

on the banks of the Inn, where the Emperors Francis and Napoleon intended to meet, and that the French troops, who were marching through Suabia, have received orders to halt. In the mean time, Count Stadion has taken leave of the Bavarian Court, and left Munich for Vienna; but all the other persons, attached to the Austrian Embassy, still continue in their former place.

COVE OF CORK, MARCH 27.

Sailed this morning, the Africane and Tribune frigates, on the Portugal expedition, with about 50 sail of transports under convoy, having the 7th, 30th, 48th, 59th, 2d battalions, 66th, 2d battalion, 83d, and a Waggon Train, on board, under the command of Major-General Hill and Brig. Gen. Campbell; the former is on board the Africane, and the latter on board the Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 1.

Sailed the Imperieuse, 38, Capt. Lord Cochrane, for the fleet off Rochefort; it is said he carries out Shrapnell shells, and Congreve rockets to destroy the French fleet in Basque Roads.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 1.

A Spanish schooner, the Conflancia is arrived at Gijon—the Captain reports that the Marquis de Romana has had an action with the French and taken 1500 prisoners.

The chief command of the troops is to be given to Sir A. Wellesley—it will amount to about 30,000 men.—This army, with the army which Portugal has raised, will be able to make a stand against any which the French can send against it at present.—But we do not think that Bonaparte, during the war with Austria, will make any vigorous efforts against Portugal.—He will keep such a force in Spain as may serve to occupy the attention of a large body of our troops and prevent them from being sent elsewhere. He will in all probability do as he has always done, disregard all other objects but the principal one, and direct his main force against Austria.

It is said that offensive operations will immediately be commenced by our Government in India against Persia, the embassy sent to Persia having failed in accomplishing the object of its mission.—War was to be expected, after the proof of attachment to France afforded by the Court of Persia in ceding an Island to her in the Persian Gulf.

APRIL 3.

An embarkation of troops commenced at Portsmouth on Saturday morning. It consisted of the 3d dragoon guards; the 4th light dragoons embark to-morrow. The battalions of the 52d, 48th and 95th regiments are to embark.—A squadron of the 15th marched on Friday morning from Truro to embark at Falmouth; another squadron arrived there the same morning; and the whole regiment will have embarked by to-morrow.—These it is said, will be followed by other cavalry regiments.

APRIL 5.

On Saturday a bag of letters was received at the Post-Office, from Holland, with papers, &c. of the 25th ult.—They do not communicate any fact decisive as to the issue of the differences subsisting between France and Austria. Each party appears to be making every possible exertion for war; but so late as the 19th ult. the date of the latest intelligence from the Danube, and from Bareith, hostilities had not commenced, nor was it expected that any movement would take place until the return of Count Von Meir, who had been again sent from Vienna to Paris. M. D'Estornet, who arrived at Vienna the 7th ult. was the bearer of a letter from Bonaparte to the Emperor Francis, which is represented as being of rather a pacific nature.

BARBADOES. BRIDGE-TOWN, APRIL 22.

The Expedition under Major-General MAITLAND, for the reduction of the Saints, effected their landing on the morning of the 14th inst. without opposition, at Ance-a-bois Jolu; and the Rifle Companies of the 3d and 4th bat. 60th Regt. were instantly ordered to dislodge a party of the enemy posted on the summit of Morne D'Orange, which they effected with much gallantry, and obtained a commanding position to annoy the enemy's Squadron; where, having brought up two howitzers, at eight o'clock that night they opened on the ships with considerable effect, and left him the only alternative of submission or flight. He preferred the latter, and at nine boldly hazarded an attempt to escape, and with his three line of battle ships pushed through the windward passage. As soon as the enemy's movement was discovered by our troops, the signal was made to apprise our Squadron of his intention, and two of our frigates and some smaller vessels being off the passage through which he passed, they hung upon his rear ship and kept up a very spirited fire; the Admiral in the mean time, in the Neptune, with the Pompee, York, and Captain, being to leeward, crowded all sail in pursuit of them.

At eight o'clock next morning (the 15th) the enemy's two frigates, which had still remained embayed, made a gallant dash through the western passage, and although in a moment the Intrepid, Swagerer, Dominica and Haughty, were at their heels, succeeded in their escape to Guadaloupe, and brought up under the protection of Fort Mauida, not however without much injury, as our ships kept up a running fire on them the whole way; and the Intrepid pursued them so close under the guns of the Fort, that she received several shot in her hull, had her rigging and sails much cut, and three or four men wounded. The enemy, however, secured his retreat.

