

Deputy Paymaster General's Office,
Halifax, 6th July, 1813.

THE Reduced Officers of the British American Establishment residing in the Provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and in the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton, are hereby notified, that the Half-Pay and Military Allowance respectively due to them, for the period between the 24th December, 1812, and 25th June, 1813, will be issued at the Army Pay-Office, in Halifax and St. John, on Tuesday the 20th instant, at the usual Office hours.

R. A. TUCKER,
Deputy Paymaster General.

By the ORBIT and AUGUSTUS from Liverpool, TRITON and PEGGY from London,

DONALDSON and HAY
Have Received an extensive Assortment of Fashionable MERCHANDIZE, Comprising

SUPERFINE Broad Cloth and Kerseys; Ladies Pelise Cloths, and flannels; Stocking Webbs; Ladies, Gentlemen, and Childrens Beaver Hats; Ladies fine Straw Hats and Bonnets; Ladies and Childrens Morocco and Kid Shoes and Boots; Printed Calicos; Ladies Fancy Muslin dresses; Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Black Bombazeens; Wildbore, Ladies and Gentlemen's Black, White, and Coloured Silk Hose and Gloves; Cotton and Worsted do. do.; Plain and Sewing Silk; Black Mode and Florentine; Black and Fancy Ribbons; Laces; Fashionable Hearth Rugs; Printed Table Covers; Sewing Cottons, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—India Cottons; Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Hyson & Souchong Teas; Pepper; Indigo; Starch; Vinegar; Copperas; Mustard; Olives; Sallad Oil; a few boxes London Hard Soap; Mould and Dipt Candles; London Porter in Bottles; Hardware of various descriptions; Round, Flat, and Square Iron; Steel; Grates; Pots; Ovens; Teakettles, &c. Slops of all kinds; Loaf Sugar; Window Glass, &c. &c. which they offer for Sale on reasonable terms for Cash.

St. John, 21st June, 1813

JOHN ROBINSON,

Has Received by the PEGGY from LONDON, and AUGUSTUS and PALLAS from LIVERPOOL, a general assortment of GOODS, which are now opening for Sale on reasonable terms, viz.

LOAF SUGAR, Printed Calicos, Hyson, Souchong and India Cottons, and Single Teas, British Shirting ditto, Pepper, Ditto Sheeting ditto, London Soap, Cambric Muslins, Superfine, Second and French Cambricks, Coarse Cloths, Irish Sheeting, Double mill'd Cassimeres, Ditto Dowls, India Silk Handkerchiefs, Common ditto, Red, Yellow, and Ribbons, White Flannels, Cotton Suspenders, Baizes and Serges, Stationary, and many other Articles suitable for the Season.

St. John, 19th June, 1813.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Has Just Received per Ship TRITON, from LONDON, and Brig PACIFIC from LIVERPOOL,

A VERY EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,

Which he now offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms for CASH or short Credit, Maugerville, N. B. June 24, 1813. 35b.

EZEKIEL BARLOW,

Has Just Received per Brigs BROTHERS and ORBIT from LIVERPOOL, and PEGGY, from LONDON,

HIS Spring Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, that with his former stock on hand he offers for Sale on reasonable terms for prompt payment.

ALSO ON HAND—

Best COGNAC BRANDY, MUSCOVADO SUGAR, by the Hog-head or smaller quantity, and 14,000 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT. Saint John, 28th June, 1813.

SAINT JOHN, 27th JULY, 1813.

Public Notice is hereby given

THAT a PACKET is established between Digby and St. John, New-Brunswick,—She will leave Digby every Thursday evening, and St. John every Saturday morning, wind and weather permitting.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Master.

Blanks of various kinds may be had at this Office.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The American privateer captured by the Lion privateer of London near Pernambuco, had six men killed and 22 wounded. The Lion had one killed and 8 wounded, three of them severely, but not dangerously.

The American frigate Essex watered at the Island of St. Catharine's on the 14th February; and the Cherub and Racoon sloops of war, on receiving information, put to sea in pursuit of her; but returned in eight days without seeing any thing of her.

PORTSMOUTH, (E.) MAY 22.

The Ardent 74, destined for Bermuda, is ordered to hasten with all possible despatch. She goes out of harbor to-morrow, and will sail, accompanied by the Lacedemonian, as soon as the wind is fair.

The Lacedemonian is ordered to issue convoy instructions to the trade bound to the West-Indies, Bermuda, and the Bahama Islands. The North Star is ordered to proceed to Falmouth, to collect such trade as may be there bound to the above places, and to join the Lacedemonian with them on her appearance off that port.

The Ringdove issues convoy instructions for Newfoundland and North-America.

By accounts received at Lloyd's it appears that a dreadful storm has ravaged the Eastern Seas. The Abercrombie, from Bombay to China, and the Coromandel, from Bengal to Batavia, are totally lost, but we are happy to say the crews of both were saved. The Charlton is lost in the Red Sea. The Marquis of Huntley and the Cirencester have been dismasted between Bombay and China.

