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Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Letters were yesterday circulated requesting the early attendance this day of the members in the House of Commons, as it was expected that business of much importance would be submitted to the consideration of the House.

Government, it is said, have, with the approbation of the Regency of Spain, determined to add 100 Spaniards to every British regiment now serving in the Peninsula.

JUNE 10.

A Mail is arrived from Cadiz. The French have evacuated the country of Niebla, and the advance of the allied army upon Andalusia was confidently expected at Cadiz.

With regard to the affairs of Spain, the intelligence from the different provinces continues favorable, and the activity of the guerillas is unabated. Espoz y Mina by a rapid movement, has surprized and made prisoners a French corps employed in collecting contributions in Navarre.

It is reported this day (Wednesday,) on the authority of private letters from Liverpool and Ireland, that war has actually been declared by America against Great-Britain; but the Liverpool and Dublin papers, of the same date, make no mention of the circumstance.

JUNE 11.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The long expected Declaration of War by France against Russia, has at length reached us. It has been issued from the French head-quarters in Prussia, and is of the following tenor:

PROCLAMATION.

"FRENCHMEN!—I am again called upon to wage war with the North.

"SOLDIERS!—I myself will lead you against the Russians. In the commencement of July, I shall be present in St. Petersburg, and I will mark out to the Emperor Alexander, the fit boundary of his domains. Poland shall be the future barrier, to place it beyond the power of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, again to ruin it.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON."

With the above, we have received the subsequent document:

TO THE POLISH NATION.

"POLES!—I will confer upon you a King, I will extend your limits. Your country shall be greater than it was in the days of Stanislaus.

"The Grand Duke of Wurtzburg, our Uncle shall be your King. This Sovereign has bestowed upon us his friendship, and has proved it by his conduct, and by his attachment to the common cause. His troops are now placed at our disposal; unite yourselves with them, and never revive the ancient animosity which was encouraged towards his subjects, and which extinguished the glory of your ancestors."

In the absence of Sir Rowland Hill's official Dispatch, we are enabled to give the following particulars:

Lisbon, May 29.

"The surprise of the enemy's brigade and depot at Almaraz has, like all the movements of the gallant General Hill, been the most complete and brilliant. The loss is about 120 officers and men killed and wounded on our part—a loss, but for the physical and moral worth of a British soldier, comparatively trifling in the scale of warlike operations, with the importance of the place, as the point of the enemy's communication between the North and South, and the value and quantity of stores found in this magazine, which exceeds that obtained by the capture of any other single fortress during the campaign in the Peninsula. In every view which we can take of it, the surprise of Almaraz is worthy of the *ruse de guerre General*.

A conversation having taken place last night in the House of Commons, between Mr. Canning and Mr. Brougham, on the subject of their respective Notices on the Catholic Question and the Orders in Council, Mr. Spencer Stanhope took occasion to ask, what were the views of the new Administration respecting the Catholic Question, and whether, as a Government, they would oppose it? Lord Castlereagh in his reply intimated, that the new Administration would not resist the discussion of this subject, nor make it a Government Question, but would leave it to every individual to consult his own views and to vote accordingly.—Mr. Canning's Motion stands for Thursday sen'night, and Mr. Brougham's on the Orders in Council, for Tuesday next.

In consequence of public notice on the part of Mr.

Vansittart, we understand the same parties as last year, viz. the Stock Exchange; Messrs. Baring, Ellis & Co.; Reid, Irving & Co.; and John Jackson & Co.; Roberts, Curtis & Co. are preparing lists for the new loan.

Yesterday a running ship from the Baltic brought letters more recent from that quarter by several days than the last mail from Gottenburgh. We subjoin an extract from one of them, which will be found to contain some interesting facts:—

"BAL TIC, JUNE 2.—We have letters from Hanover. The Orion's convoy all got safe through the Belt, although the enemy's privateers have been very troublesome.

"Letters from Riga of the 18th state, that the Russian ports were to be opened to us; but the customs and other officers had not received their instructions.

"Report from two or three houses mention, that the Russians were at Memel, and that the French had occupied Pillau; but that Colberg and the other sea-ports were still kept by Prussian troops.

"The French seem to occupy all other parts of that unhappy country. I am far from thinking they have any good design in not possessing themselves of the sea-ports, and imagine their forbearance is with a view to facilitate the entry of grain; a want of which begins to press very heavy in Prussia. One hundred and fifty vessels from Pillau, Memel, &c. had entered Riga, for grain, within the last six weeks, which is the cause of the Russian Government prohibiting the export."

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 13.

A letter received from an officer of His Majesty's ship Impregnable, off the Scheldt dated the 1st inst. says,—"The Pompee, 80, Sir James Athol Wood, goes immediately to Spithead, the Lords of the Admiralty having been pleased to order that a Court-Martial shall be held on Sir James Wood, that he may have an opportunity of explaining some circumstances which occurred when he fell in with the Rochfort squadron—the Tremendous, Poictiers, and Diana, being then in sight. The Tremendous and Poictiers will also leave the fleet for Spithead, the moment they are relieved. The enemy's fleet continues off Flushing; they will have 21 sail of the line ready for sea soon."

The Royal Marine batt. 700 strong, (which arrived some time since at Portsmouth, from Lisbon) commanded by Major R. Williams, have embarked on board the Diadem; 64, Capt. Phillimore, and sailed, for the north coast of Spain. This fine efficient body of men are placed under the very able direction of Sir Home Popham, of the Venerable. They are provided with flat-bottomed boats and sand bags.

