LONDON, April 5.

Advices from Hamburgh of the 26th ult. affirm, that a conspiracy has been detected for destroying the Crown Prince of Sweden; that six assassins had been hired, and introduced into the Palace to murder the Prince, but a timely discovery of this atrocious purpose happily prevented its accomplishment.—The son of Gustavus, who was set aside to make room for Bernadotte, is living at the Court of Wurtemburgh, the King being his cousin; he is an accomplished young man, about twenty, educated in the Protestant religion. He is besides nephew to the Emperor Alexander, and it is understood on the Continent, that his claims to the Crown of Sweden are fully recognised by his august uncle.

April 12.

It is asserted in the political circles, that Bonaparte will shortly be removed from St. Helena; and Malta is mentioned as the place of his future abode.

April 14.

It is stated that Sir George Cockburne is about to be sent with a Squadron to the Coasts of South America. A measure of this kind seems absolutely necessary for the [illegible] of our commerce, now so constantly interrupted by the multitude of Buccaneers which swarm in these Seas, under Patriot or Independant Colours.

Paris Papers of three days, ending with the 10th inst. arrived yesterday evening. The report of dissentions in the King's Guard is confirmed by an Ordonance, which dissolves the Company of Noailles for insubordination. What disposition has produced this insubordination is not mentioned.

The Princess of Wales arrived on the 1st instant at Nuremberg.

A daughter of the Queen of Etruria is to be betrothed to Prince Carignan, who is the heir presumptive to the Crown of Sardinia. The Princess, whose hand is thus sought for purposes of ambition, is only seven years of age, and now resides at Rome with her mother.

April 15.

One Dutch and two Flemish Mails arrived late last night. We have extracted some articles from them, especially those which relate to the affairs of Sweden. Whether any overt-acts of a plot against the Government have been discovered there, is still uncertain; but there are now a few more overt acts of the Government against those who displease them. Marshal Count Gyllestorm has been banished the kingdom; some journals and pamphlets have been suppressed; troops have been drawn nearer to the capital, and, as far as arrests prove a plot, those are at length not wanting. We have no doubt that a considerable degree of ill-will to Bernadotte is known to exist.

The entrance of a Portuguese Army upon the Spanish territory is, at length, ostensibly accounted for. The Insurgents of Buenos Ayres have by a Treaty formally placed themselves under the protection of Portugal, and, under certain conditions, have acknowledged themselves the subjects of that Power. Such was their candour, when they professed to throw off the yoke of Spain only for the sake of attaining independance! So far have we been right in saying of their leaders, that we could not consider them as better worthy of regard than the Spanish Government itself, till we knew more than is known of their characters. They now seem to have made some terms for themselves, and, in consideration of these, the high and mighty Republicans of Buenos Ayres have transferred their allegiance from one despotic Sovereign to another. This, at least, is what they suppose to be the termination of the matter. We do not take it for such. The Courts of Spain and Portugal are much more likely to have an understanding with each other than to quarrel at a time, when the same political spirit threatens, though in different degrees, the Colonies of both. It is much more probable, that the King of Portugal should become an instrument in subverting by a manœuvre the common enemies of himself and his son-in-law, than that he should provoke the latter, by an act of astonishing treachery, to invade his European dominions. Maldonado has, it seems, been already given up to the Portuguese. By possessing this and by a gradual extension of their arms and influence in the province of Buenos Ayres, they may serve Ferdinand far more effectually, than if the same number of troops had marched in open hostility against the Insurgents; and, if the latter should be finally successful in the rest of South America, this important province, at least, will have been saved to one of the friendly Monarchs.

However this may be, we should lament as much to see Great-Britain applying any of her remaining strength, or wealth, to the correction of the King of Portugal for this apparent alliance with insurgents, as we should to find the cause either of Ferdinand, or of the Insurgents, adopted here. Neither can we consent to any thing in the nature of what is called a *Demonstration*, made to support a negotiation. It is too probable, that any interference, in whatsoever shape tendered would finally draw the country into needless and expensive hostilities; or, if it be not intended to proceed thus far, in case of the failure of negotiation than the *Demonstration* would end in the dishonour that attends blustering menaces, and in the expenditure of two or three millions amongst the more assiduous visitors of the public departments.

BOSTON, May 3.

The Norfolk papers announce that the Island of Dominico has been declared open for the admission of American vessels.

May 5.

REVOLUTION IN PERNAMBUCO.

Extract of a letter, from a respectable gentleman of New-York, now resident at Pernambuco, dated March 13.