Our troops, meantime, continuing their operations, and Major Henderson (on Saturday) with a detachment, drove a party of the enemy from another commanding height, in effecting which he had one man killed and nine wounded; and Capt. Starke, of the York Rangers, on the same evening, surprised one of the enemy's posts, killed one Officer and 17 men, and made 12 more prisoners. Our troops also succeeded in cutting off the enemy's supply of water on the south-east side; and Lieut. Col. Campbell, (Dep. Adj. Gen.) with Major Allen of the 3d W. I. and a detachment of the 3d and 8th W. I. Regt. having received orders to drive the enemy from the Town and adjacent heights,

were in movement for that purpose on the 16th, and cut off their depot of flour near the Town. The enemy, thus straitened on the 17th surrendered; and the same evening we took possession of the whole of his works, and received about 800 men prisoners of war. Our loss throughout this Expedition, which reflects great credit on Major-General MAITLAND's promptitude and judgment, consists of one Officer and three men killed, and one Officer (Lieut. Von Konig, 3d Bat. 60th) and 60 men wounded. Capt. Doling of the 3d Bat. 60th, the Officer killed, was unfortunately precipitated from the top of an amazingly high cliff, which gave way with him and his party in endeavouring to surprise the enemy; he has not since been heard of, but his men were taken up much bruised. He was esteemed a very dashing and enterprising Officer, and is much regretted by the Army. The prisoners were embarked on board the Dolphin, and other ships, and we understand are to be brought to this Island.

The Emma Army ship, from Fort Royal in 22 hours, arrived this morning, and brings these gratifying accounts. Capt. Taynton, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General MAITLAND, was the bearer of the dispatches to General BECKWITH, informing of the reduction of the Saints. At the moment of the Emma's departure, advices had also been received from Sir A. COCHRANE, who on the 16th (two days after the enemy fled from the Saints,) was fall coming up with the French Squadron, and in great hopes of soon closing with them. The Recruit brig, Capt. Napier, was at that time in close gun-shot of the enemy's sternmost ship, keeping up a well directed fire on him; and the Pompee, within long shot, firing her bow chasers. The Neptune (Flag-ship) was about three miles a stern under a heavy press of sail, and the York and Captain fall coming up.—The Latona, Castor, and Ethalion frigates were also in company; the whole about 70 leagues S. S. W. from the Saints. Thus approximated as are these hostile Squadrons, our hopes and expectations of a complete triumph over the enemy seem even now, to us, as fully accomplished.

The French frigates, too, although at present secure under the batteries of Guadaloupe, may yet add to our triumph; for the spirit and enterprise of our Navy will dare to assail them, even sheltered as they are. They have however carried a very seasonable supply to that impoverished country, it being ascertained that they had in 1500 barrels of flour.

HALIFAX, MAY 19.

Arrived, Sunday H. M. S. Dædalus, Capt. Inglefield, 25 days from Jamaica. Tuesday, Hunter schr. Lt. Hayman, and H. M. brig Ferret, Capt. Wales, from Bermuda. Wednesday, Prince Wales packet, 36 days from Falmouth.—Passenger NORM. UNIACKE, Eq. and Express packet, 9 days from New-York.

This morning, schooner Emily, Capt. Reed, 21 days from Martinique.—British forces had left the Saints.—4 days ago, lat. 38, saw three large ships fleeing N. E.—Schooner Ann, Capt. Kelly, from Boston, 7 days.

The packet from Falmouth sailed on the 11th, and brought London papers to the 8th ult.

The report, mentioned in our last, of a revolution having taken place in Sweden, proves to have been authentic—French intrigue has succeeded—the King is deposed, and the Duke of Sudermania, though far advanced in years, has assumed the reins of Government.

The Prospect of a diversion in the North of Europe, has given fresh strength and spirits to the Spanish patriots; and Government appears still determined to afford them every possible assistance.

The Archduke Charles, has published a proclamation in the Vienna Gazette, calling upon all the subjects of his Imperial Majesty, to arm in defence of their country.

We learn from Bermuda, that H. M. S. Melampus, lately fell in with the Mohawk, going for England with dispatches from Sir ALEXANDER COCHRANE—From her intelligence was obtained, that the British forces having taken possession of the Saints, the French Fleet made its escape from thence on the night of the 14th of April, and was immediately pursued by the ships under Admiral COCHRANE. Two of the enemy's frigates were chased into Guadaloupe by H. M. S. Intrepid 64, which getting becalmed under the batteries of that Island, sustained for some time, a heavy cannonade. But H. M. S. Pompee, had the good fortune to overtake and bring to action a French 80 gun ship, which, after a short but spirited action, hauled down her colors. The others got off by superior sailing, steering nearly a S. W. course.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, May 6.

“Our friend, Capt. FABIE, in the Pompee, has taken one of the French line of battle ships, in a single action, with the loss of 30 men killed, off Porto Rico. 'Tis not known where the others have gone.”

The ship Lord Melville, Capt. Brown, from St. Vincents for Scotland, unfortunately caught fire at sea on the 11th ult. The boatswain is said to have perished in the ship; but the master, crew, and two passengers, took to the boats. One of which, with Captain Brown, one passenger, and 13 of the crew, had the good fortune, four days after, to fall in with the ship Sally, of Whitehaven, who took them on board, and landed them, about a week since at Picou.—The other boat has not been heard of.

Near 30 sail of square-rigged vessels have arrived at Picou this Spring—upwards of 20 of which will procure cargoes there—and the others at the different harbors on the coast.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, May 6.

