

Late Foreign Intelligence.

HAMBURGH, Dec. 2.

The two mails from Russia, which remained so long due, have at length, together with a third, arrived. The accounts which they bring of the conduct of PAUL I. towards the British subjects in his dominions are such as plainly indicate his wish to force Great-Britain to a declaration of war, which he has himself anticipated by actually commencing hostilities.

The incensed Monarch has not only given orders to unrig all the English ships under embargo in his harbours, but all the crews have likewise been thrown into prison.

On the 14th instant the Petersburg Exchange upon London fell full 15 per cent. and will experience a still greater depression.

A letter from Petersburg of the 14th adds, "That the treaty of a confederacy and armed neutrality between the Emperor of Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, had been signed a few days before, and was said to contain such stipulations as were directly inimical to the naval prosperity of England."

From the preparations making in all the maritime departments of Russia, notwithstanding the advanced state of the season, it appears evident, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg intends to wage war as soon as its seas shall be again open.

At Cronstadt, Riga, Revel, and Petersburg, the artificers and workmen were constantly employed in the arsenals and dock-yards, and an equal activity prevailed in the military department.

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 10.

The Embargo was laid on all English ships at Cronstadt on the 5th; there are 109 vessels in that port. All the sailors were taken out of the ships, and Russian soldiers put on board them: the sailors were lodged at first in barracks, but orders have since been sent, that they shall be sent up the country in companies of ten or twelve, and distributed in above a hundred towns, for they exceed 1000 in number.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 21.

A Russian courier, has, it is said, brought the treaty of armed neutrality concluded at Petersburg between the Ministers of the four great Courts of the North. The King is said to have ratified the same, in the great conference of state, held this morning, soon after the courier's arrival. Though its articles are kept secret, this much is known, that its chief tendency is to prevent the English from being any longer the undisputed masters of the sea.

Nov. 22.

On the 9th, our Envoy Extraordinary to the Spanish Court, Baron Ehrenswald, set off for London to take the necessary steps, and make representations, to the Cabinet of St. James's, relative to the affair of the Swedish ship at Barcelona.

This day a Russian courier arrived here from St. Petersburg, who immediately proceeded to Drottingholm, where the KING at present is. A Cabinet Council was immediately held on the subject of his dispatches, at which were present his Majesty, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and General Baron Von Toll. The Council, we are assured, related to the convention and alliance of the four Northern Powers for a naval neutrality. Every means will be employed to determine England to make peace.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 25.

It is said that the Convention of the four Northern Powers, for the maintenance of an armed neutrality, is already signed.

ELSINEUR, Nov. 22.

The embargo on English ships in Russian ports took place at Cronstadt on the 5th, at Narva on the 6th, and at Riga on the 8th. A Captain of one of the ships detained at Narva, found means to get on board his ship, where a number of Russian soldiers were placed as a guard. He contrived, however, to arm his crew, forced out the Russians, and got away without even cutting his cable.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.

Letters from Roveredo say, that the French have already attacked the Austrians on the side of Bergoforte, but were repulsed with loss.

LONDON.

DECEMBER 10.

According to private letters received by the last Hamburg Mail, the King of Sweden is going on a visit to the Emperor Paul, at St. Petersburg.

No person can doubt that had the war impending between Russia and this country been in any shape avoidable, it would and must have been avoided by the prudence and temper with which the repeated eccentricities and violences of that Court have been borne by his Majesty's Ministers.

It is needless to advert to the conduct of the Emperor towards the noble Person representing the King of Great-Britain in his Court. The embargo laid upon British vessels, after the unfortunate misunderstanding with Denmark, is fresh in the public recollection; and the imprisonment is not forgotten of the British Captains who convoyed the Russian army from Jersey to St. Petersburg. If to despise insults and dissemble injuries be any proof of patience and forbearance, it has been amply furnished by Government upon many occasions.

