

There are some particulars from Russia not stated in the Extraordinary Gazette, such as, that the French army had commenced its march from Moscow, in four columns, for Smolensk, when the attack was made by Kutusow;—that the rear guard only was left in Moscow, which was so insignificant, that Gen. Winzingerode did not mention that it made any resistance. These accounts state, that Prince Poniatowski, who commanded the 5th corps of the French army had been killed, and General Joinville, Moncey and Daru taken prisoners; but as an offset of the above, it is stated, that after entering Moscow, as General Winzingerode, and his staff, were reconnoitring, they were surprised by a French detachment, and taken prisoners.

Let the French Bulletins say what they will, two things are certain, they have lost Moscow and Polotzk. It is probable that another great battle may be fought near Smolensk.

Riga is finely fortified; and will resist all attempts of the French.

One material fact has perhaps not been sufficiently impressed upon the public mind. Victor had been ordered from Smolensk to join Murat before the 18th, the day on which Kutusoff attacked the latter. But the attack was made before he could join him, with such effect that it was immediately followed by the evacuation of Moscow in a very precipitate manner. And though Bonaparte marched with the troops under his immediate command, though Victor's division may have united itself to Murat after the battle, Bonaparte with all this force did not think it prudent to attack Kutusoff, at least had not, four days after Murat's defeat. He seems to be chiefly intent upon securing his retreat—And the Russian General seems to think so himself, and not to expect a battle, or he would not have detached so large a body of cavalry under Platow, (15 regiments) to Smolensk, to attack the enemy in that quarter. But Bonaparte, if he be hardly pressed in front or in his rear, may be under the necessity of hazarding a battle, not with the view of regaining the ground he has evacuated, but of cutting his way back to Poland.

The Russian successes have occasioned a great sensation all along the enemy's coast, and we will venture to say, have not been felt less inland; though we have not yet had an opportunity of learning the public sentiment.

The extent of Bonaparte's losses and the necessities of his situation, may be inferred from the enormous levies and conscription which are to be demanded—60 out of every 1000 young men who may happen to be 19 years of age.

This new and most enormous conscription, coming upon the back of disaster, for disasters cannot be concealed, must increase disaffection. The late conspirators were all military. The French armies must be tired of this warfare in climates were disease cuts off those whom the sword has spared—and even the vassal powers of Austria, and Bavaria, and Saxony must be loth to furnish contingents in a cause foreign to their interest and destructive of their resources.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

Nov. 13.—It was reported yesterday that a great battle was fought on the 23d October, near Moscow, and that the French were defeated with great slaughter.

A licenced vessel from Ostend, reports, that before he sailed accounts had been received there that “the French had been driven out of Moscow, and that Bonaparte was almost out of Russia.” This may be relied on.—*Morning Chronicle*.

We have accounts via Helligoland, that Gen. (Admiral) Tchichagoff, from Moldavia, has by forced marches, reached near Warsaw; but not before the French treasures had been sent off to Berlin. Count Stanislaus Potocki had issued a proclamation to quiet the people. The loss of the 38 pieces of cannon, by Murat, was stated to be owing to the bad condition of the roads.

CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A gentleman recently from Paris informs us that the following are the particulars of the late conspiracy in that city, which have been circulated by order of the government, for the information of their friends:—

“The three Ex-Generals Malet, Guidal and Lahoire, already sentenced and executed, endeavored to bring about a new revolution in Paris.

“They made use of a fictitious *Senatus Consultum*, by means of which they succeeded in deceiving the garrison of Paris. Having gone on the 23d of October, at four o'clock in the morning, to the barracks occupied by the first division, and the dragoons of Paris, they read to them a Proclamation, in which they informed them of the death of the Emperor, on the 7th and ordered them in the name of the Regent to follow them.

“The troops believing what was told them, obeyed their orders, and suffered themselves to be led to different posts where they relieved the guards—and at 7 in the morning, presented themselves at the Minister of the General Police, [Savary] and at the Prefect's of the Police, both of whom they arrested, and carried them to the Prison of Laforce under the escort of 300 men.

“Meanwhile another division proceeded to the house of the Commandant of Paris, Gen. Hulín. Malet informed him that he was no longer Commandant; and on Hulín hesitating to resign his command, a pistol was discharged at him, by Malet, which mortally wounded him in the head.

