Done at London the 14th day of January, 1809.

(L. S.) *George Canning.*
(L. S.) *Juan Ruiz de Apodaca.*

Art. I. (Separate.) The Spanish government engages to take the most effectual measures for the prevention of all Spanish squadrons in the ports of Spain, as well as of the French squadron now in the harbour of Lisbon, and goes in the harbor of Cadiz, from falling into the power of France. For which purpose the Britannic navy engages to co-operate by all means in his power.

The present separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty of friendship, alliance and guarantee, this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, have signed, in virtue of our respective full powers, the present separate article, and have affixed it with the seals of our arms.

Done at London, this 14th day of January, 1809.

(L. S.) *George Canning.*
(L. S.) *Juan Ruiz de Apodaca.*

Art. II. (Separate.) A treaty shall forthwith be negotiated, stipulating the amount and description of succours to be afforded by his Britannic majesty, agreeably to the third article of the present treaty.

The present separate article shall have the same force and validity, as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty of peace, friendship and alliance, signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness thereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, have signed, in virtue of our respective full powers, the present separate article, and have affixed it with the seals of our arms.

Done at London, this 14th day of January, 1809.

(L. S.) *George Canning.*
(L. S.) *Juan Ruiz de Apodaca.*

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—The present contracting parties not admitting of the regular negotiation of a treaty of commerce between the two countries, which all the existing and considerable claims to an important a subject, the high contracting parties mutually engage to proceed to such negotiation as soon as it shall be practicable so to do, affordable, in the meantime, mutual facilities to the commerce of the subjects of each other, by temporary regulations founded on principles of reciprocal utility.

The present additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty of peace, friendship and alliance, signed at London the 14th of January, 1809.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, have affixed, in virtue of our respective full powers, the present additional article, and have affixed to it the seal of our arms.

Done at London, this 21st day of March, 1809.

(L. S.) *George Canning.*
(L. S.) *Juan Ruiz de Apodaca.*

From the Royal Gazette, published at Amsterdam on the 8th instant.

The Blockadings adopted by his majesty for satisfying the parts having relapsed into a state of war, the protection of Holland by majesty has thought it necessary to issue ordinances in respect to the said blockading of the ports, and to bring all the arrangements relative thereto into complete uniformity with those which have taken place on the same subject in France. It is, indeed, a proof of the royal decree which regulates all that relates to the important subject, and to insure the full execution of the measures adopted, his majesty has thereunto charged a marine director of navy who shall in this office being newly created, and assigned to a member of the council of state, as to the hands of the principal of Brunes are to possess a dozen great importance, under the existing circumstances which are of the highest interest, to the full of his exclusively devoting his attention to the department. Notwithstanding the severity of those measures, the well disposed nations will perceive that it proceeds the above types which the trade with neutral and friendly countries may afford, for although the present state of blockade and the condition of a general peace which prevailed alone our trade and no commerce experienced a revival.

The interest of commerce is connected with the discovery of abuses and the discovery thereof to be recognized, inasmuch as his majesty is acknowledged, that it can an proper to shall be made of the permission to the conveyers, the said trade shall be also prohibited, and the post shall [illegible] It therefore behoves every [illegible] to be watchful of this, and to be happy affording to present the abuses which might occur in this respect, and the injurious consequences which might therefrom cause to the interests of trade and the state at large—

"Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the constitution of the kingdom, king of Holland, and constable of France, taking into consideration that the ports prescribed by our decree of the 27th of November, 1808, No. 5, expires on the 1st of March, and that it is in consideration that it is necessary at the present period, to take further measures, either for the security of our interests and decrees, or the previous dangers, respecting the blockade, or carrying into execution prohibition of all commerce with the enemy, or of replacing them, in whole or in part, in the blockade, and to place all matters relative to navigation on a footing of complete uniformity with the decrees of France, and of our brother the emperor; and notwithstanding the difficulties which have arisen, and continue, and those which commerce suffers for its own interests, being necessarily and also contribute to that important object, we have decreed, and hereby decree—

Article 1. All commerce, correspondence, and communication with the enemy, shall be prohibited according to the purport of our previous laws, decrees and regulations, and particularly of our decree of the 27th of the 31st instant, so far as no alteration is therein made by the present decree.

Art. 2. From the first day of the succeeding month of April, the following articles shall be exported in Dutch or neutral countries in Dutch vessels, or those sailing under the Dutch flag, and shall be reserved viz:

Books, beans, butter, brandy, bricks, white lead, cheese, cambrics, copper coin, cordage, cotton stocks, clover, garden seed, cels, flower roots, fruits, geneva, gauzes, glue hoops, hides and skins, iron, manufactured, leathers, lin, linseed, madder, mill-stones, oak bark, ground, oils, oils of seeds, pipes, pitch, pots, potash, paper, performery, plants, pipes, playing cards, quills, rushes, silk manufactured, silk stocks, silk, shingles, shoes, thread and thread tapes, tobacco, tarras, turf, vinegar, wax, wax candles, wax-cloth, wines.

