days before the reduction of the city was considered as not far distant. More than one third of the houses were in our possession. The church of Our Lady of the Pillar, who by so many miracles was to save the city, was destroyed by bombs and no longer tenable.

The duke of Montebello then tho't it was time to take possession of the suburbs on the left bank, in order to occupy the diameter of the city and cross his fire. The general of division Gazan, carried in a very brilliant manner the Swiss barracks. On the 17th, a battery of fifty pieces opened early in the morning. At 3 P. M. a batalion of the 23th attacked a large convent, whose brick walls were 4 or 5 feet thick, and carried it. 10000 of the enemy defended the suburbs. Gen. Gazan advanced rapidly to the bridge, by which the rebels could effect their retreat into the city. He killed a great number, and took 4000 prisoners, among whom were 2 generals, 12 colonels, 19 lieut. colonels, and 290 officers. He also took 6 ammunition waggons, and 30 pieces of cannon. Almost all the troops of the line in the city, occupied this important post, which had been threatened since the 10th.

At the same moment, the duke D' Abrantes, crossed the Corso and blew up the colleges.

After these events, the Junta, in order to gain time, and to give the people time to get over the horror and surprize with which they were struck demanded to parley; but their faithlessness was known, and this deception was useless. Thirty more houses were carried by mines or pioneers.

At last, on the 31st, all the city was occupied by our troops—15,000 infantry, and 2,000 horse have laid down their arms at the gate of Portillo, and have surrendered 40 stands of colors and 150 pieces of cannon. The rebels lost 20,000 men during the siege; 13,000 were found in the hospitals, and of these 500 died daily.

The duke of Montebello would not grant a capitulation to the city of Saragossa; he only issued the following orders:

"The garrison shall, on the 21st, at noon, lay down their arms at the gate of Portillo, after which they shall be prisoners of war. The soldiers of the line who will take the oath of allegiance to king Joseph, and enter into his service, will be admitted into it. In case their admission should not be granted by the minister at war of the king of Spain, they shall be prisoners of war and carried into France. Religion shall be respected. On the 21st at noon, the French troops shall occupy the castle. All the artillery and ammunition of every kind shall be delivered to them; all the arms be deposited at the door of every house and collected by the Ward Alcades."

The magazines of wheat, rice and vegetables found in the place, are immense.

The duke of Montebello has appointed Gen. Laval Governor of Saragossa.

A deputation of the clergy and principal inhabitants have set out for Madrid.

Palafox is dangerously sick. This man was despised by the whole of the enemy's army, who accused him of vanity and cowardice. He has never been in any post where there was danger.

The count of Fuentes, a grandee of Spain, whom the rebels had arrested on his estates seven months ago, was found in a dungeon eight feet square, and liberated. The sufferings he has undergone are almost incredible.

Bayonne, March 7.—We witness the incessant passage through our city, of the garrison of Sarragossa, escorted by the division of gen Angereau. Yesterday 4000 of them entered; to day 5 or, 6000 arrived; to-morrow we expect the monks, amounting to 500. As they arrive they are conducted to the *allees Boufflers*, on the banks of the Adour; there they are carefully washed and scoured, and stript of the rags that cover them. These horrid clothes are then burnt and new clothes are given to all the prisoners. The officers who are suffered to go at large through the city, give the following particulars about Sarragossa. All the troops of the line would have surrendered long ago; they knew they could not stand, when they found the city was invested, but it was not in their power to capitulate, they were under the control of the vilest populace; the monks would have hung any one that would have spoken of surrendering. These wretches were induced to capitulate only when they saw two thirds of the city destroyed. Palafox who had been confined to his bed for several days previous is now dead, they say. A most shocking epidemic rages through the city, in consequence of the long resistance and privation of every thing; it has caused the death of more than 20,000 of the inhabitants according to the information of the prisoners.

Germany—Embden, March 4, 1809.—The French army of the Rhine under the duke of Auerstadt (Davoust) has broken up from its cantonments in the countries of Gotha, Hanau, &c. and is now on its march to the Danube. The staff of the army was on the 17th ult. removed from Erfurth, for the purpose of being established at Ulm. The army under general Oudinot, which on the 20th had head quarters at Augsburgh, at that date comprised nearly thirty thousand men.

Some Dutch regiments have passed the Mein, on their march to Franconia. Several divisions of French troops from the duchy of Berg, &c. have taken the same route, and all the carriages and horses in the countries through which they passed, were put in requisition for the conveyance.

A French army is to be formed in Saxony, with which the forces of the confederation of the Rhine are to act—several Westphalian regiments were on the 20th ult. under orders to proceed thither.

