

the orders of Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, dated the 13th inst. states, that there were seven sail of the line, besides frigates, cruising to watch the motion of the French fleet. On the 12th, the guard-boat fell in with and captured a Spanish boat belonging to a frigate of that nation in Brest. They informed our people, that there was now quite ready for sea, in Brest, for a secret expedition, on a plan of escape similar to Gantheaume's, seven sail of the line and four frigates and corvettes: They were also to take in troops, and try to get out the first N. E. wind. In consequence of this important intelligence, a very strict look-out is ordered to be kept throughout the whole of the British Squadron.

March 24.

A King's Messenger was sent off last night to Prince Adolphus and Lord Carysfort, at Berlin, whose dispatches are supposed to be of considerable importance.

It was reported on Saturday, that Mr. Shairpe, the former Consul at Petersburg, had left town on his return thither. This intelligence was asserted with confidence, but it is evidently erroneous. If Mr. Shairpe has returned to the Continent, it can only be to wait at Berlin, and be ready to take advantage of any new turn in affairs in the North of Europe, which, however, can only be hoped from the appearance of our fleet in the Baltic. As Lord Westmoreland very justly observed, in the debate on Friday night, Lord Nelson and Sir Hyde Parker are the best Ambassadors we can send to that part of the world.

The capture of the Success frigate, and of a transport with the women who were returning to Minorca from Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army, is confirmed.

Letters received on Friday from the West-Indies, give us room to hope that we shall soon hear of the valuable island of Guadeloupe being once more in our possession.

The Swedish Minister, Baron Ehrenswärd, has applied to Lord Hawkebury for a passport to quit this Country, which has been granted him; and he is to leave London, we believe, this day, to pass by the way of Dover into France. His Excellency departs in a very uncourteous manner, without taking leave of the King.

March 26.

Paris Journals have been received since our last—An Armistice has at length been concluded between Naples and France—War has certainly been declared by Spain against Portugal—The Treaty between Germany and France has been fully ratified, and Peace formally proclaimed at Paris.

The Swedish Minister, who leaves this country in retirement, at the detention of the Danish and Swedish ships, goes direct to Paris, to carry the happy tidings of his failure to the Chief Consul.

WAR between SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

St. Sebastian, March 3, 1801.

The Commandant General of the Province of Guipulcoa to the Commander Dufour, of the 11th Military Division.

"Monsieur le General,

"I have received this inst. from my Court, and by an extraordinary courier, a Decree of the King, of which I have the honour to transmit to you a literal copy.

"After a long Negotiation with the Court of Portugal, in order to incline it to make Peace with the French Republic, under the mediation of his Spanish Majesty, the King has found himself under the painful necessity of declaring War against that Court, to which he is allied by the precious ties of blood and affection.

"This resolution has been peremptorily made necessary by the obstinate resistance of the Portuguese Government to the advantageous Peace which was offered with France, to which the former Government had promised to agree, on different occasions, and this in contempt of the powerful intervention of the King of Spain, and of the complete vengeance of France, which must have been inflicted, but for the interference of his Spanish Majesty.

"One of the causes which have provoked this determination of the King, is his paternal solicitude in favour of his subjects, who have experienced every kind and sort of injustice and vio-

lence on the part of the Portuguese Tribunals, and from the Portuguese themselves, by whom they have been insulted in their several homes.

"The property of Spaniards has not been respected, either on the coasts or in the harbours of Portugal, and the usurpations which the English had commenced, were completed by the judgments of the Portuguese Admiralty. The same Tribunals restored to the English the prizes lawfully made by our cruisers.

"It is notorious, that Portuguese vessels have made part of the squadrons of the enemy, and also that the Alliance between Portugal and England is one of the principal means which facilitate the hostilities of the latter Power.

"With so many motives, and after having vainly exercised his paternal affection under every circumstance, and during the long space of four years, the King has deemed it necessary to make use of just reprisals, and to declare War against the Court of Portugal, by attacking it in conjunction with France. His Majesty therefore orders, that all communication with the kingdom of Portugal shall cease—that the present Decree shall be published throughout his dominions—and that his subjects shall assume defensive measures for themselves, and offensive against the Portuguese.

"I hasten to transmit to you this news, because it will be found highly interesting to both Nations in its publicity and operations.

(Signed) "ANTOINE AMAR."

Extract of a letter from Leith, dated March 22.

"Lieut. Duthie arrived this morning with dispatches from Sir Hyde Parker, he commanded a fire-ship, which sprung a leak; he left the Fleet all well on Sunday, the 15th of March, off the Scaw, and thinks, as the wind then stood, they would reach the Sound about Wednesday morning, the 18th."

March 27.

It is reported in a letter from Turin of the 10th March, that application was to be made by the French Government for the Union of Piedmont to the French Republic.

Letters from Constantinople, dated Feb. 18, state that the English fleet had sailed for Egypt, and that the Turkish fleet would sail in 12 days. It is asserted that General Abercrombie had offered General Menou, an honorable capitulation, if he would evacuate Egypt with his troops, and return to France; but, it is added, that he had received a positive refusal. The English expect the co-operation of 6000 men, from the East-Indies, which will give employment to the French on the eastern part of Egypt, while Gen. Abercrombie attacks the country on the Northern and Western sides.

It is stated in a private letter, that the English Consul at Hamburg has given an intimation to all British ships to depart out of the Elbe.

