

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

We know not exactly what credit we are to give to the reports approaching hostilities between Austria and France; but of this we are certain, that if any movements of the latter Power induce BONAPARTE to withdraw his troops from Spain, a greater good will result to the cause we have most at heart, than is at first sight apparent. It is not the mere breathing-time, which will be thus afforded to the gallant Spaniards, at which we rejoice; but the distresses and labours of their enemies, too, must be taken into the calculation. What may be the precise aim of the Austrian armies, at the commencement of their supposed campaign, it is difficult to foresee; but the first operations of the French, must be a long, harassing, and destructive march, wherein inquiries may be made as to the nature and cause of their sufferings, and discontents engendered against the author of them. Why were these troops withdrawn from Germany? To place a foreign minion in the midst of ruin and bloodshed, on the throne of an unoffending, generous ally. If it was a matter of policy with France to overawe Austria by the presence of her armies, has that object been sacrificed, and the lives of thousands squandered in so unblest a cause as this? The Gallic Legions might still have reposed in Prussia and Poland, on the Rhine and the Danube, but that they must be dragged thence by the restless tyrant who rules them, and their lives worn away, in incessant marches and battles, for the mere purpose of his family aggrandizement; and if the intention of Austria is really hostile, they are now to be conveyed from the South of Spain through France, and probably the North of Italy, to the scene of their old labours; whence, if they should be again victorious, and their master should still persevere in the perpetration of the iniquity of enslaving Spain, thither they must again be either led or driven back: so that their toils are endless; and it must be evident to the stupidest of them, that it is easier, and ultimately less dangerous, at once to refuse obedience to his commands, than to endeavour to gratify the incessant cravings of his ambition.

If, indeed, Austria is determined to attempt the assertion of her independence, we think that the precise period of time is just arrived at which she ought to commence her efforts; when the troops of her antagonist are at the greatest possible distance, and yet have not effected the purpose for which they were removed. Before the invasion of Spain, it would have been too early; and after its subjugation (could that ever be effected) it would be too late: for in both these cases she must have the undivided force of her antagonist to sustain. We do not, indeed, suppose, even in the present instance, should a war with Austria break out, that BONAPARTE will not withdraw the whole of his forces to the prosecution of it; but, besides, that they have sustained considerable losses in Spain, will not the bare reflection that they have left one war unfinished to pursue another, dishearten the bravest of them, and make victory itself cheerless, when they see that it does not lead to repose?

To the Spaniards, the advantage of an Austrian war, could we but flatter ourselves with the probability of it, would be incalculable. It would again liberate the whole of the Peninsula from its adversaries; and that, after the Patriots had discovered the traitors or cowards, the remiss or disaffected among themselves, together with the weak parts of their country, and had gained, indeed, a costly but salutary experience of the arts and power of their oppressor, of which they have not till lately entertained an adequate idea. If, therefore, the co-operation of Austria was ever desirable, it is now most so; that she will seize the occasion, we most ardently hope; the sudden departure of BONAPARTE from Spain we can account for on no other grounds than that he apprehended such an event; for even were the whole of Spain conquered, his presence (if it could be spared elsewhere) would still be necessary for the final settlement of that country.

We have observed, with pleasure, one or two traits in the German Papers, which shew, that patriotic and national feeling is not altogether extinct in Prussia; but that as soon as the French troops abandon any spot, the ancient spirit manifests itself.

During the Polish war, an officer of the name of SCHILL distinguished himself by a number of sallies which he made from Colberg; these, though of no great service to the cause of the allies, were of no slight inconvenience to the enemy. He is now at Berlin, and enjoys the greatest popularity.—The milliners have their fashionable goods a la Schill, and the toy-men have Schill snuff-boxes on sale.

Soon after the invasion of Prussia, there appeared, in Berlin a scandalous production, entitled *Vertraute Briefe, i. e. Familiar Letters*, breathing a spirit of decided hostility to the late Government, and not only flattering the conquerors, but even advising them to the seizure and application of the national property, as the means of raising a revenue. The author was a Counsellor of War, *Von Colen*; he was arrested in Sicily the instant the French abandoned part of that province; and, it appears, that the order for his arrest was issued long before, to be executed "as soon as the evacuation should take place."

