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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA FEBRUARY 16.

STATE PAPER.

Our Gazette of to-day contains the following:—

On the part of the Imperial first Chancellor Count Ugarte, the following Declaration was addressed to the Governors of the German Provinces:—

“His Majesty communicated to me, on the 8th inst. his sovereign intentions to the following purport:—

“After the endeavours of Austria to prevent the breaking out of a new Continental war in the year 1812 proved fruitless, his Imperial and Royal Majesty, on account of his political relations, was obliged to look to the security of the frontiers of his own States. His Majesty endeavoured to attain this end with the least possible expenditure of resources, and of course, without burthening his subjects.

“The event has shewn how much the views of his Royal and Imperial Majesty were accomplished. Whilst the war, with all its dreadful consequences, overspread the neighbouring States,—whilst a part of the army, with true attachment to their Emperor and the country, maintained the ancient renown of the Austrian arms,—the most perfect tranquillity reigned throughout the whole extent of the Empire.

“The events which occurred in the last months have brought the theatre of war nearer to the frontiers of the Monarchy. With our first, but circumscribed armament, no proper security can be given, on a renewal of the campaign, to the line of our frontiers, which is now so much extended. This consideration, arising out of the nature of things, would be sufficient to shew the necessity of increasing the Corps of Observation. However, a new object much more accordant with the views of the Emperor, and with the wishes of the nation, strengthens at the present moment, the duty of increased exertions.

“The first requisite of all European Powers is repose. A peace founded on mutual interest, a peace, the basis of which may form a guarantee of its duration, is the end of the above exertions of his Imperial and Royal Majesty. But in order to attain this salutary end, Austria, must appear with a military force proportionate to existing circumstances. If, contrary to just expectation, the attempt should not be crowned with success, this force will at least hereafter effectually keep the theatre of war at a distance from the frontiers of the Empire.

“In imparting to Mr. —, the sovereign

intentions of his Majesty, I request that all the orders which I shall have to give on this subject, may be executed with all possible vigour and despatch.

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BERLIN, MARCH 23.

His Majesty the King has made an offensive and defensive treaty with his Russian Majesty the Emperor Alexander.

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

“It is unnecessary to render an account to my good people, or to Germany, of the motives for the war which is now commencing, they are evident to impartial Europe.

“We, bent under the superior power of France; that peace which deprived me of half my subjects, procured us no blessings; it on the contrary hurt us more than war itself. The heart of our country was impoverished. The principal fortresses were occupied by the enemy; agriculture was neglected, as well as the industry of our cities which had arisen to a very high degree.—

Liberty of trade being interrupted naturally clouds all the sources of ease and prosperity. By the most exact observance of the stipulated treaties, I hoped to obtain an elevation for my People, and at last, to convince the French Emperor that it was his own interest to have Prussia independent; but my intentions, my exertions to obtain so desirable an object proved fruitless.— Nothing but haughtiness and treachery were the result. We discovered, but rather late, that the Emperor's conventions were more ruinous to us than his open wars. The moment is now arrived, in which no illusion respecting our condition can remain.—Brandenburghers! Prussians! Silesians! Pomeranians! Luthianians! you know what you have suffered during the last seven years! You know what a miserable fate awaits you, if we do not honorably finish the now commencing conflict. Remember former times! Remember the Illustrious Elector, the Great Frederic! Remember the benefits for which our Ancestors contended, under their direction—the liberty of conscience—honor—

independence—trade—industry and knowledge! Bear in mind the great example of our Allies, the Russians—Think of the Spaniards and Portuguese: small nations have even gone to battle for similar benefits against a more powerful enemy, and attained victory. Remember the Swiss, and the Netherlands.—Great sacrifices are required from all ranks; because our plan is great, and the number and means of our enemy not less so. You will rather make them for your Country and your King, than for a Foreign Regent, who by so many exam-

ples has proved he would take your sons, and last strength, for designs to which you are strangers. Confidence in God, constancy, courage, and the powerful assistance of our Allies, will favor our just cause with glorious victory. But, however great the sacrifices may be required from individuals, they will not outweigh the sacred interests for which they are given, for which we must combat and conquer, or cease to be Prussians or Germans.

“We are now engaged in the last decisive contest for our existence, our independence, and our property. There is no medium between an honorable peace or glorious ruin. Even this you would manly support for your honor, because a Prussian and a German cannot live without it. But we confidently trust God, and our firm purpose will give our just cause victory, and with this, an uninterrupted peace, and the return of happier times.

“FREDERICK WILLIAM.”

Breslau, March 17.

The Hamburg papers also contain an animated address of the King of Prussia to his army, in which he reminds them that they had often “asked to fight for the liberty and independence of their country, and that the moment had arrived when their wishes might be gratified.” The whole nation were offering the greatest sacrifices, and he calls upon the army to put aside all individual ambition and selfish views, and to contend but for one great cause the safety and independence of the state, “Your King, (it is added) will ever be with you, and with him the Crown Prince, and the Princes, of his House. They will fight along with you.” The address continues with reminding them of the heroic efforts and sacrifices of the brave Russians who are come to their assistance, and concludes with “Confidence in God, courage and perseverance be our word.”

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

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LONDON, MARCH 6.

STATE PAPER.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

LOUIS XVIII, &c. &c.

The moment is at length arrived, when Divine Providence appears ready to break in pieces the instrument of its wrath. The Usurper of the throne of St. Louis, the devastator of Europe, experiences reverses in his turn. Shall they have no other effect but that of aggravating the calamities of France; and will she not dare to overturn an odious power, no longer protected by the illusions of victory? What prejudices, or what fears, can now prevent her from