

tion and bulle in our Sea Ports, and on our Coasts, and that the long talked of Expedition is at last about to sail without delay; so that it is possible, if a pacificatory Negotiation be in progress, that the British contingent may reach its destination just in time to witness the signing of the preliminaries. Whether the troops, under orders for embarkation, are intended to co-operate with the Allies or not, there has been a strange fatuity in assembling them. At one time the Grand Expedition as it is called, stands still, because some of the force to be sent on it, is at a distance from the point of embarkation; but when the distant troops are arrived, then the nearer body of men, who are to form a part of the armament are to march from the interior to the coast, as if no previous calculation could have been made, so as to have both the description of troops at the point required at one and the same time. Such a combination we should have thought, if we had not seen this flagrant instance to the contrary, to have been within the compass of the plodding heads of this Peerless Administration; but no—it would seem that they have not talents for combining any two giving things. When they had determined on an Expedition, they could not derive the means of getting their men together; when that is accomplished, they know not either when or where to send them. The thing would seem to have been so unaccountably long in agitation, that the object has become indeterminate; so that our preparations, with all their pomp and circumstance, and all the well-timed praises bestowed on them by the Ministerial writers, are a mockery of expectation from abroad, and a general ridicule at home.

It is truly lamentable, say the Demi-official papers, that the opposition should be so barbarous and hard-hearted, as to menace an attack on the present innocent Administration, on the first day of the Session! But it is absolutely true, for a threatening letter has been dispatched from Stratton-street, and nobody but Lord Howick could have written it, because—admirable Logicians!—his Lordship lives in that street. Now, it is cruel in the extreme, not to allow the Ministry to call their friends together, and vote Addresses in their own way, without any factious opposition! Who could possibly think of condemning His Majesty's Speech, right or wrong? or who could presume to anticipate what it may contain? It is not possible to suppose, it will say and think on the subject of the late Dissolution, either as to the reasons that led to, or the consequences which have resulted from it. It is not possible, that it can hint at new Continental connexions, to be supported by our men or money—It is not possible that it can refer to the Institution of enquiries into abuses, in any particular way, and much less can it be possible, that it shall convey any thing in the shape of abolition to the New Minister from the blame of recent measures, or pledge the New House of Commons to principles, which, when once adopted, cannot easily afterwards be repudiated—It is so unlikely that the Speech can allude to any matters of this sort, that it can argue nothing less than the most systematic spirit of faction in any one who can meditate a resistance to it. But if the Speech abstain from every topic, as no doubt it must, that can possibly give rise to a difference of opinion, it would be doubly shocking in the Members of opposition to disturb the general unanimity by the introduction of any subject into the Address, by way of amendment, which might have been purposely dropt by the modesty of Administration, as in reference to their own acts. So that the opposition, in mustering their supposed forces on the first day of the Session, for the purpose of dividing the House must only have in its view to throw impediments in the way of Ministers, on a matter, which will not admit, in itself, of any contrariety of sentiment; except, indeed, the division may be intended, which is not explained, on the choice of the Speaker. It would be more candid and liberal in the opposition, as the Ministerial writers say, to follow the example of their meekness, which is modestly enough set up for imitation, and permit the present men, as they did the former ones, to proceed in their pious works, in the hope of good, than to nip them in the bud, and prevent the promise of the opening blossom, in the anticipation of ill.—They would seem more especially entitled to such a forbearance, from the diffidence they had previously shewn in deciding on their own ability for office, and in their voluntary and hasty resignation of it on the death of that great master to whom they were the close adherents, though not apt disciples.

To the report of the recapture of Buenos Ayres is added, by the American Captain, that both coasts of La Plata to a great extent inwards, had submitted to the English arms, and had sent their own Magistrates as Deputies to the English General. Great part of Linniers's troops are said to have deserted; and after the town had capitulated, Linniers deemed it prudent to withdraw once more from his parole. The conditions granted by the English General are stated to have been highly favourable to the inhabitants. Immediately upon taking possession of the town, a Proclamation was issued by the British Commander in Chief, ordering the inhabitants of every class to bring in their arms of every kind, under the penalty of having soldiers billeted in any house in which arms should be discovered.

Letters from Holland of the 8th inst. state, that accounts had been received there of an Armistice having been agreed upon between the French and Russians for six weeks, dated from the 1st instant, the day on which it was signed at the head-quarters of the former. But had such an event taken place, so as to be known in Holland on the 8th, it must have been known at Hamburgh on the 7th, the date of the last advices from thence.

A private letter from Hamburgh, dated the 7th instant, speaking of the arrival in Holland of the long-expected Expedition from England, says, "We have expected the Expedition from England so long, that we now begin to think that should it ever arrive, it will be at that season when the frost will prevent the transports from returning; at all events come when it may, it will not prevent the conclusion of a Treaty, which is in a state of great forwardness, having for its object the adjustment of preliminaries, which will terminate the differences between France and the Allied Powers."

