

LONDON, August 18.

A St. Petersburg Paper of the 21st of July, called the *Russian Invalid*, after alluding to a former article, in which it detailed the unprincipled attacks of the French on the volunteer corps of Lutzow, states the following as reasons why Bonaparte must be expected to carry on uninterrupted war as long as he lives:—

“Out of the convulsive movements of a phrensed revolution, amidst the madness of anarchy, and out of the victories obtained under the colour of the self-styled republic, a foreigner (Napoleon) arose in France, and contrived to avail himself of all the vices and enthusiasm which had been excited in that country. When at last he assumed the loftiest title, placed the imperial crown upon his head, and extended his influence over the whole of the European Continent, the following were the principles of policy by which he was actuated:—1st, That his political existence could not be conciliated with the independence of any power either in Europe, or in any other part of the world connected with it; 2d, That in the annihilation of all the old reigning families, the dissolution of all the greater powers, and the slavery of all nations, were alone to be found the means of maintaining his power; that, in short, he had no other system but that of the subversion of the world.

“A slight retrospect of his actions will confirm what we have said. Notwithstanding Spain had adopted the policy of the present French Cabinet, yet immediately after the peace of Tilsit, Bonaparte fell upon that kingdom which had given him its sons and its gold, and converted it into a desert, where streams of blood and mouldering human bones cover atrocious crimes, at which posterity will look back with horror. His want of faith and vindictive jealousy were displayed in the case of Holland, of which he had given the municipal administration to his own brother. He struck it out of the list of States, tauntingly declaring it unworthy to form a nation. In Lombardy he erected a republic, and only 4 years afterwards converted it into a kingdom. Naples he first gave to his brother and then to his brother-in-law. Rome was seized, given up, and seized again. At first he declared the Rhine to be the natural boundary of France; but subjected almost all Germany to his yoke, swallowed up Prussia, next talked of the Baltic being the boundary of his empire, and last of all, threatened to banish us Russians into Asia.\* All legitimate Sovereigns, whose policy was indissoluble union, he sought to disunite, that he might subject them one by one; and when their States were suffering under privations, he jeeringly observed, “it is all for your welfare: it is necessary to obtain the liberty of the seas.” Finally to accomplish the dissolution of all States, he handed to them the insidiously poisoned chalice, (the Continental System), by which he himself lost nothing, since by means of 20,000 licences annually issued, he notoriously carried on commerce with England. Thus he filled his own coffers, while he aimed at the ruin of public resources in Petersburg, Stockholm, Berlin, and Vienna, because the diminution of what constitutes the strength of States was to him a necessary means for paving the way for that robbery which was the ultimate object of his policy. From the fragments of those powers, was he to forge the weapons with which he hoped to subjugate Britain, and to fill up the ditch which separates France from England with the dead bodies of such nations as had hitherto escaped the general ruin.

“But how does he go to work in these wars of his, or rather in this extermination of the human race? He seeks to unite nations the most distant,—in one way at least,—namely, in misfortune and dishonour; without any consideration of diversity of habits or customs, he imposes on them the uniformity of his code of laws; he quenches in their hearts the feelings of sacred attachment to the country that reared them, robs them of their native language, deprives them of their national denomination; and having put arms into the hands of a part of those whom he has subjected, he invites them by the plunder of their own brethren, to subjugate the rest. That it should be so, is requisite for his maintenance of power; the domination of France must, in his mind, either be universal, or she falls back into herself. Spaniards, Italians, Germans, Poles, Russians, Swedes, Hungarians, all must acknowledge only him, only one leader; or otherwise, this chief, with this Babel, must tumble into the bottomless pit! All distinctions between nations, created by nature or

\* Though this design, which actuated him in his invasion of Russia, has been so entirely baffled, yet we are not to suppose that he has given it up.

by institutions, must give way, otherwise his whole edifice falls to pieces. The individual and the circumstances to which this edifice owes its existence, must be in a state of restless activity,—must conquer with un-interrupted good fortune,—otherwise the instruments which are to-day employed in its erection, may to-morrow operate in its destruction. From Pole to Pole the people of this earth must be perpetually engaged in destroying each other, and must calmly endure the pride, the contempt, the robberies, and the injuries, of an arrogant tyrant.

