

NEW-YORK, January 29.

The snow storm which ended last evening at 6 o'clock, commenced on Saturday evening about 7. The average depth of it is about 2 feet: which added to the vast quantity before on the ground must render the roads in many places impassable. This we fear will prevent fuel from being brought to market, and increase the distresses of the poor. It is very properly recommended in the Post, to the rich, to reduce the number of fires.

The Southern mail due yesterday did not arrive, owing to the storm; and the mail for the Southward did not leave this city, on account of the ice, which was continually passing from the northward: and which we hope, and believe, has gone to sea with the wind.

The storm at present prevailing will be found, we fear, to have been productive of lamentable effects. Not only have several of the vessels arrived off the Hook gone ashore, but some of those that had got into the bay have been forced from their anchorage, and, it is apprehended, have either shared the same fate or been driven out to sea. The heavy snow, which has continued now for two days and three nights, and the great quantity of drifting ice must have rendered navigation at once difficult and dangerous; and the northerly gale it is more than probable has done serious injury to the weather-worn vessels and hapless seamen exposed to its injury.

Several of the people belonging to the Angenora, which lately sunk off Coney Island, were on Sunday brought up to town in a miserable condition. They were carried to the Hospital, their hands and feet frozen to rigidity, and devoid of sensation.

The city inspector reports the death of 49 persons during the week ending on Saturday last, viz. Of apoplexy 2, asthma 1, consumption 15, convulsions 2, debility 2, decay 1, decline 1, dropsy 2, inflammation of the bowels 1, insanity 1, pleurisy 1, small pox 5, sprue 1, sudden death 1, and one [Captain Nicholas Duff, formerly a respectable ship master and merchant of this city] choked while eating.

The ship Ontario, Capt. Weeks, who arrived last night from Liverpool, sailed on the 29th of November, and has brought us a fresh supply of London Papers, Price Currents, and Lloyd's Lists, to the 24th of that month; from which we have selected such articles as are most interesting. Capt. Weeks had London papers to the 27th, but gave them to a British frigate.

We are verbally informed, that a Spanish war was considered inevitable. From a Liverpool Price Current, of Nov. 17. Wheat 15s. 6d. to 16s per 70lb. fine flour, 60 to 62s. per bbl. N. York Pot. shes 44 to 45s. per cwt. Pearl 10 47 to 48s. Rice 45 to 47s. Turpentine 17 to 18s. 6d. Tar 24 to 25s. The crops of wheat have proved defective, and but little prospect of foreign supplies. Good Staves scarce and steady sale.

Capt. How, of the sch. Mary, arrived last night, left S. Lucar the 25th of November. He informs that an English squadron was off Cadiz, and that they boarded all vessels bound in or out of the different ports of Spain. A Spanish frigate bound to Lima was boarded by the squadron, and ordered to return to Cadiz. After a proclamation had been published and Te Deum being sung for the restoration of health at Cadiz, the fever had again broke out, and became very sickly. It was still sickly at Carthagena, Malaga and Gibraltar. The Essex American frigate was lying at Cadiz the 15th of November.

When Captain Firkular, of the Hampshire, (arrived on Saturday) from Jamaica, passed the Grand Cumanas, a small row boat came off who informed him, that an American schooner, captain Nichols, had gone ashore, on the east end of the Grand Caymanas, and totally lost. Captain Baker, who was a passenger in the schooner, was buried the day before, and Captain Nichols was looking for a passage to America. Capt Firkular, would have taken him on board, but the weather would not admit of his waiting. There was a schooner called the Betsey Holland, Capt. Nichols, of Newbern (N. C.) from Jamaica, bound to Newbern, which has been out a great while; we presume this is the same vessel.

At the time the William Penn (arrived yesterday from Phipps of Wales Island) sailed, there was a prevalent rumor of a Malacca war, and at that island, fears were generally entertained of a descent being attempted by Admiral Linois. The forts were put in the best state of defence, and every preparation made to receive him with a warm reception should he attempt a landing.

We understand that the Corporation have applied to the Legislature for leave

to cut up the useless wooden fortifications on the Battery, for fire-wood.

