

cut off the archduke's retreat, & the French having passed the Danube, his royal highness retreated with his troops, and a negotiation was entered into for the surrender of the city. The capitulation was signed on the 12th in the evening and on the 13th the French were put in possession of Vienna.

From *Bell's Weekly Messenger* of May 29.
ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

At the court of the Queen's palace, the 24th May, 1809, present the king's most excellent majesty in council. Whereas advice have been received of a certain provincial agreement entered into by his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in America, with the government of the United States, whereby it is understood that his majesty's orders in council of the 7th of January, and of the 11th November, 1807, shall be withdrawn as far as respects the U. States, on the 10th of June next.

And whereas, altho' the said provisional agreement is not such as was authorised by his majesty's instructions, or such as his majesty can approve, it may already have happened or may happen, that persons being citizens of the U. States may be led by a reliance on the said provisional agreement to engage in a trade with and to the said ports and places in Holland, contrary to, & in violation of the restrictions imposed, his majesty in order to prevent any inconveniences that may ensue from the circumstance above recited, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said several orders shall be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the U. States so failing under the faith of the said provisional agreement, videlicet—That after the 9th of June next, no vessel of the U. States, which shall have cleared out between the 19th of April last, and the 20th of July ensuing, for any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, from any port of the U. States shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the commanders of his majesty's ships and privateers.

And it is further ordered, that no vessel of the U. States, which shall have cleared out from any port in America previous to the 20th of July next, for any other permitted port, and shall during her voyage, have changed her destination, in consequence of information of the said provisional agreement, and shall be proceeding to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted by the commanders of any of his majesty's ships or privateers, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this order on her voyage, and shall have been warned not to proceed to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, and shall, notwithstanding such warning, be found attempting to proceed to any such port.

And it is further ordered, that after the said 9th day of June next, no vessel of the said U. States which shall have cleared out, or be destined to any of the ports of Holland and from any other port or place not subject to the restrictions of the said order of the 20th of April last, after notice of such provisional agreement as aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the commanders of his majesty's ships or privateers.

And his majesty is pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the several orders of the 7th January, and 11th November, 1807, as altered by the said order of the 26th of April last, shall also be suspended so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said U. States, which shall clear out to any ports not declared to be under the restriction of blockade from any port of Holland, between the 9th day of June, and the 1st day of July next.

Then follows another order of council admitting an importation of various kinds of provisions into Newfoundland from America.

We understand that a fast sailing vessel is prepared to convey the decision of his majesty's government to America, as soon as the consultation with the mercantile interest is terminated.

On Friday we received Dutch Gazettes to the 24th, and a series of the Hamburg Correspondent to the 10th. We select the most important.

HAMBURG, May 10.

A formal declaration of war, by the Russian court against Austria has just been published.

The court of Vienna is gone to Offen.

ROTTERDAM, May 23.

The Paris news of the 18th states, that

M. Darooz, belonging to the Russian legation at Vienna, has arrived at Paris with the intelligence that Russia had declared war against Austria.

MILAN, May 13.

A part of the army commanded by prince Eugene, is already on the Tagliamento.—The enemy flies with great rapidity.

The secret expedition failed yesterday. The command is entrusted to brigadier general Crawford.

HAGUE, May 22.

The following important intelligence is contained in letters of the 13th inst. from the Lower Rhine:

On the 15th of April, the emperor of Russia declared war against Austria, and ordered his armies to enter Galicia and Hungary. The Russians have already entered Galicia.

Since the 9th inst. the French flag has been unfurled on the top of St. Stephen's church at Vienna. On the 10th or 11th the emperor Napoleon was to leave the capitol. The emperor Francis II. has solicited peace.

Dutch papers of the 23d arrived late last night and have brought an account of the French having entered Vienna.

Schill's bold enterprise continues to give the greatest alarm to the enemy to the N. of Germany. He has taken Bremen, and his band increasing to an army, is spreading through Brunswick and Hanover, the inhabitants of which are to a man in his favor. Jerome Bonaparte has no army capable of opposing him, and confines himself to proclamations offering rewards for his apprehension. One article states that the king of Prussia, so far from approving his conduct, has sent an army of 30,000 men, against him. The necessity which is here confessed of sending so large a force against him proves the formidable nature of the insurrection which he has brought about.—But we do not believe the king of Prussia has sent any force against him, and we remember having read in the Leyden Gazette the other day, some reflections against his Prussian majesty upon the subject of Schill's enterprise.

