

both sides in making observations. In the morning and evening several movements were made by the enemy on his left, and the cannon of Aboukir was heard during almost the whole of the day. Three frigates were cannonaded by the batteries on the peninsula of Figuiers.

"All these events appeared to me of so much importance, that I have taken upon myself, without waiting for the orders of the Commander in Chief, to dispatch the Officer with an account of them. Health and Respect.
"F. LEROY."



BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
and COMMANDER IN CHIEF
of the Province of New Brunswick,
Ic. Ic. Ic.

THOMAS CARLETON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS public Fasts and Humiliations, have been lately appointed by the KING'S Command, to be observed throughout His MAJESTY'S European Dominions; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His MAJESTY'S Council, hereby to order and direct that, on FRIDAY the NINETEENTH DAY OF JULY next, a public Fast and Humiliation be observed throughout this Province, that so we may humble ourselves before Almighty God in order to obtain Pardon for our Sins, and may, in the most devout and solemn manner, send up our Prayers and Supplications for averting those Judgments which our manifold Provocations have deserved, and for imploring the divine Blessing and assistance on His MAJESTY'S Arms, and for restoring and perpetuating Peace, safety and prosperity to himself and his Dominions.

And whereas a suitable form of Prayer has been composed by the Right Rev. Bishop of Nova Scotia; I do hereby authorize and appoint the same to be used on this solemn occasion, in all Churches, Chapels, and places of public Worship throughout this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the ninth day of May, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By His EXCELLENCY'S Command,
JON. ODELL.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, Ic. Ic. Ic.

THOMAS CARLETON.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Twenty-eighth year of His MAJESTY'S Reign, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His MAJESTY'S Colonies and Plantations in North-America and in the West-India Islands and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His MAJESTY'S said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies"—I do, by and with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Wheat, Rye, Rice or Indian Corn, and the Flour of Wheat or Rye—also Ash Oar-Rafters and Capland Bars, Staves, Heading and Treenails, to be imported by British Subjects in British built ships, owned by His MAJESTY'S Subjects, and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from this date—and of this Proclamation all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of January, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By His EXCELLENCY'S Command,
JON. ODELL.

LONDON, April 16.

It is with regret we have seen some Journals expressing themselves not contented with the terms of the Armistice concluded on the 9th at Copenhagen, and it has very erroneously been asserted, that Ministers themselves are dissatisfied with those terms. To those who at all consider the matter, it must appear evident that the Convention effects all the main objects of the Expedition. It detaches for a long space of time Denmark from the Triple Confederacy, puts in our power the passage of the Sound, secures to our Fleet anchorage and supplies, and consequently enables it to pursue, at pleasure, the other operations which enter into our plans. If it be besides considered that this Convention was wholly the result of our Victory of the 2d, and that on the day on which it was concluded the death of the Emperor Paul was still unknown at Copenhagen, there will remain little doubt that this transaction will soon lead to others more decisive, and to such a Pacification as we have a right to expect. May we not entertain the hope that Prussia will access to it more readily and more sincerely than she has done to the hostile Confederacy, and that she will ultimately sacrifice her Ambition to her Justice? The hopes which we had formed of her repentance in the first moments which followed the death of the Emperor Paul, have, we see with regret, not yet been gratified. It remains now to be seen to which of the two Powers, Russia or France, Prussia will endeavour to unite herself most strictly. We think it more probable that it will be the former than the latter.

April 18.