The American ship Magdalen, captured and sent into this port a short time since by his Majesty's ships Superb, Pyramus, Rover and Fancy, on her voyage from Nantz to America, with brandy, &c. unfortunately took fire last evening at her moorings, in Hamoaze, when it was found necessary to scuttle her. She was a very handsome vessel, upwards of 300 tons, but had a very small cargo on board. It is reported that the captors refused £4000 for her a few days since.

PLYMOUTH, (E.) MAY 20.

The Revenge, Am. schooner of about 250 tons, with a cargo of cotton, arrived here a few days since, having been captured off Cape Ortegat, on her voyage to France, by His Majesty's ship Belle Poule. An American seaman taken in the above schooner on finding he was going to Mill Prison, discovered himself to be a woman, and that she had worn men's clothes these three years. She was examined, and sent to the Hospital to be clothed. The account she gives of herself is as follows: going coastwise with her master, mistress and family, about three years since, the vessel was wrecked, and all on board perished except herself. She was naked, and finding the dead body of one of the seamen lying on the land, she conceived the idea of dressing herself in man's apparel, and then begged her way as a wrecked seaman to the nearest seaport.—She got relieved, and also got employment as a landsman on board a vessel, and from thence into the Revenge schooner at the breaking out of the war. She says her share of prize money and wages is about 200 dollars. She wishes to be sent home to her native country, which, it is hoped, will be granted her. She has a comely face, sunburnt as well as her hands; and appeared, when in men's clothes, a decent, well-looking young man.

MAY 22.

Arrived the French letter of marque ship Empress Queen, of 400 tons, from New-York for Rochelle, with sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. 18 guns and 60 men, prize to the Hotspur frigate.

MAY 24.

Arrived here privateer Paul Jones, of New-York, prize to the Leonidas frigate, taken yesterday off Cape Fear.

The brig Gov. Clinton, from Charleston for Bordeaux, cargo cotton, has been taken by the Thetis.

The American privateer Matilda, of 10 guns and 70 men, was taken, off Pernambuco, 22d March, by the Lion privateer of London, after a severe engagement.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The leading feature of the plan for the advantage of the Navy, proposed by the Earl of GALLOWAY, upon the late motion of the Earl of DARNLEY, are to improve the situations of the warrant Officers of the ships of war, whose pay has been in very small degree augmented from the time of Queen Anne.—To increase the Petty Officers, by including the Quarter Gunner, and to requite the invaluable services of all the Petty Officers, by a superior pay and other advantages. Thus to provide for many prime seamen, to encourage many more,

and to reduce the influence of American seduction. The Earl of GALLOWAY likewise strongly inculcated the necessity of a voluntary registration of an adequate number of prime seamen, before the establishment of any peace with France; and this to be accomplished by the means of various rewards, to be granted to those prime men who enrol their names, added to a small retaining pay.

MAY 27.

On the 29th ult. a Swedish frigate suddenly went down in open day, between Steynes and Falsterhoe, and her Captain, Hielmstierna, one Major, and six men, alone were saved. This ship, which had 200 quintals of gunpowder on board, and a crew of only 130 men; was on her voyage from Carlsrona to Malmoe, there to take on board the rest of her complement. On her leaving Carlsrona, she grazed upon a rock without receiving much apparent damage; but it is supposed she had sprung a plank, and the water gained so fast upon her, that the abovementioned eight men had only time to take to one of her boats, and make their escape.

It is extraordinary that almost all the Morning Papers refuse to notice the fact we announced yesterday of the Crown Prince of Sweden having actually taken his departure for Stralsund on the 14th. This intelligence has reached Government as well as the sailing of the last division detained five weeks by contrary winds.

Before the Crown Prince left Carlsrona he had printed on board his ship the following farewell Address to the Swedish Army in the interior.

The Prince Royal, Generalissimo, to his Brethren in Arms in the Interior.

Soldiers!—The King in directing me to go and take the command of his army in Pomerania, has charged me to leave in Sweden two corps of the army sufficiently numerous to ensure the safety of the Frontiers of the Kingdom, and to act offensively wherever the honor and interest of the country require. They will be commanded by Marshals Toll and Essen. Give them all your confidence—You owe it to their services, their patriotism, and their experience.

"In separating from my King, my son, and from you for some time, it is not to disturb the repose of nations, but to cooperate in the great work of a general peace, for which sovereigns and nations have sighed for so many years.

Soldiers!—a new career of glory, and sources of prosperity, are opening to our country. Treaties founded upon sound policy, and which have the tranquility of the North for their object, guarantee the union of the people of Scandinavia. Let us make ourselves worthy of the splendid destiny that is promised us, and let not the people who stretch out their arms to us have ever cause to repent their confidence.

Soldiers!—Our ancestors distinguished themselves by their bold daring, and their steady courage—Let us unite to these warlike virtues the enthusiasm of military honour, and God will protect our arms.

CHARLES JEAN.

At Carlsrona, May 8, 1813."

