

afraid the probabilities are not in favour of Austria. The French continue to publish confidently, as an absolute certainty, that Russia is on her side; and we are sorry to find, that nothing in contradiction of these bold and repeated assertions appears from any other quarter. An article was lately published in the Hamburg papers, inserted, no doubt, at the instigation of the French, in which we are told that the Russian Ambassador at Vienna made a formal communication to that court, of the intention of his master to adhere to the cause of his French allies, whether in peace or war. The same language is employed by Davoust in Bavaria. We shall, says he, be supported by the Emperor Alexander, who is faithful to his engagements in peace or war. These avowals, it must be confessed, though half official, are not entitled to absolute confidence; but probable as they are in themselves, and uncontradicted as they remain, both as to fact and assertion, they are sufficient to excite the most serious alarm.

Some persons who have formed a high and just opinion of the talents of the Archduke and the state of his army, are sanguine enough to hope, that if fortune should favour his efforts, he may be enabled to resist the accumulated forces of France, Italy, and the German Princes; but we apprehend that if these are joined by the Russians, said to be 80,000 strong, nothing but a course of events, little less than miraculous, can save the Austrian Empire from almost instant subjugation. In one point of view, this accession of Russia to the cause of France, may be regarded as favourable. Better terms of peace may be expected from the fears of Russia than from the ambition and revenge of Bonaparte. The Emperor Alexander must of course interfere in any future treaty, and neither his interest nor his terrors will suffer the Austrian monarchy to be so far ruined, as to place a French Power in contact with his own frontier. This, it is true, is a forlorn hope, but it contains more grounds of consolation than at first sight appear.

The news from Spain is still, on the whole, favourable. The patriotic forces carry on a most pertinacious warfare, and are no sooner subdued in one place than they rise up in another. If they continue to act in this spirit, they may finally tire out even the determined revenge and perseverance of Bonaparte.

In the last page of this paper our readers will find a copy of the Order in Council, by which the offensive edicts against neutral powers are so far removed, that we earnestly hope a reconciliation with America will now be effected without much difficulty. Both nations are so justly weary of the long state of suspense and alienation in which they have been placed, that there is reason to believe they will embrace, with pleasure, the fair opening now afforded for a final adjustment of differences. Both nations must be convinced that their quarrels were equally detrimental to all parties, except the common enemy of peace and freedom.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Serapis store-ship arrived at Portsmouth, on Saturday, from the Brazils. Captain WALKER, of the Bedford, is come home in her, on leave of absence, and brings dispatches from Lord STRANFORD. The differences between the Viceroy, LINIERS, and Governor ELIO, at Monte Video, had not been settled; and all the officers who would not take the prescribed oath to the Junta of Monte Video, were peremptorily ordered to leave Monte Video. Most of them went to Buenos Ayres.—Trade is very flat at Rio Janeiro, owing to the immense influx of goods from England. Several Spaniards were there, purchasing English goods; but there is more in the Brazil market than can be consumed for four years. A few ships have been permitted to land their cargoes, or rather part of them, at Monte Video, which indulgence, it is considered, would not have been granted to them, but from the necessities of the Governor, who wanted the duties arising from the sale, to pay his soldiers. On Captain WALKER'S departure from Rio Janeiro, the PRINCE REGENT made him a present of an elegant snuff-box, with his portrait set round with diamonds, and a superb diamond ring.

The Lark packet arrived, yesterday, at Harwich, from Heligoland, with a Mail and dispatches for Government, said to be of great importance.—A private letter, by this conveyance, states as a report, that the Emperor of RUSSIA has been dethroned, and that the Nobles demand a peace with England. Private letters from Holland also state a rumour at Rotterdam, that a revolution had taken place at St. Petersburg, and that the Emperor ALEXANDER was killed.—We do not know what credit is due to these rumours.

The Walsingham packet has arrived at Falmouth, with Mails from Lisbon. By this conveyance we have received letters and papers from that city to the 6th. The public and private accounts are contradictory. The latter state that a French army, of 60,000 men was advancing in three columns, under SOULT, VICTOR, and LAGNES. On the other hand, the Portuguese Journals state, that the van of the corps that was advancing on the side of Badajos, and had entered Merida, had evacuated the place, and commenced its retreat, in consequence of the success of the army of Estremadura. This intelligence is official, being communicated by a letter from the Junta of Badajos to the General of the Province of Alentejo. It is also said, that SOULT'S corps, which had entered Oporto, was losing ground in the North of Portugal; and that the Spanish province of Galicia in its rear was all in arms.

