

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Orders were received on Monday at Plymouth, for every ship of the line ready for sea, to be immediately victualled for five months.

Stocks experienced this morning a considerable depression: Omnium was at $5\frac{1}{2}$ discount. The death of Sir Francis Baring is said to have been the chief cause of it.

One of the Paris papers hints (alluding we suppose to the miscarriage of the Empress), that the expectations of all loyal Frenchmen had been blighted by an untoward accident which lately befel the Empress Louisa, in descending the steps of her chariot.

A private letter from Paris, received on Saturday, mentions, that in consequence of an order issued by Savary, six persons were apprehended in the suburbs of the capital on the 4th and conveyed to prison. Two of them were military officers of rank, and it was reported that their crime was having conspired against the life of Bonaparte.

The final answer to the French government, relative to the exchange of prisoners was sent from the Transport Board on Saturday by a messenger to Mr. Mackenzie, at Morlaix.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 1st September, 12 at night.

"An account was received this morning of the fall of Almeida, the frontier fortress of this country. It was considered very strong, and we are told that our whole army was in motion to relieve it, when the very unexpected account of its being taken was received.

"It is reported that the principal magazine blew up, which deprived the garrison of ammunition, and effected a breach in the walls. A battle will no doubt very soon take place. Our army is in high health and spirits; and we trust the happiest consequences will be the result of the contest, although it will be most likely a bloody one.

"Some accounts state, that General Cox was killed by the explosion of the magazine; others, that he was dreadfully wounded, having lost an arm, and received several severe contusions."

It is stated in a German paper, under the head Vienna, that in the treaty concluded between France and Austria, it is stipulated, that the latter shall be indemnified for her cessions to the former. It is probable that she will be indemnified at the expence of Russia on one side and Turkey on the other.

Russia is represented as in a state of the utmost discontent in consequence of the appointment of Bernadotte to be Crown Prince of Sweden. Troops were marching towards the frontiers, and things are said to carry with them the appearance of hostilities towards France. A change in the administration was expected; the first effect of which, it was thought likely, would be a reconciliation with the Turks.

SEPTEMBER 24.

CAPTURE OF AMBOYNA.

The Dutch Settlement of Amboyna was taken on the 19th February last, by detachments from the Madras Artillery and European Regiments, in conjunction with 300 seaman and marines from his Majesty's ships *Dover*, *Cornwallis* and *Sawaranny*. The captors will get 3 or £400,000 prize-money. Banda was to be their next object, and an additional force was to be sent from Madras to assist in the capture of it.

Ships taken at Amboyna:

Mandarin,	16 guns	66 men.
Runebang,	18	100
Hope,	10	68
A Cutter,	12	} 220
Mandunse,	12	
Sanpan,	10	} 40
Margaretta Louisa,	8	

In addition to 49 merchant vessels of different descriptions, being 7 ships, 5 brigs, 15 sloops, 3 quacks, and 19 prows, richly laden.

Two Gottenburgh Mails arrived this morning, and brought intelligence of more importance than we have for some time been in the habit of receiving from that quarter. At Copenhagen it was reported that a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between Austria and France, the object of which was war with Russia. Another report was, that the French Government had demanded permission for 25,000 French troops to pass through Holstein to Zealand, which had been peremptorily refused.

The old King of Sweden is ill—so ill that the Swedish Gazette already hints at his retiring from the cares of State, and placing the reins of Government in the hands of Bernadotte. He must have been blind indeed, who did not see that the interval between the election of Bernadotte, and the abdication of the weak old man, would be short indeed.

"GOTTENBURGH, SEPT. 12.

"Letters received by to-day's post from Copenhagen, mention a report current in that city, of a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, having been concluded between Austria and France, the object of which is said to be a war with Russia.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, Sept. 10.

"I have just time to notice a rumour of a demand having been made by the French Government for 25,000 troops to pass through Holstein to this Island, which has been refused in the most peremptory manner."

"VIENNA, AUG. 22.

