

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, MAY 23.

The Empress arrived the 2d of this month at Oldenburg, where she was received with the most lively testimonies of joy by the inhabitants. Her Majesty alighted at the Inn of the town, the burgher's guard had the honor to serve her as a guard, together with a detachment of Cuirassiers under Albert. The next day her Majesty continued her journey for Sarwar, to attend her august mother the Archduchess Beatrice. Yesterday night we had the satisfaction to see arrive at Vienna these two illustrious personages; both are in good health.—The Empress sets out to-morrow to join the Emperor at Wettingaw, and to accompany him from thence to Prague.

MILAN, MAY 16.

Every thing leads us to believe that the English ships, which have almost all left their stations off the Seven Isles of Dalmatia, and shores of Trieste and Fiume, have gone to Sicily.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 3.

The Sublime Port, some time ago, gave orders to the commanders of the castles of the Dardanelles to prevent all English ships of war from passing the Straights. This order is executed with the greatest exactness.

PARIS, MAY 19.

The religious orders are suppressed throughout the kingdom of Italy. Their Majesty's are expected at St. Cloud on the 30th. We learn from Frankfort, that they believe negotiations to be begun between France and England.—King Gustavus has refused the pension granted him by the States of Sweden.

LONDON.

LONDON GAZETTE, MAY 26. 1810.

Foreign Office.

The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified, by the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of friendly and neutral powers, residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by his Majesty's command, for the blockade of the Port of Elsinour; and that, from this time, all the measures authorised by the Laws of Nations, and the respective Treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral Powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate said blockade.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 26.

General Gascoigne gave notice, that, unless his Majesty's Ministers avowed their intention of bringing forward some proposition on the subject, he would, early in the next Session, submit to the House a measure for the amelioration of the situation of the Officers in his Majesty's regular army.

MAY 30.

A letter from Paris, May 24, says, "The fate of Turkey is, we believe, decided: A treaty is about to be executed between the Courts of Paris, Vienna, and Petersburg, for the expulsion of this Mahometan intruder from among the Christian nations of Europe. No mitigation of the late decrees against American property is to be expected. The buzz respecting a peace between France and England, has died away.

Letters from Lisbon of the 14th state, that every precaution, naval and military, had been taken to protect the retreat, and provide for the embarkation of the British army in Portugal, in case of irretrievable disaster. Cannon are constantly sending to the frontiers, reinforcements are daily marching to the armies, and forts are erecting in every eligible spot, as rallying points, in the event of the troops being compelled to return.

MAY 31.

Attempt to assassinate His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

About two o'clock this morning, one Scillis, an Italian Valet, who had lived nearly seventeen years with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, entered his chamber with a dark lantern, and with one of the Duke's sabres, struck him a most violent blow, cut through a wadded night cap, and inflicted a deep wound on his head. The Duke sprang from the bed, but before he could reach the door of his chamber, several other blows were made. The alarm soon became general through the house, and Scillis' door being broke open, he was found dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear.

There are various reports relative to this atrocious deed.—Scillis is said by some to have been insane—others suppose him to have been instigated by jealousy; and the circumstance of the Duke's having stood sponsor for his last child, is adduced in corroboration; but this circumstance, in itself, amounts to nothing; nor have we been able to learn that there is any real ground for believing that jealousy formed any part of the motive.—The wretched assassin has left a widow and four children, the eldest a girl, about eight years of age.

Mr. Home, the surgeon, was instantly called: and, on examining his Royal Highness's head, ascertained that there was no fracture; the other wounds, though severe, we are happy to learn, are not mortal.—The Prince of Wales went to visit his Royal brother early in the morning; and then set off for Windsor, to communicate to the Royal family, the dreadful attack which had been made upon the Duke. Between twelve and one, the Royal Dukes, the Duke of Gloucester, and a numerous assemblage of persons of distinction, visited the Duke, who was reported by the last bulletin, to "remain composed, and as well as could be expected."—Sir H. Halford attends his Royal Highness.

A very pressing order has been received at Chatham, to provide stores, and sent between 20 and 30 gun boats, with the utmost dispatch.

A Treaty of Commerce is said to have been arranged with the Ministers of the Prince Regent at Rio Janeiro.

Letters from Corunna of the 16th inst. state, that the passes of Galicia were then all fortified and well garrisoned.

JUNE 1.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning; but it contains no news, except the arrival of the British fleet, under Sir James Saumarez, off that port.

A cartel arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday, which brought back Mr. Dickenson, secretary to Mr. McKenzie, who went to France for an exchange of prisoners; but it is not known whether he brings any information of consequence.

The British Navy, up to this day, consists of 1118 ships of different descriptions, of which 834 are in commission, and of which 152 are ships of the line.