PARIS, MAY 15.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence, respecting the situation of the army; dated the 10th, at night:—

On the 9th, Colonel Lasalle, Director of the bridge equipage, began to replace parts for a bridge, which was forming at the village of Prielnitz. There was also a go-and-come. (*un va et vient*) formed at the same time. Three hundred Voltigeurs were passed over to the right bank, under the protection of 20 pieces of cannon placed on an eminence.

At ten in the morning the enemy advanced to drive back these Voltigeurs into the river: he thought that a battery of 12 pieces would be sufficient to silence our guns. The cannonade began, and the guns of the enemy were dismounted: three battalions whom he had pushed forwards were destroyed by our grape shot. The Emperor hastened to the spot. General Dulauloi took a station with General Devaux, and 18 pieces of flying artillery, on the left of the village of Prenitz, a position which commands the whole plain on the right bank; General Drouet advanced with 16 pieces of artillery to the right. The enemy brought forward 40 pieces of cannon. We had established a battery to the amount of 80. In the mean time a hollow was traced on the right bank of the river, in the form of a *tete-de-pont*, in which our *Trailleurs* sheltered themselves. After having had from 12 to 15 pieces of their cannon dismounted, and from fifteen to eighteen hundred men killed or wounded, the enemy discovered the folly of his enterprise, and at three in the afternoon the enemy marched off. We worked all night

at the bridge, but the Elbe rose, some of our anchors were unmoored, and the bridge will not be finished till to-morrow.

This day (the 10th) the Emperor has marched the division Charpentier into the new town, by the bridge of Dresden, and now, to night, the bridge being finished, the whole army is passing over to the right bank of the river. The enemy appears to be retreating to the Oder.

The Prince of Moskwa is at Wittenburg; General Lauriston at Torgau; General Keynier has resumed the command of the 7th corps, commanded of the Saxon contingent, and the division Dorette.

The 4th, 6th, 11th, and 12th corps will pass by the bridge of Dresden to-morrow, at break of day. The young and old guard is around Dresden. The second division of the Guard, composed by General Batrois, arrives this day at Altenbourg.

The King of Saxony, who has directed his course towards Prague, in order to be nearer his capital, will repair to Dresden in the course of to-morrow. The Emperor has sent an escort of 500 of his guard to receive and accompany him. Two thousand of the enemy's cavalry have been cut off from the Elbe, as well as a great quantity of baggage, patrols, light troops, and Cossacks. They appear to have taken refuge in Bohemia.

FROM THE LONDON STAR OF MAY 27.

Notice of a Newly-discovered Shoal—It is singularly remarkable, that, notwithstanding the lapse of 320 years since Vasquez de Gama opened the passage between India and Europe by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, the discovery of a shoal, imminently dangerous both from its extent and situation, to ships frequenting that route, should be reserved for this late day. Such, however, is the fact: a very dangerous shoal having been recently discovered, a few degrees to the Eastward of the Cape, by the American ship Union, on her passage from New-York to the Isle of France. As it is of importance to the interests of navigation that the position of this newly-discovered danger be as speedily and widely promulgated as possible, we embrace the earliest opportunity to give insertion to the annexed extract, containing a description of this shoal, from a journal kept on board his Majesty's ship President, Capt. Warren, who received an attested copy of the extract from the American ship Union, on her arrival at the Isle of France:—

"Description of a Shoal seen by the American ship Union, Capt. Macneven, Mr. Chardon, supercargo, bound from New-York and the Cape of Good Hope to the Isle of Mauritius.

"July 22, 1812: Lat. at noon, 35 deg. 23 min. S. Long. by Chro. 41 deg. 21 min. E. Long. by Lun. Ob. 41 deg. 12 min. E.

"Light winds—very clear sky—ship just steering—at 4, P. M. saw a rock about 20 yards long, and six feet above the water, surrounded by a bank of sand, visible as the breakers receded; and from it, in an easterly direction breakers as far as the eye could reach from the main-top-mast head. At sun-set, the extremes from N. E. half East to East and by South—the body of the shoal about three miles distant; no bottom with 120 fathoms. At sun-set tacked."

On inspecting the map of the Indian Ocean and adverting to the position of this shoal, nearly in the direct tract of ships outward and homeward bound, the mind shudders at the idea, that a danger threatening instant destruction to all who approach it, should have remained so long unknown; and it cannot be doubted, that some at least of the many ships known to have been lost at sea no great distance from the Cape, have met their fate from the total ignorance that till this time has prevailed, of the existence of this shoal; the danger of which is increased by its situation in a stormy latitude, rendering the safety by means of boats or rafts, of the people of any vessel wrecked upon it, almost entirely hopeless.

NEW-YORK, JULY 15.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in New-London dated 12th inst.

"On Saturday morning last, a Spanish vessel came into port from Cuba, and reported, that there were two 74's, three frigates and one large transport ship at Gardner's Bay and between there and Montaug. The Spanish vessel was detained all Friday by the Blockading force; but in the evening, they were permitted to come in. They were however advised by the Squadron to go to Boston, as a reinforcement was expected in a few days, when an attack would be made on New-London for the purpose of obtaining the frigates.

"Yesterday there were reports of an increased force; and to-day it is said 11 sail are between Gardner's and Block Islands."