

force the Spaniards are to furnish for this expedition is not mentioned, but there can be no doubt that it will be considerable, as the object is of no less importance than to unite the kingdom of Poland to the Crown of Spain.

Thus far the statement from the Paris papers; to this must be added the following fact, which will be recollected at once as soon as mentioned, by every traveller, by every reader at all acquainted with modern history.

The fact is this:

Spain never has abandoned her claim to the re-possession of Portugal. On the contrary, that claim has been ever openly avowed, and it is now asserted.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17.

The situation of affairs in Europe on the date of our last advices have become most peculiarly important and interesting. The counteraction of active operations on the one hand and meditated negotiations on the other, place the view of things in such a complex state, that conjecture as to the result appears to be uselessly attempted. The crisis will, by all, be admitted to be awfully momentous.—To us even at this distance, the events, whatever they may be, are by no means indifferent or unimportant.—The conflict between the remaining powers at war, as it advances to this crisis, appears marked by more vindictive and destructive views; attempts on the one side at nothing less than the effecting a material change in the local and relative situation of many of the greater and lesser powers of Europe, and on the other, a desperate defence of the rights thus attempted to be invaded. A view of the circumstances lately occurred and occurring, will present to us the embarrassing picture. From the materials in our possession we shall attempt the sketch, and, if we should err in the opinions we form thereon, it will be but the fallibility arising from conjecture, formed at this distance from the scenes we speak of. We are, on no occasion, fearful of being supposed to speak intentionally wrong.

A Peace with the Emperor

so frequently spoken of is again placed at a distance. The English papers speak of the Gazette account of an action in which GEN. JOURDAN, after several partial actions with Gen. Wartenleben, had been DEFEATED by the combined forces under the ARCHDUKE CHARLES and General WARTENSLEBEN, with the loss of thirty pieces of cannon and seven thousand men. Of the previous actions spoken of we have the details, in which Gen. Jourdan was in general successful: but not the paper which contains the English Gazette account of his defeat. We give his own letter of the 24th of August, however, in which, though he mentions having received this check, he does not state his loss. Opposed to this loss are the letters of Gen. MOREAU & HAUMANN, announcing an important victory obtained over the Austrians on the 23d, near the river Lech, in which they took 17 pieces of artillery, and 2000 men prisoners. From the lately renewed actions, and the accounts from Vienna, it appears, that the Emperor is determined to defend himself to the last extremity.

Between Spain and England.

War appears at length inevitable. The Treaty offensive and defensive between the former and the Republic of France, the English papers state, as having at last appeared, and been agreed to by the Council of Five Hundred.—The 18th article imports, that it is particularly against the English the united forces of the contracting Parties are to act. This undoubtedly amounts to a DECLARATION of WAR, and appears to have been so construed by the English. The Spanish Minister had obtained his Passport for quitting England.

The Invasion of Portugal,

being agreed to in the French Councils—the forces and their commanders destined to act against them announced open a new field for

the destructive ravages of war. This is we presume only ONE of the objects contemplated in the New-Alliances, and for which the Spaniards have pretended justificatory reasons traced to ancient and multy records, no doubt carefully preserved for some such fit occasion of aggression.

The Invasion of England,

appears to be looked to both in France and England. Preparations making in both for the attack and defence.—Throughout the latter, particularly on the sea-coast, every exertion is made. The Castle and Works at Dover are undergoing great additions and repairs; and in the County of Essex alone, a body of eleven thousand men is stationed. Large drafts from the regular forces are made to be embarked for the protection of Ireland, and the internal preparations in that kingdom are no less vigilant. The fortrels of Londonderry in the north, is alone to be mounted with 100 pieces of cannon—other places in proportion.

A negociation for Peace,

amidst hostile preparations is stated to have been determined on the part of England with the intention of dispatching Mr. Jackson to Paris as the Minister for that purpose, with instructions for, among other matters, acknowledging the French Republic. This resolution is mentioned to have taken place on account received of the check experienced by Gen. Jourdan and other circumstances, which appeared to afford a favourable opportunity for the purpose. Should this have been actually the case, the new objects contemplated by France, we should suppose, would at that time have created obstacles to pacific overtures.

