

light occasioned by the explosion, though fleeting, enabled Mr. Mix and his companions to discover that the forechamber of the ship was blown off, and a boat which lay along side with several men in her was thrown up in the dreadful convulsion of the waters. Terrible indeed must have been the panic of the ship's crew, from the noise and confusion which appeared to our adventurers to prevail on board; and they are certain that nearly the whole of the ship's crew hastily betook themselves to the boats.

Though he did not succeed on this occasion in destroying one of the enemy's ships, Mr. Mix is rather encouraged than disheartened. He is resolved to make another attempt as soon as time and circumstances will admit, and he appears confident from the experience which practice has given them, that he will be able to make future trials with a certainty of success.

Since the Torpedo explosion on Saturday night the Plantagenet has been guarded by a 74 and 2 frigates, which with 2 or 3 tenders, comprise all the shipping at present in Lynahaven.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.
REMARKS ON THE PRESENT UNJUST WAR.

ON THE EVIDENCE OF A SECRET ALLIANCE, OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE, WITH FRANCE.

It has been my intention to have given in the present essay, a *Succinct History* of the disasters of the present War, which would be no other than the history of the War itself; but I am called off from that design, by one of the most extraordinary disclosures which this age, so eventful in wonderful incidents, has witnessed.

It would seem as if the *Prince of Darkness* himself was co-operating with the just vengeance of Heaven, to blast the reputation, and belie the assertions of our unhappy and sinking administration. Just at the moment when, after twelve months labor, they had ventured to face the people with effrontery on the overwhelming and contemptuous letter of the *Duc de Cadore*, of May, 1810—that letter in which France sacrificed the reputation and sullied the honor of her most faithful friends, the cabinet at *Washington*, purely to gratify her own pride, and to shew her contempt for us;—Just at the moment, when Mr. MONROE had succeeded, as he thought, in involving that affair in the most impenetrable darkness—when he had proved that the Decree of April, 1811, was precisely the same thing as a Decree of 1810, and fully supported the President's certificate that “the Decrees were repealed in 1810.”—

In short, just as this most elaborate specimen of diplomatic perspicuity and paradox, made its appearance, exactly adapted to deceive those who wish to be deluded—precisely calculated for those faithful partisans, whose motto is, “*Credo, quid INCREDIBILE est!*”—Out comes our most gracious Emperor, at this most inauspicious moment, and declares, that the concluding and most important assertion in Mr. MONROE's report, is essentially untrue. The latter asserts, that the War has not forced the United States into a closer connection with France. The former, our gracious Sovereign's gracious master, had declared to all Europe, that we are engaged in a common cause with him—that he considers us as his “allies”—that he has a right to stipulate for us, as well as for his brother, the *soi-dissant* King of Spain—for his own King of Saxony—and the other “allied” Princes.

He declares, that there “would arrive to a General Congress, Ambassadors from the United States.”

That our rights and our interests are to be involved in the chaos of European conflicts and questions.—He does, to be sure, approve our preliminaries which prevented the armistice offered by Admiral WARREN, for he says, “There is no power, however inconsiderable, (which, in his view, means us,) that does not preliminarily claim the privileges attached to its sovereignty, consecrated by the treaty of *Utrecht*, as to maritime navigation.”

So then, we see the basis of a treaty of Peace, the sincerity of the Emperor, the preliminaries to which he will permit us to consent, viz. the abandonment on the part of England of the rights of maritime search or capture.

I know well that reports have been circulated and believed, that more liberal instructions have been given to our Ministers. Of this I have no doubt that the ostensible ones shewn to Mr. BAYARD were such.

But this important French document has satisfied me of what I had some suspicion before, either that our Government have secret information that *Great-Britain* will not accept the mediation of *Russia*; or that

some preliminary terms will be required which will break off the negotiation;—or that GALLATIN and ADAMS have secret separate instructions to act as the events in Europe may render proper.

I entertain no doubt that these ministers were sent with the knowledge, at the suggestion, or perhaps the request of BONAPARTE:—That he has always resolved to make a shew of Peace, but he did not choose to do it till he had again arms in his hands: That Mr. MADISON was desired to send out Ministers for a General Congress:—That BONAPARTE well knew, that no men probably cherished a greater enmity to *Great-Britain* than our Cabinet, nor would any one more effectually promote his secret views which are to detach the rest of the world from *Great-Britain* by sowing jealousies of her naval power.

For such purposes what men on the Globe so fit as Mr. GALLATIN and Mr. ADAMS?