The Portuguese Papers also announce the arrival of Gen. HILL'S force at Lisbon, and contain a Proclamation of Gen. BERRESFORD to the Portuguese, stimulating them to extraordinary exertion. In this article, which is dated Head-Quarters, Calhariz, April 2, General BERRESFORD condemns the surrender of Oporto, as the result of insubordination and disunion on the part of the Portuguese.—“The great city of Oporto”—General BERRESFORD says, in this Proclamation,—“defended by 24,000 men, with trenches and redoubts, furnished with more than 200 pieces of artillery, thus fell an easy conquest to an enemy of little more than half the number of its garrison.”

War, so long threatened between France and Austria, has at length commenced with the irruption of the Austrians into Bavaria. This important intelligence is contained

in the Dutch Papers, which we have received to the 21st, containing the Paris news to the 17th. This movement, on the part of Austria, took place on the 10th. According to *The Royal Hague Courant*, it was noticed to the King of BAVARIA on the preceding day, by a letter from the Archduke CHARLES, upon which his Majesty left his capital, and removed to Dillingen, a town upon the Danube, between Ulm and Donauwerth. The Austrian Envoy has also left the Court of Stutgard, after an exchange of some angry letters with the Wirtemberg Minister. The ostensible cause of this proceeding was a proclamation by the King of WIRTEMBERG, recalling all his subjects from Austria, and threatening with military execution all who should take up arms for the EMPEROR. It is known, that in the Austrian Army are a number of German Nobility belonging to the States of the Rhenish league; including some Princes of the Wirtemberg race, besides two subjects of Wirtemberg in the Cabinet of the Emperor. BONAPARTE also has left his capital, to put himself at the head of his army. He set out on the 12th, accompanied by Madame BONAPARTE, and arrived on the 15th at Straßburg. The die is thus cast, and the existence of Austria depends upon the issue. On the magnanimity of that determination, there can only be one opinion, but true magnanimity must be under the controul and guidance of wisdom, or it can only precipitate on misfortune. We must, however, incline to believe, that in the present instance, it is an effort, not of despair, or impatience, but a systematic measure dictated indeed by necessity, yet embraced from policy and sound reflection. The allusion to foreign assistance, in the Archduke CHARLES'S Proclamation, which we inserted on Saturday, was applied by some to Wirtemberg, Prussia, and Russia; but so far as respects Wirtemberg, that idea is completely refuted by the intelligence in the Dutch Papers; and it is thought not improbable that England is expected to assist in creating a diversion in favour of Austria, on the side of Italy.—A private letter from Palermo, of the 10th of February, has been cited in support of this opinion. It states, that Lord COLLINGWOOD was daily expected there, to arrange and co-operate with Sir J. STEWART, in an invasion of some part of Italy, for which service all the British, and 3000 Sicilian troops, are held in readiness.

MAY 6.

The formal declaration of war against France, by the Emperor Francis, an animated appeal to the German nation, will be found in our preceding columns. The war has begun with activity, yet with precaution, and the greatest anxiety prevails to learn the result of the first operations; respecting which the most contradictory reports have for several days been in circulation. Letters from Holland of as late a date as the 28th ult. state positively that a battle of some importance had been fought, in which the French lost 6000 men.

The credibility of this account derives some degree of sanction from the circumstance that a more than usually rigorous search for newspapers took place on board the vessel leaving Holland, on the night previous to the departure of that by which the letters above alluded to were brought.—On the contrary, a French privateer, brought in as a prize, and only two days from a French port asserts, that after three days fighting the French remained masters of the field, and that the Austrians lost 30,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. We must remain in suspense a short time longer. In the mean time, we think the matter looks favourable. If the French had had the splendid success stated by the privateer, they would not have failed to let us know it.

Other letters, received also from Holland, mention a report of the King of Saxony having been arrested by order of Bonaparte, on suspicion of having carried on a secret correspondence with the Emperor of Austria; but this is not confirmed.

We understand that among other arrangements for affording effective aid on the part of Great-Britain, Lord William Bentinck, one of our late Ambassadors in Spain, is to be sent out with a Special commission to attend the Archduke Charles with the armies.

The Elvin sloop of war arrived on Wednesday from Port Mahon and Gibraltar, with dispatches. On the 28th of March, Lord Collingwood sailed from Minorca for the bay of Toulon, with 13 sail of the line. We have not learned, on this occasion, any thing, by way of Gibraltar, respecting the South of Spain.

BOSTON, JUNE 15.
ABSTRACT OF NEWS.

Lord Gambier's letter details the attack on the French fleet in Basque roads—and it is stated under the Plymouth head of April 30, that “Of the whole French fleet in Basque roads, there now only remains three of the line and a frigate that the enemy will ever be able to render fit for service.”—The French and Dutch fleet, which lay in the straits of Flushing, had suddenly run up the Scheldt, upon the intelligence reaching Holland of the destruction of the fleet in Basque roads.

