

SAINT JOHN, MAY 17, 1813.

BOSTON, MAY 3. VERY LATE, AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the cartel ship *Robinson-Potter*, Capt. Potter, at Newport, last Friday, in 27 days from Dartmouth, England; and the arrival in this port, yesterday morning, of ship *Hope*, Capt. Lovett, in 19 days from Corunna, (Spain);—we have received London accounts to 4th April, 23 days later than before received, London papers to 1st April.

The success of the Russians continued.—They had possession of HAMBURGH, and the inhabitants had treated the French very roughly on their quitting that city.

Cuxhaven had been taken by the British, and the whole of the French flotilla in the Elbe, had been destroyed.

The Russians had possession of BERLIN.

The King of Prussia had entered into an alliance offensive and defensive with the Emperor Alexander, and had taken his residence in the Russian dominions, and declared war against Bonaparte.

The British ports were open to Prussian vessels—many had arrived, and a brisk trade was exchanging.

Austria remained neutral—A minister from Austria was hourly expected in England; and particular orders had been issued to receive him with the most marked distinction.

The siege of Danzig continued; the United Russian and Prussian force before that place was under the Prussian General D'York.

In every place where the Russians appeared, the citizens received them with open arms, as their deliverers from the tyranny of Bonaparte—and the patriotic flame was spreading far and wide.

A second flag of truce had just arrived in England from Denmark; and it is currently reported a Peace between her and G. Britain, was on the point of being concluded.

Reports from France were, that a French army of 400,000 men were on their march to check the Russians; that Bonaparte was about leaving Paris to head them;—and that notwithstanding the discontent excited by the conscription in many places, a great force in men and horses was zealously making in France.

Passengers in the cartel *Robinson-Potter*, from Liverpool, inform that the war with America was popular in England; and an energetic mode of prosecuting it was demanded by all classes;—But we further learn, by Mr. Rhoades in the *Hope*, (from England) via Corunna, that on the 4th April a telegraphic despatch was received from London at Falmouth, ordering the disembarkation of the troops destined for America; and it is said a British packet had just left the Downs with important despatches for America.

OCCUPATION OF HAMBURGH.

LONDON, MARCH 31.—The Gazette of yesterday evening confirms what we had before learnt, of the occupation of Hamburg by the Russian troops, and of Cuxhaven by the British. We find too, that the whole of the French flotilla in the Elbe, consisting of 20 large gun schuyts, were destroyed on the approach of our brave tars. The English flag waves in friendly union with those of Hamburg and Hanover; and we are pleased to learn, that the strong and important battery and works of Bremerloe were taken from the French by the inhabitants of that part of the country.

Downing-Street, March 30, 1813.—A letter, of which the following are extracts, has this day been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by Col. Hamilton, lieut. gov. of Heligoland, dated 23d of March, 1813.

In my letter, dated 17th inst. I had the honor to represent to your Lordship, that in consequence of the effect which the glorious success of the Russian arms produced, and the favorable reports from different parts of the Hanoverian coast, I determined immediately to take every step, which the inconsiderable force at my disposal would admit of, to promote the great and just cause.

Lieut. Banks proceeded with two gun brigs, reinforced by two sergeants and thirty veterans, to Cuxhaven, from which the French had departed with great expedition, after destroying all their gun boats, and dismounting the guns from the strong works constructed for the defence of the harbor. On a summons from Lieut. Banks the castle of Ritzbuttel, and batteries of Cuxhaven, were surrendered to be at the disposal of his Majesty, by the Burgers; and the British and Hamburg flags were immediately displayed.

Major Kentzinger, an officer perfectly qualified for such a mission was sent to Cuxhaven, having received instructions to communicate as soon as possible with the Russian general, and the Senate of Hamburg; and this officer was immediately followed by a detachment from the 8th royal veteran battalion, and a supply of all the arms, &c. which were not actually employed by this garrison.