The future conduct of the new Emperor of Russia is, perhaps, as little foreseen as that of the King of Prussia is understood. Alexander, it is true, has written very flattering letters to this country; but let us consider the circumstances under which he wrote them. He knew nothing of the hostile steps we have taken against Denmark, nor even of the arrival of our fleet in the North Seas; he understood the question of searching neutral ships was merely the subject of negotiation. He might feel that his Father had no authority for his claims to Malta; that he acted unjustly in seizing our ships, and he might be willing to make reparation; but the searching of neutrals is another, a new question, which adopting, as he professes, the principles of his Grandmother, he may not be disposed to yield. His friendly letters could allude only to the dispute about Malta, not to the cause of the present quarrel; and we set the less value upon them, as we understand he has written letters as friendly to the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, in which he pledges himself to observe with faith existing treaties. There is indeed this great advantage, in the change of Paul for Alexander, the latter is a reasonable being, with whom we can treat; he is desirous of peace, and of a good understanding with this country. Under the present circumstances it is highly probable that hostilities will not be renewed in the Baltic at present—that an appeal to the Russian Government will be made by Denmark, which will produce negotiation; but how the question of search will be determined we are at a loss to conjecture.

While we draw the situation of the North in less flattering colors than the Public see it; we have reason to speak more favorably on the subject of the treaty carrying on with France.

Dispatches have just been sent off by M. Otto with the answer of our Government to the Chief Consul's last proposals. Egypt is the great obstacle, whose undecided fate arrests the progress of negotiation. Should it be conquered, we fear peace will be distant; but should Sir R. Abercrombie fail, it may take place more suddenly than is generally imagined. The intercourse between Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto has not been fruitless. With the exception of Egypt, the outlines of a preliminary treaty can nearly be sketched out. The death of Paul may have relieved Bonaparte from his promises to obtain Malta for Russia; a circumstance of no inconsiderable facility to negotiation.

(Opposition paper.)

Letters from Copenhagen of the 7th inst. mention that the Armistice still continued, and the Negotiations were carrying on.

Count Woronzow is an incalculable gainer by the death of the Emperor Paul. The whole of his estates had been ordered to be confiscated, and he was preparing to quit this Country for some obscure retreat in Germany. His property is not only restored, but he is re-instated in his high and lucrative diplomatic situation.

April 19.

Yesterday were received Paris Journals to the 14th inclusive. The death of Paul has not yet found insertion in the Official Journal, but in all the others it is stated, and with confidence; and in some of them is accompanied with malicious comments, insinuating, that the poignard of the assassin had been, most probably employed, and by the instigation of this country. In support of this surmise, they refer to the exultation expressed in some English Journals on an unfounded report circulated, some time ago, of a revolution having taken place in Russia. We shall only observe, in answer to the foul calumny, that Britain has never yet been disgraced by an open proposal, to embody 1200 regicides as was done in France, in an early stage of the Revolution.

The last letters from Jersey mention, that a formidable French force had arrived on the opposite coast, with an intention of attacking both the islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

We are well assured that the Emperor Paul died of an apoplectic fit—There never was perhaps, in the history of the human race, a death more critical, or from which greater and more beneficial advantages must accrue to Society in general.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Commons, Friday last, that his Majesty had been waited upon with the Address of that House, praying that he would give directions for Monuments to be erected for Captain Mosse and Riou, who fell gloriously in the action of the 2d of April. To which his Majesty had been pleased to reply, that he would give directions accordingly.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Hawkesbury, and Mr. Hely Addington, dined with the Russian merchants on Wednesday. The greatest conviviality prevailed, and the Minister's conversation on the subject of Peace was perfectly consistent with his manly declarations in the House, and highly satisfactory to every man who heard it.

The liberal and elegant tribute which the Chancellor of the Exchequer paid to the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the generous valor of his people, was not less sensibly felt by the House on Tuesday evening, than the pacific hope he afterwards held forth in declaring, "That his Majesty's Ministers were not to be led from moderation by victory."

The correspondence between England and France still goes on—Dispatches from Paris, it is said, have been received by Government this morning.

So late as the 8th inst. the Truce granted by Lord Nelson had not been broken; and the most sanguine hopes were entertained that the dispute with Denmark would be amicably adjusted.

Sweden, it is said, has signified her disposition to negotiate; the death of the Emperor Paul, it is supposed, has operated not a little to effect this change in the politics of the Court of Stockholm.

It is expected that the port of Naples will be blockaded by six English ships of war, which are now at anchor at a short distance.