The Emperor was sure the Ministers of the United States would arrive in season to stipulate for their rights and their interests!

And have then the intrigues, the miserable low intrigues of a certain Cabinet, the scourge, and who will be ere long the execution of their country, as they have been the cause of its degradation and impoverishment;—have these intrigues at last brought us to this point that an Emperor of France shall stipulate for us, where and when we shall treat, and with whom, and on what terms? Are our rights and interests to be settled at *Prague* or *Dresden*? And to be measured out by Count STURDION or the Duc DE BASSANO—the lying Duc DE BASSANO, as Mr. MONROE is obliged to prove him?

Every one knows that at a General Congress the weaker and more contemptible States must take up with such terms as the stronger Ally thinks it proper they should ask. So then the Emperor of France will decide whether the Flag of *America* shall cover its seamen, or any merchandize, or whether it shall cover nothing!

He, who answers for the President and Senate that he shall be represented at his Congress;—he who decides before hand that even “the inconsiderable” or despicable States shall demand as preliminaries terms of the Treaty of *Utrecht*;—he may if he chooses give up all our claims to gain his own objects, and we must, and mark what I say, will submit to it.

Nay more, in face of the damning facts of which the evidence is afforded by this proclamation we shall be told that France has no connection with this country;—that we hold to her a coarse and rough language in private, and when we find some honorable Federalist, who shall eighteen months hence (for that is the way we proceed) demand whether BONAPARTE was authorized to make such an offer in the face of all Europe and to degrade and disgrace us in the eyes of posterity and of the present age, as the aiders, abettors, and tools of despotism and ambition, we shall then I suppose have another long report declaring the spotless innocence of our Cabinet, and the mild and moderate rage which they had expressed towards the Emperor of France in their secret intercourse with him.

An Independent American.

HALIFAX, August 13.

ARRIVED.—Tuesday, 11. m. s. Tenedos, Capt. Parker, left La Hogue at Shelburne Saturday; brig Raleigh with convoy from West Indies and Bermuda, last port 11 days. American brig Henry Crowninshield, with flag of truce from Salem. Wednesday, 11. m. s. Atalanta, Capt. Hickey from Chesapeake, Martin, Capt. Senhouse, from Delaware, with brig Rabbit of this port, having lost a mast and sustained other damage in a violent gale. Yesterday, Spanish schooner Lucia, from Lagaira for New-York, det. by Martin—schooner Union, 16 days from St. John's Newfoundland.—11. m. schooner Musquodobit, Lieut. Murray, from a cruise; and Spanish Lieut. with flour, &c.

St. John's Newfoundland, July 22.

By the Cutter Jubilee, Capt. Duren, from Jersey, which place he left the 26th June, we learn, that an Express had arrived there the day previous to his sailing, which brought intelligence, that the Armistice lately concluded between the Belligerent Powers had been broken by the Russians, in consequence of which a desperate Battle had been fought between the Combined forces and the French, when the latter were defeated and put to flight; and that the Russians, united by one common impulse were carrying every thing before them.—At the time of concluding the Armistice, it is said, that 200,000 French troops were in advance in the rear of the Combined Armies.—This intelligence, however, rests entirely upon vague report.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, August 24, 1813.

Arrived Thursday, His Majesty's brig Manly, with a convoy from Halifax. Sailed Wednesday, Privateer Dart, Capt. Ross, on a cruise.

On Tuesday last, a large privateer boat, called a “shaving mill” rowing 16 oars and having from 20 to 25 men, armed with one small brass gun, and several muskets, took out of Harbor Letang a schooner from Yarmouth, N. S. with 4 puncheons of rum, bound up the Bay for a load of lumber and lime.—City Gaz.

Printed Cambricks, White Cambricks, White Shirting Cottons, &c. &c.

By the CALEDONIAN, to HALIFAX, and Brig ANN, to ST. JOHN, from GLASGOW, ON CONSIGNMENT,

May be had of the SUBSCRIBER by the Package or Smaller quantity, at a Credit of Three Months, if applied for early: 10,192 Yards Printed Cambricks, 159 Dozen Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

3,568 Yards 6-4 Cambrick Muslins, 360 do. 4-4 do. do. 548 do. 7-8 do. do. 1,756 do. 9-8 Shirting Cottons, 457 do. 4-4 do. do. 1,280 do. 6-4 and 4-4 Lappet, Japan, Gauze, Spot, Cluster, Seeded, Cut, Striped GAUZE; Twill'd, Victory Stripe, Velvet Japan, Book, Jaconet, and other Fancy MUSLINS; Fancy ROBES; Silk and Cotton SHAWLS, very large; SCARFS, &c. &c. &c.

