

"So smiling the lovely, blooming flower,
"Till, smiling, calmed of an hour."

O Muse, propitious to the mortal soul!
Plead when our strains in plaintive numbers flow!
My harp, attuned to sounds of joy so long,
Requires thy aid to sound the notes of Woe.

For Beauty, Youth, and Virtue flow a strain;
Beauty, which once could charm my dearest song;
For Youth and Beauty, ne'er to bloom again,
For Heavenly Virtue, that to Heaven has gone.

Al! why has Grief so many voices here?
Why rears this gloom where pleasure smiled before?
Why art Augusta's name starts forth the tear?
Alas! that lovely fair one is no more!

How fast have fled her short and hours away!
How soon succeeded evening to her morn!
Like dew-drops which appear in early day,
Which sparkle for a moment, and are gone.

As pure as dew-drops was her virtuous mind,
Which, brilliant as the dew, a lustre shed;
So, like the dew, on Summer flowers' reds,
She glittered for a moment, and has fled.

And could not blooming Youth, nor Virtue stay!
But must August's moulder in the tomb!
Alas! there is no respite from the grave,
She lies enshrined, and waits the general doom.

But why indulge in unavailing grief?
And why, unceasing, drops affliction's tear?
Her soul has fled the frosts and storms of life,
And gone, we trust, to dwell forever there.

BOSTON,

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1853.

Latest Foreign News.

On Sunday last we were politely favored with 2 London papers, Jan. 23 and 26, received by the brig Silkworth, arrived here on Saturday, from Lisbon, from which the following extracts are made:

LONDON, JAN. 23.—A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.

MY LORD.—I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Lordship copies of two proclamations, together with a nominal list of the General Officers who have been taken prisoners by the Russian army, which I have just received from Wilna, but which have not yet been published here.

No further official intelligence of military operations has been received here since my last. Private letters of the 30th, from Libau, mention that the French troops stationed at that place, marched on the 23d of December, for Memel; from which it appears impossible that they should not have been cut off, if they attempted Tilsit, which was occupied on the 11th by Count Wittgenstein, who was nearer to Königsberg.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

DECLARATION.

At the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the Emperor, my master, directs me to declare, that this step is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations.

Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct at all times, his Imperial Majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which ever characterized his policy are still the same, after the decisive successes which Divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These his Majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, bring at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power.

It is to Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of his Imperial Majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her King the friendship which she preserves for him, and to restore to the Monarchy of Frederic its glory and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian Majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank Declaration ought to produce, will, under such circumstances, take that part alone which the wishes of his people and the interest of his state demand. Under this conviction, the Emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavor, within the Prussian provinces, in so far as a state of war will permit, the evils which for a short time must result from their occupation.

(Signed) The Marshal Commander in Chief of the Armies,

PRINCE KOUTOUSOFF-SMOLENSK.

PROCLAMATION.

When the Emperor of all the Russias was compelled by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his states, his Imperial Majesty, from the acmeity of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices have led to a series of triumphs, and when the Commander in Chief, Prince Koutousoff-Smolesk, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the Sovereign. At no period has Russia been so occupied to procure that arm (too much resorted to in modern wars,) of exaggerating, by false statements, the success of her arms. But with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Occular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts in France, to Germany, and in Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mourning and consternation. Indeed it is difficult to conceive, that in a campaign of only four months duration, one hundred and thirty thousand prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides nine hundred pieces of cannon, forty-nine stand of colours, and all the wagon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the Generals taken is herewith annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list of the number of superior and subordinate officers taken.

It is sufficient to say, that out of three hundred thousand men, (exclusive of Austrians) who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not thirty thousand of them, even if they should be favored by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which the Emperor Napoleon regarded the Russian frontiers, can scarcely be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory,

and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal disposition of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath this character to permit any endeavors to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for twenty years. It is their governments whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favorable again presents itself, and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence to neglect the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquility and individual happiness.