The Courier de Londres of yesterday states, "that as soon as our troops had taken possession of Malta, his Britannic Majesty announced the event to his Russian Majesty through the medium of a Foreign Power, reminding him, at the same time, that it had been stipulated that Malta should be attacked by the united forces of Naples, of England, and of Russia.—Each power was to have furnished its contingent, in an equal proportion; but PAUL did not fulfil his engagement in sending his—Malta has since fallen into the hands of Great-Britain, and is now exclusively in her possession. His Britannic Majesty still, however, anxious to furnish to all Europe, and particularly to his Allies, the most unequivocal proof of the sentiments by which he has uniformly been influenced throughout the whole course of the war, resolved, first, to give a formal notification to the Emperor Paul of the surrender of Malta: secondly, to offer to his Russian Majesty, notwithstanding he had failed to fulfil his agreement, and that the conquest of Malta was solely due to British arms, the punctual execution of the former mutual convention. In that hypothesis Malta would have been conjointly garrisoned by an equal number of English, Russian and Neapolitan troops, until peace should have been concluded, when the fate of that island should be ultimately decided on.

"Had the proposition of our Government been acceded to, His Britannic Majesty would only have had to require explanations from his Imperial Majesty relative to three points:—1st, Respecting the embargo to which the English shipping has been more than once exposed in the Russian ports. 2d, Respecting the unusual station of a Russian fleet in the Bosphorus, the object of which could not easily be regarded as friendly. 3d, Respecting the very frequent communications which have of late notoriously taken place between Russia and the enemies of his Britannic Majesty, and of all Europe."

Great as have been the distresses occasioned by the war in Germany, the ensuing winter campaign promises to exceed all former years in wretchedness. A Letter from Augsburg mentions, that hay is so scarce in Suabia, that the horses of the French cavalry are fed with half a ration of straw. Disorders rage among the cattle, and in many towns and villages the inhabitants have nothing left them but their lives.

The Cup presented by the Turkey Company to Lord Nelson is of very large dimensions, and the most exquisite workmanship, with crocodiles, the lotus, and other appropriate decorations.—The handles are sphynxes. Round the largest diameter of the cup are medallions specifying the names of the ships captured, their number of guns, men, &c. with the names of the ships and Captains to whom they surrendered.

The Spanish Court has been removed from Madrid to Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre.

From the Spanish frontier toward France, several carriages, more than 40 in number, laden with men, women, and children, have lately been stopped by the inhabitants of France, who insisted upon their performing a strict quarantine at Hyrons.

All letters and papers coming from Spain are fumigated upon the bridge of Bidassoa. The cordon of French troops

will not permit any merchandise or effects to come by land. The French vessels stationed on the Coast of Spain likewise prevent any communication by sea.

A Letter received from Liverpool a few days since, contains the following particulars of the gallant action of the Dick, Capt. GRAHAME:—

"On the 6th of Oct. Capt. GRAHAME sailed hence in the Dick, for Africa, mounting 20 guns, four and six pounders, and 42 men and boys. On the 15th of October he fell in with Le Grand Decide, French Privateer, mounting 22 guns on one deck, nine and twelve-pounders, and 176 men. An Action commenced a few minutes past one o'clock at noon, which was most gallantly defended on both sides, with-in pistol shot. About five o'clock the Dick's standing and running-rigging, bracings, and bowlines, were cut to pieces; sails all in rags, topmasts gone, lower masts crippled, and several shots betwixt wind and water. It was about this time that an unfortunate canister shot struck poor GRAHAME, and took away all the upper part of his skull; in this situation he was carried below. To revenge his death, which his brave crew anticipated, and for the honor of the British Ensign, one of the brave tars nailed the Dick's Colours to the stump of the mizen-mast, and they one and all were determined to fight the vessel as long as she would swim; and without dread or fear the Chief Mate and Crew fought on till near eight o'clock, having at that time their noble Captain and ten men wounded; their ammunition expended, every gun dismounted, spars and rigging shot away, three feet ten inches water in the pump well, both pumps going, vessel expected to go down, and the Enemy upon their quarter in the act of boarding, when Capt. GRAHAME advised them, to prevent every man from being put to the sword, to strike their Colours. He delivered up the vessel in the most courageous manner; and even had the presence of mind to desire the Third Mate to sling his rifle piece, pistols, sword, &c. overboard, saying no other man should ever use them. He manfully walked overboard his own vessel into the Enemy's boat, refusing aid or assistance, laying to his men, "My brave fellows you have done your duty like Britons," adding (meaning his own vessel), "Poor Dick, thou hast done thy duty likewise, but obliged to strike to superior force—I only wish thy guns had been heavier metal."

