

THE TELEGRAPH.

FREDERICTON, DEC. 20, 1806.

By the Mail which arrived just as our paper was putting to press, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following highly interesting and important Intelligence.—

BOSTON, DECEMBER 8.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The advices are from London to the 11th and Paris to the 10th October, and from the Rhine to the 4th of the same month. A Russian Squadron with 4000 troops had arrived at Portsmouth.

Paris Papers to the 7th October, mention, that Bonaparte was on his way from Mentz to Wurtzburgh, where the French army was to have been united on the 4th.

The Prussian head-quarters continued at Nauenburg on the 27th Sept.; but it was expected they would be advanced to Hoff, in the principality of Bayreuth, before the end of the month. The preparations of France are stated to be upon the most enormous scale; and that all the disposable force from Boulogne to the Inn, is brought to bear on the Saxon frontier.—Austria, if not preparing for actual hostility, is, at least taking every precaution to cause her territory to be respected. She has assembled a very large army in Bohemia, between Tabor and Prague. Bonaparte will therefore weaken his army, by sending part of it to watch the Austrians. If the French troops are confident of success, the Prussians are no less so; and at no period has the spirit of the people, and the army been more exalted than it is now. A large body of Austrian cavalry has established itself on the frontiers of Bohemia. The change of position by Soult's corps from Passau and Ingolstadt, is, perhaps, to be attributed to this movement. It was expected that Bonaparte would commence hostilities on the 7th of October; that being the day that he attacked the Austrians last year with so much success.

The 'Times' of the 10th says—'The universal satisfaction which has appeared among all ranks of people, on the official communication of Lord Lauderdale's immediate return from Paris, is a proof of the general confidence in the resources of the country, as well as the wise and effectual administration of them. When the commercial interest of the British Empire assembled at the Royal Exchange of London to receive the notification of continuing war with reiterated acclamations of joy—when the great shipping interest collected at Loyd's coffee-house, give the important intelligence the same congratulatory reception—when the same British spirit is displayed by every class of the people, it proves an union of sentiments which is above all things, desirable at the present crisis, as well as the opinion of the wisdom, activity and patriotism of Ministers, which must at all times invigorate their zeal, and strengthen their measures for the public good.'

On the 8th omnium left off at 7; on the 9th, after the news of Lord Lauderdale's return, it was done so high as 6 premium; it then declined to 5, and closed at about 4.

Mr. Fox's body was interred on the 10th, in Westminster abbey, adjoining the monument of Lord Chatham, and within 18 inches of the grave of Mr. Pitt.

A physician had been sent over to France to accompany Lord Lauderdale home, he being very ill.

In consequence of the news of Miranda's having taken Coro, several vessels were preparing to sail from England for the Spanish main, in expectation of Miranda's getting possession of that country.

It is said to be the intention of the Emperor of France to proclaim Jerome Bonaparte king of the Jews.

DECEMBER 13.

London papers to the 16th October have reached us, since Wednesday, via New-Bedford.

Lord LAUDERDALE arrived in London from Paris, the 13th October, without effecting peace.

His Lordship's arrival appeared to give great satisfaction.—But to ascertain the opinion of the British nation on the subject, the Parliament was to be dissolved, and a new one immediately called; before whom it was the intention of the Ministry to spread the motives which induced the negotiation; their conduct in it, and the causes of its rupture.—At the same time the most energetic measures for prosecuting the war, were in full operation; one of which was a general press of seamen.

From the continent reports had been received of the commencement of hostilities between France and Prussia; and of the defeat of Prince MURAT's division.—They were mere reports, and are invalidated by later accounts from Holland, received both in England and the United States.

The last letters from London, Oct. 16th, say, "Mr. Munroe declares, there will be a treaty between Great-Britain and the United States. In

France they consider Prussia as ruined. JEROME to marry a Princess of Wirtemberg, and to be King of Prussia."

MOST IMPORTANT—LATEST.

Mr. Cooper, (of the Theatre) arrived here on Thursday from New-York.—He informs of the arrival of a vessel in that port on Monday last, in 37 days from Amsterdam—consequently she may have brought accounts to the 24th of October: Her papers state—

That the Emperor Napoleon, with 200,000 men, and the Prussian King with 150,000, were engaged from the 9th to the 18th October, in a series of bloody conflicts; which terminated in the complete overthrow of the Prussians, who lost 25,000 killed besides wounded and prisoners.—That among the killed were the Duke of Brunswick [the oldest and highest officer in rank in the Prussian service;—the same who commenced the war with revolutionary France] and Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, brother to the King, and General of infantry;—and among the wounded were Prince Hohenloe, also a General of infantry.—That Bonaparte had followed up his success, had crossed the Elbe and taken Berlin;—and that the Russian troops on their march to assist the Prussians, were returning home.—Our informant had this summary from gentlemen of intelligence, who had seen the Dutch papers in which the particulars were detailed.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

