

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, JULY 7.

M. D'OURIL, the Russian Envoy, actually arrived here yesterday, at three in the afternoon.—He alighted at the Hotel Grange Bateliere.

On the 3d inst. fifty English prisoners passed through Cambray, in four carriages, on their way from the depot at Valenciennes to Calais, there to embark in a flag of truce for England.

An increased activity has been remarked for some days past in the preparations for the triumphal fetes.

JULY 8.

M. D'OURIL is arrived here, charged, it is said, by the Emperor, to make overtures for a negotiation with his Majesty the Emperor of the French. When M. D'OURIL passed through Nancy, he remitted, on the part of the Emperor, to M. L'Abbe Elquen, the resident Priest of the Parish of St. Epyre, a ring, ornamented with diamonds, and a beautiful topaz, as an acknowledgement for the services he has rendered to the Russian prisoners; and to induce him to continue the application of the compassionate contributions of the inhabitants of Nancy to the necessities of the Russian prisoners, this ring was accompanied with a present of 600 francs.

LEYDEN, JULY 14.

We learn nothing conclusive respecting the differences between Sweden and Prussia. We only know, that the King of Sweden paid very little attention to Gen. Kalkreuth, in the conference on the 20th ult. notwithstanding that General endeavoured to make his Majesty sensible of the consequences. On the 27th, this Prince sent a letter to Gen. Kalkreuth's head-quarters, to which an answer was returned on the 29th. The Officer who was the bearer of this letter had a long conference with his Majesty at Griefswald. At Berlin, the return of Kruesemark from St. Petersburg, who left that city on the 22d ult. is very anxiously expected, especially as the last answer from the Emperor of Russia was not of the most agreeable tenor. His Majesty promised to do every thing in his power to accommodate the differences between Sweden and Prussia; still as he had been, and still remained, an Ally of Sweden, he was under the necessity of acting in conformity with that character.

A Courier from Berlin to Paris passed through Brussels in great haste on the 5th, and returned again on the 10th, charged with dispatches of importance. On the same day a Courier passed through Brussels from his Majesty the King of Holland.

TRIESTE, JULY 1.

It is confirmed, that there has been at Ragusa a very bloody action between the French and the Russians, joined by the Montenegrins. The Russians attacked at the same time by sea and land. It is said, that both Old and New Ragusa are entirely destroyed. A French Courier from Ragusa passed through this town, in the utmost haste, on the 22d of June, on his way to Milan. We were not able to learn the contents of his dispatches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 18.

According to letters from Smyrna, the Russian Merchants there are making preparations for their departure.

VIENNA, JULY 9.

The attention of politicians is now fixed on the towns of Cattaro and Brannau. As all advices relative to these two places are received with the utmost avidity, it is not surprising that people should be misled by false intelligence. It is certain that the French are making preparations to evacuate Brannau, but we have not as yet received any official account of the surrender of Cattaro.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, JULY 12.

The Gazette of Presburgh says, that after the entrance of the French into Ragusa, that town was obliged to pay contributions to the amount of a million of livres; and the Gazette of Clagenfurth asserts, that Sir Sidney Smith has received orders to blockade the ports of Trieste and Fiume.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

His Majesty's Commission, authorizing the prorogation of Parliament was read; after which the Lord Chancellor delivered the following

SPEECH:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,
HIS Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that the state of the public business enables his Majesty to close this Session of Parliament.

"We are, at the same time, directed to express to you the great satisfaction which his Majesty has derived from your unremitting zeal and diligence, and from that attention to the most important interests of his Empire, which has been so conspicuously manifested in all your proceedings.

"The measures which have been adopted for the permanent improvement of the various branches of our military system, your attention to combine these arrangements with the great object of public economy, and the regulations which you have established for the speedy and effectual audit of the public accounts, call for his Majesty's particular acknowledgements.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the public service, particularly by raising within the year so very large a proportion of the necessary supplies; a measure in itself highly advantageous, and which must create, both at home and abroad, the most favourable impression of our national resources, and of the spirit which animates the British People. You may be assured that the utmost attention shall be paid to the frugal administration of those supplies which you have so liberally granted.

"His Majesty is particularly sensible of the fresh proof he has received of your affectionate attachment to him, in the provision which you have made for enabling the younger branches of his Royal Family to meet the necessary expences of their station.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty, being always anxious for the restoration of Peace, on just and honorable terms, is engaged in discussions with a view to the accomplishment of this most desirable end. Their success must depend on a corresponding disposition on the part of the enemy; and in every event his Majesty looks with the fullest confidence to the continuance of that union and public spirit among all ranks of his People, which can alone give energy to War or security to Peace."

After delivering this Speech, the LORD CHANCELLOR said:—

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"By virtue of his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the 28th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 28th day of August next."

JULY 26.

A messenger with dispatches from M. D'Oubril, at Paris, to the Russian Ambassador here, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning. The substance of the dispatches was communicated to our Government, and a Cabinet Council met at one o'clock at Mr Fox's office, to take the same into consideration.