Accident.—As an elderly gentleman was walking along Pearl street this morning, the snow from the roof of an adjacent house suddenly came off, knocked him down, & so completely covered him up that they were obliged to dig him out! No limbs however, were broken, nor any material injury done.

January 31. A few days previous to the Aurora's sailing, from Nantz, an embargo was laid on Swedish vessels in all the French ports. The coronation of Bonaparte was to take place on the 3d December. The old story of Invasion, it is said, was still going on.

Latest Foreign News.

We feel ourselves very much indebted to a friend, for London Papers to the 27th and Liverpool papers to the 23th of November received by the ship Ontario.—These papers are four days later than any received on the continent; and it will be seen by the subsequent extracts, that they afford news of an interesting nature.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Bonaparte has furnished another comment upon the Law of Nations in the stoppage and robbery, of Mr. Wagstaff, the British Messenger, on his way to Berlin, with dispatches. This act of highway robbery and felony was committed, on the 13th at noon day, between Rhena & Schwerin, by six French soldiers, one of whom was of superior rank to the rest, within cannon shot of the outposts of the French army in Hanover. They robbed Mr. Wagstaff and a Hanoverian Courier who was with him, of the dispatches, and made the strictest search lest they should have omitted any of the official papers.—They dragged them both out of the carriage, and beat them most unmercifully.—They tore their clothes, ransacked their pockets, and robbed them of their watches, money, and every article except their wearing apparel. They tore the insignia from Mr. Wagstaff's breast, and then tied him and the Hanoverian to two separate trees, in an adjoining wood. After some time Mr. Wagstaff contrived to release himself and the courier and imagining, of course, that it was perfectly unnecessary for him to proceed to Berlin without the dispatches, returned to London, where he arrived yesterday. Our readers will find a detailed account of the transaction in another part of our Paper. An article from Hamburg notices the transaction in the following manner:—

"On the 13th an English courier from London, by Hunsin, and a Hanoverian courier, were stopped between Schwerin and Rhena, by some unknown persons, who took from them their dispatches."

The dispatches of which Mr. Wagstaff was the bearer, were fortunately of no great consequence—they contained merely the remonstrance of our Court upon the seizure of Sir George Rumbold.

No man will hesitate one moment in pronouncing this outrage to have been committed by the orders of Bonaparte.

LONDON, November 26. It is said that government yesterday received from the continent the very important intelligence that the Austrian ambassador had made arrangements for his immediate departure from the court of Petersburg, the Emperors of France and Austria having agreed on the attack and conquest of Turkey. Private letters add, that the King of Prussia had declared himself hostile to this new plan of aggrandisement.

Government has not yet received any official dispatches from Spain.

A private letter from Hamburg dated November 16, says, "In the night of the 14th instant, the French made another attempt to carry off some persons from the Danish territory, on the bank of the Elbe, but failed in their design, the object of their pursuit having made his escape. It is supposed they meant to have seized General Sontag, who is in the service of England."

WAR WITH SPAIN.

The opinions which we have expressed upon several occasions, that a war with Spain was inevitable, appears under every circumstance of intelligence which the nature of the case admits, to be fully confirmed. That unfortunate country, distracted as it has been by the plague, the fatal ravages of which have not yet altogether ceased, exhausted of its wealth by the insatiable rapacity of France, reduced to the most servile dependence upon the caprice of the Emperor Napoleon, and liable to experience the miseries resulting from the privation of the most necessary articles of human subsistence must now add to the catalogue of her calamities, the horrors of warfare.

That Spain cordially wished to maintain the accustomed relations of peace and amity, no man can entertain a doubt, who views in a just light her relative situation with respect to France and Great Britain. By the continuance of peace she would have kept the main spring of her commerce and resources, and preserved her colonies; by a decisive rupture, the sources of her trade must be choked up, and her possessions in the new world may be wrested from her by no very uncommon exertions. She is however, in this, as she must be in every other instance, the mere instrument of Bonaparte's will, and to the influence

of France, which rules uncontrouled over the councils of his catholic Majesty, she is to attribute the sad aggravation of her distresses. That influence has unquestionably been exercised through the medium of General Bournoville, lately sent to Madrid with the Imperial rescript; and she is forced to take part in the war, or sink into a department of the French Empire.

