

Latest Foreign News.

Received by arrivals at this port and at New York.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Louis Bonaparte will be crowned monarch of Holland, as soon as he is recovered from an indisposition with which he is at present afflicted at Paris.

Some cities of Holland have remonstrated against the imposition of a new monarch on them; but, of course, without effect.

Beauharnois, Napoleon's brother in law, it is said, is to be made sovereign in Switzerland.

MAY 19.

We understand that a message from his majesty will be brought down some day next week, relative to the pacific overtures from the French government; and that the correspondence between the two countries, will at the same time be laid before both houses.

By a gentleman who left the Hague the 17th, we have been favored with the following information:

The Hague paper of the preceding day, stated, that the Prussian guards at Berlin, had fired into the Senate house, whilst the members were assembled; and that several of the troops had expressed a strong unwillingness to march against the Swedes.

Count de Reibitz, a young Prussian nobleman of rank in the army, had been ordered to attend his Majesty, on account of some freedom of speech with respect to existing affairs. Instead of attending the king he shot himself, leaving behind him a paper in which he stated his reasons for the act, and his unwillingness to survive the honor of his country.

MAY 22.

Prussia and England.

The Hamburg mail, which fell due yesterday morning, arrived last night, and has brought intelligence of a most important nature.

The steps adopted by this country have occasioned a change in the cabinet of Berlin. Count Haugwitz, who has been the fatal adviser of those measures which have produced and threatened still greater misery to this country, has retired from an office which he had neither the talents nor integrity necessary to render efficient for the public good, and has left Count Keller in the full administration of affairs. The circumstances which produced this event, are stated to have proceeded from the King's request to the latter minister, to suggest the means most likely to bring about a reconciliation between the courts of Berlin and London. The first step taken has been to transmit orders to the Prussian ports in the Baltic, not to obstruct the entrance or departure of any British ship, but, on the contrary, to treat them in a friendly manner. Other measures were in contemplation to forward the renewal of a good understanding between the two courts.

Austria and France.

Another important piece of intelligence is stated in letters from Vienna of the 6th inst. According to these, "the differences relative to the mouths of the Cattaro have been amicably accommodated. The representations made at St. Petersburg have produced the effects wished for by Austria, and the Russian troops are making dispositions to evacuate the Cattaro." We know not what degree of credit is due to this statement.

MAY 24.

His Majesty has granted to the heirs of admiral Nelson, an annuity of £5000, and a distinct grant of £120,000.

Qualified Blockade.

The following letter has been addressed from Mr. Secretary Fox, to the American Minister:

"Downing Street, May 16, 1806.

"The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of State for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Monroe, that the King, taking into consideration the new and extraordinary means resorted to by the enemy, for the purpose of distressing the commerce of his subjects, has thought fit to direct that the necessary measures should be taken, for the blockade of the coasts, rivers, and ports, from the river Elbe to the port of Brest, both inclusive; and the said coasts, rivers and ports, are, and must be considered as blockaded; but that his majesty is pleased to declare, that such blockade shall not extend to prevent

neutral ships and vessels, laden with goods, not being the property of his majesty's enemies, and not being contraband of war, from approaching the said coasts, and entering into and sailing from the said rivers and ports (save and except the coasts, rivers and ports from Ostend to the river Seine, already in a state of strict and vigorous blockade, and which are to be considered as so continued) provided the said ships so approaching and entering (except as aforesaid) shall not have been laden at any port belonging to, or in the possession of any of his majesty's enemies, and that the said ships and vessels so sailing from the said rivers and ports (except as aforesaid) shall not be destined to any port belonging to, or in the possession of any of his majesty's enemies, nor have previously broken the blockade.

"Mr. Monroe is therefore requested to apprise the American Consuls and Merchants, residing in England, that the coasts, rivers and ports, abovementioned, must be considered as being in a state of blockade; and from this time, all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed, with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said blockade after this notice.

"The undersigned requests Mr. Monroe, to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) "C. J. FOX.

"James Monroe, Esq. &c. &c."

From Petersburg we learn, that the Emperor Alexander has refused to mediate between England and Prussia, but that he has interfered between their Prussian and Swedish majesties, and promised the latter his support.

The Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1806.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at this port and New York, we have received English dates to May 24. The latest accounts state, that a new turn is given to the differences which have of late subsisted between England and Prussia.

The spirited measures adopted by the former against the latter, has caused a change in the Cabinet of Berlin. Count Haugwitz (the tool of Bonaparte) has retired from office, and Count Keller has succeeded to the administration of affairs. He was directed by the King to pursue the most likely means to effect a reconciliation with England. An order was immediately issued, directing that all British vessels should enter and depart from the Baltic without molestation. From the above it is highly probable the present misunderstanding between the two powers will be brought to an amicable adjustment.

