

Inhabitants of Badajos continue to arrive here in consequence of the great scarcity of provisions; they state the garrison consists of 3000 infantry, and 25 horse.

Lisbon, Feb. 8.—Yesterday arrived in this capital, as prisoners, M. Barrier, late Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo; M. Hussarte, Commandant of the artillery; and the Capt. Commandant of the fortress, Thueaut. To-day entered 568 soldiers and Officers, taken at the same.

It is said Mina has entered Arragon to co-operate with the Empecinado. We have just learned that Brigadier Espoz Y Mina has routed a considerable French corps near Huesca in Arragon, in the same place where he formerly performed a similar exploit.

FEBRUARY 28. A Committee of Merchants waited on the Board of Trade yesterday, to hear a proposition which had recently been made to the British Government, for permission to export from America to England, in American bottoms, the produce of Russia carried thither; consisting of hemp, cordage, iron, &c. The Board informed the Merchants, they were willing to receive such articles, provided they were imported in British bottoms; for which purpose licences were ready to be granted. It was suggested to the Board, that there was already a law existing which permitted neutral vessels to export hemp into Ireland, and flax into Great-Britain; and that there was at present no law in England to prevent British ships from importing the articles mentioned without any licence.

We trust the Board of Trade will adhere firmly to their proposal not to receive such articles in any other than British bottoms. It is said that the great difficulty in the way of the proposal made by the Board of Trade; is the objection of the Americans to receive British ships into their ports in violation of the Non-Importation Act. But is not that an obstacle of their own creating? Have they any body to thank for it but themselves? In that spirit of partiality to France which has been their almost uniform characteristic, they adopt a measure against us, and, modestly forsooth, expect that we shall relieve them from the impolicy and inconvenience of it.—No, no;—let them feel it in its full effect; and if they will be Bonaparte's Allies, let them enjoy all the advantage and all the honor of such an alliance.

The Commander of the British Baltic Fleet has notified to the Government of Sweden, that the vessels of that nation passing from Swedish ports to the ports of Pomerania, should not be molested by British cruisers, provided their cargoes consisted of a moiety of colonial produce, or of articles of British manufacture.

We understand that the Earl of Liverpool this day resigned the Seals of the Foreign Department, which he held pro tempore, and that the Prince Regent immediately delivered them to Lord Castlereagh. His Lordship will, of course, vacate his seat in Parliament, and a new Writ will be moved for this afternoon.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Saturday, March 7. DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 7.

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Freneda, February 19, 1812. Since I addressed your Lordship on the 12th inst. I have received intelligence that the first and fourth divisions of the Army of Portugal, and part of Gen. Montbrun's cavalry, as well as the 6th division, are on the Tagus, in the neighbourhood of Talavera de la Reyna and Toledo. It is certain that General Bonet evacuated the Asturias at the time I received the reports that he had done so in January; and I understand that he suffered considerably in this operation, as well from the effects of the weather as from the operations of a detachment of the army of Galicia, and of Gen. Porlier's troops. No movement of importance has been made by any of the troops composing the army of Portugal since I addressed your Lordship on the 12th inst. The Guerilla parties continue to increase, and their operations become every day more important: Saomil has lately intercepted the communications of the army of Portugal in Upper Castille, near Medina del Campo, and he took about 100 prisoners near that town; and the party of Cuesta attacked a body of French infantry which crossed the Tietar, and obliged them to retire with considerable loss.—I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON. [This Gazette contains a letter, transmitted by Vice-Admiral Thornborough, from Capt. Richardson of the Semiramis, announcing the capture, on the 9th, of the Grand Jean privateer, Capt. B. Dupont, from St. Maloes, of 14 guns, and 106 men, quite new and a very fast sailer.]

On Saturday a Lisbon Mail arrived, brought to Falmouth in 23 days, by the Duke of Kent packet. Ballasteros it is said in two articles, one from Valencia d'Alacantara, the other from Lisbon, to have surprised four companies of sharp shooters, and to have defeated a French corps of 3500 men, by which he was pursued. The enemy are said to have left 2000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The affair is mentioned to have taken place between Albuquerque and Vellamartin; but there are scarcely any particulars mentioned. We shall be glad to find the intelligence confirmed. The packet in working out of the Tagus spoke an American vessel, from Carthage; the Capt. of which stated that the blockade of Alicante had been formed by Suchet. No mention is made in these papers of the reported enterprise of Gen. Hill, nor of the intended siege of Badajos. The following are extracts:—

VALENCIA D'ALCANTARA, FEB. 11.—The intelligence from Galicia, announces the march of that army upon Astorga. Marmont has, it appears, retired to Valladolid.—(Lisbon Diary, Feb. 19.) We are assured, that Gen. Ballasteros has attained a fresh victory over the enemy. It appears that intru-

pid General succeeded in surprising a large advanced body of the French (who did not expect any opposition,) amounting to 2000 men, who were almost all totally destroyed.—(Lisbon Diary, Feb. 22.)