LONDON, May 18.

The third French Bulletin, is dated 'head quarters, Burghausen, April 30th, 1809, by which it appears that the Austrians had fallen back across the Inn, but without molestation; and that the French had advanced across that river; when the Bavarians marched to Salzburg, which they took from the Austrians.

The archduke Ferdinand has taken Warsaw, which is his head quarters. He has under his command an army of 110,000 men, independent of any loss he may have suffered in the late actions.—The Austrian army is in nine divisions of about 42,000 men each. Belgrade has the first, the archduke Charles has three, the archduke Lewis two, the archduke John two. There is besides a militia, which forms an army of reserve.

The emperor of Austria has called upon the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Austria and Salzburg to raise en masse, and repair to the banks of the Inn.

Hostilities are renewed between the Russians and Turks. Twenty three English ships are again arrived at Trieste with colonial produce and English manufactures.

CAPTURE OF THE TOULON FLEET.
NEW-YORK, July 18.

Capt. Dashiell, of the sloop Henry, in 8 days from Bermuda informs us that he sailed from Martinique on the 27th of June, and on that day advices were received there of the capture of the Toulon fleet, by lord Collingwood, consisting of five sail of the line, 6 or 7 frigates and 30 transports, having on board the French garrison of Barcelona. Capt. D. further states, that a vessel had arrived at Martinique having spoke an American ship from Gibraltar and was informed by the American captain that lord Collingwood had arrived at Gibraltar previous to his sailing, with the whole French fleet, his prizes.

The above account is confirmed by a letter from St. Croix, of the 2d July received by the Richard.

HALFAX, June 30.

By an arrival at St. John's, Newfoundland, we have been favored with the following summary extracts from a London paper, of May eighteenth, received at that place.

ABSTRACT OF NEWS.

LONDON, May 18.

The German papers contain the 7th, 8th and 9th Austrian official reports. These admit that the French had, in general the advantage, tho' not to the extent their bulletins have held out; and, if credit can be placed on the subsequent intelligence, received by way of Hamburg, the archduke Charles has been eminently successful. He is stated after three days hard fighting, to have driven the enemy thirty miles back, & to have killed and taken upwards of 40,000 of their troops. And in Italy the archduke John is said to have gained, on the 15th & 16th ult. a decisive victory over the French who lost 8000 killed, and 10,000 wounded, 10 pieces of cannon and 3 eagles were taken. The Austrians lost 10,000 men, killed wounded and prisoners.

Jerome Bonaparte has issued a proclamation, ordered the inhabitants of Westphalia Hesse and Saxony, to be deprived of every offensive weapon, even of knives, forks, scythes, &c. This augers well!

In Spain, the cause of the patriots has assumed a more favorable aspect. The E. are constantly marching off a great part of their army for Italy.

The French in Oporto, it is believed, wish to surrender to the British; and from an intercepted letter from gen. Kellerman it appears that owing to the Austrian war, he considers the situation of the French in the whole of the Peninsula, as extremely critical. The French gen. Loison, was killed in the streets of Oporto, by some Portuguese soldiers.

A messenger with dispatches to the Spanish deputies arrived in town this morning. On the 21st ult. it was publicly notified at Seville, that a division of the Spanish army had taken possession of Alcantara, which had been previously abandoned by the enemy.

Warsaw, the capital of Poland, upon the approach of the archduke Ferdinand, had been evacuated by the French. The van of the Austrian army entered that city on the 19th ult.

By an official dispatch from the Austrian gen. Taxis we learn, that the inhabitants of the Tyrol, have with the utmost enthusiasm risen in favor of Austria, and have defeated the Bavarian troops in several engagements. Two generals and about 12,000 Bavarians have been taken prisoners.

From St. Domingo city.—We still remain besieged by the Spaniards, and blockaded by the British, tho' not very strictly by the latter. At this moment there is scarcely an ounce of bread, beef, pork, butter &c. to be had, excepting on some days a piece of horse meat, and others a little fish, and a few vegetables. Government has a small quantity of provisions in store, but it is exclusively appropriated for the army. Since Ferrand's affair, the French have been victorious in every engagement with the Spaniards, have taken several of their works & cannon, and extended their lines to a considerable distance in the country. We are in good spirits at present, believing the embargo was raised on the 4th of March, and looking out for American vessels daily. A small parcel of provisions which arrived since the siege, has sold at enormous prices viz. butter lard and cheese, at 2 dols. per pound; beef 75 cents, pork 150 cents, potatoes and corn, 25 cents the pound. Flour would sell at 50 dollars.