Accounts from the continent blow hot and blow cold. While some represent France, Austria, Prussia, Russia and Sweden as about to make another experiment of European policy, that is, seeing which can do the other most harm; others state that the several powers have settled all their disputes by new treaties.

Holland is to be changed from a Republic to a Kingdom, by republican Bonaparte, the friend of Mr. Jefferson and his party in this country. Louis Bonaparte is to be proclaimed King of Batavia, by the title of Louis I. Poor Myneer has remonstrated against this change of the government, but having no more tribute money, all opposition is useless.

Celebration of American Independence.

IN BRUNSWICK.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a numerous company of Federal republicans assembled at Owen's public house in Brunswick, where they formed a procession and where escorted by the Brunswick Light Infantry, under the command of Capt. Estabrook, to the court-house in Topsham, accompanied by a band of music. The exercises of the day were introduced by an appropriate prayer from the Rev. Dr. M'Keen, after which a luminous and dispassionate discourse was delivered by Jonathan Ellis, Esq. to a crowded audience. The procession then returned to Owen's hall in Brunswick, and partook of a dinner prepared for the occasion. Good order and harmony gave a zest to the entertainment, and the day was concluded with the highest good humour and social hilarity.

Among the toasts drank on the occasion, were the following:

The Day we celebrate.—"May it be a day of that allowable and temperate mirth that leaves a joy for memory."

The State of Massachusetts.—Still she braves the storm of faction.

CALEB STRONG.—Arrest in the troubled ocean.

The Minority of the Legislature.—"Wisdom is better than strength."

The late Report of the joint Committee.—The essence of chicane and corruption.

The democratic FEW, who on a late trial regarded their oaths and the constitution.

Hollow hearted demagogues.—May the people test their characters by the means they use to climb into office.

Two millions and our national honour for tribute!—The contempt of a tyrant our reward.

The Federal Constitution.—Sick, and under the regimen of quacks.

The national Treasury.—Arabs have visited its vaults; may justice overtake them.

The national Legislature.—May it never again pen laws dictated by a foreign minister.

John Randolph.—In "the agonizing spasms of infuriated man," let him fully disclose the treachery of our cabinet.

James Sullivan.—"Weighed in the balance and found wanting."

The district of Maine.—Infected by the poison of democracy, may she profit by the prescriptions of PARK.

The American Fair.—Their smiles for those who love their country—their frowns for those who love only themselves.

How doin' College.—May her day be unclouded as its dawn, and lasting as science and virtue.

At Wiscasset; the 30th Anniversary of our Independence was noticed in a manner worthy of freemen. At 12 o'clock a large party assembled at Pitt's Hall, and went in procession to the Meeting House. Rev. Mr. Packard addressed the throne of grace, in an appropriate manner, after which an elegant and spirited Oration was pronounced by John Merrill, jun. Esq. the company then returned to the Hall, and partook of a sumptuous dinner. Gen. Abel Wood officiated as President, Col David Payson, and Maj. Seth Tinkham as Vice-Presidents.

The following toasts were given at the late celebration of American Independence in this town, by the Artillery Company and a number of citizens who dined with them.

1. The Day we celebrate.—May the enemies of Washington remember and tremble.—17 guns.

2. The People of the United States.—May they learn to appreciate the maxim, that virtue is the vital principles of a republican government.

3. The memory of Washington.—Immortal as the reward of his virtues.—The company rose—a dirge.

4. The President and Congress.—God grant a right direction to their political talents.

5. John Adams.—To him we owe our fisheries—to him we owe our navy—good men will ever venerate the prescribed patriot of '76.—Music, Adams and Liberty.

6. The American Navy.—May it become sufficient to protect our commercial rights, and establish our national honor.

7. Our national Treasury.—May it have faithful guardians, who will save it from foreign or domestic intrigue.

8. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—As in '76, so may it ever be, first when our country calls.

9. Governor Strong.—Malice will ever despair to sully the purity of his life and character.

10. Our State Legislature.—May the people's servant's never become their masters.

11. Our Judiciary.—May we never lament the want of a Parsons and his associates, to protect our rights of life, liberty, and property.—9 cheers.

12. Bowdoin College—and all seminaries of Learning—as they are the nurseries of science, may correct moral and political principles ever find a habitation there.—6. cheers.

13. The Clergy.—A due respect and competent support to the teachers of piety, religion and morality.

14. Foreign nations.—Honorable connections with all, tribute to none.—9 cheers.

15. General Eaton, and our military heroes.—May they realize the rewards of valor and patriotism in the gratitude of their country.