The loyal people of Hanover, who have been so long oppressed, display every where the British colours, and G. R. upon their habitations; in the Weser, the inhabitants of that part of the country assembled in considerable numbers, and took the strong and important battery and works at Bremerloe; and a corps of about 1500 French, having assembled in its vicinity, which threatened to retake the battery, application was immediately made to Major Kentzinger for assistance, who having left Cuxhaven with a party of the soldiers in waggons, was met by these brave and grateful men, who gave him the pleasing intelligence, that the enemy had marched off in great haste, in consequence of the landing of the British troops, which were reported to amount to a considerable number.

Baron de Tettenborn, Col. commandant of a corps of that division of the Russian army, commanded by Count Wittgenstein, entered Hamburg on the 10th inst. amidst the acclamations and every demonstration of joy on the part of the citizens; in consequence of this happy event, the ancient government has been restored, and a mail for England is now despatched from that city.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, March 9.

"The expedition to Pomerania is to take place immediately. On the day after to-morrow I shall set off. We are 8000 strong, and the command is given to Gen. Sandels, an officer universally esteemed; and if we are supported in April, as we have reason to hope and trust, by the German Legion, and other succours from England, we may flatter ourselves with the fairest prospect of success. Whether the main Swedish army will follow is yet uncertain, and depends on arrangements which are still to be made.

"The North of Germany is ripe for us, and the people are joining the standard of Gen. D'York in thousands. The spirit of insurrection has spread as far as Cassel.

"The Grand French army, which has quitted Berlin, is about 17,000 strong. It is probable that the Russians are now before Magdeburgh. The remains of the French artillery, which, at the opening of the campaign, was composed of 700 pieces, were wholly abandoned at Posen. So completely sunk is the spirit of the French, that they fly at the first approach of the Russians.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

With the most heartfelt satisfaction, we have to announce the official intelligence, that a Treaty offensive and defensive, has been signed between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. Despatches from Lord Cathcart announcing this important event, were yesterday received by Government, dated on the 6th inst. from the Russian head-quarters, at Kalitsch, near Posen. We hear it rumoured, that the same conveyance also brought despatches of moment from Lord Walpole; but the contents of the latter are very properly kept secret.

Of the three Gottenburgh Mails which had become due, two arrived yesterday. Their contents although they have lost much of their interest, in consequence of the accounts received by way of Heligoland, are nevertheless gratifying, inasmuch as they serve to connect, and fill up the general outline of the late good news. The St. Petersburg letters and papers, which come down to the 23d ult. present the detail of military operations only to the 10th ult. but these include the occupation of Warsaw, and Pillau, on the 8th, the investiture of Thorn on the 7th, and the arrival of the Emperor Alexander at Plock on the 6th.

MARCH 31.—Last night's Gazette contains the official notification from the British Governor of Heligoland of the occupation of Hamburg by the Russians. Col. Hamilton also mentions the spreading of the spirit of resistance against the French throughout Hanover, the inhabitants of which are eager to be placed once more under British protection.

The flame of resistance is spreading more rapidly over the Continent than the most sanguine politicians could expect. Bavaria, we have reason to believe, is at this moment the scene of much discontent and tumult. Meantime, the rumour gains ground, that the young Prince is the State Prisoner so often alluded to in the Foreign Journals.

The Great Personage lately arrested on the Continent (and which was considered to be the King of Prussia) is now supposed to be the Prince Royal of Bavaria. This illustrious and patriotic Prince has long been known as an inveterate enemy of Bonaparte. The immediate cause of the Princes' arrest, is said to be in consequence of addressing a letter to his father, on the disasters of the campaign in Russia, entreating his Majesty to abandon the iniquitous cause of France, for that which had in view the liberation of Europe. How Bonaparte became possessed of this letter is not stated.