“Malet next proceeded to the chief of the Etat Major of Paris, to arrest him; but this officer (who appears to have been apprized of his danger) had several officers in his apartment, who, proving too powerful for Malet, arrested him; they then harangued the troops who followed him, and having succeeded in persuading them that Malet was a conspirator, and that the Emperor was not dead, the whole laid down their arms.

The troops cantoned at Versailles and Gross Bois were now sent for, and the barriers having been shut the conspirators were arrested.

“At two o'clock the Minister of Police and the Prefect were liberated; the officers of the first division were arrested, and the troops sent out of Paris.

“On the first report of the Emperor's death, which the conspirators spread all over Paris, the Bank was surrounded by a multitude, who endeavored to exchange their notes for specie; but in a short time, order and tranquillity were restored, and every thing quiet.”

BOSTON, JANUARY 9.

GREAT NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

* * * A vessel from London which has arrived in New-York has brought English dates down to the 13th November. The news they announce will be found to be most important and interesting.

¶ The vanguard of the French Ex-Grand Army in Russia, under the King of Naples, was attacked on the 18th October, about 15 or 20 miles from Moscow, by the Russian General Kutusow, and defeated with heavy loss, particularly in artillery; and on the 22d a Russian corps under General Winzingerode entered the capital Moscow, without fighting. In another quarter Gen. Wittgenstein has defeated Marshal St. Cyr, and recaptured Polotzk;—in a third, a detachment of Marshal Macdonald's corps has been worsted by Gen. Stringell near the Duna; and in the interior of Poland, the Russian corps from Turkey has menaced the capital of Warsaw!

¶ The most important parts of this great news are derived from official sources, and the whole remained uncontradicted. It is true the Paris papers mention the receipt of letters from Moscow of the 18th; but as the attack on Murat was made on that day 20 miles off, the letters might have been written without any knowledge of the event.—The Russians did not enter Moscow until four days after.

¶ In Germany, in Poland, and on the French coasts, numerous rumours—the whisperers of great events—were in circulation, that NAPOLEON was on his return from Russia, and that preparations were making in those countries for his reception. Meagre too as the 24th Bulletin is, it unfolds the very remarkable fact, that the French “wounded had been removed to Smolensk, Mohilow and Minsk.” When the reader recollects that Minsk is nearly 300 miles from Moscow, and not more than 100 from Wilna, the importance of the step of the removal of the wounded to that distance, as precautionary to a retreat, will be seen by him; and we cannot think the Bulletin augmentation of the destruction of Moscow from three quarters to nine tenths was made without some design. “In 20 days” said BONAPARTE on the 14th October, “we shall be in winter quarters.” He did not say where—Did he mean in Poland? The applicability of these remarks to the Russian news will be seen.

¶ Every document confirms the fact that “the universal” Russian people were determined to make every sacrifice to rid their country of its inhuman invader, and to establish the independence of the empire.

¶ The principal articles of French news relate to the late detected conspiracy in Paris. Twelve military men had been executed as principals and accomplices. From the progress these persons made and the manner in which it was countenanced by the people, it is evident the *Napoleon* dynasty will expire with the present head of it. Terrible conscriptions were enforced throughout the empire.

¶ The news from Spain corroborates our former accounts from Lisbon—Lord WELLINGTON had been compelled to raise the siege of the citadel of Burgos, and retreat to Valladolid.

¶ Very little appeared in the London papers on American affairs; and no indications were given of any expeditions fitting out for this continent. They expected that one or two French squadrons were ready to start for the United States.

THE news from Russia is of the highest interest to our country. It is a humiliating truth which cannot long be disguised, that the battles of America are fighting in Europe; and those who consider the irresistible impetus which hurries our Administration into the vortex of a French alliance, must join with heartfelt sincerity in rejoicing at the downfall of this baleful tyranny. It is of little consequence to us whether the grand army of Ohio, or Wabash has burnt half a dozen Indian towns, outflanked a herd of swine, or strung their bayonets with a dozen scalps, more or less! The operations of the militia of Petersburg, we are sorry to admit, are of more real consequence than that of Kentucky. We have perhaps, lived to see the approach of a time in which the liberties of the United States will be saved by the patriotism of the Cossacks of the Ukraine. We trust in an all good Providence, that we shall yet escape an alliance with BONAPARTE, though our BARLOW has left Paris to meet him in Poland, to lick the dust from his boots, and entangle us in the toils that can only be broken by a violent convulsion. At best we shall be a humbled people. Our Administration has exposed us to the derision and contempt of the world; but once delivered from the fear of France, we shall have no enemy but the cabal within ourselves which, deprived of this support, will we trust lose its power of doing any mischief.