“A letter from a gentleman now in Washington, says that Gen. Turreau is recalled, and that another Minister is coming over from France with full powers to settle all matters in dispute between the two Countries.”

Our Boston papers by the Ann, are to the 14th inst.—Accounts from Lisbon to April 8, state that the French, about 80,000, were slowly advancing—the British troops and Portuguese were repairing the fortifications—2 ships of the line, 3 frigates, and about 300 sail of transports and other vessels were in the Tagus.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 25.

Yesterday, the greatest rejoicings took place in consequence of the adjustment of our differences with Great-Bri-

tain, and the restoration of commercial intercourse with that nation. The day was ushered in by the discharge of federal salutes from the forts and battery, from the frigate Constitution, British Packets, &c. In the evening, the principal houses in town were illuminated—and throughout the day, joy was visible in every countenance.

SAINT JOHN, May 29, 1809.

ARRIVALS—Brig Bell, Capt. Lovett, from New-York; and Brig Harrison and Tomb, Captain Harrison, Liverpool.—Mr. Ezekiel Barlow of this City, Merchant, came passenger in the Harrison and Tomb.

Since our last, the English Mail for April, arrived at the Post-Office—By the Mail we have received London papers to the 8th ult.—Their most important advices will be found in this day's Gazette.

In a London paper of the 22d of March we find the following article:—“The Navy Board has entered into extensive contracts for ship timber, to be brought from Nova-Scotia. It is said, that between five and six hundred ships have failed, or are about to proceed to Halifax and Canada, for timber of various descriptions, and of which 250 are on account of Government; and that one house has engaged to furnish three millions of feet of three and four inch plank.”

AUCTION SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY next, or the first fair day, WILL BE SOLD

By Andrew Crookshank, at his Auction Room, From 12 to 20 Puncheons high proof JAMAICA RUM, A quantity of SUGAR, COFFEE and PIMENTO. Also, A few packages of DRY GOODS. A Credit of Four Months will be given on this Sale. Saint John, 29th May, 1809.

SAMUEL NICHOLS,

HAS RECEIVED

By the Triumvirate from London, Northern Friends from Greenock, and Harrison and Tomb from Liverpool, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF British and India Goods, Also, a few Elegant LOOKING GLASSES, Which he offers for Sale at his Store, CHEAP-SIDE, on the most reasonable terms for good payments. Saint John, 29th May, 1809.

JOHN KNUTTON,

Has Received by the Ships Northern Friends from Greenock, and Triumvirate from London, A large Assortment of Fashionable and Serviceable GOODS, which he will sell very low for Cash or Bills, AMONG WHICH ARE

COTTON Cambricks; Mull, Book and Jaconet Mullins; Lenos; Gingham; Chambrics; Calicos; Camel Hair and other Shawls; Dimity; Cotton Counterpanes; Nankeens; Silk and other Velvets; Silk Chagres; Velveteens; Silks; Ribbons; Silk elastic and other Gloves; Umbrellas and Parasoles; Ladies and Childrens Beaver, Shag, Straw and other Hats; Ladies Morocco and Kid Slippers; Gentlemen's fine Shoes; Linen Cambric; Irish Linens; Shirting Cotton; Table Cloths; Diapers; Bed Tick; Calimanco; Bombazet; black Crape; paper and pound Pins; crooked and other Combs; Gold Ear Rings; Superfine and other Cloths; Salisbury and other Flannels; Baizes; Carpeting; Mattresses, &c. &c. Saint John, 29th May, 1809.

EZEKIEL BARLOW,

Has Received by the Brigs Harrison and Tomb, and Swift from Liverpool, and Ship Triumvirate from London, A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, Also, EARTHEN WARE in Crates, and

LIVERPOOL SALT,

All of which will be Sold on the most reasonable terms by Wholesale and Retail for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Country Produce.

HE HAS LIKEWISE ON HAND,

A few Puncheons of well flavored Jamaica SPIRITS and Saint Croix SUGARS by the hoghead and barrel. Saint John, 29th May, 1809.

REWARD.

TEN POUNDS REWARD will be given to any person (except the person who threw the Stones) who will inform me who was the person who threw several Stones at me on Thursday Night last, between the hours of Ten and Eleven o'Clock, near the Custom-House.—The Oath of the person who will inform must first be taken so as to be certain of the fact. 29th May, 1809. WILLIAM FRISSELL.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession and an indisputable title given, THOSE LOTS of LAND at QUACO, in the Parish of St. Martins, belonging to the Estate of the late William Carnell, deceased.

For terms and particulars, apply to

GEO. LEONARD, Administrator.

Saint John, 29th May, 1809.

WANTED,

A SERVANT WOMAN, to attend a Lady going to England—She must be well recommended. Inquire at the Royal Gazette Office. May 29.

WANTED,

BY a Gentleman with a small Family, a SERVANT MAID, who can be well recommended. Inquire at the Royal Gazette Office. MAY 15, 1809.