published yesterday.

"Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c.

"Their Majesty's the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria having ceded to us the Duchy of Cleves and Berg, with their full sovereignty, rights, titles and prerogatives, and agreed to the transfer of each of those Duchies; in their present state, in favor of a French Prince, the object of our election, we transfer the Duchies, with their rights, titles, and prerogatives, in the condition we received them, to Prince Joachim, our well beloved brother, to be by him possessed in their full extent, as Duke of Cleves and Berg, and to descend to his legitimate heirs male for ever, in the order of seniority, to the perpetual exclusion of the females and their descendants.

"But provided that the male heirs, which God avert, should become extinct, the said Duchies of Cleves and Berg, with all their rights, titles, and prerogatives, shall revert to our male descendants natural and legitimate, or in failure thereof, to those of our brother Joseph, or otherwise, to those of our brother Prince Louis, as the Duchies of Cleves and Berg can in no case whatever be united to our Imperial Crown.

"As the excellent qualifications of this Prince have been the principal motives of our choice, from a persuasion of the benefits which will result from them to the inhabitants of Berg and Cleves, so we cherish the hope that the fidelity of the inhabitants will continue to secure the esteem they enjoyed under their former masters, and that they will merit the attention of their new sovereign and our Imperial protection.

"Given at our Palace of the Thuilleries, March 15.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

PROCLAMATION.

We, Joachim, prince and grand admiral of France, duke of Cleves and Berg, decree and ordain,

ART. 1. The imperial act, by which his Majesty the emperor and king has ceded and transmitted to us the sovereignty of the Duchies of Cleves and Berg, shall be proclaimed and published throughout the whole extent of both Duchies on the 23d inst.

2. Nothing is to be changed in the civil or judicial administration of these Duchies.—All the magistrates, the civil officers, including those of justice and the police in actual employment, shall continue in the exercise of their functions.

3. Dating from the declaration of the imperial act and the present publication, justice shall be administered in our name, and all public acts under our authority, in the same manner as when under the government of our predecessors.

4. Baron Hompesch is charged, as chief of the administration of Cleves, &c. to put the dispositions above-mentioned in execution.

Given at our head-quarter at Cologne, March 21, 1806.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.

The Sublime Porte has formally declared, that it acknowledges Napoleon as Emperor of the French, and King of Italy. The Grand Signior has sent Attuf Effendi, as a courier with this declaration to Haled Effendi, at Paris, who since the refusal of the Porte to acknowledge the Imperial and Regal Titles, has lived there as a private individual, but will now re-assume the character of Ambassador from Turkey.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Italski, has protested against the change of conduct in the Porte, as being directly contrary to the lately renewed treaty of alliance.

According to advices from Russia, the Cossacks who had landed at Bujukdery, with artillery, ammunition, and provisions, have received orders not to pursue their voyage to Corlue, but to return to Sebastopole—the provisions they have brought are, however, to be sent forwards to Ionia.

The several countries permitted to trade with Turkey must now pay five per cent. on the value of the commodities; though the subjects of France, Austria, Russia, England, and Prussia, which, by intervention of their legations, had been favored with particular letters of privilege, used hitherto only to pay a tax of three per cent.

ROME, Feb. 12.

Forty thousand French troops are expected soon to march through this city, as the English and Russians who embarked at Naples, have relanded in Calabria, and joined the hereditary prince. Not less than 70,000 Calabrians have taken up arms, and entrenched themselves in the narrow passes, and among the mountains.

To be Sold,

MY place on Mafonborough Sound, in a very desirable neighbourhood, a very excellent Dwelling House & Kitchen, and very eligibly situated as to health. For terms apply to

John Poisson.

June 3, 1806.

BOSTON, May 16.

MORE OF MIRANDA'S REVELATIONS.

LATE AND IMPOR-

Capt. Cutter, arrived at P. M., from Martinico, (which he left about the 20th April) informs, that he saw Trinidad papers, received there the day before he sailed, which say, that Miranda had taken Margarita, Cumana, Barcelona and Carracca—that immediately after landing he was joined by 16,000 colonians—that the current report was, the United States were at war with Spain, and that the expedition was fitted by the United States' government. Barcelona and Cumana surrendered without resistance.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1806.

Baltimore, May 16.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Rodgers, dated Algiers, December 10th, 1805.

The American brig Friendship, James Clemmens master, of Boston, was sent in here on the 17th instant, by an Algerine frigate, which met her off Ivica, bound from London to Leghorn, with a cargo of fish, the cause of detaining and sending in said brig, was her want of the new Mediterranean passport, with which every American vessel should have been supplied, on or before the month of July last, according to the convention made with these Regencies, and the due notification given by the secretary of state of the United States.

The reason which captain Clemmens gives for not having the passport is, that his vessel has not been in the United States for three years past, and he imprudently thought the cruisers would receive that as a sufficient excuse, for his not being furnished with the new passport; but he has found himself grossly mistaken, and (although he acknowledges that he had seen the notification of the secretary of state) he has risked the property committed to his charge, and in some measure endangered the peace of his country with this Regency, for if they should have adhered tenaciously to their usages, also would have been considered a good prize, the passports being the essential paper of the vessel, although the cruiser was perfectly justifiable in sending her in, as they know vessels only by their passports. On her arrival I left the business entirely to the government (knowing the grounds on which the United States stand,) who without hesitation gave up the vessel and cargo, and the Deu gave her a passport to protect her against further detention by his cruisers from this Leghorn, and from thence to the U. States, but from no other voyage in this sea, as the Mediterranean passport is indispensable. I can venture to say that no other nation would have got a vessel off, under the same circumstances for less than half the value of vessel and cargo, and we ought not to run upon a repetition of like favours.

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of the brig Gayosa, of New-York, dated New-Orleans, April 11th.

"We were prevented from performing our intended voyage by the Spanish government, who pre-emptorily refused our passage up the Mobile river, we were ordered off after we had sent two petitions to the government and attendant of both the Floridas." (The Gayosa was bound from New-Orleans, to fort Stoddert for the express purpose of getting a cargo of cotton for New-Orleans.)

Alexandria, May 16.

We are favored with the following account of the death of Bowles, by a friend who received it from a passenger, late from the Havannah.

The celebrated partizan major Bowles, died in the cells of the Moro Castle, Havannah, early in last month. He was a brother to the famous Carrington Bowles, of Print Shop memory, on Ludgate Hill, London. The major had lived so long among the Canadian tribes of Indians as to become more than half savage himself. Long employed by the American ministers and their American governors, he had perpetrated a number of mischiefs and cruelties on the peaceful and defenceless frontier inhabitants of the United States; went to England for a few years, after the revolutionary war; was again noticed and employed, and but a few years back was landed out of a British sloop of war on the shores of the Bay of Mobile, made his way towards our southern frontier, and, after alternately committing many excesses on the subjects of the U. States, urging the savages to war and committing open hostilities against the Spaniards, he was betrayed, and taken up by a party of his fellow savages, and delivered to the Spanish commandant, who soon had him confined in the Moro Castle. He was there shut out from light or air, and fed upon bread and water only, until being deprived of all hope of delivery, he refused any kind of sustenance whatever, and died in April, 1806.

Dispatches have been received from the Mediterranean, and forwarded to the President. They are said to contain news of peace with Tunis. Some important dispatches have, however, it is said, been received by the President, which will require his presence immediately at the seat of Government.

N. C. Messenger.