

NEW YORK, April 12.

Letters are received in town from Amsterdam, which mention that a embargo was laid on all vessels in the Texel on the first of March.

During the last four days, not less than 115 sail of vessels have entered the harbour of New York, principally from foreign ports. Of this astonishing number, 22 were ships, 37 brigs, 40 schooners, and 16 sloops.

In the ship Otis, captain Crocker, from London, which arrived at this port yesterday, came passenger Richard Penn, esq. formerly governor of Pennsylvania, and from whose illustrious ancestor the then province derived its name.

By the ship Gold Hunter, capt. Vose, in 27 days passage, we have received London papers and Lloyd's lists to the evening of the 20th of March. They contain nothing later from the armies in Poland. They state that the Russian army, under the command of general Michelson, was marching straight to Constantinople, and is already at Georgia, beyond Widdin, where it engaged a Turkish corps, and killed 8000 men, but it sustained itself a loss of 3000. The Turks are preparing for war with as much activity and vigour as so weak a government is capable of—but long before the preparations are completed, the Russians will have over-run the empire, and have fixed their standards on the walls of Constantinople.

The papers also state a change in the English administration.

April 24.

The ship Eliza arrived yesterday in 23 days from Bordeaux—Accounts by her mention that no new battles had occurred—that Bonaparte had visited the field of the last battle—and that he had pronounced the slaughter dreadful, an awful scene, but a necessary lesson to the princes of Europe to deter them from engaging in war with the invincible soldiers of France!—It was the general belief at Bordeaux, that the French army had been severely beaten.

Paris papers, under the head of Hague, March 1, give a very deplorable representation of the effects of the gale in the Texel of the 18th Feb. which it seems was followed by one nearly as destructive on the 26th of the same month.

On the 18th February, the French took possession of the small town of Naugarten—In this affair they lost but 8 men killed and 22 wounded—The

Russians lost their cannon, 100 men killed, and 138 taken prisoners.

It was reported that the Turks had gained a partial advantage over the Russians.

Passwan Oglou has paid the debt of nature. Two of his principal officers, each with a considerable force, are contending for the succession of Pacha of Widdin.

The emperor of Austria perseveres in a strict neutrality.

WHEELING,  
THURSDAY, 7th MAY, 1807.

After repeated trials, Mr. Sullivan has at length obtained a majority of votes over Mr. Strong, for the office of Governor of Massachusetts.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, dated Feb. 16, 1807.

"I have very little news to send you, for trade is very dull here. The slave trade is to be abolished by an act of Parliament, just now passed the House of Lords, that no vessel can clear out after the 30th of April—next—and it limits the sale in the West-Indies to the 1st of January, 1808; so that it will be a very severe check upon the trade in general here."

On Friday came on before the United States District Court in this city, the trial of the Hon. James Workman, on a charge of high misdemeanor, in planning and setting on foot an expedition for the conquest and emancipation of Mexico. The evidence on the part of the United States having been gone through, Mr. Workman refused to examine a witness in his defence, and submitted his cause to the jury without argument. The Jury retired, and in a few minutes returned with a Verdict—Not Guilty. (*Orleans Gazette.*)

On Friday, Captain Walter Burling, aid-de-camp to Gen. Wilkinson, reached this city from Vera Cruz. Captain Burling, we understand, went from Natchitoches to the city of Mexico, and from thence to Vera Cruz, where he took shipping for this place. What was the object of his mission we know not; nor do we learn whether he brings any news: all we have learnt is, that wherever he went he was received with distinguished attention—and had an interview with the Viceroy. (*Ibid.*)

We understand that Edward Livingston, Esq. of this city, is preparing for the press, a view of the late extraordinary occurrences that have taken place in this territory.—There is no doubt such a work from his pen would be received with avidity by the public; and we sincerely hope that our information on this subject may prove, as we believe it, correct. (*Louisiana Gazette.*)

We have conversed with a gentleman that left Kingston in Jamaica, 17th March, who informs us that eight French privateers, fitted out of St. Jago-de-Cuba, were cruising off Jamaica, with the avowed intention of capturing all neutral vessels bound to that island; the British islands in consequence of Buonaparte's decree being considered in a state of blockade. Several American vessels, whose cargoes were not very valuable, had arrived at Kingston, and had been boarded by some of these privateers, on board of which the American masters learned the above intelligence. These vessels were plundered of spare cordage, sails, and whatever was worth taking. [*Norfolk Leger*]

The militia—The return of the militia of the United States, has been made for 1806.—The rank and file are 418, 127, without Delaware and Maryland. We have enough; but we want a few more regular troops, that the militia may not be called upon on trifling occasions, nor to do ordinary military duty.

In the militia returns of the United States, we observe particular mention of a great number of pieces of artillery, but nothing is said of any balls for them; whereas, in the stating of muskets, the number of cartridges with balls and loose balls, is mentioned.

In many of the recent European contests victories have been determined by the bayonet. It appears to have come much into fashion there; but in case of invasion of the Mississippi territory, it will appear a little extraordinary, if it should be repelled with this weapon. For the official return gives 920 muskets with only one bayonet. In some other state they are not much better off. In Ohio they have 5000 guns and 108 bayonets; in Tennessee they have 5000 muskets and 12 bayonets; in Kentucky they have 18,000 muskets and 130 bayonets. [*Bost. Pal.*]