16. Commodore Preble, and our naval heroes.—May they never shew a stern to an enemy, except when they take her in tow.

17. The Militia.—When called into actual service, may they ever meet danger in front, and find safety in the rear.

Volunteer.—The orator of the Day.—May principles like his, enforced by such talents, produce the moral and political reformation they are so happily calculated to effect.

HORRID MURDER.

AUGUSTA (KENNEBECK) JULY 11.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning last, the inhabitants of this

town were alarmed with the dreadful information, that Capt. James Purinton, of this place, in cool blood had murdered his wife, six children, and himself.

His oldest son, with a slight wound, escaped, and his second daughter was found desperately wounded, and probably supposed dead by the father. Between the hours of 2 and 3, a near neighbour, Mr. Dean Wyman, was awakened by the lad who escaped, with an incoherent account of the horrid scene from which he had just fled; he, with a Mr. Ballard, another neighbour, instantly repaired to the fatal spot, and here, after having lighted a candle, a scene was presented which beggars all description.—In the outer room lay prostrate on his face, and weltering in his gore, the perpetrator of the dreadful deed—his throat cut in the most shocking manner, and the bloody razor lying on a table by his side.—In an adjoining bed room lay Mrs. Purinton in her bed, her head almost severed from her body; and near her on the floor, a little daughter about ten years old, who probably hearing the cries of her mother, ran to her relief from the apartment in which she slept, and was murdered by her side.—In another apartment was found the two eldest and the youngest daughters, the first, aged 19, dreadfully butchered; the second desperately wounded, reclining her head on the body of the dead infant 18 months old, and in a state of horror and almost total insensibility.—In the room with the father, lay in bed with their throats cut, the two youngest sons, the one 8, the other 6 years old.—And in another room was found on the hearth, most dreadfully mangled, the second son, aged 12; he had fallen with his trousers under one arm, with which he had attempted to escape.—On the breastwork over the fireplace, was the distinct impression of a bloody hand, where the unhappy victim probably supported himself before he fell. The whole house seemed covered with blood, and near the body of the murderer lay the deadly axe.—From the surviving daughter we have no account of this transaction; her dangerous situation prevents any communication, and but faint expectations are entertained of her recovery.—From the son, aged 17, we learn the following:—That he was awakened by the piercing cries of his mother, and involuntarily shrieking himself, he leapt from his bed and ran towards the door of his apartment; he was met by his father with an axe in his hand (the moon shone bright) who struck him, but being so near each other, the axe passed over his shoulder and one corner of it entered his back, making a slight wound; his father then struck at him once or twice and missed him; at this moment his younger brother, who slept in the same bed with him, jumped from it and attempted to get out at the door; to prevent this the father attacked him, which gave the eldest an opportunity to escape. During this dreadful conflict, not a word was uttered. From the appearance of the wounds generally, it seems to have been the design of Purinton to discover the heads from the bodies, excepting the two youngest, whose throats it is supposed were cut with a razor. The oldest daughter and second son had several wounds, the probable consequence of their resistance. We have no evidence to lead us satisfactorily to the motives for this barbarous and unnatural deed. Capt. Purinton was 46 years of age, and had lately removed from Bowdoinham to this town, an independent farmer, with a handsome estate, of steady, correct and industrious habits, and of a good character and fair reputation, and strongly attached to his family. He had been heard lately to say, that he felt much distressed at the unpromising appearance of his farm; that he should be destitute of bread for his family, and hay for his cattle, and dreaded the consequences. The Sunday before his death, it is said, he wrote to his brother, and informed him that on the reception of the letter he should be dead, and requesting him to take charge of his family. In the letter was a death's head marked out, and it was sealed with black.—It was found on Monday by his wife, and gave her the greatest alarm and uneasiness.—This her husband perceiving, and learning the cause, he attempted to console her by assurances that he had no intention of committing suicide, but that he had a presentiment of his approaching death. Capt. Purinton was a warm believer in the doctrine of universal salvation, though it is not said of him, that he was a bigoted fanatic or a religious enthusiast.—His whole conduct the day preceding and during the last and bloody scene of his life, seems marked with the utmost coolness and deliberation. Towards the close of the day he ground the fatal axe, and when the family retired to bed, he was left reading the bible. The jury of inquest have brought him in guilty of wilful murder on his wife and six children, and that as a felon he did kill and murder himself.—We do not recollect that the annals of Massachusetts can furnish a transaction so distressing.

The ways of Providence are dark and mysterious! yet God is just! and man, weak man, must tremble and adore!

After the Coroner's Inquest had executed its office, the Selectmen took charge of the dead.—Their remains in eight coffins were conveyed to the Meeting-house.

Mrs. Purinton and her children were placed in the body of the house; Capt. Purinton in the porch.

Their funeral took place yesterday afternoon, attended by an immense concourse of people.