Art. 3. The importation of the following 22 articles shall be permitted, viz:

Ashes (pot), brandy, candles, copper coin, fish oil, icing-glass, lace-stuffs, lime, lime-juice, lime-tree, ashes (potash), iron, leather, (manufactured) lead, linseed, mercury, mats, pitch, ropes, rice, rosin, sea weed, stock-fish, sugar, tallow, tobacco, timber, wax-wood, wax, resides, wine, wines.

Art. 4. The commodities prepared for exportation shall not be put on board until the permission has been given thereof to the marine director of the ways and means, with a particular specification of sort, quantity, which cannot be exported but from the ports of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Middleburg, Enkhuisen, Harlingen, Vere, Zierikzee, Delfzil, and Brouwershaven.

Art. 5. In order to the admission of any vessels into the harbors of this kingdom, must, in the ballast or lades with the products of the north, specified in the 31 article, with the exception of such vessels as are laden with salt, or those which, in the years 1809 or 1807, obtained our license to sail from the Texel, or to proceed to, upon showing our said authority.

6. No other goods than those mentioned in the 31 article shall be admitted to be imported under any pretence whatever; all prohibited goods of whatever description, and in whatever quantity imported, and the vessels on board which they may be found, shall, hereby declared liable to confiscation.

Art. 7. In case of suspicions arising respecting the origin of the cargo from information received by the officers of the marine director, such some shall be provisionally sequestrated until proof be given that it has not come from the Spanish or her colonies.

8. Our consuls, in giving certificates of origin for goods shipped at the port of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, shall not confine themselves to certifying that the goods neither come from the enemy nor for colonies, not belong to English commerce, but they shall further specify the place from whence the goods originally came, the documents produced to them in proof of the respective declarations, and the names of the vessels in which they were conveyed from the place of origin to the ports where the consuls reside.—They are required to transmit a copy of the declarations to our marine director.

[illegible] eight articles relate merely to the details of the manner in which the above articles are to be carried into execution by the marine director and the three naval commanders of the coast districts: The decree is dated at Utrecht, on the 31st of March.]

PROCLAMATION

By the Duke of Sudermania, as counsellor to the prince regent.

WE, Charles, by the Grace of God, hereditary prince of Sweden, the Goths, Vandals, &c. Duke of Sudermania, Grand Admiral, &c. &c. declare, that under existing circumstances, his majesty is incapable to accept of conditions the important offers of the nation which have therefore, (being the nearest and only branch of the family, of age) been conferred, for the time being, on the administration of the kingdom, to take the reins of government into our hands, which, with the grace of God, we will conduct, so that *the nation may regain peace, faith at home and abroad,* and that vessels, which have been receive from their languishing state.

Our inflexible intention is to confer with the states of the realm to be taken to render the future time happy and prosperous. We, therefore, hereby and command our forces by sea and land, and also our civil officers, of all ranks, to obey our said administration and their own welfare demand. We recommend you all to the protection of Almighty God.

Done at Stockholm palace,
March 13.

Signed, CHARLES.
C. LAGERBRING

*In order to prevent any misunderstanding of the subject of difference between the Swedish and Russian governments, and for the adjustment of its subsistence, the following statement is made by Count Stedingk, Tuesday, the friend of the latter, and which cannot be made in a more satisfactory manner—In the detail which the Swedish had given of some conversations of the Russian minister, the discussion which easily ensued between Col. T. and Count. Stedingk, the Russian minister, Count Stedingk, Col. T. supposed Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Ponsonby, the Russian minister, to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and, in consequence, he thought it unnecessary to mention the latter never was informed of the Russian minister's saying the bad said, and as the parties were not present, the Russian minister's challenge was sent by Col. Tyler, and accepted by Mr. Ponsonby, who was attended by their seconds and surgeons, and, on the ground, this morning, Mr. Ponsonby, at a distance of 10 yards from Mr. Tyler, fired his pistol, which, as it was, and nearly at the same time, Mr. Tyler fired, and, the seconds then proceeded to change the pistols for a second fire, at the same time, Doctor Ponsonby, and the attendant surgeon, interfered, to effect an amicable arrangement, and Mr. Blackburn being then asked whether he would, Col. Tyler as a man of courage, and having fired, had, in the opinion of the meetings, that he was satisfied that Col. Tyler was, so, Col. Tyler, the principal, attended by their seconds and surgeons, and, on the ground, this morning, Mr. Ponsonby, at a distance of 10 yards from Mr. Tyler, fired his pistol, which, as it was, and nearly at the same time, Mr. Tyler fired