From Buenos Ayres, March 1. Soon after this port was opened to a free trade, the British here were alarmed by orders issued to them to quit the country, some in eight days, and some at a shorter period. On representation being made to the Viceroy of the injustice of the measure, at a time when the British had confided their property into the hands of the Spaniards, he has allowed them a period of four months to wind up their affairs; and it is expected at the expiration of that period, that a longer one will be allowed, to those whose affairs may require it.

General Ferguson, who so much distinguished himself during the first campaign in Portugal, is going out to Cadiz second in command to General Graham.

In the years 1807—8—9, the Enemy lost in ships of war, captured, destroyed, or secured from his power—of the line 58, frigates 33, sloops, &c. exclusive of privateers, 197.

JUNE 2.

The Commander in Chief has ordered that the following Caution shall be circulated to the Army, and has requested that the Commanding Officers of each regiment will communicate the same to their respective Corps.

"Whereas, divers wicked and evil disposed persons, by the publication of written or printed papers, and by malicious and advised speaking, have of late industriously endeavoured to seduce persons serving in his Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land, from their duty and allegiance to his Majesty, and to incite them to mutiny and disobedience. It is ordered that any person who shall maliciously and advisedly endeavour to seduce any person serving in his Majesty's Forces by Sea or Land, from his duty and allegiance to his Majesty, or incite or stir up any such person to commit any act of mutiny, or endeavour to make any mutinous assembly, or commit any traitorous or mutinous practice whatsoever, shall, on being legally convicted of such offence, be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death, as in cases of felony, without benefit of Clergy."

Lord Wellington, whose head-quarters were at Almeida, has, according to intelligence brought by a Gentleman who left Lisbon on the 19th in a vessel bound to the Baltic, broken up from that town, and proceeded into Spain, apparently with the intention of supposing Marshal Ney to action. The Marshal, who was supposed to have determined upon laying siege to Ciudad Rodrigo, has retreated from his position near that city, and taken the route towards Salamanca. He has not retreated, however, either so far or so quick as to render a battle improbable. On the contrary, it was generally expected at Lisbon that a battle would take place. Probably Ney wishes first to be reinforced by Junot's corps, which has already joined Loison's. They were both expected to effect their junction with the division under Ney in a few days.

If a rumour current at Lisbon on the 18th be correct, the respective armies are so near each other as to have already had a sharp skirmish between the advanced posts. The British were successful, having brought in 300 prisoners, amongst whom was a Colonel.—They were in a most deplorable state as to clothes. The Colonel is said to have neither had shoes on his feet, nor hat to his head; and to have been otherwise scantily supplied with cloathing. The prisoners account for this by saying, that as the country afforded nothing, they were obliged to bring every thing with them; and that convoys would sometimes be intercepted or retarded.

Two French spies had been taken up at Lisbon in female attire; and it having been discovered that many others were in the city, the utmost diligence was used for their detection.

The Resolution hired cutter is arrived in the Downs from Sir Richard Strachan's Squadron off the Scheldt, and reports that the French Fleet, consisting of five sail of the line, three corvettes, and nine brigs, were at anchor off Ramakins, without any apparent intention of putting to sea.

JUNE 4.

Mr. Windham is no more.—After the Bulletin of this morning had been issued, viz. that he was in extreme danger, his dissolution approached rapidly, and it was clear that he could not survive above two or three hours. He died at half past eleven o'clock this morning, and seemingly with little or no pain.

Lerida, after sustaining two assaults, has been taken by General Suchet. He states the number of men made prisoners in Lerida at 8000.

The fort of Hollarich in Catalonia has been taken by the French, after a most obstinate resistance. Famine effected what the sword of the enemy could not.

The report of a victory over the French in Catalonia by the army of General O'Donnell, we are sorry to state is true, the wrong way. A battle has been fought; but the victory is with the enemy. Near 6000 prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and 7000 muskets remained with the victors. In this account there may be some exaggeration; but we fear it is true substantially.

A new force of 75,000 men is marching into Spain from France; of this army Massena is to have the chief command, and with this reinforcement it is said he has pledged himself to subdue the peninsula.

JUNE 6.

FRANCE.—A great firing is said to have been again heard along the French coast, on Sunday and Monday last; and reports state, that it has been ascribed, by persons who have had communication with vessels on that coast, to intelligence received at Paris, from Spain, of some victory; but no particulars are given.

Letters were yesterday received from the coast of Hol-

land, which mention the arrival of Bonaparte at Paris, Thursday last.—It is believed he would set off for Bayonne, in the course of a fortnight. Fresh orders had been issued for the march of troops towards Spain.

