

MAGAZINE AT MALTA BLOWN UP.

Letters from Malta received in town yesterday, dated the 16th of July, bring advice of a dreadful accident happening at that Island:—On the 15th of July, the Magazine, containing nearly 400 barrels of gun-powder, and other combustibles, blew up, and has done considerable damage; upwards of 1400 of the Inhabitants are reported to have been destroyed and wounded. A valuable fleet from England, which had arrived in the harbor on the 14th July, have also received a considerable damage. The cause of the accident is not ascertained.

It is calculated that 1300 persons have either perished or are dreadfully maimed by the late explosion of the Magazine at Malta. The principal sufferers are the Maltese, who chiefly lived near the place. One man has lost his wife and six children; others nearly the same; and whole families are bruised together. Those who escaped momentary death, perhaps are, shockingly disfigured and maimed, and crawling about in a miserable condition. Fourteen Artillerymen, who were in the Magazine, were of course, blown to atoms.

The Band of a Regiment (the 39th,) were just playing "God save the King" near the place; two men were killed on the spot—the whole of the remainder were much wounded. The guards on duty were killed.

The victory of St. Eufemia, as described in Sir John Stuart's letter, is one of the most brilliant ever achieved by British arms. The English troops amounted to 4,795 men, the French to 7,000. The British heroes disdain the odds, and charged the foe with all their characteristic bravery. The conflict was dreadful—No words can describe the clash of arms. The battle was fought entirely with the bayonet; wielded by the strong arm of the British troops, it was irresistible; nothing could withstand the impetuosity of their charge. The French soon began to give way, and were in the end entirely defeated. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 4,000 in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; 1,000 were left dead or dying on the field of battle.—Of the remaining 3,000 the proportion of prisoners was not accurately ascertained. The Calabrians were actively employed in assisting the English to bring them in.—Their knowledge of the country rendered them particularly useful in pursuing the fugitives. Gen. Stuart describes, in glowing terms, the bravery and discipline of his troops. He has, indeed, just cause to be elated with his victory. It proves that Englishmen have not degenerated from their ancestors, nor Frenchmen improved upon the models of their fires. It reminds us of the battles of Cressy, and of Agincourt; of those times when one Englishman felt himself equal in the field to three Frenchmen. When the question was not "how many are the enemy?" but "where are they?" Those who would consider the country lost, if the French could effect a landing in England, we refer for courage and consolation, to the battle of St. Eufemia.

It is not unworthy of remark that General Renier is the very officer who commanded the French garrison at Cairo, and made a furious charge against General Menou, in which he assured, that Egypt was lost by the incapacity of Menou, instead of being won by the valour of the English. It is further to be observed, that General Stuart commanded the English garrison in Alexandria, and is the very officer who Sebastiani, Bonaparte's commercial spy, in his infamous visit to Egypt represented as an officer of inferior talents. The victory of St. Eufemia has completely refuted these aspersions.

BOSTON, November 7.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Brig Byfield, Capt. Foster, in 37 days from Copenhagen, brings Danish papers, from which the following interesting articles are translated—

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 27.

"They write from Koenigsberg, that troops are embarking in several Russian ports, to be transported to Pomerania.

"The combined Dutch, French army, in Holland, is said to amount to 70,000.

"Several camps are formed on the frontiers of Russia.

"The Prussian troops are moving towards the Grand Army now forming in Saxony.

"It is said the French minister at Berlin has demanded his passports.

"The Prussian troops in every direction are in

motion. Nothing is said in the German papers, relative to Austria.

"From the German Papers.—The late Prussian minister at London, Mr. Jacobi, who had proceeded on his journey home has arrived at Hamburg; and it is believed, intends returning immediately to England.

"The French troops on the Rhine and Maine, are in motion; and a part of them actually passed over to the right bank of the latter river, at Frankfurt.

"The French Emperor's Body Guards have quitted the palace of St. Cloud, and been replaced by other troops.

"The treasures of the Cathedral at Munster have been removed to Magdeburg for safety.

From the Hamburg Correspondent, Sept. 26.

"The number of the Swedish troops in Lauenburg increases; and it is said, are to be joined by a body of Prussian troops.

"The Prussian minister has frequent conferences with our cabinet.

From Paris, Sept. 17.

"The general opinion here is, that war is unavoidable.—They speak of the departure of the Emperor, as an event not very distant. Lord Lauderdale is still here. Frequent Couriers pass between this and Holland; and it is believed she will be called upon to take a considerable part in the war, which now threatens all Europe—

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Foster left Cronstadt, the 13th, and Copenhagen, the 30th Sept. Previous to his departure from the former place he learnt, that no part of the treaty which had been signed at Paris, by M. D'Oubril, was agreeable to the views of the Emperor Alexander, or in conformity to his instructions; and that such was the indignation of the Russian Court against this minister, for having violated the faith which he owed to his sovereign, that an order of banishment had immediately followed his return to St. Petersburg, and M. D'Oubril, was no longer to be found among the living, unless on his way to the deserts of Siberia; that the greatest activity prevailed, in levying and embodying troops; that immense camps had been formed; that large bodies were marching towards the frontiers; and that nothing else was talked of but war against France—a measure which appeared to be very popular amongst all classes; that the Prince Constantine, brother to the Emperor was spoken of as being highly in favour of the war; and had offered the utmost assistance which he could lend to the cause.