Lisbon, Feb. 22.—No Mail has to-day arrived from Cadiz, but we have received the following authentic information:—A soldier, who had deserted from Gen. Ballasteros, having informed the enemy he was retreating, they ordered four companies of sharp shooters to observe him, which by a movement made during the night, he surprised and took prisoners—shortly after he attacked the French corps composed of 3500 men, between Albuquerque, and Vellamartin, and completely routed them; with the loss of 2000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.—Lisbon Gazette, Feb. 22.

Extract of an Official Despatch from Lord Wellington to Don Miguel Forjaz, dated Freneda, Feb. 12.

"I have received no details of the movements which General Abadia has made from Galicia. I believe he intended attacking Astorga, but retired to Villa Franca in the beginning of the present month; and Gen. Cabrera, who had advanced to Bamza, retired upon Puebla de Sanabria, in consequence of finding the enemy were in force in Benavente. I conclude that the right of the Army of Portugal has marched from Zamora to Benavente.—The detachment of the Conde de Amarante's troops, which occupied Puebla de Sanabria, marched upon Banesa, has returned to Portugal in consequence of the Spanish troops having arrived there."

Lisbon, FEBRUARY 23.—We have no news of importance. Head-quarters remain at Freneda: some divisions of the army have come into the rear to refit; in other respects every thing remains in statu quo.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 14.

The last Anhalt Mail has brought letters and papers containing intelligence which has excited considerable attention. Reports are again reiterated, and symptoms in greater number than ever are again detailed, of approaching quarrels and disturbances in the North of Europe. The foreign journals have been so long filled with these rumours, that they have almost ceased to excite either attention or interest; but it must be confessed that the conduct of many of the European Potentates (the only language, as Dr. Johnson said, that rarely lies) indicates great probabilities of a war, either impending or apprehended. The accumulation of French troops on the different German, Prussian, Danish, and Polish frontiers, has increased to such a degree, that they are now estimated at 300,000 men! a calculation, which though undoubtedly exaggerated, shews that the march of the troops and the activity of preparation have been most extraordinary. French troops, it is positively affirmed, are advancing in great force to take possession of the sea-ports of Prussia, in conformity to a convention recently concluded between the two monarchs. Another treaty has been concluded between France and Denmark, by which it is stipulated that Bonaparte is to have permission to raise 6000 cavalry in Holstein, where the horses are, we believe, superior to any other on the Continent of Europe. He is also to be permitted to march any number of troops through the Danish territories, provided they do not exceed 3000 at a time. These circumstances give us assurances much stronger than the speculations of Gazettes, or even the opinions of statesmen, that a storm is rising which threatens once more to involve the greatest part of Europe in carnage and desolation. The treaties of Princes, when they contain warlike provisions, are usually the first distant precursors of an approaching contest. When the movement of armies follows at no great distance, we may be sure that the aspect of affairs will soon become serious.

This critical state of affairs in the North sufficiently explains the reason why the French Emperor has not sent an overwhelming force to put an end to the war in the Peninsula. He has so many quarrels on his hands at a time, that even the immense resources of the great nation are not sufficient to enable him to act decisively in every quarter. He is obliged to take them in turn, and bestow his chief attention on the strongest enemy. Even in Spain, however, we are again told of an unexpected accumulation of French troops. It is now greatly doubted whether the meditated siege of Badajos can be undertaken with any prospect of success, as, contrary to all the representations which have hitherto been made, the French have a very powerful army at Seville, under Soult, which it is said, will be competent to oblige the assailants to recross the Guadiana. When the siege of Badajos was first thought of, it was on the supposition that the enemy would not be able to act on the Guadalquivir in any considerable force.

PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, FEBRUARY 13. 104th Regiment of Foot—Ensign W. Macdonald to be Quarter-Master, vice Hinckes, promoted in the 10th Veteran Battalion. C. Jobling, gent. to be Ensign, vice Macdonald, appointed Quarter-Master.

2d Veteran Battalion—Captain A. Sutherland from the 104th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Killenbach, appointed to the 8th Veteran Battalion.