"The French First Lieutenant was killed; the Enemy had also 27 killed and wounded, and several of her crew died after the action. She was much hurt in her masts and hull, and several holes in the side which they were obliged to plug up with lead. On GRAHAME'S arrival on board the Le Grand Decide, he was allowed a cot in the Captain's cabin, who behaved to him like a brother. The French Doctor attending him night and day, his own Chief Mate was always with him, and his crew allowed frequently to see him. He was insensible after the first 24 hours, and on the 21st of October, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he departed this life, universally respected by all who knew him. He was launched into the deep the same evening, sewed up in his cot, in as decent a manner as the situation would admit of."

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ABRAHAM VANDERBEAK, late of Fredericton, in the County of York, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment—and all persons having demands against the said Estate, to exhibit the same to HANNAH VANDERBEAK, Administratrix, JOHN MURRAY BLISS, Administrator.

Of whom may be purchased on reasonable terms, a likely Bay GELDING and a very fine Bay MARE, six years old, have been accustomed to run together—a pair of brown MARES, age not known, with a good plain double let of HARNESS, a good WAGGON, a new Horse SLED, an Ox SLED, a Covered SLEIGH, well calculated for a Stage, an Open SLEIGH, a good PLOUGH and HARROW, a side SADDLE, a Man's SADDLE and two BRIDLES.

Fredericton, 2d July, 1800.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st of May next,



THAT large and commodious Two-story DWELLING-HOUSE in Mougerville, late the property of Mr. Peter Ryerlon, and now in the occupation of Mr. John Sayre.—It is one of the most eligible situations for a Tavern or Country Trader in the Province, being long established in a Public line of business, which together with its contiguity to Fredericton, renders it an object worthy of attention.—For terms and further particulars apply to Messrs. Donaldson and Hendricks, Merchants, St. John.

17th MARCH, 1801.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st of May next,

A Snug two story Dwelling-House, in Duke-street, now occupied by Lieut. BRADLEY—There are two good sitting Rooms and two comfortable Bed-rooms, a garret, a good kitchen, and a cellar frost proof. Please apply to Peter Mecaliff, next door to the premises.

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.

Sheffield, 6th March, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Auction,

On TUESDAY the Thirty-first day of MARCH next, At the House of Capt. Wm. Hutchinson, in SUSSEX,

ALL the Stock, consisting of Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, &c. &c. At the same Time, The Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c. &c. The SALE to begin precisely at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon. Good attendance and a liberal Credit will be given.

A L S O,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, containing Four Hundred Acres, (on which can be cut Fourteen Tons of good English Hay) with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

AS the Subscriber is about to leave the Province, he requests all persons having any demands against him to send in their accounts;—and all those indebted to him to make payment by the FIRST day of MAY next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney without discrimination. Wm. HUTCHINSON. Suffex Vale, Feb. 23d, 1801.

A. GOODALE,

Merchant-Taylor and Habit Maker, FROM BOSTON,

BEGS leave most respectfully to offer his services to the Inhabitants of this City and its vicinity in the line of his business, and flatters himself by a strict attention to the commands of his employers to merit a share of the Public patronage.

He has opened his shop in King-street, in the house of Mr. PATTULLO, and has on hand a few pieces of excellent Cloths and Cassimeres, and expects by the spring ships from London to be furnished with a neat supply in addition thereto, with every article in his line.—Those who please to favor him with their custom, may calculate on the utmost satisfaction being given them.

GENTLEMEN from the Country will be served with punctuality and dispatch.—Garments not made to suit, will be immediately replaced.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late CHARLES MARTIN, of Miramichi, in the Province of New-Brunswick, deceased, are requested to present their accounts duly attested within Eighteen Calendar months; And those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JAMES FRASER, or GEO. WORTHINGTON, Administrators.

MIRAMICHI, 25th December, 1799.