The most recent dispatches respecting that important subject, are those received from Admiral Cochrane, commanding the squadron off Ferrol, announcing that Mr. Frere, our Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Madrid, had informed him by letter, "that he had obtained his passports to leave Madrid, on the 10th instant." The answer of the court of Spain has been, of course, decidedly hostile, and although no dispatches have reached Government from Mr. Frere himself, his arrival is daily expected, as a frigate was appointed to convey him to England from the Tagus.

The conquest, or absolute submission of Portugal, is a natural consequence of our contest with Spain. The idea of our entering into the dangers and expenses of a single campaign, for the preservation of that country, is too absurd to call for a moment's reflection. Portugal must conform to any line of conduct which France may think proper to dictate. The state of public affairs is completely changed, and nothing at present resembles the crisis of 1762, when Portugal succeeded, with the assistance of this country, in extricating itself from a perilous situation, and maintained its neutrality. The reduction of that kingdom is no distant or doubtful event. The extinction of all public spirit, the want of discipline and numbers in the army, the wretched state of its finances, all forebode its approaching destruction. Should the Government, relying upon assistance from us, be so desperate as to challenge the invasion of a French army.

If the fate of Spain excites our compassion, we are surely called upon by more powerful motives to commiserate the situation of Portugal, our old and faithful ally, and to anticipate, with sincere sorrow, the distresses to which she must be ultimately reduced. As an appendage of France, Portugal must sink into absolute insignificance; she will be deprived of that commerce which has hitherto been her sole support, her merchants, who may be considered in no other light than as the intermediate agents or factors between Great Britain and the Brazils, will be utterly ruined; the direct trade to her American settlements will devolve upon our traders; and thus the encroachments of France, and the spread of her pernicious Empire, will only tend to open new sources of commerce and wealth to us, in the acquisition of a tract of fine sea coast upon the Atlantic ocean, stretching above two thousand miles from the river of Amazons to the Rio de la Plata.

It will, however be a sufficient justification, not only in the present day, but with posterity, that in such a war as that in which we are involved, and with such a government as that of France, it would be downright folly and madness not to take advantage of the many opportunities which the injustice and perfidy of the enemy may afford to our naval power, of obtaining signal retribution.

These are considerations which we think will strike the minds of our readers; but to enter into the subject more at large would be superfluous, after the various observations we have submitted to the public.

In the mean time we cannot too strongly express our surprize, that at a crisis so momentous, the meeting of Parliament should by the decision of the council held on Thursday last, be further deferred from the 3d to the 15th of January. Ministers will, no doubt, give satisfactory reasons for this new prorogation; but every Englishman who loves his country and his constitution, must feel increased confidence in the hour of danger or alarm, when he sees the grand council of the nation actually engaged in the discussion of his dearest interests.

A considerable quantity of grain has been bought up on the continent for the use of this country. The harvest on the continent has been unusually plentiful, except in Spain, Austria, and the northern province of France.—In Italy, Suabia, Ruffia, Prussia, Poland, Sweden, and Denmark, as well as in the southern parts of France, they have not for nine years gathered such an harvest. Even in Egypt and the Crimea, it is stated, that they have housed more grain this year, than is required for the consumption of the inhabitants in four

Capture of a Spanish frigate by an English privateer.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Hutchins, of the Lord Melville privateer, brigged and copper bottomed, belonging to Plymouth, and out on her first cruise, to his principal owner, Mr. Baker, a merchant at Plymouth Dock. "Off Lisbon, October 20, 1804.

