

perity. Should we succeed and I survive my present anticipations, though sanguine, will not, I trust, prove chimerical: if we fail, my life, I expect will pay the forfeit. Should fortune frown on mankind, and deny success to the noble endeavours of General Miranda, life or death will be equally indifferent to me: for I never could return to my native country, to bear the humiliating scoffs and sneers (perhaps) of all my friends. While the warm breath of life flows through my bosom—while yet there is the most distant prospect of success, I will preserve the glorious phantom, and resign my life in the cause of liberty.

“Yesterday information was received from the Main, that Don Pedro Minto, the General’s particular and most influential friend, had assembled an army of 15,000 men, and was advancing towards Carracas; that the enemies of liberty, few in number, were retreating with equal speed. General Minto begs that no delay or procrastination may take place; he requests that we will come and join him immediately; says he has every thing prepared for the officers; and only awaits our junction to commence more effectual operations.

“Our departure from this, will take place I presume, in a very few days; I should be happy if it was to-morrow. We shall be joined here by a considerable reinforcement. Our forces, that is, military, will consist of about 1500 men, including officers; a small part of which we obtained at Barbadoes, the remainder at this place. We are in momentary expectation of the arrival of two frigates from Barbadoes; this I believe is all that detains us at present.”

BOSTON, AUGUST 8 1806.

July 27, lat. 32, 36, long. 74, 40, the French fleet was seen. Afterwards in lat. 35, 25, long. 74, 17, an 80 gun ship, one of the fleet, was spoken, steering N. E. by N. She had taken a British privateer.

July 29, off Hatteras, three ships of the line, two frigates and a brig, were seen steering for C. Henry. They were supposed to be French, with a prize or two.

Aug. 1, in the evening, 70 miles from Sandy Hook, (off New-York) five ships of war were seen, steering N. N. E.

It has been supposed, from the course the French Squadron was steering, when seen off New-York, that they were bound to Boston; but if that had been the case, they must have arrived before this time, as the winds have been favorable. It is now conjectured they have gone to the Eastward, to run down the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and possibly to make an attack on Halifax. If the latter object should be essayed, they will meet a warm reception, as there are 2 or 3,000 regular troops at Halifax, and most of the men of war belonging to that station were in port on the 1st, inst.

We learn from Washington, that dispatches, of a hostile nature, have been received from Mr. Munroe, our minister at the Court of London, and that it is said Great-Britain refuses to come to any adjustment of our differences, in consequence of the energetic measures adopted by our government during the last Congress.—We also understand, that these dispatches have not been in the possession of government for a few days, but for many weeks.

[Richmond Paper.]

America has been for 13 years flourishing upon the distractions which have prevailed in Europe, and profiting immensely from wars in which she has taken no part. Instead, however, of being contented with her gains, we find her becoming restless in proportion to the increase of her wealth, and apparently disposed to risk the loss of what she possesses in overstraining efforts after new acquisitions.

[Lon. Pap.]

Extract of a letter from an American in Martinique, dated St. Pierres, June 16.

“I was at Fort Royal when Capt. Jerome Bonaparte arrived in the ship Veteran, of 74 guns. The day after he got into port, Ad. Cochrane with three sail, appeared off Fort Royal; only one of which being seen at first, Monsieur Jerome concluded on fighting her (she being of inferior force to him) and immediately got under weigh; but had scarce got to the mouth of the harbor when the others were descried, and the Prince ordered the ship into port again.

JEROME BONAPARTE.

Captain Curtis, arrived at Alexandria, informs that on Thursday last, in lat. 38, 18, lon. 74, 10, he was boarded by a French fleet of 6 sail of the line and one frigate, supposed to be Jerome Bonaparte’s squadron, and treated politely. An Officer from one of the ships of the line informed Capt. Curtis the fleet had been out 10 months, and were bound to New-York.

An arrival at New-York, from Charleston, reports, that on the 29th ult. a French Squadron, consisting of 4 ships of the line, 2 frigates and 1 brig, were spoken with off Cape Hatteras, steering for the Chesapeake.—On the 1st inst. this fleet was again spoken with about 70 miles from Sandy Hook steering N. N. E.

Among the many persons present at the Queen of Great Britain’s levee, on the King’s birth-day, on the 4th of June last, was the American Minister, who presented Mr. PURVIANCE, Secretary of Legation. Lord SELKIRK took leave, previous to his departure on a diplomatic mission to America.

