

Late Foreign News.

BOSTON, July 11.

By the ship *Belvidere*, Capt. Schenk, arrived here yesterday, in 43 days from Liverpool, we have received files of the London Courier, Messenger and Traveller, up to the 30th May, five days later than before received. They do not afford any addition of consequence to our former stock of intelligence; except the Dutch decree on commerce, this article with others of some interest, we have extracted.

LONDON, MAY 25.

An officer of one of our ships lately captured by the Bold gun-brig gives a most formidable account of the number of the enemy's flotilla in the ports of Boulogne, Vimereaux, Etaples, Calais, Ostend, and Dunkirk. He swells the total amount to 5000; is confident that the attempt at invasion will be made this summer; that the French fleet will come out and fight ours, and that whilst they are fighting us with their ships of the line, their large frigates will release the flotilla from the different ports, and convey them to our shore. The number of men encamped on the Boulogne coast is fifty thousand.

The tone of defiance (says the Courier) which Sweden has lately held to Prussia has appeared to most persons extraordinary. Those who admired the spirit of his Swedish Majesty were compelled to doubt his prudence; and every person was prepared to expect that the wily councils of the court of Berlin would find in his Majesty's avowal of his sentiments, a pretext for commencing hostilities, and for sending an army into Pomerania, which Prussia has to long looked upon with an eye of desire. But there is a report in circulation which would explain why Prussia has yet abstained from making any hostile demonstrations against Pomerania. It is said that his Swedish Majesty, hopeless of being able to preserve much longer that province from the hand of Prussia, backed and supported by France, has surrendered it for a valuable pecuniary consideration, which we hardly think, or whether his Swedish Majesty has exchanged it for Russian territories contiguous to the north eastern part of his Swedish Dominions, we know not. The placing of Pomerania in the hands of Russia would of course be highly disagreeable to Prussia. But any speculations upon the probable consequences of such a measure would be premature before we have ascertained whether the rumor be well founded or not. It is certainly not confirmed by the following articles brought by the Hamburg mail which arrived yesterday:

Stockholm, (Sweden,) May 13

It is reported, that the Prussian Minister has left this Court, and that a note has been published by the cabinet of Berlin, declaring all communication between it and that of Stockholm at an end for the present. It is thought that the King of Sweden, having returned the Order of the Prussian Eagle, has given rise to this coolness between the two Courts.

The Leipzig Gazette of the 4th May, contains the following article.

"His Majesty the King of Prussia persists, for an essential, in the declaration which he has made relative to Swedish Pomerania without at all disputing the rights of the King of Sweden to the sovereignty. The arguments which he has used, the motives which he declared, are laid down in so friendly a manner that they cannot fail to make an impression upon the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. In the said answer his Prussian Majesty gives an assurance that he never had an idea of attacking the rights of Sovereignty of the King of Sweden, but it declares at the same time, that from the local position and the relations of Swedish Pomerania, and according to the principles adopted by the Court of Stockholm, maintained by Gen. Armsfeldt, at Berlin, in October, 1804, there neither ought nor can arise from this little country, any provocation whatever, and it is to that which the note of the Cabinet of Berlin of the 24th January last, refers. The Court of Prussia has given at the same time a formal assurance that in the present state of things it has no hostile views upon Swedish Pomerania. M. de Brinkman, the Swedish Charge des Affaires, has received no other answer to his note of the 29th Feb. except a verbal declaration, importing, that seeing the close union which exists between Russia and Sweden, they should adhere to the correspondence which had been carried on with the former of these Cabinets."

The complete cessation of diplomatic intercourse between the courts of Berlin and Stockholm, which has taken place, may be considered more as a misunderstanding between individuals than nations. It can have little effect upon the general interest of Europe. To the report that Russia has purchased the sovereignty of

Swedish Pomerania, we cannot annex any credit.

Traveller.

DUTCH COMMERCE.

The new Code of Commerce consists of nineteen Articles.