"Pursuing the orders you gave me to cruise off the Garonne until the bad weather came on, I kept the Spanish shore until I fell in with the flag ship of admiral Cochrane, near Ferrol, who informed me of the capture of the galleons; I instantly shaped my course for the Western Islands, when on the third day, cape Finisterre bearing N. E. 79 leagues, the man at the mast head discovered a sail in the S. W. standing to the eastward, which we soon discovered to be a ship, and at night got near enough to make her out to be a frigate built, of about 400 tons. As she made no effort to get

away, and did not alter her course, I came up with her fast; I took it for granted that she was either an English sloop or a Spaniard from the Havannah; but as there is no trusting, I leaped ship for action; told my gallant men that their fortunes were made should she be a don if they would stand true to me—when they gave me three cheers, and swore they would fight the ship while she swam above water. At ten P. M. I go along side of her, hailed her, and on finding she came from Vera Cruz, I ordered her to bring to. No answer being made to this, and observing a great bustle on board, I hailed her again and was answered in broken English, "To-morrow." This convinced me she was resolved to resist, and a broadside from her at the moment settled the matter to the satisfaction of all hands on board.—Never did British tars go into action in higher spirits: finding her weight of metal too great for us, I dropped stern at midnight in order to rake her, and range upon the other side, which I was happy to accomplish; and in so doing had the good fortune to cut her tiller ropes, and carry away her wheel. The confusion enabled me to get on her star-board quarter, when her wadding unfortunately set my fore rigging on fire, and falling at the time on board of the enemy, my people, more frightened by the fire than by the Dons, flew aft, and seeing the destruction of the brig unavoidable, I instantly resolved to attempt carrying the enemy sword in hand, by jumping on the poop, followed by the whole crew. Your young nephew\* was amongst the first, and hauled down the Spanish colours as soon as he got on board. The Spaniards, notwithstanding the brig being on fire, made an obstinate resistance, but being driven off the quarter deck, and the fore castle being possessed by 30 of my people, they soon submitted.

The brig being out of the driver boom, and threatening us all with destruction, made the carnage of the enemy greater than it would have been, as we could shew no quarter at first, part of my men being employed to cut the brig clear of the prize. The action began at half past 10 P. M. but it was 4 A. M. before the ship was completely in our possession, and the prisoners secured. Our loss consisted of 12 killed and 22 wounded; amongst the former is the son of your gallant neighbor, capt. Cochrane, of the Royal Navy, and Old Vinegar, as you call'd him, the boatswain. The enemy had 40 killed, besides the second captain and two passengers, and 70 wounded. About 5 the Lord Melville blew up about 21 agues N. N. W. of us. The prize proves to be the La Madre de Tados los Santos, comma'ded by capt. Carajouly Coyones, and had 24 mounted, 12 pounders, and 180 men, a new ship from Vera Cruz, loaded chiefly with indigo, cochineal and hides. She has only forty chests of dollars on board and a few ingots of gold and silver. I am now off the Rock of Lisbon, but not caring to trust the Portuguese, I shall push for Gibraltar, the wind being fair, unless I should meet with one of his Majesty's ships bound home.—This goes by the Gustavus Frederica, captain Swempsen, a Swede, from Salo, with B. lies, bound to Guernsey."

\* Fourteen years of age on Michaelmas day last

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, November 17, to a merchant in this city.

"A war with Spain appears now to be decided upon, as letters of Marque have just been issued against Spanish vessels, and the specie is landed from those already captured.

"Rice 52s per cwt. exclusive of duty; Flour 68 to 70s per bbl; Wheat 90 to 110s per quarter, and rising; cotton in brisk demand."

Copy of a letter to Robert Ralston, treasurer of the fund for the relief of the Poor.

SIR, We herewith transmit you by the hands of Mr. Evans, our Treasurer, the sum of six Hundred Dollars, the same being the net proceeds of the benefit on Wednesday night January 29th, for the Poor, also the sum of Fifty Dollars, as a donation from Mr. T. A. Cooper.

For Mess. Wignell & Reinagle. Yours respectfully, THOMAS EVANS.

New Theatre, Jan. 30. BANK DIRECTORS. John Coarad, William Duane, and Robert Porter, are elected by the House of Representatives, directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania:

The votes were as follow: For John Conrad, 62; William Duane, 62; Robert Porter, 49; George W. Morgan, 48; Chandler Price, 19; Samuel Boys, 3.

The Senate have elected as Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, Thomas Leiper, Hugh Ferguson, and John Harrison.

And as Directors of the Bank of Philadelphia, Samuel Carswell, Henry Orth, and John Jackson.

