

PETERSBURGH, SEPT. 14.

Prince Gortchakoff, a General of Infantry, is to be tried for abuses tolerated in his administration of the War Department. This is the first instance of a Minister being put upon his trial, on record in Russia. M. de Molchanoff, a Senator, is implicated in the charge.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

There appears to be no doubt that the differences between Russia and the Port, are amicably arranged.

The restored activity of our Cotton Manufactures is a great point in favor of the national industry; nor is it immaterial to remark the increasing supply of the raw article from our own settlements. The Americans had not been content with moderate prices for their cotton, and thus had driven our Manufacturers to the India market, the imports from which are increasing in a rapid rate. About 15,000 bales of cotton were last year imported from the East-Indies; this year there have been 100,000 and next year will probably produce 150,000. In return too the Manchester goods have been sent to India, at prices so low that they must command a market.

Extract from the Dublin Evening Post of the 18th inst.

"The Lyra sloop of war, homeward bound from India put into Bantry Bay yesterday, having been for some time on reduced allowance. Capt. Hall has informed Admiral Hallowell that he had fallen in with the S. W. upwards of 300 vessels all in extreme distress for want of provisions. The Admiral immediately ordered off cruisers and other disposable vessels, to render assistance."

Admiralty Office, Oct. 20.

Sir—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you for the information of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, that Capt. Hall, of his Majesty's ship the Lyra has arrived at this Office; that he informs me, that he had experienced severe easterly gales in the Chops of the Channel ever since the 26th ult. and that it was with the greatest difficulty that his Majesty's ship was enabled to reach Bantry Bay on the 14th inst.

The Captain also reports that a great number of merchant ships were in the Chops of the Channel, and he fears that many of them must be in great distress for provisions, and he also apprehends that many have been driven to the northward of their usual course, in their attempts to reach Ireland.

My Lords therefore further direct me to acquaint you, that they have in consequence issued additional orders to the several ports directing the Admirals to send assistance into the quarter pointed out by Captain Hall.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
(Signed) J. W. CROKER.
To Mr. John Bennett, Jun.

MADRID, Oct. 7.

It appears that the movement of our troops towards the frontiers of Portugal continues without relaxation. In all ruptures with that power two corps d'armee have been uniformly put in motion one threatening the province of Beira, while the other assembled in Estremadura, was destined to penetrate into the Algarvas.—This double assemblage of force is now carried into effect. Is it then really intended to make war on our neighbours? The public is not initiated into the secret of the Government, but appearances indicate the probability of hostilities; this is all that can be said. It is very remarkable, that the Portuguese General Beresford is an Englishman, and that the Count de L'Abisbal, who is to command the Spanish army, is also of English origin.

The following are farther extracts from the Madrid Letter in the Journal des Debats:

"Serious political discussions, it is said, occupy the Council of State, and suspend the consideration of the Report of the Junta of Public Credit on the arrears debt. It is certain that a war, of whatever nature it might be, would derange all the financial calculations which have been made this year. The first evil which the possibility of war makes us experience is the postponement of the expedition destined to reinforce the brave

General Morillo, from whom we are daily in expectation of news.

"His Excellency M. le Baillied Tatisbew enjoys the highest consideration here. He frequently despatches couriers to Paris and to his own Court.—Within these few days a courier arrived from Russia.

"The correspondence maintained by the British Ambassador is not less active. His Excellency employs Spanish couriers, whom he has taken into his service with the approbation of our Court. A mysterious veil still covers these diplomatic transactions which are supposed to relate to the state of our colonies."

OCTOBER 20.

The trials for high treason have terminated at Derby. William Turner, Isaac Ludlam, and Jeremiah Brundetch, (the Nottingham Captain) have been convicted, sentenced to death, and will probably be left for execution. Others were found guilty, and sentenced to transportation. They are of the lowest and most ignorant class of society. The Captain however, appeared to be a poet, as well as a traitor; as, when he was exciting his men to insurrection, he repeated the following elegant lines:—

"Every man his skill must try,
He must turn out, and not deny;
No bloody soldier must he dread,
He must turn out, and fight for bread;
The time is come, you plainly see,
When Government opposed must be."

The Duke of Wellington is one of the most active men in Europe. One day we hear of him at Paris, the next at Cambray, and the third in London. He is now here; and it is said has come over for the sole purpose of seeing Lord Rivers's estate; previous to the purchase of it, for his Grace, is completed.