The French have already established an army of between forty and fifty thousand men in Italy, within a few miles of the Austrian frontiers. The Dalmatian army under Marmont, has been broken up, for the purpose of forming this new corps, but at present it consists chiefly of Italians. A reserve is forming near Brescia, and is to be joined by a body of Swiss troops. It is understood that Massena is again to have the command of the Italian army.

Count Mier arrived at Vienna on the 12th February, with dispatches from Count Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, communicating, it is stated, the final decision of Bonaparte on the subject of his differences with the Emperor Francis. Messengers were immediately dispatched to Petersburgh, Berlin and Copenhagen, as also to the several Austrian governments, and orders were given for the necessary arrangements preparatory to placing the militia on permanent duty. The Messenger, Napper, arrived from Paris on the 14th, and stated, that previous to his departure, the tradesmen belonging to the Austrian embassy had been directed to furnish their several accounts, in order to their being discharged.

A Cordon of troops has been formed along the whole extent of the Austrian frontiers, and no person is permitted to pass without a passport from the imperial public chamber at Vienna. One hundred and fifty bakers at Vienna had been put in requisition for the service of the army. The Austrians are making great exertions to fortify the city of Ems, in Upper Austria, and have appointed 6000 soldiers, and a like number of peasants to that service.

The Cabinet of Vienna, with a view to the farther augmentation of their army, has ordered the first and second battalions of reserve to be gradually incorporated with the regiments of the line, and has directed that third battalions of reserve be immediately formed.

The Duke of Friull (Duroc) accompanied by one of Bonaparte's aid-de camps, on the night of the second ult. passed through Frankfort, charged with an important mission to the court of St. Petersburgh.

Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, has issued a decree for calling out his contingents of conscripts on active service; and 2,500 more, who are to form a reserve, to be taken from the young men born in 1788.

The reports of an early adjustment of the differences which subsist between Russia and Britain, had induced a considerable reduction in the price of colonial produce in the former country.

It is stated that the Emperor Alexander had appointed Prince Profotowsky, who commands the Russian armies in Moldavia and Wallachia, his plenipotentiary at the Congress of Peace with the Porte.

Louis Bonaparte was at Utrecht, taking measures to relieve the country suffering under the inundations, when he received dispatches from Napoleon, requiring the immediate march of 15,000 Dutch troops into Bavaria, to act with the French army under the Duke of Auerstadt, and expressing an expectation that another corps of like force would be in readiness to take the same route by the middle of March.—Louis sent off couriers to Amsterdam, &c. calling his ministers and counsellors of state to Utrecht, where, after much deliberation, his council declared to him the incompetency of the nation to sustain the burthens of a new war, and protested against the employment of so large a force to a service so unconnected with the interests of the country. Several regiments were, however, immediately put in motion, and had, at the date of the last accounts, arrived on the Mein.

Greenock, March 17.—The foreign papers make a war between Austria & France inevitable. The Archduke Charles is appointed sole dictator of military operations. The Dutch council of state has remonstrated against involving Holland in a new war.

Our London correspondent, after mentioning the raising of the 24 hours embargo in Sweden, adds, the Sublime Porte will immediately join Austria, in the war against France.

London, March 14.

OFFICIAL FROM SPAIN—On the 12th Feb. the head quarters of the Spanish army was at La Carolina, under gen. Urbina. The duke d'Infantado had been unfortunate and was removed. The supreme junta remained at Seville. Gen. Abidia had been appointed minister of war. A French army of 25 000 was preparing to enter Estremadura. Gen. Cuesta, with 16,000 Spanish troops, was at Truxillo—At Alacantra there was a Portuguese and British division, amounting to 14,000. The French had advanced to Cindad Rodrigo. Soult was at Betanzos the 28th Jan. Romana had entered Portugal. The 40th and three other British regiments were at Seville, on the way to join Urbanna's army at La Carolina, and to defend the Ferra Morena. The Spanish army in La Mancha was looking their enemy in the face.

March 9. Yesterday, Col. Wardle moved in the House of Commons, an address to the King for the removal of the duke of York from the command of the army. This motion was opposed by Mr. Burton and Mr. Percival (C of E.) who declared his intention not only to oppose the motion but to move an address highly approbatory of the conduct of the noble duke as commander in chief; and that his removal would be highly injurious to the army, and public service. Mr. P. reprobated the connexion with Mrs. C. No decision was had on the motion.

The Russians, we learn, have marched a body of troops on the ice across the Gulf of Bothnia, captured the Swedish Island of Aland, and were preparing ice boats for an expedition to Sweden proper. The distance from Aland to the main is about 80 miles.

