

without regard to any consideration, to compel Holland to engage in the continental system, and to wrest, once for all, her ports and coast from the government, that has made the ports of Holland the principal depots, and the greater part of the Dutch merchants the promoters and agents of British commerce. As the French emperor does not here actually declare the annihilation of the independence of the Dutch nation, but only threatens, it is suggested in the English papers that this is meant to tell her, that there is a price and sacrifice by which she may purchase an exemption from what the Dutch people view with horror, an incorporation with France. The same paper which contains this note, contains also two letters from king Louis to the legislative body of Holland, dated at Paris the 21st February, in which he directly repels the charges of his brother—says, he "did not expect, after the difficulties and distresses to which Holland had been exposed, to hear her accused of having violated engagements, and of not having done enough" declares the Dutch to have been "the victims of calumny, of petty passion and interest"—and recommends patience till the moment when "the justice of his majesty the emperor, my brother, shall make reparation for a charge which we have so little deserved." He also intimates, that their remains a price at which their independence may be preserved:—"I have (says he) every reason to believe, that if we can come to an arrangement, which does not preclude the possibility of our existence, Holland may still escape the present impending tempest.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The news from Cadiz was down to the 29th of Feb. The means seem to be preparing to cause the siege of that important city to attract the regards of all the world. The French first made their appearance on hills opposite Cadiz on the 5th Feb. The duke of Albuquerque arrived the day before them with 11,000 troops, and has great credit for the masterly maneuvering of his little army, so as to avoid the enemy, altho' they had 12,000 cavalry. The British admiral Purvis, has four sail of the line at Cadiz, the Atlas, Triumph, Invincible and Zealous; and the Spanish fleet consists of 13 sail of the line and four frigates. The French were augmenting their strength round the city, and the garrison for its defence was daily receiving reinforcements; it consisted of British, Spanish, and Portuguese amounting to 20,000. On the evening of the 24th the Spaniards took a six gun battery, at the ferry, opposite San Pedro, on the Ira, and bayoneted the French. The duke Albuquerque talked of a Sally.—The shipping continually destroyed the French works and received some damage in their turn. On the 26th deputies were sent from king Joseph to the junta at Cadiz, to persuade to give up; but their papers were burnt by a common hangman. The French entered Malaga on the 5th February. On the 14th a body entered Algeiras, took some plunder and went off. The British at Gibraltar have destroyed Spanish lines near that place, to prevent their being occupied by the French.

ENGLAND & AMERICA.

Notwithstanding the late irritations, we have the pleasure to find in the English papers strong expressions of good will towards America and of a desire for peace and friendship. The Courier of March 9, contains the following paragraph:—

The John Adams was expected to sail yesterday from Cowes, with Mr. Pinkney's dispatches. She was to touch at a French port to take up dispatches from the American minister at Paris. The John Adams, it is said, carries out with her the basis on which it is proposed to terminate all differences between this country and the United States. It is stated to have obtained the concurrence of Mr. Pinkney; we trust his government will receive it with a like disposition, and will at last see, that not only honor but security may be found in an intimate connection with G. Britain. France opens her arms to America, but opens them merely to fling her in the embrace.

From the Virginia Patriot.

Madame Jerome and the young Prince her son, are now at Washington. Recent information from that place also announces the fact that she receives her enormous stipend from Napoleon, upon the express condition of extending the whole of it!—What; an American lady, born to a mode-

rate independence, and educated in habits of republican economy & simplicity, spend forty thousand crowns a year, merely on good living? the idea is ridiculous.

But we have never heard that Napoleon was livish of his treasure, without having in view some object of importance sufficient to justify his prodigality. If he has sometimes given bountifully, he has never heretofore given without some selfish view; & it would be singular if the first departure from his former habits should have been in favor of an unprotected female whom on a former occasion he treated with so much contempt and injustice.

What then, we are compelled to ask, what can have been the motive which induced him to give to the repudiated wife of his brother, a salary nearly double to that of the president of the United States? Why so particular to stipulate as one of the conditions upon which it is given, that it shall be expended in this country? And why are the young prince and his mother continually hurried from one principal city to another; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, from Baltimore to Washington, and from Washington back again, with a restlessness almost equal to that of Puck the fairy, or the wandering Jew.

We appeal to the good sense of every unprejudiced mind, if from these facts, the conviction be not irresistible, that a system of French bribery and intrigue is organized in this country, and that a great part of this ostensible salary is in reality to be applied to its advancement.

