

tion and from the most careful inquiries.—All the distances it will be recollected, have not been measured, but generally depend on estimation which therefore cannot be perfectly correct.

Distances by water.	Miles.
From Fort Dearborn to Fort Michilimachinac about	300
From Fort Michilimachinac to Fort Detroit,	340
From Fort Detroit to Black Rock,	220
From Black Rock to Fort Niagara,	30
From Fort Niagara to York, U. C.	30
From Fort Niagara to Kingston and Sacket's Harbour,	150
From Lake Ontario to Montreal,	200
From Montreal to Quebec,	180

UPPER CANADA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, KINGSTON,
13th July, 1813.

By accounts from the army under Major General De Rottenburg, dated the 9th inst. the following particulars have been received of a bold and successful attempt to surprise the American post at Fort Schlosser.

In the night of the 4th inst. a party consisting of Volunteer Thompson and 6 privates of the 49th regiment under ensign Winder and 34 of the militia, the whole under the command of Lieut. Col. Clarke of the Lincoln militia, crossed over in boats from Chippawa to Fort Schlosser, which they reached a little after day-break, and completely surprised the guard, consisting of 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant and 8 privates, whom they made prisoners, together with 3 civilians and 3 of our own subjects found in the Fort. The party remained in the Fort about one hour loading their boats from the public store and wharf and brought off with them one brass 6 pounder, 57 stand of arms, two and a half kegs of musket ball cartridges, 6 bulwarks of musket proof curtains for boats, 1 gun-boat, 2 batteaux, 20 barrels of salt, 17 casks of tobacco, 8 barrels of pork and 1 barrel of whiskey, with a number of spades, oars and axes—a small party of the enemy had collected, as the last boat pushed off from the shore, and several shots were fired, but the boats returned to Chippawa with their prisoners and the articles they had captured without a man being hurt on this service.

Further accounts have also been received from the army highly creditable to the Indian warriors serving with it. On the 8th, a party of the King's regiment and a body of Indian warriors were sent to endeavor to recover a considerable quantity of medicines and surgical instruments which had been buried near Fort George when our troops retired from it. A skirmish ensued in consequence between the Indians and the enemy in which the latter lost 1 officer and 20 men killed and 10 men taken prisoners—the whole of the medicines and instruments were brought off by the party of the King's, the only loss sustained being three Indians wounded. Capt. Norton led the Indian warriors with great spirit, and much credit is due to Capt. Merritt of the Provincial Dragoons for reconnoitring the spot where the medicines were deposited and for conducting the party to it.

A few nights ago the Barracks at Gravelly Point were burnt by our Gun Boats, and more than 100 Barrels of Pork, Flour and other articles brought away from thence together with a very fine Durham boat—500 oars collected and partly loaded in her for Sacket's Harbor being destroyed.

HEAD-QUARTERS, KINGSTON,
JULY 15, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received a Despatch from Major General De Rottenburg, reporting a successful attack upon the Enemy's Post and Dockyard at Black Rock at day break on the morning of the 11th inst. by detachments of the King's and 41st Regiment, together with Lieut. Fitzgibbon's party of the 49th, and about 40 Militia, the whole amounting to 240 men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Bishopp. The Enemy's position was carried by a spirited attack without the loss of a single man. Several large boats loaded with stores and provisions, and three Field pieces, a 12 and two 6 pounders were brought away; a vessel and all the Naval Storehouses and Barracks have been burnt.

Unfortunately before the evacuation of the Post was completed, a strong reinforcement of the Enemy, aided by Indians, pressed upon this small detachment, by which Capt. Saunders of the 41st and 15 men were killed; Lieut. Col. Bishopp, Lieut. Montpesson of the 41st, and 15 Rank and File wounded; the wounded were brought over.

Lieut. Col. Bishopp has received three wounds, severe, but not considered dangerous. By His Excellency's Command.
EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

QUEBEC, JULY 20.

Since our last official accounts have reached us, from Upper Canada, which prove that our troops are far from inactive, notwithstanding that no decisive stroke is yet struck, towards expelling the foe from Canadian ground; though we have the consolation to know that the enemy are masters of no more than the confined spot they cover. Some are disposed to consider the late services of our troops and shipping to amount to no more than what is called *La petite guerre*, because they fall short of a decisive action. But we would ask all impatient ones what would be the use of dislodging an enemy from Fort George at the expence, perhaps, of a number of lives; while the lakes continue in a state of indecision, as to the mastery? When once Chaucey feels strong enough and bold enough to venture out of port, that decision must and will take place. If we conquer, an event we have every reason to expect, Fort George returns to us, as a matter of course, and in all probability, without any bloodshed, and Upper Canada becomes secure. Should the Americans prove victorious on the lake, which however, is little to be apprehended, our having previously dislodged their troops from Fort George, should it be effected, would prove a lost labour, and much blood perhaps be shed in vain. Wherefore our opinion is that nothing decisive will take place at Fort George, until something decisive occurs on the lake. We may be mistaken; but we reason from our sense of the nature of things.

