

nia, Arragon, Navarre, and Biscay; thereby making the river Ebro the boundary between France and Spain, instead of the Pyrenees.—The Court of Madrid is represented as having made strong remonstrances against such unjustifiable pretensions; but, in consequence of them, it is said, that Government paper had sunk at Cadiz to 50 per cent discount.

Very favourable accounts have been given occasionally, by most of the papers, respecting the state of Mr. Fox's health for this fortnight. We are sincerely sorry, however, to continue uniform in our report, that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Letters from Holland state, that the new king is making very great retrenchments, particularly in the army, which is to be very considerably reduced.

A letter from Dover, dated Aug. 4, says, "A gentleman, just arrived here from Holland informs us, the whole of the Dutch fleet, consisting of seven sail of the line, three frigates, and two corvettes, was before he sailed, dismantled.

"Six o'clock P. M.—The Expedition has just failed from the Downs. There are in sight, just come round the foreland, about 50 sail of ships of war and transports."

An opinion, from what cause we know not, has become very prevalent in Germany, that Russia and the Porte are on the eve of a war with each other, and that the latter is to receive assistance from the powerful army which the French have collected in Dalmatia. Between its enemies and its allies, the Turkish Power is in a fair way of being driven out of Europe.

Many people are so sanguine in their expectation of peace, that they allow themselves to believe the business in such forwardness, that Lord Lauderdale will have little else to do but sign the Preliminaries immediately, and that the Definitive Treaty will be concluded soon after. This, however, will not be so speedily effected as they promise themselves, for there are many important points to arrange, which will take up considerable time; nor must we infer any thing from the precipitancy with which M. D'Oubril signed a Preliminary Treaty for Russia. Indeed, he is believed by some to have exceeded the powers which were given him, and that not only our Government, but the Russian Embassy here, were very much surprised at the

haste with which that Plenipotentiary signed a treaty, which must have been ready drawn up by the French Ministry, before he arrived at Paris, and which could not possibly have been discussed with that deliberation which a matter of such magnitude required. Now that it has been signed, the Court of St. Petersburg has to decide on the ratification, but to many politicians it would, even now, be no surprising event to see that Court hesitate on the measure.

AUGUST 9.

Paris papers to the 1st and Dutch ones to the 5th, have been received since our last.

We are not a little surprised to find the surrender of Gaeta, which had been reported for these last few days, confirmed by these arrivals. The dispatch from Sir Sidney had, we think, given us grounds to expect a resistance protracted to a greater length; though we doubt not the Prince of Hesse defended himself to the last extremity.

The Articles of Capitulation were settled on the 18th of July, and the garrison was to embark in the course of the following day, when the French were to be put in possession of the works. The enemy opened their fire on the 7th, and it was not until the 18th, when a great part of the town was destroyed, and two practicable breaches, effected, that the garrison offered to surrender. The Prince of Hesse, who is said to have been severely wounded, went on board an English frigate, previous to the surrender of Gaeta, in consequence of which the adjustment of the terms devolved upon some Officers of inferior consideration.

We are happy to learn from the state, that the discussions respecting Peace between this country and France, have at last reached that point of maturity which requires the agency of a regularly accredited Minister. On Saturday evening the Earl of Lauderdale left town, accompanied by Mr. Goddard, formerly secretary to Lord Grenville, who has been confined in France since the beginning of the war, and returned to England entrusted with some of the last dispatches. His Lordship arrived at Deal early on Sunday morning; and with all possible dispatch set sail in the Clyde frigate for Calais. Of course nothing whatever has transpired in relation to the terms of the Preliminaries; nor can any Messenger be reasonably expected to arrive from his Lordship before tomorrow. The funds as will be seen by our report, have fluctuated considerably during the week; but they cannot be considered as indicating either the success or failure of the negotiation, respecting which we believe there is nothing in circulation beyond mere conjecture.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby requested to call and settle their respective Accounts without delay, that he may be enabled to satisfy the demands of his creditors.

MATTHEW BRANNEN.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 4, 1806.

AMERICA.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 11.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

An arrival at Norfolk, from Algeiras, (June 23) brings information of a report that the Spaniards were immediately to enter Portugal, and that thirteen regiments were in readiness at Algeiras to march for that object a moments notice.

GOOD PRIZE.

An arrival at New-York, furnishes the following particulars of the capture of the Spanish frigate Pomona. "On the 24th Aug. the Pomona Spanish frigate of 36 guns, from Vera Cruz, was taken about two leagues the eastward of the Moro, by the British frigate Arathusa and Anson, at a close action of 16 minutes. The Spanish frigate was assisted by several gun-boats, (one of which was blown up and the others sunk) and a battery of 18 guns. previous to the action there was a considerable quantity of money landed from the frigate, reported to be the property of the King; but the English took in the ship half a million of dollars. The Captain of the Spanish frigate lost his life in the action; the number of others killed not known, but supposed considerable from the closeness of the action and the heavy fire.

MIRANDA.

A vessel from Curraçoa, which was left August 7th, brings an account of an arrival there from Maracabo, on the Main, stating,—That on the 5th August, there were at anchor in Vero Gulf, two large ships, two brigs, and seven schooners, all armed; from which troops had landed, drove the Spaniards from a small fort, and taken possession thereof. There had not been any arrival at Curraçoa, from any place near Vero, for ten days, which had caused the delay of Spanish vessels at Curraçoa bound to the Main. An express was sent to Porto Cavallo from Curraçoa, with the news. There is no doubt of this being MIRANDA's force.

THE TELEGRAPH.

FREDERICTON, OCT. 4, 1806.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated Sept. 27.

"The last news we have had of Sir J. B. WARREN was that he was close to JEROME BONAPARTE, and that he was within half an hour of engaging the French Fleet. This intelligence comes from General Skerret of Newfoundland, where a vessel had arrived, the Captain of which saw the two Fleets as above stated." If this account be correct, it is probable that JEROME will soon pay a visit to England.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Digby, (N. S.) to his friend in this City, dated 26th Sept. 1806.

"We have this minute received a letter from Sisiboo, mentioning the arrival of a schooner there from Boston, which left that place on Sunday last—she brings accounts, that Sir J. B. WARREN had fallen in with M. JEROME BONAPARTE, and captured him with two other ships—'tis further said, that Boston papers by the same vessel, gives the same account, but as our friend had not seen the papers, cannot vouch for the authenticity.—A few days must determine this event."

[St. John Royal Gazette.]