HOLLAND.—We have already spoken of some resistance having been made in Holland to French authority; the first symptoms of which were discoverable in insults offered by the populace to the military.

We cannot hope that any good consequences will be derived from this spirit, which has been so slow in manifesting itself, but we are rather apprehensive it will be made the pretext for further encroachment on the independence of the country, probably its annihilation altogether; indeed, we have seen a letter from Rotterdam, of the date of Saturday last, which states, that King Louis, has expressed a wish to abdicate, "for the advantage of the country."

MEDITERRANEAN.—An article from Naples, in a German paper, speaks of a great storm, which had extended its ravages from Sicily to the Greek Archipelago, and which had been destructive of some of the strongest of the works at Malta. No date is given; and perhaps the account refers to an old statement, in which the destruction of a number of ships at that Island was mentioned, but which was afterwards contradicted, or so far qualified, that no serious apprehensions were entertained on the subject.

The Naples article, which we have quoted, goes on to state, that the Maltese had begun to manifest dissatisfaction with the English Government; but as we know this representation to be altogether unfounded, so are we the more readily inclined to consider its adjunct.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Some letters have been received by the way of Rio Janeiro, from South America, which state that the people of most of the Spanish provinces seem tamely disposed to submit to just such a system of Government as may ultimately be established in the mother-country. We are, however, encouraged to believe, from some accounts which we have seen, direct from Rio de la Plata, that the more prevailing disposition is that of establishing their independence, and opening a commercial intercourse with all nations. Of this their North American neighbours are particularly jealous; but the agents of France are said to favor these revolutionary views: in the present state of things England cannot do so, as she is pledged to support the authority of Ferdinand VII.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.—The following is the official report that was issued yesterday:—

"BULLETIN, JUNE 5.—The Duke of Cumberland's wounds in the hands were dressed this morning, and, though extremely painful, yet, considering their number and situation, have a very promising appearance.

"H. HALFORD, "E. HOME."

Yesterday was the Duke of Cumberland's birth-day, which was observed, as usual, by His Royal Highness's tradesmen, in illuminating their houses.

The numerous inquirers, yesterday, at the Duke of Cumberland's were admitted to see the Duke's bed-room, and the room in which Scillis put a period to his existence. They were both in the same state as when the deeds were done. The sheets and white satin pillows, that were on the Duke's bed when he was attacked, were put on the bed again, to satisfy the curiosity of the public. The bed and room remain in the same state.

It is said, that in the event of Lord Grenville's not being sufficiently recovered from his severe indisposition to admit of his being installed in person as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the ceremony of the Installation will certainly not be postponed, but that Lord Eldon has consented, at the earnest intreaty of his friends, to become the Chancellor's proxy on that occasion. It appears, therefore, that as his Lordship was disappointed in his expectations of being chosen the Chancellor, he is willing to become the Deputy.

From Embden, under date the 26th ult. we learn, that all colonial produce beyond the Maese had been seized, and that Louis had been ordered to repair again to Paris.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from Ellsneit, dated May 24:—There has been an engagement between an English merchant ship and a Danish lugger, commanded by Lieut. Sonderich, in which the Dane was beat off with the loss of two men killed and two wounded. Three sail of the line are in the Belts, one of them bearing an Admiral's flag; they send boats ashore on the Island of Sprogge. A Swedish merchant ship has been detained by the gunboats at Ellsneit. A convoy of 80 sail has passed Nyberg. English troops have landed on the Island of Sprogge from the three sail of the line: it was supposed that the Island was taken possession of for a watering-place."

We lately mentioned the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty with the Brazils, which had not then been ratified, and the particulars of which had not been permitted to transpire. By a gentleman who has lately arrived in England, who was at Rio Janeiro during the progress of that transaction, we are told, that among the conditions of this arrangement are understood to be the following. The Island of St. Catharine, near that city, is to be converted into a depot for British merchandize, where it is to remain unmolested. The duties to be imposed are to be in a ratio proportional to those levied on Brazil commodities here.—Such imports to be determined, not *ad valorem* as formerly, but according to the invoice price; the party to whom the duty is to be paid being at liberty to be the purchaser of the goods, at the rate of 10 per cent. higher than the invoice valuation.

JUNE 8.

This was the only Paper of Wednesday which stated, on the authority of one of our Correspondents in Holland, that Louis Bonaparte had signified a wish to abdicate the throne of that country. The following extract of a letter from Haswich, dated June 6, corroborates our statement:—

"We have this day had three vessels from Rotterdam, with passengers. By these we learn that the King of Holland and his wife have left that country, and that he has positively abdicated his Throne, the consequence whereof, it is considered, will be the immediate annexation of Holland to France. The country therefore is represented as being in the greatest consternation and tumult; and several