MARCH 12.—The Gazette of yesterday contains lord Cochrane's official account of the defence of Roses, and the castle of Trinidad, against the French; of the surrender of the former by the Spaniards, and of the evacuation and destruction of the latter by his lordship and a party of seamen and marines belonging to the Imperieuse. Lord Collingwood speaks in high terms of the heroic spirit and ability which have been exhibited by lord Cochrane, in the assistance he has endeavored to afford the Spanish patriots. Lord Collingwood was at Malta the 26th Jan.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Gazette contains also a letter from Admiral Stopford dated on board the Caesar, near Baleine light house, March 2d; which states, that the French Brest fleet then remained at Isle d'Aix, consisting of 10 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and the Calcutta. The eleventh ship of the line was bilged on the shoal within l'Isle d'Aix. She is the Warsaw, a new 80. Of the three frigates, which ran under Sables d'Olonne, one was bilged and abandoned; & the other two up an inlet where they grounded every low water. A western swell which was set in would destroy them.

MARCH 13. The Hope arrived at Plymouth. On the 6th spoke the Surveillante frigate from Brazils, and was informed that on the first saw six sail of French men of war steering S. W.

The Walsingham packet, from Lisbon, on the 1st inst. in lat. 47, saw six large ships steering S. W.

A French squadron of three sail of the line has slipt out of L'Orient. On the 2d inst. they were seen in lat. 43, long. 14, under a press of sail.

Our Falmouth letter says, "The Surveillante, on the 3d March, in lat. 40, 30, long. 10, 12. saw four sail of the line, and three frigates, lying to, to leeward, and in the act of burning a brig; but several large ships, apparently of the line, appearing to windward, they crowded all sail, and stood to the westward.

The first is undoubtedly the L'Orient squadron; the latter supposed to be Adm. Duckworth in pursuit.

The French squadron at Flushing is said to consist of 12 sail of the line; which being joined by others, and a Russian and Danish force, is to attempt some great enterprize in the spring. So say the French papers.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be given to any person who will give satisfactory evidence against the person who SHOT the subscribers HORSE on the Commons of this City, between the evening of the 2nd, and 8 o'clock of the morning of the 3d instant.

ROBERT KING.

May 5—

THE
INADMISSIBLE PRINCIPLES
OF THE
KING OF ENGLAND's PROCLAMATION
of Oct. 22, 1807—Considered.
BY THE LATE PRESIDENT ADAMS.

(Continued.)

They will be thought to have no friends in America, who will care enough for them to make much noise, and these will be impressed. If there should be any natives or sons of natives of any of the West India Islands, or of any part of the East Indies, where the king is said to have thirty millions of subjects, these must all be impressed, for conquest confers indeliable character of subjects, as well as birth. But if neither English Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Italian, German, Dutchman, Spaniard, Portuguese, East or West India-man is found, the *reverend Lieutenant* will think if he is prudent enough not to say, "*Jura negat sibi lata, nihil non arrogat armis.*" "Our ships is so weakly manned, that we cannot fight an enemy; we cannot even navigate her in safety, in bad weather; *procul a Jove, procul a fulmine*, I will take as many native Americans as I please. It will be long before I can be called to account; and at last I can say that I saved the king's ship, and perhaps beat a Frenchman by the aid of this meritorious impressment, and I am sure of friends who will not only bring me off, but obtain a promotion for me, even for this patriotic action." How many American ships and cargoes will be sunk in the sea, or driven on shore, wrecked and lost; how many masters and remaining sailors will be buried in the ocean for want of the assistance of the men thus kidnaped and stolen, no human foresight can calculate. It is, however easy to predict, that the number must be very great. These considerations, it seems, have no weight in the estimation of the British ministry. Their hearts are not taught to feel another's woe. But all these things the captains and owners of American merchant ships must take into consideration, and make the subjects of of calculation before they can venture to sea. In short there should be a corporation erected in every state for the express purpose of insursuring against impressment of seamen. In a course of time and experience the chances might be calculated, so that the insurers and insured, might at a great expence be secure. But the poor sailors can never be safe.

The law must be settled, or remain unsettled. If such impressments are determined to be legal, either by treaty or by acquiescence in the king's proclamation, it will establish in the minds of British seamen a pride of superiority and a spirit of domination, and in the minds of American seamen a consciousness of inferiority and a servile spirit of submission, that ages will not eradicate. If the question is allowed to remain undetermined, American seamen will fight in defence of their liberty, whenever they see the smallest prospect of escaping, and sometimes when there is none. They will kill and be killed. Some will be punished for their resistance on board the British men of war; and some may be carried to a British port and there prosecuted for piracy and murder. This, however, will seldom ever be done; for I still believe there is sense and justice enough in the British nation and their juries to acquit any seaman, American or British, who should kill a press-gang in defence of his liberty; but if he should escape and return to America, and be here prosecuted, I will not believe there is a judge or juror on the continent, so ignorant of the law, so dead to every sense of justice, so abandoned to every feeling of humanity, as to find him guilty of any crime, if it were proved that he had killed a dozen press-gangs in defence of his freedom. We shall have a continual warfare, at sea, like that lately, at Canton. Our Secretary of State's office will be filled with representations and complaints; our nation will be held in a constant state of irritation and fermentation, and our government always distressed, between their anxiety to relieve their fellow citizens and their inability to serve them.