Capt. Foster further advises, that the day before he left Copenhagen, accounts were received at that place, per mail, that every hope of peace had finally vanished, and that hostilities had actually commenced between Prussia and France; that Lord Lauderdale had demanded his passports, and was on the point of quitting Paris, three several times during the negotiation, without having effected the object of his Embassy; but that from circumstances which were not known to the public, though not affecting the serious business of the Negotiation, he still remained at Paris, at the date of the last accounts from that city. On the subject generally of a renewed continental War, Capt. Foster was desired to report, by his merchant at Copenhagen, that the safest calculations might be made on the certainty of its commencement, and a strong probability of its long continuance.

For Sale,

THAT well known WIND-MILL, adjacent Fredericton, belonging to Mrs. BRANNAH.—For terms and other particulars, apply to J. H. LAMB.

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,

20th August, 1806

J. H. LAMB.

THE TELEGRAPH.

FREDERICTON, DEC. 6, 1806.

We have great satisfaction in communicating the following Extract of a Letter from a very respectable Correspondent.

"The Act of Parliament opening the Mediterranean trade to the British colonies direct, has arrived at Halifax. This is an event of great importance to the Commerce of our Country—the restriction which compelled the Vessels trading to the Mediterranean to proceed to some port in Great-Britain—there to report, &c. has always been considered as an oppression—the circuitous route increased the expences of the voyage so considerably, that it operated as a preclusion to the trade—the removal of it at this time must be considered as a very favorable circumstance.

"In addition to this mark of parental attention from the British Government, we find that an Order has passed His Majesty in Council, prohibiting the Importation into the West-Indies of SALTED MEATS from the United States.—A measure which must operate as a most powerful encouragement to this Province in particular."

The ENGLISH MAIL for the Month of October, was received yesterday morning at the Post-Office in this town.

It is said, that the Men of War under the command of Ad. Lord HOOD, have captured a Squadron of French transports and several frigates, having on board 5000 troops, bound to South America, supposed for the succour of Buenos Ayres.

A letter from Halifax, dated 17th ult. says, "We have nothing later from England since the Packet arrived, but I see by a Boston paper, accounts from Copenhagen to the 30th September—Lord Lauderdale was still at Paris, but it is said, had made three applications for his passports during his negotiation. Every thing wears a hostile appearance on the Continent—A number of transports were engaged to carry Prussian troops down the Baltic to Pomerania—A Grand Army was forming in Saxony, whither the Swedes and Prussians were marching forward: the Monarchs of those two nations having settled their differences. The French troops were in motion, and several divisions had crossed the right Bank of the Maine—Bonaparte's body guards had left St. Cloud, and were replaced by other troops; it was supposed he was going to head the Army. The Russians, Prussians, and Swedes, seem determined on making one grand effort to check the power of Napoleon—They are now to fight for themselves, without any subsidy from Great-Britain, and the contest, if once begun, will be desperate."

In corroboration of the above, the following articles are copied from a New-York paper of the 10th Nov. received by the last arrivals from thence.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

Capt. Perry, of the ship Thomas, sailed from Amsterdam on the 20th of September, at which time there was no prospect of Peace. He informs us, that the King of Prussia, Emperor of Russia, and King of Sweden, had joined their forces, and were on their march against the French—and on his sailing it was reported, that an engagement had actually taken place.

Admiral De Winter, with 7 sail of the line, were lying at Nieu Diep.

A camp was forming at Utrecht for the reception of 16,000 Dutch troops—Nothing but War was talked of.

A Dutch paper of the 12th of September, contains this article:—"It is reported, that the Prince of Saxony has made a convention with Prussia—and that 30,000 French troops were on the frontiers of Saxony. The Prince of Hesse Cassel does not shew any military preparations."

Capt. Perry, on the 21st Sept. off Dover, was boarded by the British gun-brig Tigress, and informed that Lord Lauderdale had returned from Paris, without effecting the object of his mission.

Notice.

WHEREAS, We the subscribers have been appointed by the Hon. EDWARD WINSLOW, Esq. Surrogate General of New-Brunswick, to be Administrators on the estate of JOHN DAY, late of the parish of King's Clear, in the County of York, yeoman, deceased, (with the will annexed.)

ALL PERSONS who have demands on the said Estate, are hereby required to exhibit the same to us—and those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make payment to us forthwith. Dated at King's Clear, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1806.

TINA DAY,
JOHN DAY.

Wanted,

BY the Subscriber, Fifty FAT OXEN, not under Six Years Old, for which the Cash will be paid on delivery.

P. Fraser.

FREDERICTON:

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AT HIS OFFICE, (near the Church) IN FRONT-STREET, Where Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received, and where PRINTING in GENERAL, will be executed with NEATNESS and DISPATCH.