MARCH 14.

There has been a rumour for two days past, which is said to rest upon the authority of a person lately come from Holland, that an amicable arrangement is about to take place between France and Austria. This we do not think very likely, except the Court of Vienna is prepared to disband its recent levies, and to suspend the operation of its whole system of internal defence. If the Emperor of Austria shall agree to these terms, BONAPARTE will probably permit him to remain quiet for a time. But some new pretence will soon be found for renewing his menaces; and of giving them effect under circumstances still more favorable than the present.

We stated that on Friday last, a message was sent to the Earl of HARRINGTON, to whom, according to report, his MAJESTY is desirous, in the event of the resignation of the Duke of York, to confide the Office of Commander in Chief. This statement has been denied, because forsooth the Noble Earl is in Ireland. The fact, however, is cer-

tain that he is sent for, and his house is preparing for his reception. It is probable, however, after what has come out, that the Parliament will feel it to be their duty to pass a Bill for placing this most responsible office in commission, in a way nearly similar to that of the Admiralty.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 9.

A Messenger arrived from London this morning, with dispatches for America, said to be of great importance, which he failed with this afternoon in the Lark sloop of war, Capt. Nicholas, the being ready for sea, was ordered to take him on board immediately.

SIR JOHN MOORE.

The death of this highly distinguished Officer, although somewhat rashly termed irreparable, is a loss which certainly will not be easily repaired. By a series of intrepid actions, he had acquired FAME, which is a plant of slow growth in the military soil, and the importance of FAME to a General Officer, is of infinite consequence. Success may reasonably be expected from an army commanded by a hero whose NAME bespeaks confidence, and implies every thing that can be hoped by his country, or dreaded by his enemies. Of Sir John Moore's reputation, it need only be added, that the historian will justly place him among the heroes who have united all that constitutes a hero, courage and genius, combined with judgment and skill.

Sir John Moore, honored as he has hitherto been by his Sovereign, and honored as he will be by a grateful nation, owes all to his own merits. He was not a man of family, nor allied to those who have claims on patronage. He was born at Glasgow, the eldest son of the late Dr. John Moore, a miscellaneous writer of some note, whose volumes of travels and novels are yet popular. He was originally educated to medicine, but relinquished the profession to become a travelling tutor, and when he returned, passed his time in adding somewhat to the literary amusements of his country.

The gallant hero, whose loss we deplore, and who was never more a hero than when that calamity befel his country, had an early and enthusiastic predilection for the exercise of arms. After passing through the inferior steps of promotion with a rapidity commensurate to his very promising talents and spirit, he became successively Lieut. Col. of the 51st—obtained a black corps, called Moore's regiment—was made Colonel of the second battalion of the 52d—and finally Colonel of the first battalion. In 1798 he rose to the rank of Major-General.

He earned his first laurels, during the last war, on the Expedition to Corsica, where his conduct afforded such decisive proofs of skill and bravery, that he was appointed by the Duke of York on an important expedition to the French West-India Islands. In this he served under the brave Abercrombie, with the rank of Brigadier-General; and St. Lucie was added to the British conquests. He then accompanied General Abercrombie on the unfortunate expedition to Holland—unfortunate by the pusillanimity or treachery of the Dutch, who have since paid dear for neglecting to co-operate in this, the only opportunity they can probably ever enjoy, of emancipating themselves from the tyranny of the French. General Moore's next destination was to Egypt, where his courage in landing in the face of an enemy so superior in numbers and position, it is universally acknowledged, yields to nothing we read of in the annals of intrepidity.

His more recent acts require no detail. In 1804, his Majesty bestowed on him the Order of the Bath, an honor usually reserved as the highest which can be bestowed on Officers of the most distinguished courage and success.—When it was determined to send an army to the aid of the Spanish Patriots, he was selected to the important appointment of Commander in Chief; and, although he appears to have encountered almost physical impossibilities, he preserved and enlarged the English name, by proving that the English military character, when fairly tried, yields to nothing but the unrivalled reputation of its naval skill and courage.