A vessel from Bengal has arrived, which sailed the 21st August. Letters are not yet delivered. It is currently reported in the city, that a battle has been fought. No doubt important intelligence will transpire when the letters are received.

OCTOBER 21.

By the Packet from Lisbon, we have the following extraordinary fact:—The Vasco de Gama, Portuguese ship of the line, which sailed from Pernambuco; with 500 troops, for Bahia, has safely arrived at Lisbon, "in consequence of a contrary wind which she experienced on the coast, and which prevented her making Bahia."

It is gratifying to be able to assure our readers, that every fresh account from America affords reason to believe, that the desire to be on the most friendly footing with Great-Britain animates more and more the Councils of the American Government. Prejudices are rapidly giving way to wiser views of the true interest and policy, of both countries, and we have every reason to believe that all the discussions and negotiations between the two Governments will terminate to the satisfaction of both.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

A Russian squadron of five sail of the line and three frigates, are expected at Portsmouth from Revel. It will receive, at Portsmouth every accommodation and refreshment. The destination of this squadron, which is said to have 10,000 troops on board, is variously conjectured. By some it is destined to the Mediterranean; but most agree that it is bound to a Spanish port.

We (Courier) do not believe the Russian squadron has troops on board. The ships will stop probably at Portsmouth, on their way to Cadiz. The alarm-mongers will labour in vain to conjure up any thing threatening to the Peace of Europe, from this or any other floating account. Emperors, Kings, and People, throughout Europe, are unanimous in their desire and fixed resolution to maintain the general Peace undisturbed.

Three regiments are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation to India. The 28th regiment of foot, at Gosport, are also ordered for immediate embarkation to Malta.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.

Emigration to America.—Thomas Watkins applied to the Lord Mayor: for a summons to be directed to Mr. W. Reynolds, a broker, No. 15, Throgmorton-street, and to Mr. Guyard, the charterer of the merchant ship Isabella, from the port of London to New-York.

The complainant stated that he had taken a passage in the Isabella for himself, his wife, and four children. He paid 20l, to the broker. They had been on board the ship five weeks, with 52 other passengers—they lay off Blackwall. For the first three weeks the broker and merchant put them off from day to day from sailing, by saying they only waited to get the provisions on board; on the fourth week they said they were only waiting to get an order from the Privy Council to take more passengers than were allowed to the tonnage of the ship; they had got that order, increasing the number to 250. On last Saturday morning, they sent down word on board, that all the passengers then in the ship must pay the whole of their passage money, or the ship would not proceed on her voyage. The passengers did not know what to do—they were afraid to part with the remainder of their money, as the ship was neither sufficiently manned or provisioned. Last Saturday week they promised, if the vessel did not sail in the following day they would return the passage money they had received, or get them a passage in the schooner Telegraph, bound to New-York; that the vessel had sailed, and to every application now made to them, they laughed at, and set the complainant at defiance. He, the complainant, had also learned, that there were sixty poor Germans and nine Italians ready to be put on board, although the ship was already crowded. There was one woman on board with seven children, all in the hooping cough.—Summons granted.

At an early hour on Friday the Justice room was crowded with persons anxious to hear the investigation of the case in which Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Guiard were concerned, as above stated. The Lord Mayor had, however, scarcely taken his seat, when he was requested to postpone the investigation, and in the mean time every exertion should be made to provision the ship and get her to sea. Much satisfaction was evinced by all around at this cheering prospect for the passengers, while the punishment is still held in terrorum by his Lordship.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 15.

THE ENGLISH OFFICERS.

The Philadelphia Aurora, states, that on Monday last, the District Attorney presented to the Grand Jury, bills against the British Officers imprisoned in that city; and on Tuesday the Grand Jury pronounced that there appeared no cause for their trial.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 15.

Extract to the Editor, dated Washington, 14th Dec.

"It is mentioned here with apparent authenticity, that the British Minister, Mr. Bagot, has by command of his government, entered a Protest against our coming into possession of the Floridas, by purchase, or otherwise. I state what I hear, not what I know. Such interference can hardly be expected.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 23.

Our regular files of London papers and lists have been received by the Amity, arrived in New-York.

Though they contain but little real news the *spaxers* and *stockjobbers* continue to make them interesting, by the fabrication, circulation, and exposition of reports, which it appears to us, could not be credited a moment in any part of the United States by any individual capable of combining two ideas.

