

from the Prince Royal, respecting the time and circumstances of the intended expedition; and, in the meanwhile the fleet goes to Carlscrona, from which place the operations are to commence. The horses from Stockholm to Carlscrona for the Russian General Suchtel, who is to command the Imperial troops, are all in readiness."

The two mails which arrived yesterday, and the contents of which are in our previous columns, are of a latter date than those received, this day; but we subjoin some extracts from the latter.

GOTTENBURGH, March 27.—The troops at Carlsham, consisting of 6000 infantry, and 600 horse, under General Sandles, are all embarked.

The Crown Prince's horses have been set off to Carlserona and it is expected he will soon follow.

Prince Dolgorucky arrived at Copenhagen on the 22d inst. and immediately had an audience of the King. The Emperor is said to have written himself to request, that in three days the King would declare himself either for or against France. A Cabinet Council was held, the result of which had not transpired. Orders have been given to the Commanders of the Danish gun-boats not to molest British vessels.

The person mentioned in the following letter is a Messenger to the Austrian Minister, now in London:

"DEAL, April 12.—A boat arrived from France yesterday, bearing a flag of truce, from which a Gentleman was landed, and immediately proceeded for London."

It is stated in letters received yesterday from Carlsham, that the Viceroy Beauharnois, had sustained a serious defeat near Magdeburgh; the loss of the French is estimated at 10,000 men.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

An account from Heligoland has been received this day, according to which the Austrians have declared war against France, have joined the Russians, with 80,000 men in Volhynia, and are marching with 100,000 men into Italy.—Although this statement has been received by Lord Castlereagh, and laid before the Prince Regent, it is proper to add, that it is derived originally not from an official source, but from a Hamburg Paper. It is, we hope, partly true, but cannot be wholly so; the Austrians having no army of this amount on foot.

By the same channel, a report has been received that the French General Grenier has been defeated, with great loss, near Magdeburgh. This corresponds with a report mentioned in our preceding column.

Whitehall Ev. Post.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

SALEM, MAY 4.

Arrived British brig Carlotta, from the coast of Africa, for England, captured 13th April, in lat. 51, long. 18, by the privateer brig Montgomery, of this port. The Carlotta has a cargo of rice, camwood, &c."

Arrived privateer sloop Wasp, Ervin, from a cruise, having taken an English schooner with lumber, and sent her into Machias, and recaptured an American vessel. We are informed that one of the Wasp's men was shot dead by the Lieutenant, in the boat, when in the act of desertion, near the eastern shore. The man shot was the same tried and punished on board the privateer America—an Englishman. The Lieut. it is said, is brought home in irons for trial.

On Sunday morning, fifteen vessels came

out of Portland, and soon after twelve of them were taken or destroyed by the Young Emulous, (late Nautilus.) Yesterday morning she was seen from Cape Ann to take a brig half a mile from Eastern Point.

Extracts of letters from Baltimore, dated April 28.

"We are all in confusion here, expecting an attack, &c.

"There are above 30 sail of British men of war now in sight of this city. As an immediate attack on the fort is apprehended, we are all under arms. The wind is now fair for the fleet to come up, if they choose it.

"P. S. Signals at the Observatory for 11 sail of the line with the French flag; but I suppose they are British."

ALBANY, APRIL 30.

From Sacket's Harbour.—On the 22d, our squadron sailed from Sacket's Harbor, under Commodore Chauncey, with about two thousand troops, consisting of the 15th and 16th regiments infantry, the Albany and Baltimore volunteers, and some other companies of McClure's regiment and Forsyth's riflemen. General Dearborn, Gen. Pike, Col. Pearce, &c. embarked with the troops. Owing to the ice driving into the mouth of the harbor, the squadron put back on the 23d, and sailed again on the 24th.—The destination of this force is unknown, but generally believed to be Little York, near the head of Lake Ontario, with a view to co-operate with General Lewis on the Niagara river, and to destroy the enemy's force at York.

ALBANY, MAY 6.

Manchester, Niagara, Co. April 28.