The public services at the Meeting-house were solemn and pertinent—commenced by a Funeral Anthem—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Stone—Sermon by Rev. Mr. Taylor—a Prayer by Rev. Mr. Merriitt.

The bodies of Mrs. Purinton and her children were interred in the common burying ground; Capt. Purinton in the highway adjoining the same, and the deadly axe and razor buried with him.

They were attended to their graves by a numerous and respectable procession, which was arranged by John Davis, Reuel Williams, and H. W. Fuller, esqrs. appointed and acting as Marshals on the occasion.

The procession moved over the bridge and through the principal streets, to the place of interment, in the following order: Senior Marshal—The Coroner and Inquest.—Rev. Mr. Haskell, Rev. Mr. Stone.—The Corpse of M^r. Purinton and her six children, according to their ages, supported by bearers a tended by pall-bearers, followed by the surviving son—Other relations—Selectmen—Clergy—Sheriff of the county—Judges of Courts—Military officers—Magistrates—Citizens.—Marshals.—A cart bearing the body of captain Purinton, closed the procession.

French Squadron.—JEROME BONAPARTE, with 6 ships of the line, arrived at Cayenne, about the 18th of May, and sailed about the 14th of June. This fleet has been on a cruise to the eastward nearly as far as the Cape of Good Hope. Jerome, with his ship, has since put into Martinique. He gave to an American captain a letter for his wife at Baltimore. The squadron had made several prizes. The small squadron which was on the coast of Africa, has gone to the Isle of France.

PARIED.

In Phillipsburg, Mr. John Darrah, to Miss Esther Lane.

DIED.

In Tennessee, Mr. Charles Dickinson, of Maryland; killed in a duel by Gen. Jackson in Lexington (Ken) Miss, niece of col Burford; killed, while in bed by lightning, which passed down the chimney, and struck one of the foot bed-posts.—In Baltimore, from the 23d to the 26th ult. 11 adults and 24 children.—In Pennsylvania, capt. Luke Broadhead; he was in the first Pennsylvania rifle regiment which marched to Boston, in 1775.

In Goulsborough, Mr. Allen Smith, merchant, late of Boston.

In Biddeford, Mrs. Eunice Davis, wife of Mr. Robert D.

In Vassalborough, Mr. Richard Emerson, aged 34.

In this town, Mr. Parson Huntress, of Falmouth, aged 54.—Eliza Alden, aged 5 years.

On Friday last, Mrs. SUSANNA LORD, consort of Mr. William L. aged 30.

Ship News.

Port of Portland.

Wednesday, July 10.

Arrived ship Joseph, capt. Jemison, 45 days from Liverpool.—Spoke, June 2, lat. 43, 38, long. 24, 48, ship Friendship, 35 days from Newhaven, for Bristol.—June 18, lat. 45, 38, long. 45, W. ship Morning Star, Hopkins, 16 days from Boston, for Amsterd.—June 23, lat. 43, 49, on Newfoundland Bank, fchr. Bonif, 7 days from Boston, for Copenhagen.—July 1, lat. 43, 38, long. 58, 54, ship Factor, Whitney, 6 days from Beverley, for Rotterdam.

VESSELS LEFT.

At Sorrinam, June 11, ship Commerce, Stephen.—At Point-Petre, June 21, brig Amelia, Redham; brig Superb, Brazier, of this port.

ARRIVALS, &c.

Arrived at Bath on Wednesday last, brig William Gray, capt. Saunders, of Augusta, 25 days from Demarara, who furnished the following ship news.

Vessels left at Demarara.

Schr. Orono, Conant, Portland; fchr. Hunter, Harding, Boston; fchr. Antelope, Cooley, Newhaven; brig —, Clap, New London; brig William Tell, Glad, New York; fchr. Scythian, Fernald, Portsmouth; Spoke, July 5, ship Frederick Augustus, Potter, Newport; fchr. Ann and Hannah, Barker, Boston; 8 days out.—July 6, fchr. Mercator, Harding, Bath, 3 days out, bound to Jamaica; ship Brutus, Prendigoff, New York, 35 days from Nantz, bound to New York—took from on board of her six men, being part of the crew of the unfortunate ship Two Sons, Rice, of Salem, which was cast away on the coast of France; all hands having taken the boat was fortunately taken up by the Brutus.

Charleston, June 21.—The French privateer was close in with the bay yesterday at noon. She boards every outward bound vessel. The privateersmen informed capt. Maddock, that they were waiting for the British Guineamen, now in port, and would wait for them nine months! Their crew originally consisted of 120 men, but at present there are not more on board than 60, the rest having been detached in prizes.

Gun Boat No. 1, is splashing about in Bull's Bay; and the may, therefore, very probably return without firing the privateer.