[Here follow the names of 43 Generals captured by the Russians.]

The despatches from Lord Cathcart contain in details of military operations subsequent to those contained in his preceding despatches; nor indeed could they have been expected to bring any, for they are only two days later. But the Russians do not let the grass grow under their feet; they have not stopped in their career; and private advices mention their arrival at Königsberg. Murat was in no condition to risk a battle with the conquerors, and we have no doubt retired first upon Elbing, and then upon Dantzic, or perhaps to Berlin. Of Macdonald there are two accounts, one that he escaped in the disguise of a Jew from the remains of the corps which had surrendered; the other that he had been taken prisoner himself, on the banks of the Pregal. The latter may not be true, but we do not see how his troops could get off.

The most interesting intelligence brought by this mail relates to the internal situation of Russia and of Prussia. In the former, as we may well suppose, the public enthusiasm is at its height. Wilna, late the grand depot of the French Army, is now the scene of Balls and Fetes, and rejoicings of all kind—There the Emperor of Russias, and the Prince of Smolensk, the Sovereign receiving the love and homage of all his subjects, and deserving them by the honors he has bestowed upon the deliverer of his country. The third French Bulletin, dated on the 26th June, said, "The Emperor of Russia has been for several months at Wilna, with part of his Court. The possession of this place will be the first fruit of victory." At Wilna the Emperor of Russia is a second time, with a part of his Court. Six months only have elapsed since "the first fruit of victory was obtained by the Grand Army," and that army exists no more. It is curious to turn to some of the passages of the early French Bulletins, dated from Wilna. The demand or request of Russia that France should leave Prussia a really independent power, and evacuate her territories, was deemed arrogant and extraordinary. "Russia is dragged along by a fatality," said Bonaparte, in his Proclamation to his army. "Her destinies must be accomplished—Are we no longer to be looked upon as the soldiers of Austria?" (No you are not indeed.) Let us pass the Niemen—let us carry the war into her territory. The second war of Poland will be as glorious to the French arms as the first. But the peace we shall conclude will be its own guarantee, and will put an end to that proud and laughing influence, which Russia has for fifty years exercised in the affairs of Europe." Again he says, in another Bulletin, from Wilna, "We are obtaining proofs of the exaggeration of all that Russia has published with regard to the immensity of her means." It were difficult to find more unfortunate predictions than those of Bonaparte, except indeed those of the opposition here.

Whilst all is joy and enthusiasm in Russia, the spirit of hatred and revenge is fermenting in Prussia, and little is required to raise not only Prussia, but all the North of Germany, against the French. In some parts of Prussia the peasants kill the French stragglers just as the Russian peasants did in Russia. At Berlin symptoms of discontent manifested themselves even before the detection of the Prussian army was known. Placards were stuck up about the streets, offering rewards for any person who could tell where the Grand Army was to be found. The words "Koutousoff the Conqueror of Buonaparte," were written on the walls, whilst at the Theatres every expression unfavourable to despotism was applauded and echoed. The French Officers endeavored to keep this spirit down—but they found the difference between orders given under their present circumstances and those issued under their former circumstances. Conflicts took place between them and part of the audience, whilst similar scenes occurred in the streets and public houses. The King, who had been ill, or pretended to be, was exhibited at the Theatre by the French Governor of Berlin, to tranquilize or impose respect upon the public. It was on the 5th of this month. But the attempt failed. No one cried "God save him," but as if with one voice, they raised a loud and continued shout of "long live Alexander," which they repeated at intervals throughout the whole evening, intermixing it with other sarcastic exclamations, such as "Who ran away from his army?" A question bandied about from all sides of the house. "But other weapons besides curses must be used to scour these Frenchmen hence." And other weapons will be used. In Silesia, the populous and once rich but now ruined Silesia, ruined by the tyranny of the Corsican, the patriots are already in arms. Like the snowball, their force increases as it rolls, and the advance of the Russians will give them consistency and confidence. It is, indeed, a precious moment, a golden opportunity—Independence and repose to the world, the destruction of the most daring and dangerous tyranny that ever cursed and chastened mankind, are all at hand if that opportunity be rightly used—And rightly used we believe it will be. The proclamation of the Prince of Smolensk, in the name of the Emperor Alexander, is equally reasonable and wise—It is to all the Germans—to Prussia a promise of re-established independence—to all the other parts of Germany, the recovery of their ancient laws and Government. If Germany be true to herself, if she second with all her means the power and intentions of Russia, the eagles of France will be seen no more on this side of the Rhine.