A report is in circulation that ten sail of the line and a proportionate number of frigates, are to be sent forthwith to America.

GREENOCK, JUNE 15.

NEW MINISTRY.

Earl Bathurst is to be Secretary of State for the War Department, and Lord Sidmouth for the Home Department—This leaving the post of President of the Council vacant, the Earl of Harrowby, who had, in the former arrangement, a seat in the Cabinet, but no office, will be the new President. The Cabinet nominations that are known will then be,

The Earl of Liverpool, First Lord of the Treasury—Premier; Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor; Earl of Harrowby, President of the Council; Lord Castlereagh, Foreign Secretary of State; Lord Sidmouth, Home; Earl Bathurst, War; Lord Melville, Admiralty; Earl of Westmorland, Privy Seal; Lord Buckinghamshire, Board of Control; Lord Mulgrave, Ordnance.

Who is to succeed to the post of President of the Board of Trade, we know not, Mr. Rose seems to be the fittest person.

What other subordinate arrangements are to be made we know not. Mr. Wellesley Pole, we regret to state, retires from office altogether.

DESPATCHES FROM RUSSIA.

By the ship which brought the letter from the Baltic dated the 2d June, which appears in some of the papers of today, Government have, we understand, obtained official communications of considerable importance. A proposition has been made by Russia for the supply of clothing to her army from this country; and we are told that the conciliatory assurances of that power, are to be affirmed by a Minister of rank, for whom preparations are making on board an Imperial frigate, that he may be conveyed to this country, with the accommodations and ceremonies due to his exalted rank. Perhaps the intelligence of the greatest interest, by the same opportunity, is, that after the painful experience of the late war, and in the urgent recommen-

dation of the Baron de Tollie, Commander in Chief, it has been determined to conduct the present war, with the French entirely on the defensive system. The distance from Riga to St. Petersburg, is about 400 miles, with a single town midway through this vast range of country. The corn is to be destroyed, the woods are to be set on fire, and the enemy to be harassed by every expedient known to the art of war, while a general battle is constantly to be avoided, and it is conceived that under such circumstances the approach of the enemy to the capital will be impossible.

By a letter we have seen from Archangel, we learn that Vice Admiral Crown (an Englishman) who is appointed to conduct the Russian Squadron from the White Sea to the Gulph of Finland, has reached the shores of the Dwina.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Extract of a letter from Washington, April 30.—"It is understood that the mind of the Executive is fully made up to war, without any further attempt to negotiate. A Cabinet Council has been held, and the Secretaries were consulted. The Secretary of State was for an immediate war; the Secretary of the Treasury was ready with his Ways and Means; the Secretary of the Navy with his small but gallant force; the Secretary of War wished for sixty days, to strengthen his measures and to arm the frontiers. The President recommended the embargo for sixty days, determined, it is understood, to cut short all further negotiation, not to wait till we could hear of the effect of the embargo on Great-Britain, but to go to war within the sixty days. The Senate would not consent to an embargo; the friends of war, the friends of many in direct opposition to the wrongs of Britain, wishing for a little more time to brush up our arms. The measure of the President is therefore a stronger one than that of the Senate: it bears unequivocally on its face a determinate resolution to cut matters short, and wait no longer for news from PHILIP. The measure of the Senate bears the other aspect, without intending it; it permits us to hear the echo of the embargo from the British shores; but this was not the motive of the delay. Whatever weak and suspicious men may choose to say of it, it is probable they will have a recess of fifty days. The utmost confidence is placed on the integrity and energies of the Executive; the plan of the campaign was at first a much bolder one than the one submitted."

Paris Papers have reached us to the 8th inst. Bonaparte set out from Dresden on the 29th ult. for Posen. The Emperor of Austria took his departure shortly after, and the King of Prussia was to set out on the following day. The Royal Females still remained at Dresden. Troops were continued to be marched towards the Vistula, but hostilities had not yet been commenced. The celebrated Admiral Winter died at Paris on the 2d instant: he was the most able naval officer our combined enemies could boast. Hostilities are stated to have re-commenced between Turkey and Russia, but no particulars are mentioned.

The private letters by the last Anholt Mail state the strong probability of a Treaty of Peace being concluded between Great-Britain and Sweden. The delay in the accomplishment of so desirable an object, which has hitherto occurred, is supposed to have proceeded, as mentioned in former communications, from the circumstance that Mr. Thornton, the British Envoy, had no authority to accede to the demand of a subsidy of 100,000*l.* per month, which was required by the Swedish Government; but it was rumoured at Gottenburgh, that the rejection of more considerable offers from Bonaparte would induce the British government to grant the subsidy, in which case it was understood, that in the event of a war between Russia and France, Bernadotte would take an active part with the former, and endeavour to effect a landing in Germany, with 40,000 men, in the rear of the French army. We mention these as rumours, but we must at the same time observe, that we think very little credit is attached to them.—As to the prospect of a Swedish force acting in the rear of the French army, it is perfectly absurd; and we hope the report of our acceding to a subsidy rests on no better foundation than idle speculation. If past experience has not cured us of the wretched folly of lavishing our resources in subsidies to States like Sweden, we may be considered as in a hopeless condition.

Some of the letters by the Mail mention that the ports of Russia had been shut against England, on account of an adjustment of the differences between Bonaparte and the Emperor Alexander; but this statement, we believe, is premature. We shall not, however, be surprised to hear that Alexander has yielded to Napoleon's terms.

The Gazette of Saturday night contains the official announcement of the appointment of the Earl of Liverpool to the office of First-Lord of the Treasury, and