The last batch of alarms, were—That a new and predatory war had broken out in India;—That a Russian squadron was descending from the Baltic with the broom, at the mast-head; That hostile Spanish troops had been marched into Portugal; and that a war-fire was kindling which would spread throughout Europe.

These reports, though extremely improbable, had, it appears, so much effect on the dupes of the London Stock Exchange, as to occasion the fall of stocks nearly two per cent.

DEC. 22.

Accounts from Gibraltar, to the 12th Nov. have been received at New York. The American squadron was then lying there, with the exception of the Constellation, which had sailed the day before for the Chesapeake, with Capt. Creighton on board as a passenger.

An Algerine brig of war had cast anchor near the Rock, in distress, having been much cut to pieces, by a Patriot privateer off Cape St. Vincents.—But the utmost precautions

were taken by the Spanish commander in chief of the neighboring districts to cut off all communication between her and the shore—by lining the beach round the bay with cavalry and infantry. And a guard-ship has been stationed within a proper distance for the same purpose.

British accounts, to the 25th Oct. have been received at New-York; but they furnish a very little matter of interest, to the American reader. The disposition of the Allied powers, continues to be devoted, with a single aim, to the perpetuation of peace and amity with all nations. The recent difficulties between Russia and Turkey, have been amicably settled; and the internal commotions in Prussia, appear also to have entirely subsided, as the papers are silent on a subject, which has given them all employ for a long time back. The only articles of news appears to relate to the momentary expectations in England of a Russian Squadron, which the quidnuncs seize hold of, for the exercise of their ingenuity, and the amusement of their readers. Their conjectures make its destination to aid Spain, in subduing its revolted colonies; but it is evident, from every measure adopted by the Russian government, that nothing, of a hostile nature, will be resorted to by her without the full concurrence of the whole confederate powers.

BERMUDA, Nov. 10.

HURRICANE.

A dreadful hurricane was experienced on the 21st of October, at Dominique, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados and Grenada—of which we are enabled to give the following detail, from Antigue and St. Vincent's papers, and by private letters from Barbados and Trinidad.

DOMINIQUE.—Provision grounds on the plantation totally destroyed, and great damage done to the different buildings throughout the island. This Colony had not yet recovered from the disastrous effects of the hurricane of Sept. 1816. His Excellency Charles William Maxwell, C. B. Governor, &c. &c. issued a proclamation, on the 29th Oct. permitting the importation, for the period of six months, in foreign vessels of all nations and descriptions; (these are the words of the proclamation) of flour, bread, biscuit, rice, beans, peas, oats, corn, meal, live stock, horses, mules, horned cattle, roots and fruits of all kinds, boards, planks, scantling, shingles, staves, heading and hoops;—and permission is given for the vessels importing such articles, or any of them, to take away sugar and coffee to the value of one third part of the articles so imported, and of rum and molasses for the remainder.

MARTINIQUE.—This Colony was made a scene of desolation and misery from the destructive effects of the hurricane. The wind commenced blowing furiously at 3 o'clock in the morning, and continued to increase in violence till 4 o'clock in the afternoon; during which time the rain fell in torrents. Devastation exhausted itself throughout the country; and at a moderate calculation it is affirmed the Planters alone are sufferers to the extent of 35,000,000 of livres. The government have adopted measures to soften the pressure of these evils on this class of inhabitants, by opening the Port, (for one year, it is stated) to all nations, for the importation of provisions of every kind, and free exportation of every description of produce. Many lives were lost. Forty or Fifty vessels were driven to sea from St. Pierre's; some without ballast, and others without provisions or water; no tidings had subsequently been heard of them. Many hulls of vessels, however, have since been seen in these seas; and some surviving hands were taken off the wreck of an American vessel as she was drifting to leeward past the bay, the day following the gale. Some small vessels which arrived from the southward, were put under requisition by the Government, and despatched in quest of the vessels that were driven off, to afford requisite assistance to all those they might fall in with. At Fort Royal, notwithstanding the advantageous nature of the Basin, all the ships there, and property afloat, were driven ashore, and involved in complete havoc. The Men-of-War were wrecked in the bay; and a transport from France foundered to windward, and with the exception of a few hands every soul on board perished.

ST. LUCIA.—At this Island, the Government-House Military Barracks and