MITTAE, DEC. 9 (21).—Thanks to the Mon High, this city has been freed from the enemy, by the appearance of the victorious Russian troops. The inhabitants, receiving their fellow citizens with every expression of the most lively joy, could not sufficiently admire their magnanimity in finding themselves released from the heavy yoke of the French, those disturbers of the general peace.

WILNA, DEC. 22.—Today we were gratified by the arrival of his Imperial Majesty himself in our city, when all the inhabitants crowded to see, welcome, and congratulate him. We have not time to describe all the circumstances of this joyful event.

DECEMBER 24.—His Imperial Majesty on his arrival in this city, has been pleased to appoint General Field Marshal Prince Golenitzin-Kutusoff-Smolesk, a Knight of the first class, and Grand Cross of the Military Order of St. George the Martyr, and Bringer of Victory.

His Majesty the Emperor was met 70 wersts from this city, at the village of Michalewicz,

by the Field Marshal Prince Dalmat Dobrowski, and at the last station from hence, at the village of Joswa, by Colonel Tschirnowsk, with a regiment of Cossacks, and the joyful acclamations of a great concourse of people who had arrived from every quarter, and who accompanied him to this city. At the same station the Jewish congregation of Wilna had likewise the happiness of welcoming his Majesty with bread and salt; and the shouts of "Long live the great Monarch Alexander I." On entering the city itself his Majesty was received by Major-General Stawrowski and Lieutenant-General Oertel, and at the General Field Marshal's Palace by the whole of the General Officers. In the evening the city was illuminated. Early this morning, as being his Majesty's birth day, he was pleased to attend the parade of the guards, and after returning to the palace, he received the congratulations of the military and civil officers. When his Majesty went to church to hear the Holy Liturgy, the town corps of this city, with their colours, stood before the palace, and when the colours saluted, a joyful hurrah ensued. The dinner table for his Majesty was on this solemn day laid at the house of the Field-Marshal General, with whom it pleased his Majesty to spend the evening.

Whilst the cannon were firing during dinner time, the joyful acclamations and hurrahs intermingled with the thunder of the artillery throughout the city. The inhabitants embraced each other, as in the holy Easter Feast, and loudly expressed their heartfelt joy and the most lively satisfaction. In the evening this general solemnity was concluded with several illuminations, one of which, at the Town Hall, is deserving of particular description.—In this, Minerva was portrayed, standing with her sword on a serpent, with several heads, and driving away the enemy; before her, the spread eagle, and above it appeared in effulgence, the cypher of his Majesty's name—"Alexander I." In the theatre, before the close of the piece, a transparent picture of his Majesty was placed in view, before which the happy people, singing solemn songs, with great feeling expressed their grateful thanks for the delivery of this part of the country.