"I should have been ready for sea by the 8th inst. had not a revolution broke out here on the 6th, and caused a total suspension of every kind of business, except that of each one taking care of himself, and keeping out of harm's way. However, after they had run up one street and down another, and killed 14 or 16, they fortunately found they were all on one side of the question. The business, therefore, after about 18 hours, was amicably adjusted; and, like the revolutions that so often take place in our own country, the *ins* went *out*, and the *outs* went *in*, to the great joy of the majority.

"A Provisional Government is now organized, consisting of four very intelligent, spirited and influential men, at the head of whom is Domingo Joze Martine; a man, who, I am told, is every way qualified for the station he fills. He has resided some time in England—speaks and writes the language well, and is (as well as all the natives of the country,) very partial to the Americans.

"The ex-officers of the crown were treated with great civility by their successors; and for their better security were barred up in one of their forts. On the 9th, the old Governor and his suite were permitted to embark in a small vessel prepared for the purpose, for Rio Janeiro. The Portuguese vessels in port are not permitted to hoist their colors, but are not molested, nor is their property molested.

"The towns to the North and South, as far as we can hear, have, without any opposition, followed the example set them by Pernambuco. Indeed the complete success of this province, will give those to the South a greater confidence in their own exertions; and there is no doubt entertained here, but they will all fall into the same measure.—This Province, or Captainship, as it is called, extends from Rio Grande as far south as Rio St. Francisco, about 330 miles, and contains about *three millions* of inhabitants. It is the most valuable part of the Brazils, and that part too, from which the Prince has derived the greatest part of his revenue.

The great scarcity of bread stuffs here is an unfortunate circumstance. The people, however, calculate on supplies from the U. States; and if the ports on the coast are not blockaded by the Portuguese, they can no doubt afford them plentiful supplies. A vessel arrived here a few days since from Philadelphia, and sold her flour to the new government at 18 milreas per barrel. A number of neutral vessels from here, may be shortly expected at some of the southern ports of the United States."

From the Herald Office, Norfolk, April 24.

By a gentleman who arrived here in the brig Herald, from Barbadoes, we are informed that the Province of Pernambuco (in Brazil) had revolted, and declared itself independent of the Brazilian Government. Our informant, who is a resident of the town of Pernambuco, which place he left on the 13th March, states, this revolution was brought about by the concurrence of the military with the citizens, on the 6th March. It commenced at the barracks, where a Colonel of Artillery attempting to put some officers of the regiment under arrest, one of them ran him through with a sword; and the principal aid-de-camp of the Governor arriving and endeavouring to harangue the troops, he was instantly shot. A general beat to arms ensued, the militia were called out, but they, as also a promiscuously armed population (as various in its character as its color) joined the military, and, by 5 o'clk. in the evening, this armed multitude was in possession of the town, when patroles and guards were immediately established to prevent individual plunder and violence. The Governor and the heads of the Provincial Government had taken refuge in the principal fort, which was given up without opposition early the following morning to the popular party. On the morning of the 9th of March, the Governor and his suite embarked for Rio Janeiro, being also permitted to carry his personal property along with him.

On Friday the 7th of March, a Provisional Government was adopted, consisting of five distinct executive departments, viz. one for the Judiciary, one for Commerce, one for Agriculture, one for Military, and one for Ecclesiastical affairs; the chiefs of these departments having the title of "Patriotic Governors." The officers of the old government retained their places under the new order of things, with one or two exceptions of voluntary resignations.

The tidings of the revolution spread from the town to the interior with the rapidity of lightning, and inspired the most enthusiastic joy among the proprietors and planters, who were daily arriving in town for the purpose of declaring their unalterable adherence to the popular cause. Those who held public situations either civil or military under the former government, were among the first to come forward and tender their adhesion to their new rulers.

The foregoing important intelligence is confirmed by numerous letters received direct from Pernambuco, which also furnish many additional particulars. That two days after the news went into the country, 20,000 men were marching for Pernambuco to support the Patriot cause, but were met on the road and requested to return to their homes, as their services were not wanted. That the fort at Paraiba was taken and the white flag hoisted within three hours after receiving the news from Pernambuco, with the loss of a number of lives. Domingo Jose Martine, who had been proscribed and imprisoned by the royalists, was at the head of the Provisional Government. The Province extends from Rio Grande southerly to Rio St. Francisco, 330 miles, and contains about 3,000,000 inhabitants—the most valuable part of Brazil. There was a great scarcity of bread stuffs at Pernambuco, and they depended on the United States for a supply.—The Americans were hailed as brothers.