A ship has been lost off the Scilly Islands, and it is feared that all on board have perished. A pilot boat, which passed the Seven Stones on the 29th ult. discovered the masts of a ship, which it is supposed had struck on the preceding day, and foundered. She believed, from her canvas, to have been a foreign vessel.

Eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy hides, 50 tons tallow, and 6170 lb. Cortex Peru, have already been imported from Monte Video, and entered at the Custom-house.

Mr. Thornton, the India Director, and Member for Bridgewater, has received His Majesty's permission to use the name of Asell, instead of Thornton.

It is much feared that the Blenheim, on board of which Sir T. Trowbridge sailed, has been lost. A letter from an Officer on board the Harrier sloop of war, dated Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, March 13, states, that being in company with the Blenheim and Java, a dreadful storm came on while they were off the Maldivus, lat. 20, 21, long. 64, 11, on the 1st of February, during which the Harrier lost sight of them. The storm greatly increased during the night, and the Harrier had a narrow escape, but at length arrived at the Cape on the 28th of February. Neither the Blenheim nor Java had been heard of at the date of the latest accounts (5th April) from the Cape.—The Blenheim is stated to have been in a very decayed state and much lumbered with stores, and the Java to have been badly manned, and extremely crank.

JUNE 19.

Order of Council.—At a Court held at the Queen's Palace on Wednesday last, the following Order in Council was issued:—

Present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

June 17.—It is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council, that all ships and goods belonging to the Inhabitants of Hamburgh and Bremen, which, since the 1st of January last, have been, and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom, shall be restored upon being pronounced by the High Court of Admiralty to belong to the Inhabitants aforesaid; and not otherwise liable to confiscation, and that the said ships and goods shall be permitted to proceed to any neutral port. And it is further ordered, that ships and goods so belonging, shall not in future be liable to detention, provided such ships and goods shall be engaged in a trade to or from any port of this kingdom, or between neutral and neutral port. But all ships and goods belonging to the Inhabitants aforesaid, which shall be found trading with any hostile port, and not going from nor coming to any port of this kingdom, shall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, and shall be adjudged as lawful prize to His Majesty. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed)

W. FAWKENER.

JUNE 20.

The first division of the Expedition sailed yesterday morning from the Downs for Stralsund. It consisted of the 6th, 7th, and 8th Regiments of Infantry of the German Legion. The division that has sailed is under the command of Gen. Drecksfel. A second embarkation will take place in a day or two.

We have extracted from the Foreign Papers some interesting intelligence relating to the movements of the Servian and Turkish armies. The affairs of the former are not quite so desperate as they are represented in the Monitor. The situation of Michelson, and the Russians, we are in hopes, will prove not to be worse than that of their Allies. The retreat from the Danube was absolutely necessary on his part. The principal Turkish army, instead of proceeding to attack him, marched towards Ismail, which was far in the rear of one of his wings. Had they reached that point, the safety of the whole of Michelson's corps would have been endangered.

The Marquis of Huntly does not go with the Grand Expedition; that gallant Nobleman is now appointed on the Staff of the Army in the Mediterranean, in the room of Major-General Waychope, who fell in Egypt. Capt. Johnston, of the 42d regiment, we hear, is to go as his Lordship's Aid-de-Camp.

JUNE 22.

The Vienna Court Gazette draws a very different picture of the state of affairs in Turkey from the French and Dutch papers.—The blockade of the Dardanelles and of the Canal of Constantinople has reduced the capital to great distress. The Captain Pacha seems unwilling to quit the security of the sea of Marmora, and the Turkish Squadron which entered into the Black Sea, has been driven out of it by the Russians. General Michelson's position remains nearly the same. He has not evacuated Moldavia and Wallachia, & has lately received considerable reinforcements.

It is reported that a change has taken place in the Russian Ministry: that Baron Budberg has resigned, and M. Novoziltsoff received the portfolio of foreign affairs, and that Count Romanzow has been succeeded by Count Strogonoff, in the Commercial Department. The latter not long since left this country, and his appointment will, it is supposed, be extremely favorable to this country.

Holland is at present strangely situated—the is apprehensive of an invasion, and she is without a chief magistrate.—Louis Bonaparte, according to private letters from Holland, has abdicated the throne in consequence of a misunderstanding with his brother.—His conduct, though grateful to the people because it favored their commerce, displeased Napoleon.—The wish of the latter is to distress the English trade by all possible means. Does he ruin his Ally or his dependent by carrying his wishes into execution—this is to him a matter of indifference.—Private letters state that as soon as Louis Bonaparte was placed upon the Throne he saw the ruin which his brother's system was bringing upon the country—the people approached him with representations of their common distress, and implored him to abrogate that prohibitory commercial system, which, by cutting off foreign communication, intercepted all foreign demand, and thus ruined a country which could only support itself by means of its richer neighbors,

Louis Bonaparte appears to have been moved by the scene of distress before him: the system was partially abrogated, and the communication of news between England and Holland through the indirect medium of neutrals. It is stated, that these indulgences provoked the indignation of the Emperor Napoleon.