KÖNIGSBERG, DEC. 14th.—The battle of the Beresyna, on the 28th ult., was not a general engagement; Napoleon only opened himself a passage to get to Wilna. To effect this, he employed the time from that day to the 1st inst., and he owed his own safety to his guards; though, from the Beresyna to Wilna, the far greater part of them were either killed or destroyed, and he only got through with a small proportion of them. His personal safety, however, principally depended upon the following circumstance.—Bassano had not received any intelligence, either from Napoleon, or from the Grand Army, for three weeks, as none of his messengers ever returned. A Jew engaged for 200 Napoleon d'or, to carry a letter to the Emperor, and succeeded. The Jew returned on the 4th inst., with an answer: whereupon Bassano ordered the General of Cavalry, Boursier, to move forward with the disposable troops from Wilna to meet Napoleon. Boursier found him at Syzemska, at the very moment when he was in imminent danger of being taken in the house where he had alighted, by some Cossacks, who suddenly rushed in. He was protected, however, by 19 of his attendants or guards, interposing themselves between him and his assailants. During the scuffle in his room, the Emperor escaped through a window into the yard, and hastened on foot, through many windings and by ways, to the troops of Boursier, who ultimately succeeded in conveying him to Wilna. But Napoleon staid only 3 hours at Wilna. Declared Marshal Generalissimo of all the troops, and under the name of the Duke of Vicenza, proceeded, according to an account, by the way of Kowno, Wilkowieke, Wirballen, &c. to Warsaw direct; but according to another, by way of Thorn to Glogau. Thus much is certain, however, that by abandoning his army he basarred his own person; and that the fugitives arriving here, receive orders to repair to Glogau. All the particulars which I have stated of Napoleon's personal danger are matters of fact, and have been declared by eye-witnesses, who stood around him at Syzemska.

It is confirmed, that Bassano, and several French Dignitaries, with the Foreign Ministers, all set off between the 5th and 8th instant, for Warsaw. The descriptions of the misery at Wilna, and of the arrival of fugitives, would exceed all belief. Marshals, Generals of brigade and of division, arrived there disguised on foot, or on horseback, without a saddle, in stedges, where five or six of them were huddled together, dragged by a single or several horses, and covered with all manner of filthy, ragged dresses and cloaks. Ridiculous as they were, various and piebald appearance, it was calculated to excite compassion, at their distress was extreme. The men died by thousands through the cold, which on the 7th was here at 20 degrees, and to this day continues from 14 to 15 degrees of Reaumur, with a great fall of snow. The roads are choked up with the dead, and contagious distempers are frequent at Wilna, Kowno, and other places on our frontier. DEC. 17.—The fugitives, who arrive here every hour, exhibit a most affecting spectacle. Their distress exceeds all description. The flight from Auerstadt and Jena was nothing compared with the present. We see Generals arriving here just as they did at Wilna, on foot, bereft of every thing, and in peasants' clothes. The high Dignitaries, though they come in sledges, two or three in each, are most of them so wretchedly clothed, and have suffered so much by frost and hunger, that they are pitiable objects. For instance, Prince Adam of Wirsberg arrived here with his clothes in rags; he had not changed his shirt for five weeks, nor during that time lain in any bed. The whole time he was with the army, he spent under the open sky. For three weeks he was obliged to live on horse flesh. A person of distinction who visited M. yesterday, relates that he was obliged to live in the same manner, and to witness the shocking sight of the wounded gnawing, through hunger, pieces out of the flesh of their wounded comrades. The soldiers did not take the trouble to kill the horses first, but stabbed them and sucked their blood to quench their own thirst; and then, with atrocious cruelty, cut pieces out of their flesh whilst alive, and ate these raw.—From this sketch of their extreme wretchedness, you may easily judge, that the Grand Army is to be considered as in a state of total dissolution.

DEC. 22.—Yesterday there was still a great throng of persons returning from Russia, in every shape of wretchedness. How long this passage of wrecks and skeletons will last is uncertain; but it is not that it will be over this day.

Pursuant to a printed order, which appeared yesterday, the places on the Vistula, for assembling the troops, are the same as I have stated, with the exception of Minsk; and it seems, they have some hopes of collecting some troops, and making a stand on the Vistula. Hence it is likely the Dignitaries intent to stay here for the present. In my opinion this depends entirely upon the fate of the corps under Macdonald. Official intelligence was yesterday received, that this corps had only broken up on the 13th; consequently, by forced marches, it may reach the river Memel to-morrow, unless molested by Wittgenstein.

