

MARTINIQUE, APRIL 28.

We learn by late arrivals from the Main, that there were about 14,000 souls perished at Caraccas, and that the Earthquake which destroyed the two Cities, was felt at a very great distance as well along the coast as in the interior. The beautiful little town of San Philip, which is situated at a considerable distance from the sea, was swallowed up with all its inhabitants.

There is a most remarkable coincidence between these dreadful events and those of the Caraccas in 1810:—they both took place the same day, and almost the same hour.

We are enabled to state upon the best authority, that accounts were this evening received from Admiral Laforey, stating the Dragon 74, to have been at St. Vincent's during part of the late melancholy events there. We are happy to say that the destruction of the Inhabitants has been considerably less than was at first apprehended, as the Charaibs apprized them of their dangers:—It is however stated, that with the exception of the town of Kingston, the Island has suffered to a dreadful extent. We are sorry to be obliged to add, that an eruption has taken place at the Diamond Rock.

The ill fated Provinces of the Caraccas and the Venezuela have been a third time, within a few days visited by an earthquake on the 15th of April, equal in its calamitous effects to the preceding ones.

BERMUDA, MAY 23.

By the sloop Mary-Ann, from Antigua, we have accounts of a dreadful earthquake at Caraccas, by which two cities and 14,000 persons have been destroyed.—In addition to this melancholy intelligence we are also informed of a volcano which has broken out in the Island of St. Vincent. Several vessels at a great distance had received a quantity of ashes on their decks, and nearly the whole of Barbadoes was covered with light grey ashes which fell from large clouds apparently of smoke, that had gathered over the Island.

There is no distinct information of the damage done at St. Vincent, but we fear it must have been great.—An Antigua paper of the 9th inst. says, "a boat has this evening been despatched to ascertain the real state of the unfortunate Island of St. Vincent, and we trust that a few days will put us in complete possession of every particular relating to the melancholy event."

We were favored to-day with a St. Vincent paper containing a very interesting description of the eruption of the Souffrier Mountain in that Island, on the 30th April—but as our paper was ready to go to press, we are obliged to defer its insertion till our next.

LONDON, MAY 2.

A third flag of truce is arrived. Nothing more particular has yet transpired respecting the immediate subject of this intercourse; but its increased activity has, as a matter of course, excited extraordinary interest, and created a confidence, that, however much we are still in the dark as to its nature, the business must be at all events of great importance.

DEAL, MAY 1.—Arrived last night, after post, a flag of truce from Calais, intended for Dover, mistook the port in a fog, and being observed by the Officers of His Majesty's ship Inconstant, a boat was manned, and Lieutenant Clark went alongside, to whom the French Officer delivered his despatches, which was immediately sent on shore to the Admiral, and forwarded by express to London. The French Officer, after receiving an acknowledgment from the Commander in Chief (Admiral Foley,) proceeded for the opposite coast.

The detachments of the 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th, and 16th light dragoons, which sailed from Plymouth, for Lisbon, on Tuesday, under convoy of the Maidstone, 38, have had a fine wind ever since, and will be there in a few days; the men and horses are in the highest health, spirits, and order, and will be an addition of 650 men, and 750 horses, to Lord Wellington's army.

We understand, from unquestionable authority, that the late debates and divisions upon the Catholic question have made an impression upon the mind of Mr. PERCEVAL and his fellow Ministers, as to the force of the conviction of the rights of the Catholics, and the extent of the desire of the country to concede their claims, which has determined him, as a matter of prudence, in the view of preserving his own power, to offer to the Catholic body three great and most valuable branches of their present demands.

1. The removal of every existing impediment to their promotion to the highest ranks in the army.

2. A similar extension of the opportunities of acquiring promotion with respect to the navy.

3. The same advantages in the profession of the law. But he will not concede, at least for the present, the right of being elected to seats in the House of Commons, or of sitting in the Upper House, as British Peers, or as Representative Peers of Ireland or Scotland. It is supposed that the Catholics will accept these concessions in part of the rights they demand; but they will not accept them under any pledge or assurance, nor, indeed, are we aware that any pledge or assurance is required of them, that they will not persevere seeking, by the same constitutional means as at present, a just participation of the right of sitting in both Houses of Parliament.