"A report is this day in circulation that Rudschuck has surrendered to the Russians, and that a Congress for Peace has been agreed upon between Russia and the Porte."—*Stockholm Post, of September 11.*

The accession of strength which Lord Wellington will in a few days receive, will amount to about 7000 men. The 4th, 50th, 71st, and 92d, are the regiments gone, and to go, from England; the 79th and 88th have been landed at Lisbon; from Cadiz: the Duke of Brunswick Oels corps, from Cork, and 23d from Halifax, are on their passage. If Murat has really abandoned the intention of invading Sicily (which seems extremely probable), two regts. will be withdrawn from that garrison.

The Spanish Deputies sailed on Friday afternoon from Portsmouth, in the Sapphire, Capt. Davies, to the Caraccas. The message these Gentlemen carry to the Revolutionary Colonies of Spain is—that the British Government in the present hopeful state of the Spanish cause, cannot countenance the Colonies in erecting for themselves a government independent of the Mother Country. Robert Gordon, Esq. is gone out in the Sapphire, to the Government of Berbice.

On Friday morning (and not before) the United States sloop of war *Hornet*, Captain Hunt, sailed from Cowes, with the American Messenger Mr. Spence, entrusted with dispatches from Mr. Pinckney, for Hampton, preparatory to the meeting of Congress. The *Hornet* is to call at Havre-de-Grace, to take on board Gen. Armstrong's Messenger, but has, it is said peremptory orders to quit that port at the end of 24 hours, whether the Messenger appears or not.

SEPTEMBER 25.

It is a fact which we have ascertained from unquestionable authority that Bonaparte did actually apply to the Danish Government for leave to occupy Zealand with 30,000 men, which application was peremptorily refused.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived this morning.

CARLSHAM, SEPT. 5.

"We have just received positive intelligence of the advance of a considerable corps of French troops, for the purpose of occupying the whole of the Prussian ports in the Baltic. The Commandants or Military Governors are said to be already named; the avowed object of this movement is the prevention of English goods and colonial produce, but the real one is said to be the formation of a strong corps on the frontiers of Courland, for the purpose of ulterior operations."

A Gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from France by the last cartel, verifies the report that General Armstrong was to leave that country, if the wind was favorable, on the 17th inst. The Sally Capt. Scott, then at Bourdeaux, had been prepared to receive this Minister, who, on his arrival in the United States, was to be invested with the office of Secretary at War.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 12.

We understand that there is no foundation whatsoever for the report that a misunderstanding prevails between General Crauford and Lord Wellington.

By a letter from Sicily, dated the 23d of July, we are informed that the Neapolitan party have been ousted from the Cabinet of Palermo, and have totally lost their influence with the Royal Family. The popular Sicilian Prince Butera and his friends have been called to the reins of Government, which gives confidence to the English that the co-operation with their efforts will now be sincere.

In Guadeloupe, the nefarious practice of poisoning negroes is now carried to the most alarming degree; not a week passes, but 30 or 40 of these unfortunate wretches fall victims to a fiend which it has not been possible as yet to discover.

Yesterday morning, at one o'clock, died, at his house at Leigh, Sir Francis Baring, in his 74th year, one of the Directors of the East-India Company, and formerly M. P. for Taunton. He was a gentleman of very extensive mercantile knowledge; possessed an enlightened mind and strong understanding and was universally respected and esteemed, he was physically exhausted, but his mind remained unshaken by age or infirmity to the last breath. His bed was surrounded by nine out of ten, the number of his sons and daughters, all of whom he assisted to establish in splendid independence. Three of his sons carry on the commercial house, which by his superior talents and integrity, he carried to so great a height of respect—and the other two sons are returned from India with fortunes. To his five daughters, who are all married, he gave most liberal dowries, and, in addition to all this, it is supposed he has left freehold estates to the amount of half a million. Such has been the result of the honorable life of this English Merchant! It was yesterday said on Change, that he was the personal holder of upwards of two millions of the last Omnium.

Spain and Portugal.

