

their full powers, agreed to the following conditions:

Article I—From the moment of the signing of this Armistice, all hostilities shall cease between the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker and the city of Copenhagen, and all armed ships and vessels belonging to his Danish Majesty, which shall be found in the road or harbour of that city, as also between the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland including.

Article II—The armed ships and vessels of his Danish Majesty shall remain in their present condition, as well with respect to the manner in which they are armed, as the military position; and the treaty known by the name of the treaty of the armed neutrality, shall so far as concerns the active co-operation of Denmark, remain suspended so long as this Armistice shall continue in force.

On the other hand, armed ships and vessels under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, shall in no manner whatever disturb the city of Copenhagen, or the armed ships and vessels of his Danish Majesty on the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included; and to prevent every thing which may create disturbance or suspicion, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall on no account permit any ships or vessels, under his command, to approach within cannon shot of the armed ships or fortifications of his Danish Majesty in the road of Copenhagen. This limitation shall however not extend to any ships which must necessarily pass and repass through the King's Deep.

Article III—This Armistice shall secure the city of Copenhagen, as also the coasts of Denmark, Jutland, and the islands, against the attack of any other fleet of war, which now or hereafter, during the continuance of this Armistice, may be sent by his Britannic Majesty into these seas.

Article IV—The fleet of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall be at liberty to procure from the city of Copenhagen, and along the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included, whatever may be wanted for the health and cure of the crews.

Article V—Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall engage to send on shore all the subjects of his Danish Majesty, which are at present on board the English fleet under his command; and the Danish government engages to account both for them and for those which have been suffered to come on shore after the battle of the 2d, in the unfortunate case of the renewal of hostilities with Great-Britain.

Article VI—The coasting trade of Denmark with the different parts of the coast included within the extent of this Armistice, shall in no manner be disturbed by any British armed ship or vessel, and Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall issue the necessary instruction for that purpose.

Article VII—This Armistice shall continue in force during the space of fourteen weeks from the day of its being signed by the contracting parties. After the expiration of that time, each of the said parties shall be at liberty to declare it terminated, and recommence hostilities, giving a previous notice of fourteen days.

The conditions of this Armistice shall, on every occasion, be explained in the most liberal and candid manner, in order to remove every ground of future dispute, and facilitate the means of a restoration of friendship and good understanding between the two kingdoms.

In witness of this we the undersigned commissioners, according to our full powers, have signed and sealed with our arms the present Armistice.

Given on board his Britannic Majesty's ship the London, in the road of Copenhagen, April 9, 1801.

NELSON, D. of BROMPTON,
W. STEWART,
E. F. WALSTEDORFF,
H. LINDHOLM.

Ratified by me, (Signed)
HYDE PARKER,
Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet of his Britannic Majesty.

April 22.

We this morning received Paris Journals to the 19th inst. The Journal des Defenseurs of the 18th, contains the following article:

"Letters arrived from Malta assure us, that Gen. Abercrombie, attacked at the same time by the Garrison of Alex-

andria, and by Gen. Menou in person, who fell upon the left of the Enemy with more than 10,000 men and 60 pieces of light artillery, completely routed them. According to these Letters, 3000 English remained on the field of battle; 600 were wounded and made prisoners by the French Cavalry, and Gen. Abercrombie was among the number of the prisoners. The Action took place on the 20th of March."

A moment's reflection will convince our Readers, that the above article is not entitled to the smallest degree of credit. In the first place, the French Journalist forgets that Malta is in possession of the English, and consequently it is not likely that letters should be forwarded from thence to Paris; and in the next place, he forgets to state how such an account reached Malta from Egypt.—This intelligence, indeed, seems to us an awkward attempt to conceal from the people of France the real state of things in Egypt, which, however, we should suppose can hardly succeed.

These Papers contain nothing worth translating.

Captain W. Bligh, who commanded the Glatton in the late Engagement off Copenhagen, has been appointed to the command of the Monarch; he is coming home in her, and upon his arrival takes the command of the Irresistible, now sitting at Chatham.

The Hon. Col. Stewart was expected to leave town this day on his return to Copenhagen.

The only difference between the Copy of the Armistice which we gave in our Paper of yesterday, and that in the Gazette, is, that the names of the British Commissioners, Lord Nelson, and the Hon. Col. Stewart, should have stood first in the order of Signature, and the treaty is ratified by Prince Frederick of Denmark, as well as by Sir H. Parker.