If this statement be correct—and we have every reason to rely on the quarter from whence it comes—we may be assured, that the insurgents of Germany will not long want leaders. The feeling of the Prince Royal of Bavaria, honorable as they are to him, and befitting his high rank and noble race, are doubtless not peculiar to himself alone. Others, situated like him; will feel the solicitings of duty and honor as he has done; and the more degrading are the bonds to which the Tyrant's jealousy has condemned them, the more resolutely will they assert their native dignity, and establish a claim to the admiration and gratitude of their countrymen. We have before expressed our regret, that the King of Saxony, who has always borne the character of a virtuous and amiable Prince should have fallen so entirely under the controul of his traitorous Ministers, as to avow his resolution to adhere to the most infamous of mankind. That declaration, it is said, has induced the Russians to enter Saxony as enemies. We trust it is not so: and that the Emperor Alexander will not treat that unfortunate country with less liberality, than the others which his victorious troops have occupied. We are more inclined to entertain this hope, because the reports, which state the hostile occupations of Dresden, add, that the Emperor and Lord Cathcart were there; which is scarcely possible, considering that his Lordship's despatches, of the 6th inst. were dated at Kalitsch, full 200 miles distant from Dresden. It is probable that some Russian detachments may have entered the city: but we trust they will be found to have acted towards the inhabitants with the same lenity which they showed to those of Warsaw. On the very day that the Russians entered the latter city, the Municipal officers issued a Proclamation announcing the friendship and protection which the Emperor Alexander had offered to them; and concluding, that by such conduct he had done more than subdue their armies—he had gained their hearts. In like manner the Russians, who entered Berlin on the 4th inst. came as friends and placed the command of the city in the hands of General D'York. This manly and honorable conduct facilitates their progress wherever they go; and is one cause of the extraordinary rapidity of their advance. It even makes fortresses fall before them; for we find that in Pillau, a part of the garrison which consisted of Prussians, by refusing to fight against the Russian besiegers, compelled the French General to capitulate.—Of all the places which have surrendered to the Russians, we have heard but one, in which they met with that sort of resistance, which called for measures of severity on their part. The place where this circumstance occurred was Thorn, which was given up to pillage, in consequence of the inhabitants having fired from their houses upon the Russians, when entering the town. All the rest of their progress has been more like the return of long absent friends, than the approach of a dreadful enemy. Every where they have been welcomed as deliverers; and every where they have found numbers ready to join their standard. Report states, that Prussia is to furnish no less than 100,000 men to the common cause. To equip and bring into the field such a force will require some considerable period of time, and will besides occasion a heavier expence than the unassisted revenues of Prussia can easily sustain. The voluntary enrolment and arming of the young men, however, is going on rapidly. Thirty thousand of the new levies are already assembled at Konigsberg, which town and neighborhood are so crowded, as scarcely to afford accommodation for the numbers that daily arrive. There is little doubt that but Danzig must shortly surrender. The town has been on fire in various parts; the garrison originally about 10 or 12,000 in number, has been greatly reduced by sorties, to which the besieged were driven by a want of provisions; in two attempts of this kind, on the 4th and 6th ult. above 1000 men were cut off by the Russians.

The active and polite Crown Prince of Sweden will not let slip this favorable opportunity of re-assuming the territory so treacherously seized last year by Bonaparte. At Carlsham, when the last letters came away, 5000 Swedes were embarking for Pomerania; troops were also collecting at Calserons, with a similar destination; and transports from this country are about to proceed immediately to the Baltic, in order to be employed on this expedition.

The accounts from Denmark continue to bear a favorable aspect. Indeed the King, who was lately overawed by the French force in his neighborhood, is now nearly in the same state with respect to the Altes. By great and continued exertions he has collected a respectable military force to maintain his independence; but the total decay of trade, and the consequent dilapidation of his finances, renders it utterly impossible that he should engage in active hostility on any great scale. The negotiations which he has already opened will therefore doubtless proceed; but, perhaps, it is of little importance, under exist-

ing circumstances, to secure more than the neutrality of Denmark. In another point of view the relative situation of that Court may perhaps, be important, as affording a medium of communication with Austria. The last letters state, that an Austrian officer, and a Danish Nobleman, were on the point of embarking for this country.

We learn, that a person of some note arrived in town yesterday from Holland, who, it is said, has come for the express purpose of inviting the Prince of Orange over to that country. He represents the Dutch to be in a forward state to receive him, and to second the efforts of their German neighbors for the liberation of the continent. In consequence of this, we are told, government has lost no time in forwarding the wishes of the Dutch to his Serene Highness, who is now serving in Portugal.