1st. The Repeal and Abolition of all Laws and Resolutions existing before the Decree against trading with Great-Britain.

2d. A prohibition of all direct commerce from any of the Dutch ports with Great-Britain.

3d. Every vessel that shall arrive in any of our ports with false or forged papers, direct, from Great-Britain, or from any port or haven thereunto belonging, shall together with every article of her cargo, be confiscated.

4th. On information of any vessel, having been under the necessity of putting into any of the British ports, and shall have taken any additional articles on board, besides her original cargo, she shall be confiscated; and the Captain be liable to pay a fine of 1000 guilders, if he be found to conceal the fact.

5th. A regulation respecting vessels from Great-Britain (whose original destination may be represented to have been for a neutral port) putting into any of the Dutch ports; which shall, if the ship's passport does not clearly prove every part of her cargo to have been destined for such neutral port, be declared to be enemy's property, and confiscated accordingly, so long as free navigation and free commerce be not declared in England.

6th. A fine of 1000 guilders, to be paid by every Captain or Master of the vessel who shall be found to have any papers, or packets of papers, to be delivered to any of the Military officers, on or before their arrival in a Dutch port.

7th. All documents or ship's papers of whatever description, shall with the utmost care, be delivered, and also a written declaration by both the Captain and Master; declaring upon oath whence they came, whither destined, and that they have delivered all papers they had in possession, and that they have not brought over with them, or delivered before this their declaration, any letters or papers whatever.—Further, all vessels shall be obliged to take a birth nearest the shore, where they are to remain under guard until they have received leave to weigh anchor.

8th. A prohibition of all importation of British manufactures, from any place and in any manner soever, under penalty of the articles being confiscated, and a fine of 1000 guilders. All direct importation shall be punished corporally, and if the case requires it, capitally.

9th. The term British manufacture comprises also coal and train oil.

10th. Goods manufactured in other countries will be admitted, provided they are accompanied with original certificates from the Secretary of Finance.

11. No article is to be imported that shall not have been notified at the different offices of the Secretary of Finance during the voyage.

12. All direct communication and commerce between this country and Great-Britain, shall henceforth be prohibited.

13. Prohibits the importation of ammunition without previous permission. Tar, salted meat, and cheese, are prohibited from being conveyed to any port on this side of the Weser: and even then without special leave, and for a given quantity only.

14. A fine of treble the value shall be imposed upon all such articles exported without leave, as shall require such previous special permission; as likewise for rye, oats, beans, pease, split barley, grist, pork and butter.

15. Specifies the form in which the certificates are to be drawn.

16. No vessel shall sail unless she be provided with a special permit of the Commissary &c. besides the other necessary papers.

17. The Captain, passengers, and crew, are prohibited from taking with them letters, packets or any thing whatever, intended for any port or haven in Great-Britain, under the penalty of a fine of one thousand guilders, and one year's confinement; and for which purpose the Captain is required to make his declaration before he sets sail.

18th. Prohibits the lading or unlading on any strands or bye places.

The 19th forbids the casting anchor at any magazine or warehouse during the passage within certain limits.

May 21.

Newfoundland Fleet—Taken.

It is with extreme regret we have to inform our readers of the capture of the greater part of the outward bound convoy for Newfoundland. The particulars of this event are given in the following letter which was received in town yesterday.

CONK, May 21.

I am concerned to inform you, that the Newfoundland fleet, which sailed hence the 9th inst. with convoy being met by a French frigate, were all either burnt or captured; two of them were taken by the Topaze and Rosaria off the N. W. coast of Ireland. A Spanish corvette of 20 guns, has been taken by the Topaze. She had captured the Young William, of London, from Cork to Waterford, with spirits and porter."

May 30.

A letter received yesterday from Cork, states, that that city had been thrown into some alarm, in consequence of an express having arrived there with orders for every armed vessel to put to sea with the greatest expedition, and sail to the westward; from which it was inferred that the enemy had been seen in considerable force in that quarter.