Dispatches from the Cape of Good Hope, announcing the conclusion of a treaty of amity and friendship between the court of Persia and the government of India, had been received in England.

A messenger from the Spanish Junta is stated to have arrived in England from Lisbon, and his dispatches are said to contain copies of an intercepted correspondence between Marshal Ney and King Joseph in which the former requests immediate reinforcements, and states that if they do not reach him soon, he will not be able to maintain his position in Galicia, as the whole province is in arms.

The British army in Portugal is stated to be one of the finest, best equipped, and best disciplined that ever went out of England.—It is commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, having under him five Lieut. Generals—Cotton, Payne, Sherebroke, Paget, and Hill; three Major-Generals—Murray, M'Kenzie, and Tilson; and seven Brigadiers—Murrays, Cameron, Stewart, Santag, Direbourg, Langworth, and Campbell.

Licences had been issued by the Swedish government for

every description of foreign ships to trade with England, as usual, until the 31st of September.—But the conduct of the British Admiral, commanding in the Baltic, indicates great doubt of the disposition of the Swedes.

An Austrian Envoy had arrived in England charged with an important commission.—He is said to have submitted the plan of the campaign to the British Government, who were to grant a subsidy of six millions sterling. The Spanish Patriots are said to be parties to the negotiation, and to indemnify Great-Britain, in certain proportion, for the pecuniary aids to Austria.

JUNE 24.

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

Capt. Blake, from Madeira, informs, that accounts had been received there from Lisbon, as late as the 10th of May; when apprehensions of an immediate invasion of that city by the French had subsided; and the inhabitants were in good spirits. We shall not omit this occasion to repeat, that Bonaparte's official *Moniteur* of the 24th March last, solemnly announced, that on the 10th of March, Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, entered Lisbon in triumph.

SAINT JOHN, July 3, 1809.

We learn that a Man of War Brig was spoken with yesterday off Dipper Harbour, bound for Harbour De Lute.

ARRIVALS.—Brig Beaver, Wilton, Banff, North Britain; Barque Venus, Burton, London; Brig Ruby, Philp, Aberdeen; Schooner Hiram, Yeomans, Boston; Schooner Mary-Ann, Leavitt, Boston; Schooner Tight Match, Robinson, New-York; American Schooner Hannah, Sawyer, Machias; American Schooner Juno, Dyer, Machias; Brig Cyrus, Hudson, Liverpool; Schooner Venus, Park, Peterhead; American Schooner Mary and Eliza, Halkell, East-Port.

CLEARED.—Ship Wincheller, Tucker, Liverpool; Brig Matthew and Thomas, Gray, New-Castle; Ship Pallas, Robinson, Portsmouth; Brig Harrison and Tomb, Harrison, Liverpool; Ship Rosina, Potter, Portsmouth; Brig Roscius, Currie, Liverpool; Ship Duke of Kent, Edington, Plymouth.

MARRIED] At Kingston, King's County, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. SCOVIL, Mr. MOUTH FOWLER, to Miss ELIZA FROST, second daughter of Captain William Frost, of that place.

BY THE HONORABLE
MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire,

PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council, and
(L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

MARTIN HUNTER,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the First Tuesday in JULY next; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His MAJESTY'S Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the First Tuesday in AUGUST next ensuing. GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-second day of June in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, and in the Forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,
JON. ODELL.

JAMES CODNER,

Has Received by the Ship Triumvirate from London,
A general Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,
Suitable for the Season.
ALSO, By the Barque VENUS,
A fresh Supply of STATIONARY now opening and will be Sold on the lowest terms at his Store, corner of Kings-Street, Market-Square.
Saint John, 3d July, 1809.

Just Received from New-York,

And for Sale by NEHEMIAH MERRITT,
Fresh SUPERFINE and RYE FLOUR,
Also, RICE, PITCH and TAR.
Saint John, 3d July, 1809.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Ship GANGES of New-Castle, John Clark master, on Tuesday night last, JAMES HOGG an apprentice, aged 22 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high, stout made with a bluff face; had on a Blue Jacket and Trowsers. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or concealing said apprentice; any person bringing him back to his Ship, will receive the above Reward.
Saint John, 3d July, 1809.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 26th June, 1809.
BILLS of EXCHANGE on the Right Honourable and Honourable Board of Ordnance and Paymasters of the Royal Artillery, to be disposed of at the above Office, to the best bidder.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers caution all Persons having demands against the shipping consigned to them, to present their Accounts (arrested by the Captains) previous to the sailing of the Vessels, otherwise they cannot be paid.

JOHN BLACK, & Co.
St. JOHN, 24th JUNE, 1809.

FRESH RED CLOVER SEED,

For Sale by ROBERT REID, King-Street.