A FLEET from Brest harbour, it was ascertained had got out, and it was supposed to join a Spanish fleet. Admiral Gardner's Squadron then cruising off France was in consequence to be reinforced by several ships from England.

RICHERY'S SQUADRON it was imagined had gone to the West-Indies, and it is not improbable is the one which is reported to have appeared off Halifax.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET was actually leaving England. The cause of their departure is not stated, and does not appear to excite surprize.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT was not to meet till the 27th September.

Seizure of Spanish Vessels.

A gentleman who came passenger in the James, saw at Deal, a London paper of the 17th September (but which he could not procure to bring with him) which stated that an order had been issued by government for seizing the Spanish vessels in England, and also conversed with a custom-house officer, who mentioned that he had been actually engaged in the business.

BY AUTHORITY.

Extract of a letter from Joseph M. Yznardi, Consul of the United States at Cadiz to the Secretary of State, dated Aug. 25.

"In consequence of orders from this Court, all the English vessels in this harbour have been embargoed; the rudders taken off and conveyed up to Puntales, the inward Port of the Bay. Similar orders have of course been sent to all the other sea port towns in Spain. This unexpected event has greatly damped the spirits of the people: all has been confusion. Not a single negociation has been made in this great commercial city, and government notes, which on the 10th were at 11 per cent loss, had risen up to 18 per cent loss."

NORFOLK, October 22.

Capt. Blair, of the ship Josiah Collins, arrived at New-York, last Wednesday, in 54 days from Cadiz, informs us, that 14 or 15 sail of the Spanish fleet which sailed from Cadiz in company with the French Admiral Richery, had returned; and that the remainder had proceeded to South-America. He also informs, that the Spanish government were very apprehensive of a War with En-

gland; that they had taken possession of the British merchant ships in Cadiz, sent their crews on shore, and had laid an Embargo on their own ships.

There are accounts also received at Boston, of the destruction of Newfoundland by the French.

By a letter from London, dated Aug. 27, it appears, that the Commissioners on the subject of Spoliations on the Commerce of the United States, not agreeing in the choice of the Fifth Commissioner, the same was decided by lots; when the name of J. Trumbull, Esq. of Connecticut, was drawn as the fifth commissioner. Mr. T. was in London, and accepted the appointment. On the 26th, all the commissioners were sworn before the Lord Mayor.

NEW BERN, OCTOBER 29.

The following is from the London Telegraph of the 13th September.

A letter of which the following is a copy, containing information of much importance, was on Saturday transmitted by the American Ambassador, Mr. King, to the American Consul, Mr. Johnson.

"18 Baker Street, Sept. 10.

"Dear Sir,

"I have just received a letter from Mr. Monroe, dated Paris, August 28, in which he informs me, that in consequence of the publication in the Gazettes, of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to M. Barthelemi, the Ambassador at Balle, he had applied for information, whether orders were issued for the seizure of neutral vessels, and had been informed that no such order was issued; and further, that none such would be issued, in case the British Government did not authorise the seizure of our vessels.

"Supposing that this information might be useful to those concerned in our commerce, I have not delayed communicating it to you, and wish you to be so obliging as to let it be known to such of our countrymen concerned in commerce as you may meet with.

I am, &c.

"RUFUS KING.

Joshua Johnson, Esq,
Consul to the U. S. A.

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation and lands whereon the subscriber now lives, containing about one thousand acres, lying fifteen miles below Newbern, and on Neuse river and Slocomb's creek. There are on said lands three plantations all in complete order for farming, and has every house needful for farm or family. The terms are, one third of the purchase money in hand, one third in one year, and the remainder in two years, and if not sold by the eighth day of December next, it will be put up at public vendue upon the premises. At the same time and place a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools and stock will be sold for three months credit. Also a quantity of corn will be sold for ready money.

ADAM TOOLEY.

October 24.

WHEREAS my wife BEERSHEBA, has eloped from my bed and board, and being apprehensive she will run me in debt, I hereby give public notice, that I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. And as she has a home of her own to go to, I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring her under the penalty of the law.

LEVEN DICKENSON.

October 29.

TO BE LET,

THE store and dwelling house, lately occupied by Mr. John Sears. Enquire of the Printer.

October 22.

B L A N K S of all kinds, for sale at the Printing Office.