By letters received from the French coast yesterday it is known that the Austrian Ambassador has arrived at Paris, on his journey to this country, and is hourly expected at Dover.

MARCH 23. The report of a partial change in Administration is not altogether without foundation.—It is generally credited that Lord Castlereagh tendered his resignation on Friday last to the Prince Regent; who did not think fit to accept it. His Lordship, however, is said to persevere in his intention of retiring from office.

APRIL 1.—Some doubt having been entertained whether the reported arrival of an Austrian ambassador, Baron Welfenberg, was true, we have made particular enquiry and find by the packet list, that he came as a passenger from Gottenburgh, accompanied by Baron Balfeld and Count Pauley; and we understand, they all arrived on Monday night, at Brunor's Hotel, in Leiceller Square.

Several persons of distinction have been arrested at Vienna. Of this number several are military men of distinction.

The letters from Hamburg are to the 10th ult. and those from Gottenburgh, to the 18th ult. It is principally from the latter, that we learn the more recent occurrences on the great theatre of war between the Vistula and the Elbe. The accounts which they afford are of course unofficial, and must therefore, in some degree, partake of the usual characteristics of rumour; but after making due allowance for this circumstance, enough remains to satisfy us, that the Russian arms, and the great cause of national independence, are advancing with the most triumphant, and almost unresisted progress.

BLOCKADE OF THE AMERICAN COAST.

Foreign Office, March 30, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to be signified by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of friendly and neutral powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of his Royal Highness, for the blockade of the ports and harbours of New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and of the River Mississippi, in the United States of America; and that, from this time, all the measures authorized by the Law of Nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

EXPEDITION TO AMERICA.

LONDON, MARCH 31.—The detention of the Expedition for the coast of America, now in Plymouth Sound, is reported to be for the purpose of concentrating and strengthening the squadron. The following are the ships already assembled in Plymouth Sound: *Diadem*, 64 guns, *Woolwich* 44, and *Romulus* 44—(enlute) *Nemesis* 36, *Mariner* (rocket ship) and transports. There are expected with the battalion of marines from Torbay, (800 strong) the *Diomedes* 50 guns, *Fox* 36, and *Success* 36—The battalion of marines in Frankfort barracks, Plymouth, will embark, it is supposed, as soon as the other battalion arrives in the Sound. The two battalions consist of 1600 picked men. The expedition will sail in a few days.

The 15th foot is about to proceed from St. Kitts to North America.

Six troops of the 19th light dragoons have lately arrived at Cork, where, it is said, they are to be dismounted, and to embark for North America.

A letter from Hon. Capt. 18by, of H. B. M. Ship *Amelia*, dated at Spithead, 22d March, gives an account of a severe action fought 6th Feb. on the coast of Africa, between that frigate and the French frigate *L'Aethuse* which the *Amelia* beat off—but with great injury in the hull, spars, &c. and with the loss of 50 killed, and 95 wounded. Among the killed was Lieut. Bates, Pope, Willis and Pascoe.

Admiral Hope leaves town on Monday, to assume the command in the Baltic. He is to proceed in the *Daphne* frigate, and it is said, will assist in the embarkation of the Swedish troops for Pomerania. Several bomb-vessels are ordered to the Baltic, and twenty or thirty pilots, thoroughly conversant with the navigation of that sea, are to be sent from Yarmouth, without delay.

A list of 156 American vessels, captured on the American, Jamaica, and Leeward Island stations, between 16th Sept. and 26th Feb. is received from Ad. Warren.

MR. D. PARKS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of *Frederickton*, and its vicinity, that he proposes opening a school for the instruction of Masters and Misses in the polite accomplishment of DANCING, on Monday the 17th instant.

Mr. P. flatters himself that the credentials which he has in support of his competency to the charge, and of his regular and moral character, will in some degree entitle him to the patronage of the polite and enlightened. Days of Tuition, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 3 to 6 o'clock, afternoon.

Terms—One Guinea entrance, and Two Guineas per Quarter.

FREDERICKTON, 8th MAY, 1813.