The account in the Article from Copenhagen, of the 11th instant, brought by the Hamburg Mail, of Sir Hyde Parker having lost a Son in the action of the 2d, we conclude to be untrue. The Danes did not probably know that our gallant Admiral was very recently married.

General Simcoe has been mentioned as likely to go to Ireland as Commander in Chief. We know not, from the acknowledged integrity and ability of this Officer, where a better choice could be made.

Lady Nelson is at Bath attending the venerable Father of the Conqueror of Aboukir and Copenhagen.—The feelings of the Father and the Wife upon hearing of the additional laurels gained by the object of their affection, may be conceived, but certainly not be described.

The Prince of Hesse, according to all report, conducted himself with such a want of dignity and good manners to the Deputation from the Senate at Hamburg, that we are glad to hear, he has learned a lesson of Moderation and magnanimity, from a British Tar at Copenhagen.

An Ambassador Extraordinary has been appointed at Petersburg to repair to Vienna, to notify the accession of Alexander the First to the Throne of Russia. Count Panin is re-appointed Vice-Chancellor.

The following article is extracted from a Paris Paper of the 16th inst. it is curious, not only on account of the view which it gives of the Character of the late Emperor of Russia, but also from the place when we extract it.

"Petersburgh, 27th March.

"It is impossible at present, to get any precise idea respecting the death of Paul I. It is said in the Palace, that it was a blood-vessel which carried him off thus suddenly. His natural constitution, and his mode of life, appeared to preserve him from this sort of fate: he was of a spare habit, lived soberly, led a hard life, and took a great deal of exercise. On the other hand, he fatigued himself with excessive labour, entered passionately into Politics; his soul was constantly agitated with mistrust and fear, and his love of women led him to great excesses. These causes combined may serve to account for his premature death. Time only can clear up the mystery.

"Whatever, may have been the cause, his death does not appear to have excited any regret. His severity had alienated the minds of all classes; a vexacious and annoying Police had made an abode in the capital very melancholy. No ten persons dared to meet in one house, from the fear of alarming

the suspicions of the Czar; no one was sure of preserving his employment, whether military or civil: all fortunes were held by an uncertain tenure: the rupture with England, was completely unpopular, because the factories of the English in Russia, their manner of carrying on business, and the money which they expend are favourable to industry and cultivation. At the same time a general prejudice in favor of the Grand Duke Alexander began to prevail among the People, the Nobility, and the Army. Add to this, the natural taste which all people have for change, and you will conceive the universal satisfaction with which this young Prince has ascended the Throne."

The Paris Papers also mention the following circumstances, concerning the death of Paul I.—At eleven o'clock in the morning preceding his death, being on the parade, he appeared all on a sudden to be struck with some idea: he called for a pen and ink, and wrote upon his hat a letter to the first Consul. He first gave orders that it should be instantly sent off by an extraordinary Courier. Afterwards, upon recollection, he said it would be sufficient to entrust it to the Courier who was to be sent on the following day to M. de Kalitchev. At nine o'clock at night he entered his apartment; at ten a Turkish servant, who constantly attended him, retired; at eleven o'clock, the death of Paul was made public. The Empress Mother took the oath to Alexander. At two o'clock in the morning, the people took the Oath in all the churches.—For the last three months, Paul was subject to a hemorrhoidal flux.

New-Brunswick.

SAINT JOHN,
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1801.

Thursday last being the anniversary of our most GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN'S BIRTH-DAY, the same was celebrated here with the usual demonstrations of joy.