Letters by the Marian, from Gibraltar, state "that the 47th and 67th British regiments had received orders to embark from thence and join Lord WELLINGTON. On the 27th and 28th of March 1800 men disembarked at Cadiz, having been sent for from Ceuta and Algesiras."

The following letter gives an account of the detection of a French plot against the EMPEROR ALEXANDER; it is singular that we should have within these few days received accounts from Paris of the discovery of a treasonable correspondence between the Russian

Government, or Embassy, and some persons in some of the state offices in that city:—

PETERSBURGH, APRIL 3.—A secret correspondence has been discovered to be going on between some of our Ministers and the French Ambassador, and through him, with the French Government. It was the EMPEROR ALEXANDER himself who detected it; and immediately on the conspirators finding themselves defeated, by some of their letters being intercepted, they laid a diabolical plot to murder their Master, which fortunately was discovered before the time appointed for its execution. SPINANSKY and MAGNETSKY have been arrested, and sent off to Siberia. More arrests are every moment expected to take place, for it is imagined that other persons of the first note are implicated in the diabolical design."

MAY 4.

The arrival of the two last flags of truce has so much interested the public that we have endeavoured to ascertain the real state of this intercourse between our Government and that of France.

It appears by the dates of these arrivals that they could not have been, as we had at first apprehended, replies to our answer to the original proposition, and on further enquiry we find reason to think that the first flag of truce was the only one which brought any communication from the French Government. The vessel which conveyed our answer from Dover was fired upon at Calais, and not permitted to land her despatches, which were accordingly brought back, and they have, we believe, been since forwarded by the way of Morlaix.

The subsequent flags of truce contain, as we have heard from good authority, nothing but apologies from the General at Calais to the Admiral at Deal, for having refused to accept our flag of truce. It certainly seems strange that one apology should not have been thought sufficient. Is it that BONAPARTE wishes to keep up the appearance of an interchange of communication, and consequently of the progress of a negotiation?

We certainly have abundant reason to suspect some concealed motive in all that is connected with overtures for negotiation from France; and we ought not to forget the declaration issued by the late Administration, at the conclusion of their negotiation:—"Negotiations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object than that of deluding the neighbouring powers into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, and on the point of executing her unremitted projects of encroachment and aggression."

A brig is arrived at Plymouth, from Gijon, with the intelligence that the French have entirely evacuated the Asturias.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 15th June, 1812.

CASH

Wanted for Bills of Exchange for £1000 Sterling.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Right Honorable and Honorable Board of ORDNANCE and Paymasters of the ROYAL ARTILLERY, are requested to send sealed proposals to this Office, stating the sum required, and directed to the Subscriber, with the words "Tender for Bills," marked on the letter, when the best offer will be attended to.

WILLIAM HANDFIELD SNELLING, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. JAMES JONES, residing near York Point, in this City, are requested to call upon the Subscribers to liquidate their Accounts and Notes of Hand, which are lodged with them to collect.

LEONARD & JARVIS.

Saint John, 25th May 1812.

N. B. Persons in Waterborough and Sheffield indebted to the said JAMES JONES, are hereby notified that unless their accounts are paid by the 20th July next they will be indiscriminately put in suit.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 11, 1812.

JAMES CODNER

Has just received by the last Vessels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, a seasonable and elegant assortment of GOODS, now opening for Sale at the most reasonable prices, comprising the following articles, viz.—

SUPERFINE and other Cloths; Cassimeres; Plaids; Flannels; Sheetings; White Cottons; Dowls; Duck; Oznaburgs; 2/3 Irish Linens and Shirting Cottons; Bedtickings; Brown Holland; White and colored Cambrics; Lustre for gowns; Long Lawns; Lenos; Muslins; Dimities; A handsome assortment of Printed Calicos and Shawls; Handkerchiefs; Checks and Striped Cottons; Ribbons; White Chapel Needles; Pins; Tapes; Bindings; Threads, Sewing Silks, and Cotton Balls; Ladies fashionable Straw and Beaver Hats and Bonnets, with feathers, &c.; Lace Caps and Pilgrim Tippets; Worsted and Cotton Sandalls; Fashionable silk trimmings; Shoes and Gloves; Fine Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Cotton Night Caps; Mens' and Youths' superfine and coarse Hats; Silk and Cotton Braces; Fashionable Waistcoating; Ready made Pantalons; Best Calf Skin; Morocco ditto; Sawarow Boot Legs and Boot Soles; Patent Shoe Blacking and Heel Ball; Perfumery; Loaf Sugar; Poland Starch and Fig Blue; Scotch Barley; Mustard; Black Pepper; Ginger; White Wine Vinegar; Powder and Shot; Fine Sallad Oil; London White Lead, and Yellow Paint and Paint Oil; Crown Glass, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10; Cutlery; Hardware; Ironmongery, &c. &c.