Boston Cent.

LEYDEN, May 2.

From Jersey, April 2.—On the part of Russia, it has been demanded as the basis of negotiation, that the Porte should cede Moldavia and Wallachia, besides the dismissal of the English ambassador from Constantinople. These propositions the Turkish ministers would by no means admit.

Meanwhile they are still here, waiting an answer to the ultimatum, which the prince Paskowsky had dispatched by two couriers to Constantinople. The Russians are in motion on various points.

Polit. Jour.

MADRID, April 14.

The following general orders were published at the head quarters at Madrid on the 2d instant.

"His Catholic majesty conceives it his duty to make known, that another and decisive victory was obtained at Medellin, on the 28th May, by the first corps of the army commanded by the duke of Belluno, (Victor) over the enemy, under the command of gen. Cuesta.

"Ten thousand Spaniards were sabred upon the spot and 4000 made prisoners by our light troops; the rest saved themselves as well as they could.—All the artillery, 25 pieces, and 6 standards, have fallen into our hands; between 10 and 12000 Spaniards were left on the field of battle. The greater part of the staff of Cuesta and of the superior officers, fell in this action; the Spanish general D. Francisco de Trias, was found desperately wounded, & lying among the slain.

"The army of Cuesta, and part of that of Andalusia, are annihilated by this event. Marshal Belluno (Victor) bestows the highest praise upon the generals who have fought under him.

"Our loss compared with that of the enemy, would seem incredible, and in the whole affair we lost but 300 men in killed and wounded: our advantage was owing to the impetuosity of our attacks, and the vigor with which they were sustained.

"This victory secures the conquest of Andalusia, which in a very short time will be entirely occupied by our troops.

(Signed)

"JOURDAN,

Major general of his Catholic majesty, DAULT-NEE.

General of division of his C. M. KELLERMAN,

Governor general of Upper Spain.

FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Bartlett, who arrived last evening from Cadiz, sailed thence May 30. There were great rejoicings at Cadiz in consequence of the recovery of St. Andero, and the victories in Italy and Portugal. It was reported that the French army had evacuated Barcelona, & that gen. Blake had made 3000 prisoners.

Capt. Bartlett favoured us with Seville papers to May twenty six, and Gibraltar to May 30.

GIBRALTAR, May 30.

A new attempt to negotiate with the Supreme Junta of Spain, was made on the last of April; and rejected with disdain.

The Spanish patriots are in force between Madrid & Saragossa, and augmenting their numbers. In a small affair at Irucha, the French lost was 220 men. The French were afterwards reinforced with five thousand, but the Spanish peasantry were not intimidated.

Letters from Algiers state, that all the natives of France, settled in that city have been put in irons.

A French decree dated in March, contains in substance, that confiscated American vessels, whose sales will take place in the ports of the emperor, may be bought on foreign account, on paying a duty of fifteen francs per ton.

SEVILLE, May 25.

The Junta have decreed that the Cortes of the nation (National Assembly) shall be convened.

The Supreme Junta have decreed that there shall be an annual religious service to invoke benedictions on king Ferdinand; and to perpetuate the remembrance of the tyrannical conduct of Napoleon.

The Spanish papers contain many accounts of small military affairs in which the patriots were successful.

The Spanish adm. Maserado who joined the French against king Ferdinand, & who was sent by Joseph Bonaparte to command the squadron which the French took at Ferrol—is said to have been caught by the patriots at Lugo.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated May 28.

"We now expect the French army under gen. Victor, lately near Seville, must either surrender or make immediately to Madrid. And even in that case, it is matter of doubt whether any of them will return to France, as the army of marshal Soult has been nearly destroyed in Portugal, and Ney, in Galicia, is surrounded by Romana's troops and Galicians.

In Arragon we have 27,000 men under gen. Blake; in Catalonia our armies are about 15,000 strong, besides the inhabitants who are mostly armed. In the province of Estramadura and Carolina, under generals Cuesta and Venegas, we may count about eighty thousand. In Portugal, including the British forces, about eighty thousand, will soon be under arms. The force of Romana, Manguer, and of the Austrians, and Galicians, cannot be ascertained, but