To convince our readers that the prospect of success, on the lake, is flattering, let the following extract of a letter from Kingston, dated the 14th instant, now lying before us, speak "The Wolfe and Royal George carry each 24 guns, 68-pound cannonades and long 24's. The new brig of 14 guns is not yet launched, that Gouffie came up to complete; but will be in the course of a week, we will then be superior to Jonathan; at present Sir James thinks himself equal to him. He has a fine set of resolute fellows under his command."

BOSTON, JULY 28.

Great Battles in SAXONY, AND
An ARMISTICE for FORTY DAYS.

By arrivals in Newport and New-York advices have been received from France from England of another *Great Battle* have been fought between the Allies and the French at Bautzen, and Wurtchen, in Saxony; in which the French remained masters of the field—purchased at the most enormous price—and from which the Russians and Prussians retired like the retreating lion. The French details, and an English and Prussian sketch of those events, are given under our foreign head, and will be found to be interesting. The effect of the battle was,—that the French advanced as the allies retreated, a long way into Silesia—shirmishing continually—until the 4th June, when the Armistice, of which NAPOLEON had spoken in his former accounts, was negotiated by the Russian, French, and Prussian Plenipotentiaries, without any reference to the proposed Congress. The armistice was immediately ratified by BERTHIER, in behalf of NAPOLEON; and though the signature of DE TOLLY, on the part of the allies, is not affixed, several paragraphs made it certain that it had also been accepted by ALEXANDER and FREDERICK WILLIAM. It is worthy of remark, that in this last, well planned and masterly executed battle, in which the superior science of NAPOLEON was conspicuous, the loss of the French is acknowledged to have been nearly 2000 more than their great loss at Lutzen; and if it were as decisive of the fate of the campaign, as some pretend, it is extraordinary that it did not occasion any unusual celebration in France; that no *Te Deum* should have been sung; and that it should have been followed in so short a time by an Armistice, in which Prussia should be recognized as a Sovereign Power, and admitted to an equal voice in the arrangements; that no stipulations should be made for the meeting of the Congress, so much desired by Austria, and proposed by BONAPARTE; and that it should provide for the falling back of some of the French corps in Silesia!—The only advantage the French appear to have obtained in the arrangement is, the provisioning Dantzic, and other besieged places. What the Armistice will lead to, time will develop.—It appears now to have been concluded to obtain a breathing time for the belligerents;—during which both sides will be strongly reinforced; and if the event is not Peace, the War must assume a more terrific aspect.

There were no strong indications in to which scale Austria would eventually throw her great weight. It was stated, however, that she had permitted a Polish corps, which last autumn was cut off by

the Russians, and a Saxon column, to pass through her territories on their way to the French army; which, if true, may be considered an index to her wishes.

Hamburg was captured by the French and Danes on the 30th May; and according to the terms of the armistice, was to remain in French hands. This event freed the French 32d military division, comprising the departments of the Ems and the Weser, and the Elbe, from the allied troops.

Of the Swedes, very little was said. They evacuated Hamburg on the approach of the French. But it was reported, BERNADOTTE was forming an army in Mecklenburgh, to act against his only old comrade in arms.

Denmark had ordered her forces to join the French; and it was said a Danish army was about to invade Sweden from Norway. This last we consider *baggage*.

Correct and late advices from Spain, state, that Lord WELLINGTON was making a rapid advance in Old Castile;—that he had compelled the French to evacuate Burgos, and retreat behind the Ebro; and that if the Spaniards would second his efforts, with any degree of spirit worthy their great cause, their country might speedily be rid of its vandal-invaders. Great quantities of the "*sineos of War*" had recently been received in Cadiz from South America.

POSTSCRIPT.

Capt. Austin, late of the schooner Tom-Thumb, taken bound to Bordeaux, and condemned in England, has arrived here in the cartel sch'r. Hope, and has obligingly furnished us with English papers to the 22d June.

The army events in Germany are not so late as those received in New-York; but they relate several brilliant affairs—among which was the surprize of a convoy of artillery, which with 2000 men who escorted it, were captured by Gen. CHERNICHEFF, on the 16th May, near Heiberstadt.

The Treaty between Russia and Sweden had been presented to the British Parliament, and approved, Sweden is to have Norway, and the island of Gaudaloupe; and to furnish from 25 to 30,000 troops to aid the common cause in Germany, to be paid by England. They amounted to 28,000.

Ld. WELLINGTON was driving the French before him through Castile; and in one action captured 750 cavalry.

The French had imposed a contribution of 84 millions of francs on Hamburg.

PLYMOUTH, (Eng.) JUNE 16. Arrived, a re-captured Portuguese East-Indiaman.

JUNE 13. Arr. American sch'r. Flash from Nantz, to New-York, captured by the Surveillante.

The *Albany Register*, of Friday last, says, "We are assured that Gen. DEARBORN is on his way to this city.—We learn that a great number of officers have resigned their commissions and that many others have tendered their resignations, but they have not been accepted."