Several Proclamations and other papers promulgated by the Provisional Government, have been received at Baltimore.

The trade of Pernambuco, now in insurrection, is very considerable. There were last year exported from thence to England, nearly 17,000 bales cotton; a quantity more than double that of all the other ports of the Brazilian dominions.

Since the late revolution at Pernambuco, that port is declared open to all nations.

Despatch from Gen. San Martiny to the Supreme Director of Buenos Ayres.

Most Excellent Sir—A division of 1800 men of the army of Chili has just been destroyed in the plains of Chacabuco, this afternoon, (12th February,) by the army under my command. Six hundred prisoners, including 30 officers, 450 killed, and a standard, which I have the honor to transmit to you, are the result of this happy day, with more than 1000 stand of arms and 2 field pieces.

Head-Quarters, Chacabuco, 12th Feb. 1817 }

JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

The Supreme Director of the State of Chili to the Supreme Director of the Provinces of La Plata.

Most Excellent Sir—I have the honour to enclose to your Excellency the acts of this free people, in virtue of which I have been elected to the Chair of State, under the honorable, delicate and unmerited, title of Supreme Director.

My wishes are all for the general good and the happiness of America: if they prove fruitless it shall not be for the want of labor and vigilance on my part. I have determined to devote myself entirely to that object, and the pattern of your Excellency presents me a great example for imitation—May God preserve you many years.

BERNARDO O'HIGGINS.

St. Jogo, Chili, 20th Feb. 1817.

On the 2d of March, the Supreme Director, at Buenos Ayres, issued a proclamation in reply to an edict of Gen. Le Cor, commander of the Portuguese army on the eastern side of the river, dated 13th Feb. The Director insists that the Portuguese shall evacuate the territory they have invaded, and that in order to effect it, Buenos Ayres will exert all its means, and exercise full retaliation for any offences they may commit. The extraordinary mission which had been preparing for Rio Janeiro, was suspended. The Portuguese officers and vessels of war at Buenos Ayres, were ordered away.

Mr. COBBETT's FAREWELL.

The last number of Mr. Cobbet's political pamphlet was published on Saturday. It contains a kind of farewell address, headed, "Mr. Cobbett's taking leave of his Countrymen." The prosecution on the part of the Stamp-office is not among the causes assigned for his flight. In fact, he assigns but one cause—the personal danger to which he was exposed by the passing of the late Acts. He expresses great regret at quitting England, and declares he will never cease to write in behalf of his country. Even in America, he says, he will be as careful to avoid libels as if still within reach of the grasp of the Attorney-General. The profits of his writings, he states, had produced him above £10,000 a year. The article is interspersed with strong political observations and opinions; Mr. Cobbett assures his Readers, in conclusion, that he he shall transmit materials in four months, for the revival of the pamphlet or register. We have extracted the passages which relate to his departure from England:—

"Though I quit my country, far be it from me to look upon her cause as desperate; and still farther be it from me to wish to infuse despondency into your minds. I can serve that cause no longer by remaining here; but, the cause itself is so good, so just, so manifestly right and virtuous, and it has been combated by means so unusual, so unnatural, and so violent, that it must, triumph in the end. Besides, the circumstances of the country all tend to favour the cause of Reform. Not a tenth part of the evils of the system are yet in existence. The Country Gentlemen, who have now been amongst our most decided adversaries, will very soon be compelled, for their own preservation, to become our friends and fellow labourers. Not a fragment of their property will be left, if they do not speedily bestir themselves. They have been induced to believe, that a Reform of the Parliament would expose them to plunder our degradation; but they will very soon find that it will afford them the only chance of escaping both. The wonder is, that they do not see this already, or, rather, that they have not seen it for years past. But they have been blinded by their foolish pride; that pride, which has nothing of mind belonging to it, and which, accompanied with a consciousness of a want of any natural superiority over the labouring classes seeks to indulge itself in a species of vindictive exercise of power.

"My choice (leaving all considerations of personal safety out of the question) lies between silence and retreat. If I remain here, all other means will be first used to reduce me to silence; and, if all those means fail, then will come the dungeon.—Therefore, that I may be still able to write, and write with freedom too, I shall write, if I live, from America; and, my readers may depend on it, that it will not be more than four months from the date of this Address, before the publication of the Weekly Pamphlet will be resumed in London, and will be continued very nearly as regularly as it has been for years past. My main object will be to combat corruption; but I shall also be able to communicate some very useful information; especially as I shall now