Lord Lauderdale arrived in town this day from Paris. He left it in the afternoon of the 9th, [Thursday] and slept at Chantilly. All negotiation had ceased from the 25th of September; when the French Emperor set out for his army.—At that time his Lordship demanded his passports; which though not refused were not granted him. It turned out, however, that without the knowledge or expectation of Lord L. M. Champagne had authority to grant passports to his Lordship, when demanded—Accordingly, when asked for they were granted, and his Lordship left Paris in 24 hours afterwards. He came through Boulogne; where he embarked on board the Clyde frigate. On his arrival, he went immediately to Lord Howick's office; where a Cabinet Council was immediately called; and which was attended by the following members:—

Lord Grenville, Lord Spencer, Lord Moira, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Holland, Lord H. Petty, Lord Fitzwilliam, Mr. T. Grenville, and Mr. Windham.

Now that the hopes of Peace are for the present at an end, Ministers have resolved to take the sense of the country on their conduct. His Majesty's pleasure has been taken on the measure, and it is resolved, that the present Parliament shall be dissolved immediately.—The new writs will be issued about the 22d instant.

We are happy to find that the country is soon to be gratified with a Declaration, on the part of Government, of the grounds and motives upon which the late negotiation with the French Cabinet was entered into, carried on, and broken off. It is likely that this proceeding will be followed up by a more minute and detailed EXPOSE of the particulars which occurred during the course of negotiation, and that the Declaration, which is expected to rest upon the most triumphant grounds, will be forthwith laid before the public.

Yesterday evening one of the hottest presses for seamen ever known took place on the river and in the neighbourhood. Two receiving ships came up abreast the tower. Every thing shews that the most extensive and energetic system of operations will be carried on, since the enemy have left us no alternative but a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Gen. MACK, tried by a Court-Martial, has been sentenced to be shot. We have not heard that the Emperor has approved the sentence.

OCTOBER 16.

A Prussian Captain, from the Weier, has made oath at the custom-house, that when he left the We-

ier, accounts had been received, that MURAT's division of the French army (30,000) had been surrounded, and CUT TO PIECES, BY THE PRUSSIANS. [At first sight we pronounced this to be improbable.—We have seen letters from Rotterdam to the 16th of October, the writers of which must have known the event, had it happened; and would certainly have mentioned so UNCOMMON an occurrence.—It seems a little extraordinary too, if the series of actions, which the New-York accounts say terminated in the total route of the Prussians, began on the 9th October, that the news was not known at Rotterdam (about 300 miles from the scene of action) by the 16th. CENT.

Yesterday [Oct. 15] Lord LAUDE^RDALE was presented to His Majesty; and had a long private audience of him. His Lordship has frequent audiences of the Ministers.

Lord HOLLAND [nephew of Mr. Fox] has been appointed Lord Privy Seal, vice Lord SIDMOUTH, resigned.

Lord GOWER has gone to the continent [report says to Vienna] on a diplomatic mission.

A new creation of Peers is to take place, which is to include Mr. T. GRENVILLE.

The advance of the Russians is positively asserted—but they are not yet so near the scene of action as they should have been.

A new Parliament is immediately to be called. Sir Samuel Hood is appointed to succeed Sir Home Popham.

Attempts will continually be made to destroy the flotilla to Boulogne. This will oblige the French to keep troops on the coast.

New expeditions are preparing.

After the receipt of the dispatches by the last messenger from France, orders were sent by Telegraph to Portsmouth, Plymouth and Falmouth, for all the expeditions to sail.

An order of Council was received at Plymouth on Saturday, to stop the capture of Prussian vessels, and to prevent the detention [except under particular circumstances of suspicion] of vessels under the Kuyphausen flag.

Extract of a letter from Trinidad, dated Nov. 14.

"Miranda is here with his army, in the most deplorable condition. They have hardly bread to eat. After his attack on the Main, he proceeded to Barbadoes, but was fearful to land, the shore being lined with sheriffs, waiting to lay hold of him for debts contracted there. He immediately left that place, and arrived here a few days ago; in consequence of which a meeting of merchants and others petitioned the government to compel him to leave the place. They have not, however, been successful. The Governor has pledged himself that he would carry on no offensive operations while here, unless instructed so to do by his Court. He is execrated by his own followers. I really pity a number of those young men whom he has shamefully deceived. Miranda is so much in debt, and so many people are ready to lay hold of him, should an opportunity offer, that I think he will never leave this Island."

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.

FREDERICTON:

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