It appears by letters from Hamburg, that intelligence had been received of the sailing of Sir Hyde Parker's fleet for the North Sea; it was received there on the 17th or 18th, and would immediately be transmitted to Copenhagen, so that it is possible the Danish government would have a short warning of its approach.

A Letter from Wesel, dated the 14th March, says that a body of Prussian troops were moving towards the frontiers of Hanover; and no doubt was entertained that Hanover, as well as Hamburg, Bremen, &c. would be occupied by Prussia.

We some time ago stated, that our Ministers were taking means to ascertain the real disposition of the French Government with respect to peace. We have now the happiness of saying, that the prospect for negotiations is extremely favourable. M. Otto had a dispatch this morning on the subject, and it is supposed that a negotiation will very speedily be entered upon.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

At a Court at the Queen's House, the 17th of March, 1801.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, and the Right Hon. George Legge, commonly called Viscount Lewisham, were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and

took their places at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Robert Lord Hobart to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, his Lordship was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

WHITEHALL, March 17.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Henry Addington, John Smith, and Charles Small Pybus, Esqs. George Thynne, Esq. (commonly called Lord George Thynne), and Nathaniel Bond, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. Henry Addington, the offices of Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Also to appoint the Right Honourable Charles Yorke to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

WHITEHALL, March 19.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, and the Right Hon. Lord Glenbervie to the office of Paymaster-General of his Majesty's forces.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Codrington Edmund Carrington, of the Middle-Temple, Esq. Barrister at Law, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Island of Ceylon.

MARCH 24.

The King has been pleased to appoint William Lord Auckland, and Charles Spencer, Esq. (commonly called Lord Charles Spencer), to the office of his Majesty's Postmaster-General.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Charles George Baron Arden, of that part of his Majesty's Kingdom called Ireland, to be Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint.

BRUSSELS, March 1.

It is said that a secret expedition of four ships of the line and two frigates will very soon sail from the Texel. Several ships of war of the Northern Powers are likewise expected in the Batavian harbours early in the spring.

PARIS, March 20.

A Letter from Amsterdam of the 9th, says—"We learn from Hamburg, that the Duke of Brunswick has set out from Magdeburgh, at the head of 20,000 Prussian troops, in order to take possession of Hanover; and that another army of 15,000 men is about to set out from Berlin, for the same purpose.

On the 6th inst. the General Diet of the Empire formed its conclusion; in which it formally ratifies the Treaty of Peace concluded by the Emperor with the French Republic.

BARBADOES, April 4.

Accounts from Martinico of the 28th ult. received here in the course of the present week, state the unexpected appearance and anchoring of Sir Robert Calder's division at Case Navire.

The Expedition under Admiral Duckworth, and General Maitland, sailed from Antigua on the 16th ult. supposed for St. Bartholomew's as their first object.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late John Nutting of Newport, Hant's County, Nova-Scotia, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same properly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to DANIEL M'NEIL, Administrator. Newport, N. S. 21st Nov. 1800.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.

LUDLOW, FRASER and ROBINSON,

HAVE RECEIVED By the Ship AMERICA, a variety of Fashionable Goods,

Among which are the following, viz:

BROAD CLOTHS,	7-8 and 9-8 white
Elastic Coatings,	Cotton Shirting,
Flannels,	White Calicos,
Baizes,	Dimities,
Serges,	Marseilles Quilting for waist-coats,
Blanketing,	White, black, and colour'd Satin
Calamancos,	Pelongs,
Durans,	Sarfenets,
Rattinets,	Black and colour'd
Wildbores,	Silk handkfs.
Corderets,	Ribbons,
Camblets,	Ladies long Silk
Coarse and fine	Gloves,
Hats,	Kid and Spanish
7-8 and 4-4 Irish	Leather Slippers.
Linens,	
7-8 and 9-8 printed Calicos,	

Which they will sell as usual on reasonable terms.

St. John, 9th May, 1801.

John Black, & Co.

HAVE just received by the Ship AMERICA, from LIVERPOOL, a new and general supply of

BRITISH GOODS,

Now opening for Sale on the lowest terms.—ALSO, a quantity of COARSE and FINE GRAINED

LIVERPOOL SALT,

Which will be disposed of considerably cheaper from the SHIP, than the STORE.

N. B.—The above supply of Goods includes a large and well-chosen assortment of CROCKERY.

St. John, 9th May, 1801.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 15th May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-House,

WILL be Sold the LIME KILN and other improvements opposite the Indian House, commonly called Lovett's Lime Kiln, with the Land, Farming and Lime Burning utensils thereto belonging—Schow, &c.

This place is a very eligible situation for a Public House, and is as good a Fishery as on the River.—The value is too well known to require any further description.—The terms of payment will be made known at time of Sale, or by applying to

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

St. John, 27th April, 1801.

NOTICE.

AS the Subscriber has determined to close her business early the ensuing Spring, it is requested that all persons who have any demands against her, will render in their accounts for payment, and that all those indebted to her will settle their accounts: those who are not able to pay their full accounts immediately, are requested to call and give Notes payable at short dates; those who do not comply with the above terms must have their accounts put into the hands of an Attorney for recovery.

The Goods now on hand are to be Sold at a low advance, and the Store which she now occupies, to be Let for a term of years, and possession given the first day of May next.

SARAH BRANNAH.

Frederickton, December 4, 1800.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber intending shortly to decline business, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.—Those accounts which remain unsettled after the 1st of May ensuing, may expect an application from an Attorney at Law, who will have positive instructions to enforce the payment thereof without discrimination.

JOSEPH WATTON.