The Court of Berlin goes into mourning for three weeks for Paul I! The rest of Europe, with the exception of the Court of the Tuilleries, will have to rejoice as many months.

The first wise measure of the Emperor Alexander's reign, was to permit the exportation of Russian products.

Mr. Addington's Speech, on moving the Thanks of the House of Commons, to the officers and men of the Baltic fleet, made a very strong impression upon the feelings of his Auditor, and was read with very strong sensations of sympathy. It is impossible, indeed, to conceive eloquence more affecting than it was, for it evidently flowed from his heart.

Our Court has presented the Russian Officer who brought the intelligence of the Emperor Paul's demise, with 500l.

We have seen several private letters from the Baltic fleet, which represent the carnage on board the Danish ships, in the action of the 2d, to have been almost incredible. The vessels were

crowded with men, and from some singular neglect, probably originating in the idea of the wounded being to near the city that they could be immediately accommodated there, there was not a single surgeon on board any of these block ships. When our people boarded them, they found hundreds bleeding to death, and in a situation, in the contemplation of which humanity shudders! The circumstance was instantly communicated to Lord Nelson, and from this arose his dignified and philanthropic offer, either to send as many British surgeons as could be spared from our fleet to the relief of the Danish seamen, or to allow to their Government a truce, in order to their being removed on shore. We trust, that the energy, decision, and benevolence, which have distinguished our Commanders in this new war, will tend to its early termination.

April 21.

Yesterday afternoon, after this paper was at press, Lieut. Colonel Stewart, of the 49th regiment, arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Sir Hyde Parker; the substance of which were communicated in the evening to the Lord Mayor, by a letter from the first Lord of the Admiralty, of which the following is a copy:

"My Lord,

"I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that the Hon. Lieut. Colonel Stewart arrived this day with dispatches from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, containing the terms of an Armistice concluded with the Danish government on the 9th inst. by which it is agreed, that no act of hostility shall be committed by either party on the coast of the different islands and provinces of Denmark and Jutland, for the space of 14 weeks; and fourteen days notice to be given before hostilities are recommenced. The Court of Denmark has agreed to suspend, during that period, her co-operation under the treaty of armed neutrality.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord,
"Your Lordship's most humble servant,

ST. VINCENT."

Admiralty, April 20.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, April 21.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's ship London, in Copenhagen Road, the 12th April, 1801.

SIR,

THE Hon. Lieut. Colonel Stewart, having volunteered his services, by being the bearer of these dispatches, I have accepted thereof, on a belief that it will be more expeditious than by sea.

I have the pleasure to transmit an Armistice concluded between the Court of Denmark and myself.

I mean, as soon as the disabled ships are refitted, and the worst of the wounded moved into the Holstein Danish ship of the line, which I have commissioned as an hospital ship, to proceed over the grounds into the Baltic, to put into execution the remaining part of my instructions.

The Isis and Monarch being found in so bad a state from the late action, as to render it necessary to send them to England to have their damages repaired, I shall send them home for that purpose with the Holstein hospital ship which has the wounded and sick on board.

THE ARMISTICE.

"The Danish government on one part, and Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, knight, commander in chief of his Britannic Majesty's naval force in the road of Copenhagen on the other, equally induced by sentiments of humanity to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and preserve the city of Copenhagen from the calamitous consequences of a continuation of hostilities, have mutually agreed to a cessation of arms.

"With this view his Majesty the knight of Denmark has appointed Major General Ernestus Frederic Waltersdorff, chamberlain to his Danish Majesty, and Colonel of a Regiment, and Adjutant General Hans Lindholm, as commissioners to conclude this Armistice; and Admiral Sir Hyde Parker has appointed on his part Horatio Lord Nelson, knight of the order of the Bath, Duke of Bronte in Sicily, grand cross of the order of Ferdinand and Merit, knight of the Austrian order of the Crescent, and Vice-Admiral of the fleet of his Britannic Majesty; and also Lieutenant Col. Wm. Stewart, commander of a detachment of laid troops on board the fleet; which commissioners have this day met together, and after exchanging