BOSTON, April 18.

From Lisbon.

Capt. Phynney who arrived here yesterday, in 15 days from Lisbon informed the Keeper of the exchange Coffee-House Book; That a British vessel had arrived there from Cadiz, which brought information that the French had got possession of the Arsenal; and that it was expected they would take Cadiz, in a very short time. The people at Lisbon manifested great apprehensions of a visit from the French—some, however, thought it would be postponed for a while. Capt. P. further states, that a few days previous to his sailing, a frigate arrived from England, having on board a million of dollars for the army—the commander of which said, that many troops had embarked when he sailed.

Quebeck March 22.

On Saturday afternoon the printer of the Canadian, Mr. Lefrancois, was arrested and committed to jail under a warrant from the Executive Council on a charge of treasonable practices; on Monday evening Dr. Blanchet and Mr. Bedard and last evening Mr. T. Tachereau were also arrested and committed by the same authority, on the same charges.

NEW YORK April 16.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to the agent of an American house in Brodeux dated Paris 30th January.

"I have received your letter of the 25th inst. and exceedingly regret the embarrassments with which you have met. The explanations have received with regard to the seizure made of our ships &c. in the ports of Spain are not of a character to tranquilize you. They are said to be the result of a principle adopted by his majesty that the commerce denied to France cannot be permitted to her allies. The presumption is that your case will be set before the council of prizes. You should therefore make your protest before competent authority and forward it with power to employ attorney &c. if necessary to Mr. D. R. Warden our agent here."

London March 12.

It has been repeated in some of the public papers, that the John Adams frigate was to sail from Cowes with the first fair wind. We have reason to believe that she will be detained at least a week longer. It is understood, in the best informed circles on American affairs, that Mr. Pinkney had proposed a distinct question, to which a categorical answer is expected; and on the reply to which the ultimatum of the Republican Government will depend. It is whether the ministers of this country will or will not treat on the basis of the revocation of the Orders in Council?

Morn Chron.

HOLLAND.

The fate of Holland has at length been

finally decided. By a decree of Napoleon of Jan. 20. the country between the Meux and the Scheld is taken into the possession of the French troops, under the Marshal de Reggio; and it is reported that King Louis is under an arrest, for daring to remonstrate against the occupation of his army of Brabant. They have taken possession of Bristol and Helvoetsdys.

FRANCE.

The doubt for some time entertained, respecting the intended bride of Napoleon, are dissipated; and Caulincourt has left Paris to escort (Catherine Paulina, who is in her 31st year) the sister of the Emperor Alexander from Petersburg.

The legislative body was opened on the 1st of Feb.

Orders had arrived at Bayonne to make every preparation for the Emperor's journey to Vittoria. Relays of horses were placed accordingly; though it is not thought Napoleon will depart for Spain before the middle of April. An Embargo was laid in the French ports along the shore for some days. A squadron is said to be fitting out at Dunkirk.

An event, on which much of the future destiny of Europe may depend—had occurred at the 1st dates.—the Emperor Napoleon, had offered his hand in marriage to the eldest daughter of the Emperor of Austria, a descendant of the Bourbons—the niece of the unfortunate Maria Antoinette and grand daughter of the celebrated Maria Theresa, of Austria.—The Archduchess had accepted the offer, & the marriage treaty had been ratified by which Maria Louisa is to have the same palaces, portion, dowry and jewels which were stipulated for Maria Antoinette on her nuptials, 36 years ago, with Louis XVI. The Austrian Princess is in her 20th year and is very beautiful. Besides a splendid male retinue, Napoleon had ordered that his sister, the Queen of Naples, the Duchesses of Buffalo and the Countesses Montmorency, de Bouille, and Louiston (late Ladies of the Palace to the Empress Josephine) to proceed to the frontier of Austria receive the intended Empress and to conduct her to Paris in the most magnificent style.—She was to leave Vienna the 14th February.

(Centinel.)

