

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Hardware, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 19th of March...

LONDON, March 14.

The French troops that were in Salzburg and Bavaria, on their return home, have suddenly re-occupied the positions on the Inn and Salzburg...

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March 17.

Bonaparte's Speech upon opening the Session of the Legislative Body, have always been followed by a more detailed statement, or Exposé...

Powers were obviously not settled by the convention, in virtue of which France occupied Anspach, and Puffin, Hanover; for the latter brought the information that the negotiation was still going on...

In the pursuit of this system towards Prussia, it should seem as if he had been with some success. The last foreign paper said that he had demanded the cession of Cleves to the Archduke Ferdinand...

Four new Electors, it is said, are to be created by Bonaparte. The Archduke Ferdinand is to be created Elector of Cleves; the Duke of Brunswick, Elector of Westphalia...

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We are sorry to say the Duke of Portland is given over by the faculty.

It is said to be the intention of France to occupy the Duchies of Holstein, Saxe-Mecklenburg, and Mecklenburg, for the purpose of forming the found against the commerce of Britain...

March 19.

ARRIVAL OF A FLAG OF TRUCE.

COURIER OFFICE, 3 o'clock.

We stop the press to communicate the following letter, which we have just received by express from Dover:

DOVER, half past 3, A. M. Wednesday. This morning about 6 o'clock, a French boat appeared in sight, as a flag of truce.

There was so little wind that she could not fetch in, and a frigate coming round the Foreland, apparently for the purpose, the galley put off from her with a French Naval Officer and two other gentlemen; they rowed on board the frigate, and are gone to the Admiral in the Downs.

The Hamburg Mail arrived this morning—this due on Sunday last and this day. They have brought intelligence of very great importance. Yet the intelligence is contradictory; whilst some extracts from the German papers would persuade us that every thing is arranged between Prussia and France...

The French have suddenly taken possession of Nauenburg.

The Austrian Ambassador at Petersburgh has been ordered to declare, that the treaty of Presburgh contains no secret articles.

The King of Sweden has been formally released by Great Britain and Russia, from his engagements to occupy the country of Lauenburg.

An article from Wesel, March 8, states, according to a plan mentioned in a Prussian Journal, printed in Francoia, Swedish Pomerania, Brunswick, and Lauenburg, and Hanover, are to be ceded to Prussia. As an indemnification to the Duke of Brunswick, he is to receive a considerable part of Westphalia; and the remainder is to go to Hesse Darmstadt, in exchange for his possessions on the Main.

the Elector of Hesse, in consideration for eight millions, is to receive a very considerable increase of territory, and the title of King, &c.

Dispatches were received this morning from Lord Collingwood and Admiral Thornborough. They were both well. The Rochefort Squadron remains in port, but is quite ready for sea.

The Ministers.—To find apologies for apathy, and to furnish proofs of their eagerness for negotiation, are the principal objects which the Foxite part of the Cabinet have in view, as we collect from their Exposé, in the Government Gazette of Friday, which for closeness and cogency of reasoning, for depth of political knowledge, and for accuracy of grammatical construction may challenge a comparison with any article that ever appeared in that or any other publication. From the labour of finding excuses for the abandonment of former principles, the public will easily feel safe them; it is only by abandoning them that they can expect to be of the least utility or benefit to their country.

It were unnecessary for us to repeat the arguments we have often used to prove that the situation of this country would not justify any Minister in accepting the terms of the treaty of Amiens. The peace of Amiens was made the participation of and without any reference to the Continental Powers. Would ministers, by consenting to open a negotiation upon the same basis, show that they were willing to abandon the Continent to its fate?

VIA BOSTON.

March 13.

Although no official accounts have been received of such an event, reports have been industriously circulated that the government of the United States had declared war against Spain prior to the last advices leaving America, and that an expedition was preparing to proceed against some of the Spanish settlements upon the continent.

In order to harass our combined foes by every possible exertion in the occidental hemisphere, it might perhaps be sound policy were Great Britain to aid the American government in reducing all the settlements of Spain to her

subjection; for, by doing so, we should not only deprive our common enemies of the fruits of their wealth and the fruits of war, but secure to ourselves at least a share, if not the great part of the trade to that immense continent.

We are now entering upon a maritime war, single handed, against three of the principal naval powers in the world, and on the success of which depends the fate of England.

March 15.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Last night Mr. Pinsep brought before the House of Commons a most important subject long overlooked, viz. that while this country is at the expense of conquering and defending India—nay, while the national finances probably may be furthered by the company's debts, a part of the commerce of British India, exceeding that of the company, is carried on by another, either by treaty or connivance, while British capital and British subjects are excluded from the advantage of the trade, which is a monstrous the company cannot carry on.

Some interesting observations on the American commerce connected with this subject occurred in the debate. It would be worth while to compare the value of what some would quarrel about in regard to the commerce of neutrals and what our policy gives away gratis.

The motion of Mr. Pinsep, which was a call for certain Documents, drew forth considerable conversation; in the course of which Mr. Fox argued forcibly against the production of any neutral document upon this important question, lest it should lead men to form premature imperfect judgments.

There was another point connected with this motion, which the hon. member had perhaps in contemplation, when he brought it forward—be meant the carrying of trade of America. That this subject was now under consideration elsewhere, was tolerably notorious.

The circumstance of two American vessels laden with colonial produce, which had been detained at Plymouth, having been liberated during the last week, and allowed to sail for Bordeaux and Rochefort, has given rise to a report that all detained American vessels have been restored, and that the power vested by America of covering by her flag the commerce of the enemy had been conceded by our government.

The Trustees

The Pittsbury Academy have the pleasure of informing the public that the Rev. Mr. Bingham yet continues as president of the Academy. Boarding for Students may be had at Pittsbury in respectable families for fifty dollars per year.

April, 1st 1806.