GOTTENBURGH, JAN. 16.—We have just received intelligence that Macdonald has followed the example of his Master, and taken himself off from his army. He travelled as a Jew merchant, or rather as a pedlar. It is also positively said, that Königsberg is in possession of the Russians.

MOSCOW, DEC. 21.—The number of inhabitants who have returned either increases from day to day. Some houses are almost entirely repaired, and there is no place capable of furnishing room for a residence, that is not occupied. Trade and manufactures revive in an extraordinary manner. 2500 ships are already built, and the market place is every day thronged with a prodigious number of buyers and sellers.

Letters from Königsberg by the way of Riga and state, that the Russians were expected there on the 7th at least, and were looked for with the greatest impatience. The King of Naples, with the wreck of the army, is at Wehlau, on the Pregal; to which place he has drawn the whole of the garrison of Dantzic, excepting 3000 men, and it is thought he intends giving battle to the Russians without cavalry.

It is said the Emperor Alexander has issued a Proclamation, in which he calls himself King of Poland and Protector of the States of Prussia.

There has been a riot at the Theatre of Berlin—the people cried out "Long live the Emperor Alexander of Russia." The King, who was present, ordered silence, but in vain.

The French government is said to have called upon the King of Denmark to send the whole of his force to join the French in active service. It is also said to be in order to prevent their doing so, that the Swedes are renewing the appearance of their expedition.

The contents of the last French papers are valuable, not so much for what they say, as for what they evidently conceal. Even the decree which provides 350,000 men for the next campaign, exhibits symptoms of exhaustion which the French Government never before admitted. Of this mass 100,000 are to be taken from the national guards, a fund evidently provided for the last necessity; another 100,000 from the conscripts of the last four years, who could not be raised, and 150,000 from the conscripts of 1814, which are not yet attempted to be raised, nor can, without more tyrannical violations of person and property, than have been practised on any former occasion.

LONDON, JAN. 26.—A person of respectability has just arrived from Gravesend, with the intelligence of an order having reached that place for an embargo on all the ports of France. He also states, that the English newspapers, which used to be received there regularly, have been directed to be burnt.

Private advices from St. Petersburg state, that nothing but expressions of joy and exultation are heard in that city, at the safe and glorious condition in which the Russian Empire is now placed; voluntary contributions are rapidly pouring in; and the peasantry are every where anxious to be enrolled in the army.

The Cossacks, who have contributed so greatly to the recent triumphs, are to be recompensed by the grant of additional privileges to their whole body; and in return, they have offered to bring 40,000 fresh troops into the field, under their beloved leader, Prince Platoff.

The brave and persevering Platoff had been raised to the very rare and eminent dignity of a Prince of the Empire; and Count Wittgenstein, whose sword was his only patrimony, had been presented with a valuable estate.

A Russian tchetvert is equal to 28lbs. English; accordingly, the quantity of barley which the French left behind them at Wilna, amounts to 4,032,000 English lbs.: the quantity of flour and biscuit to 1,444,000 lbs.

The following anecdote is extracted from the St. Petersburg Patriotic and Political Journal, a periodical work, something in the nature of our magazines, now published in the Russian capital.—"We hope to afford pleasure to our readers, by furnishing them with an account of the escape of Lieut. Gen. Baron Wizingerode, and of Major Nariashkin, who was taken prisoner at the same time with the Baron. On their way to Minsk, they continued to cherish great hopes of being freed from their captivity, but when they had advanced beyond that town all shadow of hope fled. The French also were so confident of the security of their prisoners, that they guarded them carelessly. One morning Baron Wizingerode espied a Cossack at some distance, and communicated this to Major Nariashkin, who at first was loth to credit it; however, on approaching nearer, they were soon convinced that they had in reality discovered a warrior of the Don. Baron Wizingerode rose up, exhibited his orders to view, and exclaimed, 'I am a Russian General!' The Cossack vanished in an instant; but soon after, twelve of his companions appeared, fell upon the guards, disarmed them, took the captives from the carriages, placed them on Cossack horses, and galloped off with them to the Russian head quarters."