HALIFAX, JULY 26.

Arrived, Tuesday, schooner Frances and Lucy, from Jamaica; brig Elizabeth for Quebec, and Ann for New-Brunswick, for convoy.—Sailed July 3, with fleet for England, under convoy of H. M. S. Bedford, 74.—V. Ad. Stirling, Cyane and Fawn—parted co. 23d inst. lat. 39, 30, lon. 64, 30.

Wednesday, Am. brig Ulysses from Savannah for Bordeaux, captured by H. M. S. Majestic, R. Ad. Griffith—parted 16th inst. on the Banks. Schooner Providence, Bay Chaleur, taken by Am. priv. Polly, retaken by H. M. S. Nymple, in Boston Bay.

Sloop Perseverance from Tobago, was chased by an Am. priv. 22d inst.—Saw a large sch. red sides, supposed the Lion, of this port, captured sameday by the privateer. 1 o'Clock, P. M.

H. M. brig Ringlove, Capt. Dowers, has just anchored—sailed from Cork with the Majestic; but parted some time since: Has brought in with her ship Britannia store ship; ship Thomas for New-Brunswick, and brig Stamper, with salt from Pool, the latter was taken by Am. priv. Polly, retaken by the Ringdove; which also chased the Am. priv. Saapdragon; but lost her in a fog.

AUGUST 2.

Friday, H. M. S. Loire, Capt. Brown, from a cruise.

H. M. S. Loire, a few days before her arrival, fell in with an American Licence Vessel from England bound to the United States, and obtained from her three London Papers (the *Courier*) of the 15th, 16th and 17th June—with those Papers we were yesterday morning very obligingly favored, and have enriched the Journal with their interesting contents.

The American Ship Rambler from Manila bound to Salem, with a valuable cargo

of Sugar, Indigo, Saltpetre, &c. has been taken by a British Cruiser, and carried into Table Bay.

The British Brig Betsey, from Malaga bound to St. Petersburg has arrived at Plymouth, (M. S.) prize to the Jack's Favorite.

A British Brig, deeply laden, of about 200 Tons, has arrived in Kenebec River—prize to the Yankee.

The American Brig William from Cadiz, bound to Plymouth (M. S.) was burnt by H. M. S. La Hogue on the 15th ult.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1813.

Yesterday arrived, H. M. sloop of war Boxer, from a cruise, with an Am. schooner, prize.

Since our last Boston papers to the 28th ult. have been received—many extracts are taken from them for this day's paper.

The Quebec Mail arrived in this City on Thursday last, papers received by the Mail are to the 22d ult.—a few extracts from them will be found in this day's paper.

MARRIED] On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. VEITS, Capt. EDWARD LANCASTER, of the Ship Oromocto, to Mrs. MARY HUNT, of this City.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE valuable Ship CUBA, 176 tons burthen, 5 years old, with all her Tackle and Apparel as she came from Sea, will be Sold on Saturday next the 14th inst.—said Ship sails well, carries a large Cargo and can be sent to Sea at a small expence—Inventory to be seen at the Counting-House of Wm. PAGAN, Esq. & Co. and conditions will be made known at the time of Sale which will take place alongside of the Ship now lying at CHARLES I. PETERS, Esq. wharf. ANDREW CROOKSHANK.
Monday, August 9, 1813.

To be Sold at Public Auction, ON THURSDAY the 12th instant, the Household and Kitchen Furniture of the Subscriber.

ROBERT SHIVES.

N. B. TO LET—Part of the House now occupied by the Subscriber. R. SHIVES.
Tuesday, August 10, 1813.

JAMES POTTER,

Has Imported in the Ships TRITON, from LONDON, and CERBERUS, from GREENOCK,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, GLASS, STATIONARY, &c.

Which he now offers for Sale at his Shop, in Prince William Street, opposite the Post-Office.

HE HAS LIKEWISE ON HAND,
A few Hogsheads Choice CLARET; Boxes of SOAP and CANDLES.
Saint John, 7th August, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING about to leave this Country for Britain, during winter, requests those who have demands against him to present them without delay, and those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

ROBERT SHIVES.

St. John, August 10, 1813.

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately,
TWO Front Rooms, a Bed-Room and a Kitchen, and the use of a Cellar and a good yard, fronting the Market-square—Further particulars inquire at this Office.
Tuesday, August 10, 1813.

Picked up Adrift,

ON the 3d inst. off Black River, a Ship's BOAT, having on board two GRAVESTONES, with the names of "SHAW" cut thereon.—Any person claiming the above property, may have the same by paying expenses. Apply to

JOHN ROBINSON,
Black River, 6th August, 1813.

WILLIAM HAY

INFORMS the Friends and Customers of his Father JOHN HAY, deceased, that he carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, in Duke street, where the best of Loaf Bread, and small Bread of all kinds may be had, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.
St. John, 26th April, 1813.