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

All the French and continental papers, indicated, that a coldness has existed between the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander; and it is asserted, the sisters of the latter refused the hand of the former, before he made his suit to the daughter of the Emperor of Austria. A change has taken place in the Russian Ministry; and the war which Russia was carrying on in Turkey has been stopped by an armistice mediated by Bonaparte.—Who told the world in his expose that he knew how to preserve the Porte, if he would brake with England. It is now said that Mr. Adair has been invited to quit Turkey; and we know Mr. Ruffin the French Consul, was passing through France and Austria. Peace was negotiating.—The moment Napoleon becomes the son-in-law of Francis, he becomes the enemy of Russia. Under pretence of taking possession of the Hanse towns, French troops were approaching the Russian corps in Poland.

Captain Brum of the ship Chinese, from Canton, (arrived at this port on Friday) informs us, that in passing Linton he observed 5 Portuguese ships of war fitted from Macao, blockading a squadron of Ladron pirates between Lanton and Lantaw, said to consist of nearly 300 sail of Junks. Preparations were making at Canton to go against the Ladrones. For this purpose fifty large Junks had been already built; which with their former fleet, and the acquisition by purchase of the ship Mercury of 20 guns and the brig Elizabeth, captain Magee (an American) of 18 guns, they expected to be able to guard the towns in the vicinity of Canton, and protect the chop boats that ply with cargoes from one place to another. The Ladrones had recently destroyed several villages in the vicinity of Canton, and put most of their inhabitants to death. They have also avowed their intention to take Canton, as soon as the shipping should have left Whampoa; but it was generally believed they would not make the attempt. Many of the military officers belonging to the East-India Company had arrived at Canton, having left their regiments through

dissatisfaction: some of them had applied for a passage to America in the Chinese. Mercantile Advertiser.

INDIANA TERRITORY,

Dearborn county, } &c.

W HEREAS Elizabeth Miller of said county and territory, has this day filed in my office, her petition to the Honorable, the Circuit court, holden in and for the said county, praying a divorce from her husband, John A. Miller, in the words and figures following, to wit:—"To the Honorable Judge of the Circuit court, holden in and for the county of Dearborn, in the Indiana territory, humbly complaining and sheweth unto you honor—That your petitioner, Elizabeth Miller, a citizen and resident of said county, was married in the county of _____ and state of _____ on the _____ day of _____ in the year one thousand and _____ to a certain John A. Miller, with whom she lived as his wife from the period aforesaid, until the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and five, or the year one thousand eight hundred and six—and your petitioner further states, that from the time of her marriage, until the year, either one thousand eight hundred and five, or sometime in the year one thousand eight hundred and six, the aforesaid John A. Miller, her husband, treated your petitioner with the utmost rigor, and cruelty, and that either in one or other of the years last aforesaid, the said John A. Miller, left your petitioner in the county aforesaid, without either food or clothing, and has since that time failed to contribute in any way or manner towards your petitioner's support—your petitioner further states,—that when the said John A. Miller left your petitioner, he did it without any cause arising on the part of your petitioner, and that all property of consequence the said John A. Miller took with him, and has ever since his departure as far as your petitioner believes and is informed (a non resident).

Your petitioner therefore prays a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, with her said husband, John A. Miller, and your petitioner as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

ELIZABETH MILLER.

April 10th, 1810.

JAMES NOBLE, }
Atty. for compl. }

NOW therefore, notice is hereby given to the said John A. Miller, to appear at Laurenceburgh on the third Monday in June next, and then and there, before our said Circuit court, shew cause, if any cause he can shew, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

SAML. C. VANCE, Clk.
C. Court D. C.

GREAT BARGAINS.

FOR sale two thousand acres of land in the old Donation, viz. Nos. 111, 112, 121, 129, & 136, each containing 400 acres, and will be sold in small tracts so as to suit purchasers, there is a considerable quantity of good prairie dispersed through the different tracts,—a further description is deemed needless, as it is presumed purchasers will view the land, which will be shewn, and the terms made known by application to,

ISAAC WESTFALL.

April 30th, 1810.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the road to Louisville, Kentucky, one black mare, four years old this spring, with a brand on her near shoulder, but not legible, a small star in her forehead, a small part of her right hind foot white.—Also a brown horse, five years old, a star in his forehead,—the owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

THOS. COULTER.

Vincennes, 25th April, 1810.

Take Notice

I INTEND to apply to the next September court of Common Pleas, for the county of Knox, and Indiana Territory, to establish a ferry across the river Ohio, from my land to the opposite bank.

JOHN SPRINKLE.

April 27th, 1810.

WANTED.

A BOY between 14 & 16 years of age as an apprentice to the printing business at this office.