HAIL STORM.

On the 21st ult. a severe hail storm was experienced in Norwich, Vermont. Had the hail continued a few minutes longer, every thing of the vegetable kind would have been entirely cut off. In the southerly part of the glade of hail, (which was about one mile wide) there fell a vast many pieces of ice from one to three inches in length, and one inch thick, and of all forms, craggy and sharp pointed. I measured one which was two inches square, and about one inch thick, and saw many thousands almost as heavy as that. It appeared in some cases a number of hail stones were run together; in others, there was one hail stone or more in the middle of a handsome piece of clear ice.

CORSICAN REVENGE.—Mrs. Spennr. Smith had been some time in Italy, for the benefit of her health and when the war broke out, was at the bath of Valdagro near Vicenza, from whence, with other English families, she retired to Venice, then an Austrian garrison but since surrendered to the French, whose conduct in the first instance towards the English fugitives found in that place, was uncommonly moderate. Mrs. Spencer Smith, in particular, who was confined by illness to her bed, received permission to remain till the recovery of her health, with the promise of being then allowed to retire wherever she chose. Thus this Lady remained unmolested till the 18th April, waiting for a

passage to Malta and England, when she was arrested by order of Bonaparte, and placed in custody of a police guard of 6 men. She was removed that day to Padua, from thence to Milan, and is now, we understand, to be marched to Verdun, or Valenciennes, a distance of at least five thousand miles.

[Lon. Pap.]

Notwithstanding all the arts, tricks, and falsehoods of several of the ministerial papers to injure the reputation and destroy the popularity of Mr. John Randolph, that gentleman’s friends daily increase, particularly in Virginia.—He will, it is said, at the next election of President, canvas strongly in favor of Mr. Munroe; while the new *Quids* will run Mr. Madison.—The Federalists can turn the scale in favor of which they chuse of these candidates.

[Wash. pap.]

THE TELEGRAPH.

FREDERICTON, SEPT. 6, 1806.

THE “extensive catalogue of typical errors” as they are called, in Mr. MOTT’S “typographical review” of the first Number of the Telegraph, would have excited my gratitude, had it been dictated by the hand of friendship, or been published with any design to effect my “reformation.” With concern I acknowledge, that, in my first efforts to publish a Paper in this place, I met with more difficulties and perplexities than I had anticipated, and I hope an indulgent public will excuse the errors which were committed. I have not had time to compare the catalogue with the original paper, satisfied, that (although the errors pointed out are numerous) they are not of very great importance, even when exhibited in the worst light which a malignant enemy could possibly place them.

Having made this apology to the public, I shall not follow the illiberal writer through a scene of scurrility and abuse which would disgrace an angry Oyster-Wench.—The sensations which they excite, are not those of indignation, but of contempt. My intimate knowledge of the Editor’s professional talents satisfies me, that he has not sagacity enough to discern an error, or judgment to correct one; nor do I impute entirely to him, the indecent and unbecoming expressions which have been made use of towards me.—I consider them as coming from an unprincipled vagabond who has deluded the simple Editor into a belief, that hard words are a proof of great talents, and who, I fear will ere long betray Mr. Mott into errors of a much more atrocious nature, than any of those *Typical ones* which are contained in the *Typographical review*.

My readers I hope will excuse me for this trespass upon their patience, when they take notice of the unwarrantable and ill-natured attacks which have been made upon me.

Notice.

TO Save Costs—ALL those indebted to Mrs. SARAH BRANNAH, formerly of Fredericton, in the County of York, and Province of New-Brunswick—either by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are hereby requested to make payment of their respective sums within Three Months from the date hereof to the Subscriber,

J. H. LAMB.

20th August, 1806.

Oliver Bradley

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from that old Stand in Back-street, to his new Shop, nearly opposite the Main Guard, where he still carries on the BLACKSMITH and EDGE-TOOL business, in all its various branches.

He tenders his thanks to the public, for the favours he has received in the line of his business, and wishes a continuance of their custom.

N. B. Any orders in the above line will be thankfully received and faithfully attended to.

AUGUST 6th, 1806.

Wanted,

A QUANTITY of Merchantable BEEF, PORK, FLOUR and CORN, for which the highest prices will be given.

EDWARD W. MILLER.

20th August, 1806.

Wanted,

A QUANTITY of RAGS, for which, Books or Cash will be given in exchange.

PRINTING-OFFICE