The Hon. Robert Dundas Saunders, son of Viscount Melville, gave notice yesterday in the House of Commons of his intention to move on the day when the impeachment should be proposed by Mr. Whitbread, that leave be given to Viscount Melville to appear in that House to defend himself. This notice is no doubt given by his Lordship's particular request, that he may avail himself of the only opportunity which may be presented of making his defence. Mr. Dundas Saunders' motion, there is every reason to believe, will be agreed to by the House of Commons. It is an extraordinary circumstance, and consequently worthy of particular attention. Many years have elapsed since a similar motion was made.

A letter, dated May 25, received from on board one of our cruisers, says, "We have learned that in the Texel there are five line of battle ships and one corvette ready for sea, but badly manned, that two more line of battle ships are expected down to join them."

Dispatches respecting the combined fleet were sent from Martinique to the city of St. Domingo. They were conveyed by a lady, and escaped discovery by a British officer (who boarded the vessel) by being concealed in her stockings.

The two sail of the line which we announced sometime ago as having slipped out of Rochefort, are gone to the West-Indies. They had about 1300 troops on board.

NEWBURYPORT, July 12.

PROTEST,

Made by the late captain Isaac Bridges, of Andover, his mate and crew, before the American consul at Fayal. This worthy but unfortunate man, died of his wounds at said island on the 18th April last, after languishing 19 days in extreme distress. It may be some satisfaction for his friends to learn that the honors paid him at his interment, exceeded any thing of the kind ever witnessed at Fayal.—Their excellencies the governor and the grand judge, all the military and civil officers, foreign consuls and merchants—in short all the respectable people of the place, filled with emotions of pity for the unhappy fate of the deceased, and fired with indignation against the privileged assassin who was the author of it, composed the melancholy procession.

Anno Dmini, 1805.

Consul at Office, District of Fayal, }  
April 2, 1805.

BE it made known and manifest unto all persons whom these presents may concern, that on this present day, the second of April, in the year of our Lord 1805, at the lodging house of Isaac Bridges, master of the brig Hannah of Newburyport, where I, John Street, Vice Consul for the United States of America, at the islands of Fayal and Azores came at his request, he the said captain, being unable to appear at my consular office, declared that he failed from Newburyport on the 13th of March, in the said brig, found and staunch, for these islands, loaded with American produce and other articles not prohibited by any treaty between the belligerent powers; that nothing material occurred during his voyage, till the 30th of said March, in lat 39, with a heavy sea running, which caused the vessel to make much water; he, the said capt. Bridges observed a vessel at the stem; the said vessel fired a gun to leeward; he the said capt. immediately shewed his colours, and took in sail to let him come up and soon observed that said vessel was an English cutter. At half past 1, P. M. he hailed capt Bridges, and ordered to send his boat on board him, but the sea being very turbulent, he the said Bridges, observed to said cutter that his boat was too small, and at the time he would not trust himself in it, particularly not knowing how to swim, and that if they wished to search his brig, they might come and do it at their own peril. They returned in answer that if he, the said captain, should not leave his boat out they would immediately fire on him, and said captain Bridges, observing such obstinacy, told them to fire and be damned, and that he knew the neutral laws and the treaty between England and the United States.

Soon after, said cutter fired several Muskets upon him, said Bridges, though he had the main top sail on the cap aback, the fore top sail closed up; by the by, the said cutter came round said brig Hannah, and fired a second time, musket and great guns, and at the third time that she fired, he the said Bridges, received two very severe wounds in his thigh and groin, and his life being in great danger, in consequence of said wounds, he, the said captain, desired me to take his protest as he does protest against the barbarous proceedings of the said capt. of said cutter whose name he declares to be Philip Le Roux, and said cutter "Providence of London," not only for his life, but for all loss, costs and damages whatever, that said brig may sustain in the disposal of her cargo, which he also declares to be under his confinement and care. All which, being solemnly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God by said

Isaac Bridges, his mate, Joseph Cazneau, Philip Pepple, Anthony Robert, William Brown, John Colere, mariners, to be truth.