FROM LANCASTER: "January 31, 1805

"On motion of M. Ho gate and Mr. Ogle, the following resolution was adopted on Tuesday last:

Whereas the managers appointed by the house of Representatives to carry on the impeachment against Edward Ship

pen, Jasper Yates and Thomas Smith, Esqs. three of the judges of the supreme court were authorized to employ one or more counsel to assist them in the prosecution of the said impeachment, and in pursuance of the said authority they made application to six of the most eminent counsel in this state for the purpose aforesaid, but without success, consequently were compelled to go without the state for that professional aid which in this state they sought in vain.—And whereas, C. A. Rodney, of the state of Delaware, on application by the said managers, undertook to assist in the prosecution, and discharged his duty with great firmness, independence, and ability.—And whereas the said impeachment involved in its decision the dearest rights of the citizens of this commonwealth, it is just and reasonable that a compensation in some degree proportioned to the arduousness of conducting a prosecution of such magnitude, should be allowed to the said C. A. Rodney: Therefore,

Resolved, That the speaker draw his warrant for one thousand dollars in favor of C. A. Rodney, employed in behalf of this commonwealth to assist in the prosecution and trial aforesaid.

American.

Mr. Bayard has been elected, by the legislature of Delaware, a senator of the U. States, for six years from the 4th of March next.

From various sources we learn that very great and general distress exists among the merchants in N. York, in consequence of certain extraordinary proceedings on the part of some of the banks. We are informed that many hundred thousand dollars are being overdrawn, and it is feared, at the respective banks. In one of the newspapers we observe the following advertisement.

DISCOUNTS.

The merchants of this city are particularly requested to attend a Meeting at the Fontaine Coffee-house, this day, at 12 o'clock, to devise some means to remove the cause of the present calamity; or to adopt measures for the preservation of the mercantile interest during the protraction of the banking companies of this city. January 29.

We understand that the object of the meeting was to enter into a general agreement to make no payments at all for the present. [Gaz. U. S.]

The House of Representatives, have been almost exclusively occupied for the two last days in discussing the report of the committee of Claims on the claims for GEORGIA LANDS, and the amendment offered by Mr. Clark, as stated in our last paper. Our readers will recollect that the report proposes referring the final adjustment of the claims to a board of commissioners, and that Mr. Clark's amendment provides against the allowance of any claims under the act of Georgia of 1795.

On Wednesday Messrs. & Lucas Clark advocated; and Messrs. Elliot, Boyd, and Eulis opposed the amendment.

On Thursday Messrs. Jackson, Findley and Root supported; and Messrs. Gregg and J. Randolph spoke against the amendment.

The House adjourned at 4 o'clock without taking the question.

Mr. Nicholson reported a bill making an appropriation of Dollars for a number of Gun boats not exceeding twenty five. Nat. Int.

DEATH.

On the morning of the 26th instant, at Germantown, JUSTUS FOX, type-founder and printer, in the 69th year of his age.—He was a native of Germany, but came to this country when very young. His memory will long be revered by a large circle of friends and relatives, with whom he lived beloved and died lamented. The writer of this is conscious that his abilities are incompetent to offer any panegyric that could in any wise be adequate to the worth of the deceased, whose heart was a depository of the social virtues in a very eminent degree: philanthropic, benevolent, and kind to all; the rich and the poor were alike the objects of his affection; he was humble, meek, and unassuming in his manner; his natural disposition was cheerful; his genius bright, and his fancy lively; his mind (cultivated by grace) was stored with the most useful information; religious conversation was his element; his love of the Saviour was such, that he made his gospel the rule for the government of his faith and practice, the requisite evidence of our forefathers, John 14 chap. 15 verse, was not lacking with him, for he yielded willing and implicit obedience to all the commands enjoined in the gospel; looking unto Jesus the Author and Finisher of his faith, & endeavored to follow Him, who is "the Way the Truth, and the Life." For such as the deceased, we will not, we dare not sorrow; for, we believe he sleeps in Jesus, and have a lively hope that he will reap the fruits of a well-spent life, trusting in the Divine promise, "he that sows to the spirit shall reap life everlasting." Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord from henceforth.