A republican, who asserts the duty of jealousy, ought to suspect that this proclamation was dictated by a spirit as hostile and malicious as it was insidious, for the determined purpose of depressing the character of our seamen. Take from the sailor his pride and his courage, and he becomes a poor animal indeed. Broken-hearted, dejected, depressed even below the standard of other men of his own level in society, a habit of *fear* will be established in his mind. At the sight of a British man of war a *panic* will seize him; his spirits will sink, and if it be only a cutter or a lugger, he will think of nothing but flight and escape. What but the haughty spirit of their seamen, which has been encouraged and supported for ages by the nation, has given the British navy its superiority over the natives of other nations? "Who shall dare to set bounds to the commerce and naval power of Great Britain?" Is the magnificent language of defiance in Parliament, and it vibrates and echoes through every heart in the nation.—Every British sailor is made to believe himself the master and commander of the world. If the right of impressment is conceded by us, in theory or practice, our seamen's hearts will be broken, and every British seamen will say to every American seamen as the Six nations of Indians said to the Southern tribes, whom they had conquered. "*We have put the petticoats on you.*" In such a case many would have too much reason to say, let us no longer rejoice for independence, or think of a navy or free commerce, no longer hope for any rank in the world, but bow our necks again to the yoke of Great Britain.

If the spirit of a man should remain in our sailors, they will sometimes resist. Should a British cutter demand to search American merchant ships, of five hundred tons burthen, armed as they sometimes are and have a right to be—The commander of the cutter calls for a muster of the men, in order to impress such as he, in his wisdom, shall judge to be British subjects. Is it credible that the captain and crew of the merchantman will submit to such usage? No, he will sink the boat and cutter too, rather than be so insulted, and every American must applaud him for his spirit.

Is this right of impressment to be all on one side, or is it to be reciprocal? British modesty may say; "It is an exclusive privilege, which we claim, assert and will maintain, because it is necessary to support our dominion of the seas, which is necessary to preserve a balance of power in Europe, against France, and to prevent the French Emperor from sending fifty thousand men to conquer the United States of America." All this will not convince American seamen. They will answer; "We think a balance of power on the ocean as necessary as on the continent of Europe. We thank you for your civility in kindly giving us hopes, that you will defend us from the French army of fifty thousand men; but we are very willing to take our defence upon ourselves. If you have a right to impress seamen from our ships, we have an equal right to impress from yours"

Should one of our gun-boats meet a British East Indiaman, armed with 50 guns. The gun-boat demands a search for American seamen; calls for the muster roll, commands the men to pass in review before him; would the East India captain submit? No. He would sooner throw over board the press gang, and run down the gun-boat. Such will be the perpetual altercation between Britons and Americans, at sea, and lay an immovable foundation of eternal hatred between the two nations. The king's proclamation will be found as impolitic a step as ever the court of St. James' has taken.

It is said, in the context, "The British ships of war, agreeably to *a right*, claimed and exercised for ages--*a right*, claimed and exercised during the whole of the administrations of Washington and Adams, and of Jefferson, continue to take some of the British seamen, found on board our merchant vessels, and with them a small number of ours, from the impossibilty of always distinguishing Englishmen from the citizens of the U. States." We have before seen what sort of a right to impress men from their own ships has been claimed, in what manner it has been exercised, and in what light it has been considered by the English nation. It amounts to a right of getting their officers lawfully killed. But surely, no right was ever before claimed to impress seamen from foreign ships. If such a pretended right was ever exercised, or, in other words, if such a crime was ever committed, I presume it would be no better proof of a legal right, than a robbery, burglary, or murder, committed on shore, would prove that such actions are innocent and lawful. To argue from single facts or a few instances to a general law, is a sophistry too common with political writers, and is sometimes imputable to compilers of the laws of nations; but none of them ever went to such extravagance as this. No claim or pretension of any right to search foreign vessels for seamen, ever existed before our revolution; and no exercise of such a right ever prevailed since, except such as resemble the exercise of the right of committing robbery, burglary and murder in some of our cities. No ages have passed since our revolution. The right was never asserted or claimed, till the late pro-