Isaac Bridges, Captain.  
Joseph Cazneau, Mate.  
Philip Pepple,  
Anthony Robert.  
William Brown,  
John Colere,

I do hereby certify that the above is a true and faithful copy taken from the original, deposited in this my office. In witness whereof, I have set my hand and fixed my seal of office, this 27th of May, 1805.

(L. S.) JOHN STREET.

From a London paper.

MELVILLE'S LAST MOMENTS.

On Tuesday last, the 9th instant, about half past seven A. M. departed this political life, the right hon. Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, Lord Privy Seal, Governor of the Bank and an Advocate in Scotland, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a Doctor of Civil Law, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

His lordship was attended to the last by Mr. George Canning, Mr. Mark Sprott, and the Ordinary, and went off with resignation. His case had been despaired of early on the preceding Sunday, though in the evening of that day a learned Doctor, not from Padua but the Devizes, had suggested a nostrum, yet would not undertake that it should operate farther than as a palliative for a month or two.

This was resorted to on Monday without effect. On Tuesday morning early his lordship appeared very restless—He enquired whether Mr. W. Dundas had sat out the debate—He was assured he had, and with considerable power of face—He inquired next if he had resigned his office of Secretary at War? and being answered in the negative, the noble Viscount appeared easier, and expressed himself satisfied at the firmness of the family—he added, that he hoped such an inflexible state of nerves was not termed effrontery—Mr. Canning assured his lordship it was only called "Spartan Virtue."

Mr. Mark Sprott then asked where Spartan was, and the Ordinary informed him he believed it was somewhere behind Duke's Palace.

About this time a mob of vulgar people were at the door singing "Tan-arara Rogues All!" and Lord Melville asked if Mr. Pitt was not just arrived? in fact this gentleman's carriage had just drawn up, and occasioned this indecent clamour.

It was extremely moving to see these two great men take their last leave of each other. Mr. Pitt brought with him a white night cap, a nosegay, and two bottles of London particular Madeira—It had been usual on such occasions to sing a stave or two, but Mr. Wilberforce was gone to the Society for Suppression of Vice. Mr. Isaac Hawkins Browne indeed offered to chaunt "The Lamentation of a Sinner," and a sensible melancholy gentleman, (we believe Sir Robert Buxton) offered to accompany him on the Dulcimer.

Mr. Pitt observed to the noble Viscount, that the mob at the door had used the scurrilous phrase of a "swindling administration," and that he had thoughts of resigning, if he knew what to do with himself afterwards; that he abhorred suicide; that he could not with any face return to the Volunteers; that he did not like being drafted into the Militia; and that he had totally abandoned all agricultural improvements when he proposed the tax on horses in husbandry—Lord Melville assured him he might fill up his leisure hours in the country with an amusement he had so successfully resorted to last summer in Scotland, that of burning papers and destroying evidences. Mr. Pitt then asked the noble Lord, with some eagerness, whether he had destroyed the evidences relative to the 40,000l. returned by Mr. Long from the Treasury to the paymaster of the Navy? His Lordship said, that *in the best of his recollection* he had not.—Mr. Pitt seemed disturbed, and asked his Lordship with some peevishness, what he thought would become of him when he was politically dead and buried, "I decline answering the question, under the provisions of the 5th clause of the statute 43 Geo. III. chap. 16."

At this melancholy answer, Mr. David Scott and Mr. Wallace burst into tears. Mr. Alderman Anderson blew his nose till it was sore. Mr. George Canning roared, Mr. Mark Sprott blubbered, and the Ordinary drank two glasses of London particular Madeira—The scene grew too affecting. The writer of this narrative left the room, fighting with the Roman moralist.

BLANKS

For sale at this office.