Mr. Fox has been closely confined to his room for the last three days. On Thursday night fomentations and poultices were applied to both his legs, with a view to draw down the very acute pains or spasms which are seated in the stomach. The Prince of Wales, for many days previous to his departure for Brighton, constantly visited the Right Hon. Secretary about seven o'clock in the evening, and remained with him about an hour each time. Yesterday morning he was visited by Mr. Baldwin, and General Fitzpatrick; he was then rather better, having had a favourable night. We are happy to add, that his constitution was at a late consultation of Physicians pronounced to be in a much better state than has generally been supposed, and consequently they did not consider their patient in any danger.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The homeward-bound India fleet, the arrival of which off Weymouth we announced on Saturday, are now safe in the Downs. During their passage the following singular circumstance occurred:—A French 50 gun frigate was discovered in the body of the fleet when off the Cape of Good Hope. She did not appear to be acquainted with her situation. Capt. Osborn in the Tremendous, bore down upon her, and considering her an easy conquest, did not fire a shot, or open his lower ports, until he came within hail of the frigate, who immediately got under the stern of the Tremendous, opened a broadside, and wounded the rigging, so as to put it out of her power to prosecute the chase. The frigate got clear off without any damage. The Charlotte Indiaman afterwards pursued her. The Tremendous was near enough to discover the name of the frigate; she was called La Canoniere, and she sailed originally from France with the Volontaire and Jerome Bonaparte's Squadron.

THE TELEGRAPH.

FREDERICTON, SEPT. 30, 1806.

In consequence of a disappointment in receiving our supply of Paper, we are necessitated to present our readers with but half the usual size. We have no doubt our friends will excuse this trifling circumstance, when they are informed we shall be able to remedy this defect the next publication.

The English Mail for the month of July, arrived at the Post-Office in this place on Wednesday. A friend has obligingly favoured us with a regular file of London papers brought by the Mail—dates to the 26th; from which we have copied His Majesty's Speech to both Houses, delivered 23d of July, 1806.—Several other extracts of an interesting nature are made, and which will be found in the preceding columns.

It is confidently stated in St. John, by a late arrival from Boston—"that JEROME BONAPARTE's Squadron having been dispersed in a gale of wind last month, had put into different ports in the United States, very much disabled."

London, War-Office, July 22.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nova-Scotia Fencibles. To be Lieutenants: Ensigns John McNab, Richard Despard, Timothy Ruggles, and Isaac Glenie.—To be Ensigns: Henry Beaver, Alexander Campbell, George Wright, and John Wentworth Winflow.

New-Brunswick Fencibles. Charles Rainsford to be Ensign.

The Editor ardently hopes the friends of literature and science, will no longer refuse their aid to the Telegraph, and by that means suffer it to languish. There are many, no doubt, among us, that are fully competent in rendering assistance to this paper, and to those he looks up for support. The Editor shall, as far as lies in his power, present to his readers the most interesting and useful selections that can be obtained, and shall at all times endeavour to render this Paper satisfactory to his Patrons: he trusts then, they will afford him some little aid in his design to render it beneficial. His utmost endeavours if altogether unsupported, must fail, and he will be necessitated to solicit, even from "Clodpole," favours, which he would at any other time have indignantly thrown aside. This would indeed be a strong impeachment of the taste, the science, the genius of Fredericton.

He shall ever retain a grateful sense of those who may favour him with communications that will aid the cause of virtue and religion, or prove efficacious in promoting the happiness and prosperity of this country. To such the columns of this paper will be ever open, and the smallest favour will receive the warmest acknowledgment of the Editor.

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.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the late Co-partnership of LUDLOW FRASER & ROBINSON, are requested to call on the Subscriber, and receive payment.

P. FRASER.

FREDERICTON, SEPT. 20th, 1806.

THE Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of CHRIST'S CHURCH in Fredericton, give PUBLIC NOTICE to those indebted to said Church, for Pew Rent, or otherwise, to the 24th of July last, of their determination to put every Account (that may be unpaid on the 24th of next October,) into the hands of an Attorney, to be put in suit indiscriminately.

FREDERICTON, 20th Sept. 1806.

Five Pounds Reward!

BROKE GAOL, in Fredericton, on Friday night the 12th inst. JOSEPH HART and CHRISTOPHER SMITH, confined for Felony. Hart, is a tall thin Man, Swarthy complexion, Pock marked, and a Cast in one or both Eyes, downlook, lounging gait, inclining to stoop, upwards of 50 years of Age.

SMITH, is a short Man, fair complexion, by trade a Currier, about 35 or 40 years of Age. Whoever will apprehend them and lodge them in any of His Majesty's Gaols, or otherwise secure them so that they may be brought to Justice, shall receive a Reward of FIVE POUNDS, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them, to be paid by the Treasurer of the County of York.

Examining their Wrists, may assist a discovery as they have been Iron'd near Two Months,

FREDERICTON, 15th Sept. 1806.

Wanted,

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