He fell in the moment of victory, in bravely repelling an attack, the most dauntless of which we have any example in history, but of such we might be able to produce many instances in the history of France, were she not governed by a man who, to the utmost contempt for civilized warfare—the warfare of heroism and magnanimity—adds the further crime of poisoning the sources of historic truth.

GLASGOW, MARCH 14.

The letters from Holland state, that Gen. St. Cyr, has been defeated by Gen. Reding and compelled to retreat from Barcelona, which is in the hands of the Patriots.

That an immediate rupture is about to take place between Austria and France, seems to be acknowledged by the latter. The *Moniteur* gives an intercepted letter from Vienna, according to which, the whole of the Austrian army is about to be put in motion in three divisions under the command of the Emperor and the Archdukes Charles and John.

An Austrian Messenger has arrived. Ministers have not suffered the contents of the dispatches to transpire: but it is confidently reported, that not only Austria, but Russia and Denmark are desirous of renewing a friendly intercourse with this country.

Notwithstanding all that has been said respecting the arrival of a Russian messenger, we know that no such person is lately arrived in this country. The last advices from St. Petersburg are of the 5th of February, at which time Romanzoff, the Russian Minister, recently from Paris, was in great disgrace with the Emperor and much detested by the people. Count Tollkoff, a Russian Nobleman, highly respected, had the management of foreign Affairs, in the absence of Romanzoff; he is the favorite and whom the people wish to see succeed Romanzoff. Tallow and other articles of Russian produce, are much fallen in price within these few days.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
A few Copies of the Militia Law.

BY THE HONORABLE
GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esquire,
PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council, and
(L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of New-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

GEO. JOHNSTONE.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the First Tuesday of this instant APRIL; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His MAJESTY'S Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the First Tuesday in JULY next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, and in the Forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,
JON. ODELL.

BY THE HONORABLE
GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esquire,
PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and
(L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of New-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

GEO. JOHNSTONE.
A PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign, intituled "An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His MAJESTY'S Colonies and Plantations in North-America and in the West-India Islands, and the Colonies belonging to the United States of America, and between His MAJESTY'S said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies." I do, by and with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Scantlings, Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any sort, to be imported by British Subjects in British built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from the first day of JANUARY next:—And of this Proclamation all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirtieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, and in the Forty-ninth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,
JON. ODELL.

At a COURT of CHANCERY, holden at Fredericton, for the Province of New-Brunswick, on Wednesday the 8th day of February, 1809.

PRESENT,

The Hon. GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esq. Chancellor.

Stephen Miller,
Henry Smith, and
Edward W. Miller.

In a Suit to foreclose the Equity of Redemption of Mortgaged premises

Henry Betner,

IT appearing to this COURT, by the suggestion of Mr. ODELL of Counsel for the Complainants supported by Affidavit, that Henry Betner the defendant in this Cause is not an Inhabitant of this Province, but an Inhabitant of the United States of America, that he left this Province many years ago, and has never since resided within the limits of the same. It is thereupon Ordered, that unless he causes his appearance to be entered in this Suit within Four Months after this date (provided this Order be withdrawn in such case made and provided) the matters charged in the Plaintiffs Bill be taken *pro confesso* and a decree pass accordingly.

By the Court,
W. M. F. ODELL, Register.

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of the late DANIEL M'GRIGOR, of Mirimachi, deceased, are hereby required to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN M'GRIGOR, Administratrix.
MORDACH M'KINZIE, } Administrators.
PETER STEWART, }
MIRIMACHI, 10th MARCH, 1808.

TO BE SOLD,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,
THAT excellent Stand at Carleton, well known by the name of CARLETON FERRY-HOUSE, with its appurtenances.

ALSO—A STORE and WHARF, and a Cooper's SHOP near it, together with a Fish-Vat, 100 Fish Hogheads, a Scow, five Boats, the half of a Seine, six Salmon Nets, and sundry other articles necessary in the Fishing Business. For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.
CALEB WETMORE.
Carleton, 20th August, 1808.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

A good FARM of about 500 Acres at the upper part of what is commonly called the VILLAGE, on Hammond River, at the distance of only 12 miles from the City.
CALEB WETMORE.
Carleton, 5th November, 1808.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.