10th Ditto.—Quarter-Master—Hinckes from the 104th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Irwin appointed to the 11th Veteran Battalion.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 3.

STAFF.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Thomas Pearson, from the 23d Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer in the Militia in Canada, vice Johnson, deceased.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 10.

104th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. William Proctor to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Sutherland, appointed to the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion.—Ensign Alexander C. M'Donnell to be Lieutenant, vice Proctor. James Augustus M'Laughlan, Gent. to be Ensign, vice M'Donnell.

CARLTON-HOUSE, MARCH 4, 1812. His Royal Highness having been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint the Right Honorable Robert Stewart, (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh) to be one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by His Royal Highness' command, sworn one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE. SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1812.

We have been favored with Liverpool and London papers to the 14th of March, received by the late arrivals from Liverpool; from them we have made copious extracts for this day's Gazette.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, April 3.—Ship Hero, Lovett, 32 days from Liverpool—Cargo, Bales Goods and Salt to B. Gilbert and Son, owners, and Bale Goods to S. Nichols, D. Hatfield, and Berton & Needham.

Saturday, April 4.—Brig Jane, Dick, 33 days from Liverpool—Cargo, Bale Goods and Salt to T. Hanford, owner, and Bale Goods to S. Miles & Son, Donaldson & Hay, and J. Waterbury, jun.

Sunday, April 5.—Brig Isabella, Reed, 34 days from Liverpool—Cargo, Bale Goods and Salt to N. Disbrow, owner, and Bale Goods to S. Humbert.

Sunday, April 5.—Brig Augustus, Richards, 21 days from Liverpool—Cargo, Bale Goods and Salt to S. Wiggins, owner, and Bale Goods to Donaldson and Hay, John Black, & Co. John Thomson, John Robinson, Peter Fraser, and David Merritt.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 12.—Ship William, Capt. Baird, from hence for New-Brunswick, put into Beaumaris.

DIED] In London, in December last, of a lingering and painful disease, Sir JAMES CRAIG, late Governor Gen. of the British Provinces in North America.

At Plymouth, March 2, Admiral Sir CHARLES COTTON, late Commander of the Channel Fleet.

At Fredericton, on the 29th ult. Mr. JAMES H. LAMB, Merchant.

Lately at Hampton, King's-County, in the 52d year of his age, Mr. ISAIAH SMITH.

A CONTRACT.

ANY Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for the building of certain additions and the completion of some proposed alterations about TRINITY CHURCH, are requested to tender their proposals to the Subscriber, between this time and Monday next, at one o'clock, when the Vestry will meet to take them into consideration.—All parts of the work, whether of Carpenters' or Masons', and the finding of every material to be comprized under one Contract.

It is expected the undertaker will be prepared to begin the work immediately, and give ample surety that it shall be done in the most perfect manner.—A draught of the contemplated erections and alterations may be seen, and a view of the premises taken by applying to Z. WHEELER, Clerk of the Vestry.

Tuesday, 31st March 1812.

JUST LANDING

From on board the Brig AUGUSTUS, JOHN RICHARDS Master, from LIVERPOOL, And for Sale by SAMUEL WIGGINS, at the most reduced prices,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH GOODS adapted to the Season. A few Crates CROCKERY, handsomely assorted. Also, A quantity of SALT very low, if taken out of the vessel. St. John, 6th April, 1812.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, SAINT JOHN, New-Brunswick, 2d April, 1812.

WOOD.

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Garrison, One Thousand Five Hundred Cords of Merchantable Hard Wood, to be properly inspected, measured, and delivered into the Fuel Yard at Fort Howe, or at such part of the City of St. John as may be required, by or before the 30th October next.

Sealed Proposals for supplying the above-mentioned quantity, will be received at this Office, between the hours of ten and two o'clock, on Friday the first of MAY next, to be written upon "Tenders for Wood."

Upon delivery of 750 Cords, payment to be made either in Cash, or Bills of Exchange, at the current rate, at my option, and for the remainder upon completion of the Contract.

Unexceptionable security will be required for the performance of such Contract as may be entered into. WILLIAM H. SNELLING, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, Saint John, New-Brunswick, 2d April, 1812.

CASH

WANTED for BILLS OF EXCHANGE, drawn on the Right Honorable the Paymaster General, London, at Thirty days Sight.—Tenders for Sums, not less than One Hundred Pounds Sterling, will be received at this Office between the hours of Ten and Two o'clock, until Tuesday the 30th June next.

WILLIAM H. SNELLING, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Carpenter's Protections for Sale at this Office.