The history of England never presented a more critical period than that, which immediately preceded the battle of Copenhagen. Deserted by her allies, excluded from the ports of Europe, labouring under the complicated evils of scarcity, and the burdens of a long continued war, England stood collected and alone. She determined, at every hazard, to support the ancient laws and usages of nations against an unnatural confederacy, opposed to the clearest interest of neutrals, and inconsistent with the rights of belligerents. The subsequent victory of NELSON, and the death of the Emperor Paul, will be followed by effects, whose influence and extent cannot now be calculated. The coalition, that misshapen mass of power, without any principle of common interest to combine and direct it, must crumble to pieces; and Bonaparte must resort to other means for establishing the new law of nations. His favorite scheme of calling in neutrals, under pretence of supporting their rights; and promoting their interests, to assist him in abridging the power of a hated rival must be abandoned. The pacific and friendly disposition of the new Emperor towards England, arising from interest and sound policy, must moderate the views of the First Consul to a degree, which will probably preserve the balance, and revive the peace of Europe. The King of Prussia, who has already carved out a recompence for services which have not yet been performed, will be unable to maintain his new acquisitions, unless supported by Russia. The Danes and Swedes, deprived of their head and master, smiting with the loss of their West-India possessions, defeated and blocked up at home, must capitulate for their own immediate safety. If Alexander should co-operate with England and the Ottoman Porte, in expelling the French from Egypt, some limits may be set to the ambition of Bonaparte, who has always measured his justice by his power. We may conclude that the late important and almost miraculous events in Europe will issue in its more permanent security, and preserve to us the blessings of neutrality. N. Yk. Pap.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer belonging to Lord Nelson's squadron, to his correspondent in London.

"The enemy's ships were moored in a line of great extent along the chan-

nel, as it was thought by the Danes to be impossible to take or pass them.

"The loss on board our squadron is very considerable; but nothing to be compared with that of the enemy. I hear that some of their ships were manned two or three times. They do not know how many people they had; as they were fairly forced out of the streets of Copenhagen, and put on board.

"Lord Nelson never knew, he says, such a ship as ours in his life, her sides in a constant blaze with firing, and the men at the same time always cheering. I have only to say, our prizes being chiefly hulks, and their hulls most marvelously shot to pieces, we shall be obliged to destroy the most of them; but there are eleven fine new seventy-four in the harbour, which we must soon have. We likewise expect to meet the Russian fleet very soon, and have no doubt of serving them as we have done the Danes.

"The first article of our truce was respecting the delivery of a 74 gun ship acting as a floating battery, which had struck, and afterwards hoisted her colours. The Danish Officers (in an interview with Admiral Lord Nelson,) denied she had ever struck. Lord Nelson replied, "upon his honor she had," and added, "if she was not immediately given up he would haul down the flag of truce." The Danish Officers said, "they wished to treat with Lord Nelson in person;"—"I am Lord Nelson," replied our Hero; "see here's my FIN!"—at the same time throwing aside his green dreadnought, and showing the stump of his right arm, and exposing all his three stars. The poor Danes, electrified and convinced, immediately gave up the ship."

Sunday last arrived here the Brig Experiment, Capt. Steel, from Ayr; (Scotland) which place she left the 29th April, but brings not a single paper.

This morning the sloop Rebecca, Felix Thomas, master, in 9 days from New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING an intention to leave this Province soon, he requests all those who have accounts against him to call for payment, and all who are owing him to pay them without delay.

He will sell on moderate terms, for Cash or short Credit, all his remaining Stock of GOODS on hand,

CONSISTING OF
Nails and Spikes, assorted,
Bolt and Square Iron,
Wrought and Cast Iron,
Copper Rod Bolts,
Anchors, Paints,
Paint and Tar Brushes;
Lamp Black,
Sheathing Paper;
Window Glass;
Men's Shoes;

And several other Articles worth the attention of Ship owners.

CHRISTOPHER SCOTT,
St. John, N. B. 6th June, 1801.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, to wit.

WHEREAS (in pursuance of an Act, entitled, "An Act for relief against absconding Debtors" we the subscribers have been duly appointed and sworn before the Hon. ISAAC ALLEN, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for this Province, as trustees for all and every the creditors of Peter Grim, late of the City of St. John, in the County of St. John, Tanager, an absconding debtor—We do therefore in pursuance of such our appointment, require all persons indebted to the said Peter Grim, to pay to us on or before the fifth day of September next, all such sum or sums of money, debts, duties and things, which they owe to the said Peter Grim, and to deliver to us all other effects of the said Peter Grim, which they or any of them may have in their hands, power, or possession—And all the creditors of the said Peter Grim are also required to deliver to us on or before the fifth day of December next, their respective accounts and demands against the said Peter Grim.

Witness our Hands at Fredericton, the fifth day of June, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

ANDREW PHAIR,
Signed ROBERT SMITH,
FRANCIS M'BEATH.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.