The French General Lucotte, on his retreat from Cuenca on the 20th June, left a long letter for the Bishop, and another for the Corregidor, apologising for the havoc committed by his troops, on their entering the place, as having resulted from their indignation at finding it deserted by all the inhabitants except two, and at the assassination of two or three French prisoners. He charged the Clergy and Judges with having induced the inhabitants to leave the town upon his approach, informed them of his intention to pay it another visit, and threatened, should they again run away, that he would not leave a house standing. These letters having been forwarded to the Spanish General Bassacourt, he sent a flag of truce to Lucotte, on the 28th, with a letter, of which the following is an extract:—

"And what are the grounds upon which your Excellency justifies the unparalleled sack which your troops have so lately committed in Cuenca, and the horrible threats of fire and destruction contained in your letter and proclamation? The killing of a refractory prisoner! who twice instigated his comrades to rise upon their guard; in reward for the kind treatment he received: and who endeavored to escape by disarming a soldier, who was conducting him to an hospital; whereas the French have assassinated hundreds of Spanish prisoners merely for not being able to keep up with them on their march; and could it be believed, that I, who caused your wounded to be conveyed in carts all the way from Arragon, and paid the most humane attention to their cure, should permit one of them to be assassinated in cold blood? a proceeding so much at variance with the succour which I am at this moment administering to all the rest? So far from this being the case, Seigneur General, I no sooner heard of the affair in question, than I ordered an enquiry to be instituted; which upon my word of honor terminated in establishing the fact above stated.

"The second ground on which your Excellency justifies the sack, and your threats seems to be the emigration of the inhabitants, which you attribute to the order of the Corregidor and the councils of the Clergy. But permit me to assure you, with the firmness belonging to a soldier, that you are manifestly deceived in both cases. Emigration in such circumstances is enjoined by our lawful and supreme Government; but even had it ordered them to the contrary, I am well assured that the people would still abandon their habitations, in consequence of witnessing the cruelty of the French troops, and the little effect produced upon their Chiefs by the serious disapprobation which some of their Marshals expressed, regarding the unjust ravages authorized in Cuenca by Generals Caulincourt and Victor, at a period when the inhabitants and authorities remained in the place, and when a supply of provisions was to be found there; and your Excellency having repeated the same treatment a third time without any cause alledged and without any warning, how can you expect that the inhabitants will wait for your arrival in future?—Doubtless, it was from hearing of these, and other still greater atrocities, that the Emperor of Morocco, but a few weeks since enquired with visible signs of horror in his countenance, of a traveller who visited his Court, if the French now drank human blood instead of the delicious wines of Xeres and Valdepenes. I trust, therefore, Seigneur General, that your Excellency respecting the public opinion, even of the Courts which the French call barbarous, will moderate your conduct for the future; but should you have the effrontery to despise it, I have some grounds to hope that you will be compelled to adopt a more moderate course, from the awful notice, which I feel it my duty to give you, that for every house, which you shall order to be burnt in Cuenca, I shall cause to be put to death one French officer, one sergeant, one corporal, and two soldiers, of the prisoners in my power."

We lately stated that a French force had been marched towards Dantzic. We understand that the enemy occupied that port on the 23d ult. and began to fit out vessels to cruise as privateers in the Baltic. Seven row-boats were in preparation for that purpose. There are letters from Kupigberg of the 29th ult. at which date the French had not sent any garrison into that city, and it was hoped that Bonaparte would not persist in occupying it.

Louis XVIII, the Queen, Monsieur, and the Duc and Duchesse D'Angouleme (the daughter of Louis XVI) honored the Marquis and Marchioness of Buckingham with a visit on the 27th ult. and were entertained in the most splendid manner, at their magnificent mansion of Stowe. The Marquis and Marchioness paid the most marked attention to their Royal Visitors, and during the week they remained at Stowe, varied their amusements every day.

A seaman of the name of Dillon, belonging to the Snake packer, at Falmouth, we are told, has succeeded to the Earldom of Roscommon, with an estate of 12,000l. per annum.

CASH or BOOKS given for Clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS at this OFFICE.