JANUARY 16.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

* * * WE have papers, letters and advices from Lisbon to the 12th November.

A gentleman who left that city the 12th confirms the statement we have before made, that the French armies which had united in Valencia and New-Castile had re-entered Madrid, without opposition. It will

be recollected, that when Lord WELLINGTON proceeded from Madrid to join his army in the North, three divisions of Spanish and English troops (about 16,000) were left in Madrid, under the Spanish Gen. D'ESPANA. Some of these troops were guerrillas. On the advance of the superior united French army, these divisions left the city, after having, as the letters from Lisbon inform, distributed the field artillery, arms, ammunition and clothing, found therein, among the Spanish militia and guerrillas. It has long been known that to effect a junction with the armies of King JOSEPH and SUCHE, SOULT had raised the siege of Cadix, evacuated the important city of Seville, and abandoned the rich province of Andalusia. The forces which marched against Madrid were those which had been commanded by JOSEPH and SOULT; the army under SUCHE had probably remained in Valencia to watch the British and Spanish expedition (late under Gen. MAITLAND) which were at Alicante.

After raising the siege of Burgos, as we have before stated, Lord WELLINGTON returned to Salamanca, and it was reported in Lisbon that he would find it necessary to retire to his strong positions at Fuente Guinaldo, &c. on the Portuguese frontier. It was added, that he left at Burgos such of the sick as were too ill to be removed, recommending them to the care of the French surgeons, as the French did to the English when they left their hospitals at Valladolid.

The corps under Gen. HILL was marching to rejoin Lord WELLINGTON, and at the last date were in his vicinity.

The Lisbon Gazette of the 10th of November, in a note, says “It is our opinion, the Marquis of Torres Vedras [WELLINGTON] will not post his army on the left bank of the Druro—not because he has not a force sufficient to face his enemy; but the better to paralyze the attempts which SOULT threatens to make upon Madrid.

FROM WASHINGTON.

“JANUARY 9. Mr. JONES, of Philadelphia a very respectable man, is nominated Secretary of the Navy, and Gen. ARMSTRONG, Secretary of War. This last, I learn will be opposed. Gracious Heaven! could the spirit of the sainted WASHINGTON descend to earth, what would be its sensations at finding the man who attempted to intice his army to turn their swords against their country, nominated to one of the most important offices!”

The last National Intelligencer hangs out a hope, that Gen. HARRISON will do something better than his brother Generals before he closes his campaign. *Mark the end.*

HALIFAX, JANUARY 25.

Arrived, Tuesday, transport Lord Collingwood, from Sydney, sailed on the 1st instant under convoy of H. M. brig Recruit, put into Louisbourg, and sailed from thence on the 14th; parted on the 15th inst. off Jedore in a heavy snow storm, wind from E. backing to N. W. with severe frost; has not seen the Recruit since.

We are sorry to learn that His Majesty's frigate Southampton, Capt. Sir J. L. Yeo, was lately wrecked on Cat Key, Bahamas, together with her prize, late U. S. brig Vixen. The officers and crews of both vessels were fortunately saved.

Three French frigates are said to have sailed from L'Orient on the 24th November.

NOTICE.

Persons having demands against the Mess of the 104th Regiment, are requested to send their accounts to the Mess-Mau immediately.
1st February, 1813.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF SLOOT and NEVERS

WAS by mutual consent, dissolved the 24th day of October last; all persons having any demands against said firm are requested to render their accounts for adjustment, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
EZEKIEL SLOOT,
ALEXANDER NEVERS.

FREDERICTON, 21st JANUARY, 1813.

CORNELIUS VAN HORNE, BLACKSMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken the Shop lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM STENING, where he intends carrying on the above business in its various branches, and hopes, by a strict attention, to merit a share of their favors.

N. B. Work will be done at his Shop much cheaper than heretofore for cash in hand when delivered.
St. John, 1st February, 1813.

NOTICE.

Persons having demands against the Subscriber are requested to present the same within Three Months from this date; and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM STENING.
St. John, 1st February, 1813.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Province early next Spring, (for Europe) requests all those to whom he is indebted to send in their accounts by the First of April, and all those indebted to me, to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be left with an Attorney to sue without discrimination—All Houses, Lots, Lands and Furniture, will be Sold by
THOMAS INGLEBY.
Saint John, January 1, 1813.