RETURN OF THE FRENCH CORPS, &c.

1st Corps at Thom—3 Generals, 19 Colonels, 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 drummer, and 10 trumpeters.
2d—At Marienburg, 2 Generals: nothing lost.
3d—At Elbing, 4 Generals, 7 Colonels, 1 Captain and 2 dismounted Cornets.
4th—At Marienburg, 5 Generals, 2 Trumpeters on foot, and 1 live horse. The horse is since dead: as they were leaving him in the stable, the poor animal, like the 50,000, fell to rise no more.
5th—At Warsaw, from General to private, not one came there.
6th—At Plock, 4 Generals, 1 Colonel, and 1 Sergeant, with a dismounted 6-pounder.
7th—Between Pressing and the Vistula, 3 Generals and 7 Colonels.
8th—No where.

9th—At Dantzic. Only the favorite Aide-de-camp of the Imperial poltroon. When that glorious conductor of a retreat beat a gallop for it, and going at such rate as if the Devil or the intended husband of Miss Platoff had been at his heels, distanced the greater part of the merced squadron, this unfortunate favorite was taken by the Cossacks, and rather cruelly wounded by them. He, however, somehow or other, got away; and in him, the 9th Corps was in a sadly mutilated state. He is minus one eye; both his ears are lost; and he has not lost his right hand, but both his right and left leg.

The 10th Corps is on the move, and consists of 2 corporals, 3 drummers and 1 private.
Grand total of the Grand Army (exclusive of the Prussian Corps that has marched the other way, and the Austrian corps that has long been on an immense distance behind the Bug, and not taking in the Field Marshals that have contrived to get off safe)—
21 Generals
34 Colonels
9 Captains
5 Lieutenants
8 Ensigns
2 dismounted Cornets
1 Sergeant
2 Corporals
2 Trumpeters on foot
4 Drummers
1 Private, with
1 live horse (since dead)
1 dismounted 6-pounder
[Lon Courier.]

Fabricating as the official accounts are, the private advices from the Baltic are still more untruthful: it is stated in the latter that the contingent of the corps of Victor and Macdonald had capitulated—that Bonaparte's personal baggage and correspondence had been cut off by the Cossacks—that the Russians had taken Königsberg, and Memel, and threatened Dantzic and Heilau—and that the whole French retreating force did not exceed 13,000 men, almost destitute.

On the 2d of January an express from Madrid had reached Cadiz with despatches, announcing to the Government that the whole of the French troops in Madrid had evacuated that city, and had taken the direction of Bayonne.

The relief granted by Parliament to the suffering Russians, has been forwarded with a promptitude which reflects the highest honor on those departments in which the necessary arrangements have been made. Two hundred thousand pounds were forwarded from the Bank of England, on Tuesday evening, for Yarmouth, to be embarked for the Baltic.

A general meeting of the subscribers to Lloyd's will be held, on Wednesday next, for the purpose of taking into consideration what sum should be voted from the funds of that house towards the Subscription for the relief of the Russian sufferers.

The Admiralty are sending out all the largest brigs to the West Indies that can be spared, to look after the American privateers which are annoying our trade very much there.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of the late gallant and meritorious Gen. Brock.

The Swedish Expedition is said to be again preparing. Magazines are collecting, and large ships are detained for the transport of the troops.

ARÖ, DEC. 11, (23).—By well assured private intelligence from Sweden, we are informed that a thorough breach has taken place between that country and France; and that, in consequence, the French Ambassador, Cadie, had received orders to quit Sweden.

Latest from Spain.