HE HAS

About 1500 Yards coarse CLOTHS, chiefly BLUES; which may be had at a low rate.

ALSO,

PRIZE GOODS,

BRANDY, Silks, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Fans, Lace Veils, Silk Shawls, Writing Paper, &c. &c.

Public Sales on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

The Smallest favor will be greatly acknowledged, and every possible accommodation granted by

JAMES C. F. BREMNER.

St. John, August 21, 1813.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, for Sale at the Store of CURRIE & HANFORD—inquire of WM. MANKS. St. John, 24th August, 1813.

JAMES POTTER,

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,

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 Hogsheds Choice CLARET; Boxes of SOAP and CANDLES. Saint John, 7th August, 1813.

PETER FRASER,

Has Just Received by the Ship PALLAS, and Brig AUGUSTUS from LIVERPOOL, and Brig VENUS from LONDON,

A GENERAL SUPPLY OF SPRING AND FALL GOODS,

Which were purchased before the great advance on Goods took place, and will be Sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange at the Current Rate.

Those Persons indebted to P. FRASER, balances standing upwards of a year are requested to make payment. FREDERICTON, 24th JUNE, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late DUNCAN M'LEOD, Esquire, of Fredericton, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested; and all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JOHN M'LEOD, } Executors. P. FRASER, Fredericton, August 16, 1813.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Saint John, New-Brunswick, August 23d, 1813.

WOOD.

WANTED for the Use of His Majesty's Troops at FREDERICTON, from One Thousand Five Hundred to Two Thousand Cords of Merchantable Hard Wood, to be properly inspected, measured, and delivered into the Fuel Yard at that Post in such quantities as may be required by the Commissariat Clerk in charge of Stores—the whole to be completed by the 1st of April, 1814.

Sealed Proposals for supplying the above will be received at this Office previous to the 13th September next.

Upon delivery of 1000 Cords, payment to be made at Saint John, either in Cash or Bills of Exchange, at the current rate, at my option; and for the remainder, as soon as supplied.

Unexceptionable security will be required for the strict performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

R. EDWARDS, Assistant Commissary General.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Saint John, New-Brunswick, 21st August, 1813.

Fresh Beef.

WANTED for the Use of His Majesty's Troops and Departments in this Garrison, not exceeding 1500 Pounds per Day—For the Garrison of FREDERICTON, not exceeding 1500 Pounds per Day—and for the Garrison of SAINT ANDREWS not exceeding 500 Pounds per Day. The delivery of which to commence on the 25th September next, and to cease on the 24th April, 1814, both days inclusive.

The BEEF must be well fed, of an unexceptionable, wholesome market quality, and delivered to the Troops in entire Quarters with the Suet, and to the Staff and Departments as shall be applied for by Written Orders from this Office; the issues to the Regiments are to be made twice in each week.

Payment for the quantities delivered will be made every two months, in Cash or Bills of Exchange at the current rate, at my option.

Such Person or Persons as wish to Contract for the supply of the above mentioned FRESH BEEF, will leave Proposals at this Office previous to 12 o'Clock on Monday the 13th September next; none of which will be attended to, unless the Price is expressed in words at length.

Unexceptionable security will be required for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into.

RICHARD EDWARDS, Assistant Commissary General.

To be Sold at Auction,

By MR. CROOKSHANK, ON MONDAY the 30th inst. at Mr. BLACK's Warehouse, pursuant to a Commission of Sale from His Majesty's Nova-Scotia Court of Vice-Admiralty.

The Schooner EXPEDITION, (or East-Port Packet) burthen 125 Tons, with her appurtenances—together with her general CARGO, consisting principally of SALT PROVISIONS, FLOUR, RICE, CHEESE, BUTTER, TEAS, GENEVA in Hhds. Barrels and Kegs, TOBACCO in do. do. TALLOW, COTTON, CANDLES, SOAP, LEATHER, SADDLERY, BOOTS, &c. A quantity of CORDAGE, WINE, BRANDY, &c. &c. &c. Sale to begin precisely at 12 o'Clock—Terms, Cash on delivery. Wm. HAZEN, D. Marshal. Dated at St. John, 18th August, 1813.

CARRIAGE GUNS.

FOUR Pair THREE, FOUR, and SIX Pounder Carriage GUNS, may be had of CURRIE & HANFORD. St. John, 14th August, 1813.

Militia Protection for Sale at this Office.