The first of it experienced by the King of Holland, was the desertion of his wife, the daughter of the French Emperor; who, after some unsuccessful intrigues, withdrew from her husband to her mother.

Louis Bonaparte, wearied with these intrigues, and having in vain solicited permission to retire, has at length abdicated the Throne, and withdrawn himself into Italy.—The Dutch provinces are in consequence in the greatest confusion; they have implored the return of Louis—"that Monarch whom they have known long enough to love, and whose retreat will renew that state of confusion and distress, from which his moderation and princely humanity had but begun to relieve them."

Such are the statements which private letters have brought—Louis Bonaparte is the best of his family; no very great compliment this, our readers may think.—His character is mild and humane—it has all those softer qualities which his brother wants, without any of those strong traits which his brother has—he is affable in his manners, unostentatious in his living—willing to make the people love rather than fear him. It was with great reluctance he ascended the Throne, and he has been often heard to say, that he wished his brother would have suffered him to remain his subject.—This disagreement between the brothers will increase the dissension which has always prevailed in the Bonaparte family—Lucien and Louis have ever been the greatest favorites.—Napoleon, from the impatience and violence of his temper, was never beloved.—Joseph preserved the situation of a mediator in the family. Another source of disagreement is the marked preference which Napoleon has always shewn to his wife's family, the Beauharnois.—The rumoured separation of Louis Bonaparte and his wife, who is one of Madame Bonaparte's daughters, will inflame the hatred between the two branches.

Letters have been received from the fleet under Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, off Cadiz, dated about twelve days since, all of which agree that the combined squadron, about twelve or thirteen sail of the line, are ready for sea, and it is supposed if our fleet were by accident driven off their station, they would endeavour to make a grand push out to get through the Gut of Gibraltar, and endeavour to form a junction with the Carthagen or Toulon Squadron, or perhaps with both. But Lord Collingwood is ever on the alert, and his cruising frigates form a line of communication from off Cadiz Bay to his fleet in the offing, for the purpose of communicating information directly by telegraph signals.

JUNE 23.

The new Swedish Minister, M. Adlerbers, the successor of Baron Rehaesen, came over in the packet with a Prussian officer, with dispatches from General Blucher to our government.

The new Parliament met yesterday, but nothing more was done than the electing a Speaker. Mr. Abbott was unanimously chosen, every Member bearing testimony to the ability, the independence, and the attention with which he has discharged the duties of that great office during the two last Parliaments. There were about 200 Members present in the House of Commons. The number of Peers that took their oaths and seats in the House of Peers was very great.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 15.

The Berbice Packet that arrived on Friday, spoke on the 1st June an American ship from Buenos Ayres for London, who informed that Buenos Ayres had been retaken by the British previous to their sailing.

The London Gazette states, that a Supplement would be published on Saturday evening, containing the accounts received by His Majesty's Government from Europe.

VIENNA, MAY 27.

General Michelson's army has lately received reinforcements from the governments Taganrog and Odessa. The old Prince Prozorowsky exerts himself in obtaining reinforcements for Gen. Michelson's army.

The insurrection in Roumelia continues.—Much animosity subsists between Mullahpa Bairaktar of Rudschuck, and the Ayan of Philopoppel. These disturbances operate very seriously in increasing the difficulty of provisioning the army of the Grand Vizier. The blockade of all the ports in the Ionean and Aegean seas, by the Russians, has caused a great scarcity at Constantinople; and in consequence of the arrears due to the troops, the garrison of the Dardanelles have lately mutined, and left their post. The Commandant however, overtook them at Budjukdere, and prevailed on them to return, by promising them a speedy payment.

The *ci-devant* Grand Vizier, Jusuf Pacha, has suddenly surprized and taken the castle of Anacria, very important for its situation at the mouth of the Phasis. The garrison was extremely weak. A similar attempt upon Kamhat failed altogether.

M. Lablanche, the Secretary to the French Legation, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pouton, have set out from Constantinople to Fethall Schach, to conduct the operations of the Persians against Grusnia.

The Emperor will return to Vienna through Styria, and is expected here on the 1st of June.

His Highness the Archduke Joseph has been suddenly attacked with a spitting of blood, and is very much indisposed.

LUCACE, MAY 22.

Yesterday a detachment of Saxon Body Guards returned to Dresden, from Silesia. The Imperial Austrian cordon has lately extended as far as the frontier village of Meddorf, in Upper Lusatia.

MAGDEBURGH, JUNE 2.

The 450 French seamen who arrived here in carriages from Boulogne, have been sent on their journey in the same vehicles that brought them.

HAGUE, JUNE 4.

Russian, Prussian, and French Couriers, are continually