On Sunday last arrived at Gloucester, the ship Augustus, Capt. Barry, from Cadiz; by which, through the polite attention of a friend, we have been favored with a file of Spanish papers to the 26th Feb.

They contain Lisbon accounts to the 17th February, which state, that official letters had been received from Lord Wellington, dated from his II Q. at Feresda, the 10th Feb. which informed, that since his former despatch of the 3d, no event or movement of any consideration had taken place either in the French or the allied army.

The French continued to levy the most exorbitant contributions in the Spanish provinces subjected to their military sway.

The Spanish partisan chiefs continued their successful attacks on the French foraging and other parties.

The Cortes continued their deliberations with spirit; and had received numerous felicitations on the abolition of the *Inquisition*; the building and effects of which are to be appropriated as a Hospital for Invalids.

Late from Lisbon.

On Saturday arrived here the brig Silkworth, 55 days from Lisbon: no political news, markets depressed.

THE HORNET.

Has arrived at the Navy Yard in New York, after a cruise of 145 days. The N. Y. Gazette states, that during the action with the Peacock, a gun brig of 16 32-pound carronades, and 2 long nines, was at anchor about 6 miles in shore, and that Capt. Lawrence, apprehensive she would come out to assist her consort, ordered a new set of sails to be bent, and that such was the activity of the crew, that in four hours the ship was in complete readiness for another action. The Peacock is rated at 13 32-pound carronades, 2 long nines, 1 12-pound carronade, 1 4 or 6-pounder, and 2 swivels, with a crew of 135 men. The Hornet rates 16, and mounts 20 guns.

To the honor of the officers and crew of the Hornet, it should be mentioned, that the prisoners, being destitute of clothing, a subscription was immediately filled up, for the purpose of supplying them with the necessary articles of apparel.

There is probably no instance in the Naval History of the World, where such light metal, and so few men, did so much execution in so short a time.

On the 1st Feb. a fleet of five sail of the line, supposed to be bound to America, were seen off the Western Islands.

General Sheaffe, Governor of Upper Canada, has been created Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the Prince Regent.

THE MARKETS.

Beef, fresh per lb.	6 a 12 cts.
Pork, do. in hogs, per lb.	7 a 9 cts.
Veal, lb.	8 a 12 cts.
Mutton, lb.	5 a 8 cts.
Poultry, lb.	10 a 13 cts.
Butter, fresh, lb.	18 a 23 cts.
Eggs, doz.	20 a 22 cts.

PRICES OF MERCHANDISE.

Ashes, pot and pearl, per ton.	120 a 125 dls.
Butter, 1st & 2d qual. for ship.	15 a 18 cts.
Beans, white, bush.	200 a 220 cts.
Cheese, Am. lb.	8 a 13 cts.
Cider, liquor, bbl.	175 a 300 cts.
Flax, lb.	14 a 16 cts.
Flour, sup.	13 dls.
Feathers, Am. live geese, lb.	50 a 55 cts.
Corn, bush.	112 a 125 cts.
Rye, do.	135 a 140 cts.
Oats, do.	55 cts.
Hops,	12 cts.
Hogs Lard, 1st and 2d qual. lb.	12 a 14 cts.

STOCKS.

Six per Cents.	90 a 91 per ct.
State Notes.	99 a 100

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 30 days.	15 a 15 1/2 per ct. dis.
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ALMANACK.

1853.	APRIL.	Rises.	Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.	Mean Time.
2 Friday,	5 42 18	5 18	5 36			
3 Saturday,	5 40 6	5 20	5 33			
4 Sunday,	5 39 21	5 21	5 31			
5 Monday,	5 38 22	5 22	5 29			
6 Tuesday,	5 36 24	5 24	5 28			
7 Wednesday,	5 35 25	5 25	5 25			
8 Thursday,	5 35 27	5 27	5 20			

WEEKLY MESSENGER,

FOR THE COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

BY JAMES CUTLER,

1853.