"On Tuesday, April 26, at sun-rise, Commodore Chauncey, with 10 or 12 vessels of war, appeared before YORK; with General Dearborn, and about 5000 men. The Infantry, under Brigadier Gen. Pyke, landed and attacked the town and batteries in the rear; while the squadron attacked them by water. At 2 P. M. they carried the works, taking a great number of Militia and Indians (of which there was about 1000 in the fort) prisoners.

"General Pyke, and about 200 men were killed by the blowing up of a magazine in one of the batteries, in which a train of gun powder was left for the purpose. About 50 British Artillerists shared the same fate. Indeed the loss has been great on both sides. A great quantity of ammunition and stores fell into our hands."

General SHEAFFE, and most of the Regular troops with him, effected their retreat.

WILMINGTON, N. C. APRIL 10.

A gentleman in this town has received a letter from a correspondent in St. Mary's stating that 105 coloured troops had arrived at St. Augustine from Havana; that six gun boats with 500 white troops were daily expected from the same place for St. John's, before which place we have four gun boats stationed.

NEW-YORK, MAY 7.

Arrived, brig Unice, Stow, Cadiz, 33 days. Yesterday at 3 o'clock, P. M. was boarded by the Acasta frigate, in company with a 74. Capt. Stow informs that there were 10,000 British troops to sail from Cadiz the 26th March, for Halifax, under convoy of the Plantagenet, 74.

The Norfolk Herald of the 30th ult. states, that the British lieutenant and sea-

men who were left in charge of the Frigate ship Tamerlane, captured in the Chesapeake on the 12th, of January, and compelled by stress of weather to surrender themselves as prisoners of war at Norfolk, were, on the 28th, sent on board the blockading squadron, without stipulation, they being in distress when they surrendered.

MAY 12.

Office of the National Intelligencer, Washington, May 8.

FROM HARRISON'S ARMY.

A BATTLE.—A letter has been received this day from Huron, in Ohio, by the express mail from the post office Agent, announcing that the express mail had not been able to approach Fort Meigs, in consequence of hearing on its approach an incessant firing of cannon and small arms.

It was first heard at Sandusky on Friday, the 30th April, and continued firing at the time the express came away. The firing ceased once, from which it is presumed that the enemy had returned to the attack after being once repulsed. Some persons had gone within two miles of the Fort, and one ventured within half a mile and so near as distinctly to see the flash of the cannon through the trees. The number of the enemy is not known. We wait with extreme anxiety for Wednesday's express mail, though we have no fears for the result, as letters have been received here from Fort Meigs as late as the 25th April, at which time no apprehensions were entertained for the result of any attack.

FROM THE BAY.

The British have burnt the small towns of Georgetown and Frederic, in Cecil county, Md.—The towns are situate on Sassafras Creek, which empties into the Bay.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Letters have been received here by express, announcing that great fears were entertained there from the approach of the squadron towards Annapolis.

Extract of a letter from Washington, same date.

"Harrison's army was attacked on the 29th ultimo in the Fort. A steady onset continued till noon of May 3d, when our express left Huron. Issue unknown. It reached here this morning in four days and a half.

Philadelphia, May 10, 11 o'clock, A. M.

A letter from G. Grainger, Esq. just received, gives the important information, that the army under the command of Gen. Harrison, at Fort Meigs, had been attacked by a strong force of British and Indians, on the 29th ult. and a desperate battle ensued. The attack lasted until the 3d inst. at noon, when the express left there, which arrived at Washington in 4 days, a distance of about 500 miles. The result was uncertain at that time, as the battle was still warmly contested on both sides. A day or two will, no doubt bring us the details of this important engagement.

ANTICIPATED.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

The Enemy's Squadron.—Yesterday all the ships and smaller vessels above and near the mouth of our river, except a frigate and a schooner, stood down the Bay. General Smith, immediately on hearing it, dispatched an express to the Governor; and from the following letter from a member of the executive council, it seems the squadron has got below Annapolis.

Annapolis, May 8—12 o'clock at night.

Dear Sir—The governor, who is engaged in calling out the militia stationed at this