St. John, June 1, 1812.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1812.

ARRIVALS—American Schooner Nymph, Warner, Cape-Ann; Brig Helen, Brown, Dublin; Ship Rodney, Hudson, Portsmouth; Brig Jupiter, Hudson, Sunderland; Ship True Briton, Kirby, London, with British Merchandize.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Saint John, 8th June, 1812.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following alterations to take place in the days of the Drill and Inspection of the Saint John and Charlotte County Regiments, viz:

The Saint John County Regiment to commence Drill on Friday the 10th of July, and be Inspected on Monday the 13th.

The Saint Andrews Division of the Charlotte County Regiment to commence Drill on the 17th July, and to be Inspected on the 20th.

The Magaguadavic Division to commence Drill on the 18th July, and to be Inspected on the 21st.

The Schoodiac Division to commence Drill on the 21st July, and to be Inspected on the 23d.

The Western Islands to commence Drill on the 23d July, and to be Inspected on the 25th.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and appointments.

York County Regiment—1st Battalion.

Lieut. John Wilmot to be Captain of a company, vice Allen promoted.

Ensign John Clayton to be Lieutenant, vice Wilmot promoted.

Mich. Cooke Hailes gentleman to be Ensign, vice Clayton promoted.

Commissions dated the 8th June, 1812.

H. W. HAILES, Adj. Gen. Militia Forces.

WINE and CORDAGE.

Received per Ship TRUE BRITON, from LONDON, ON CONSIGNMENT,

8 Pipes SICILIAN RED WINE, and a few Tons of CORDAGE from 7 1/2 inch Hawasers down to 9 thread Ratline—Which will be Sold low by

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

Saint John, 15th June, 1812.

Just Received by the True Briton from LONDON, and for Sale by

RICHARD SANDS,

A Handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, Picture Frames and Mouldings, Window and Bed Cornish ditto, Mahogany Knife Cases, Portable Desks, Tea Chests and Caddies, Backgamon Tables, Cribbage Boxes, patent Glass Paper, &c.

Saint John, 15th June, 1812.

WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co.

Have Imported in the Ship TRUE BRITON, Capt. KIRBY, from LONDON,

A General Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, which will be opened in a few days, and Sold on the most reasonable terms.

Saint John, 15th June, 1812.

DAVID HATFIELD,

Has Received by the Ship TRUE BRITON, Capt. KIRBY, from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the Season, which will be Sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or good Bills of Exchange.

Saint John, 15th June, 1812.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 2d June, 1812.

CASH

WANTED for BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn on the Right Honorable the Paymaster General, and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at Thirty Days Sight.—Tenders for Sums, (not less than One Hundred Pounds Sterling) will be received at this Office.

WILLIAM HANDFIELD SNELLING, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

WANTED,

A Smart Active LAD about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the CHAIR MANUFACTURING BUSINESS;—Inquire of DANIEL GREEN.

St. John, June 11, 1812.

JOHN L. VANNER

Has now Landing from on board the PEGGY from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE

—COMPRISING—

SALMON Twine; Fishing Lines; London Bottled Brown Stout; Hawasers and other Cordage; Iron and Nails; Paint and Oil; Scythes, New England pattern; Canvas and Raven's Duck; Fine Indigo; Calicos and Muslins; Cloth Silks and Twists; India White Cottons; Ditto Silk Handkerchiefs; Loaf Sugar; Teas; Pepper; Mustard in kegs; Hats; Shoes; Stationary.

Besides CLOTHS, FLANNELS, and the usual variety of Linen and Cotton Manufactures.

All which he offers for Sale on very low terms for prompt payment in Cash or Produce.

Saint John, 30th May 1812.