“And besides, when not a single promise of Bonaparte’s can be mentioned, by which those who trusted to it have not been deceived and betrayed;—when not one Prince, kingdom, republic, or people can be named, that has not either been the sacrifice of his falsehood and tyranny, or has at least been selected for that purpose;—when, in short, millions of men through him have been slaughtered,—and since the whole system of his power and policy is raised on injustice and cruelty of all kinds, surely it must be quite manifest, that whoever expects from him any thing but the reverse of rectitude, must either be blind with his eyes open, or will see nothing.

“Even in Bonaparte’s letter to the Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies, and in the General Orders which he issued to his army, there reigns the accustomed insolence, that total want of dignity, which leaves this hero of the revolution, in spite of all his crowns and titles, so far behind all legitimate Princes. In this, according to the expression of a late public writer, we gratefully discern the goodness of Providence, which, while it employed a robber for the chastisement of kings and nations, still denied him that dignity which characterises a sovereign, that the deluded human race, when it has expiated its faults, may still find in him the traces of revolution, which so much pains are taken to efface.

“Were we, in conclusion, to be asked, how a people are to be saved from the rage and cunning of such a robber, we should not turn to those nations, who, after the experience of so many years, forget the injuries that have been done to them; but to you, sons of Russia, who never suffered yourselves to be deceived by the smooth words of the enemy, nor shrunk under his might. Remain firm in that union, which heaven and earth has formed,—walk, as your ancestors ever did, in the light of your holy religion, and you will always distinguish truth from lies. Consider, as they did, the country as one great family, of which your Monarch is the father, and you are the children: be constant in your distinguished love to your father and native land. Now for them does the heart of the Russian beat high,—now for them does he grasp his arms,—and even should the world be turned upside down, still even amidst its fragments, by means of your recorded national unanimity, would you stand victorious, happy, and great!”

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

A letter has been received from St. Petersburg, Aug. 14, which states that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard had no intercourse whatever either with the Emperor, or his Ministers, or any other human being in a political capacity.”

SEPTEMBER 25.

Additional reinforcements have been sent from England to Canada, Bermuda and the West Indies. At the same time additional troops continue to be sent to Spain. It is reported a large French squadron is coming to New York, and many frigates to American ports.

Earl Stanhope has formed a plan to counteract American Torpedoes.

AUGUST 31.

The French Governor of Hamburg has issued a recent order against meetings of the Inhabitants in the streets. More than four persons stopping to speak together are to be deemed an unlawful mob, and if they do not disperse instantly are to be taken up and shot. Nor is this all—“Ladies collecting in the same manner, shall be separated by an armed force; and for disobedience, shall be arrested WHIPPED with RODS, and imprisoned.”

So atrocious an order is not to be found in the annals of Robespierre. We doubt if a parallel can be produced in the sanguinary reigns of Nero or Elagabalus.

ALTONA, SEPT. 3.

One of the last Berlin papers contains the intelligence, that twenty French officers in Leipsic unanimously drank the health of General Moreau. They were called to an account by the French governor of Leipsic, but they appeared before him sword in hand Bonaparte, on receiving this intelligence was very much exasperated, and is said to have gone immediately to Leipsic, at the head of four regiments of cavalry.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,  
St. John, N. B. 5th October, 1813.

**CASH**  
WANTED for BILLS OF EXCHANGE, drawn on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His MAJESTY’S Treasury, at Thirty days Sight.—Tenders for Sums (not less than one hundred pounds sterling) will be received at this Office.  
R. EDWARDS,  
Assistant Commissary General.

**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.

**STEPHEN HUMBERT,**

Has Received and offers for Sale,  
LONDON Particular Ma- } WINES.  
deira, Claret and Malaga }

High Proof Grenada RUM,  
Old Cognac BRANDY,  
Brown SUGAR,  
Castile SOAP,  
200 Barrels Superfine Wheat and Rye FLOUR,  
300 Boxes White COTTON BALLS,  
—also,  
200 Pair strong SHOES, (made here.)  
St. JOHN, N. B. October 6, 1813.

**EDMOND and BEDELL,**

HAVE on hand an assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE,—Also Swedish and double and single refined English Iron; Souchong Tea; Coffee; Rum; Brandy; Gin; Tobacco,—Likewise a quantity of RYE FLOUR, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or good Bills of Exchange.  
St. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 7, 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,  
uperfine, Second and French Cambricks,  
SCoarse Cloths, Irish Sheeting,  
Double mill’d Cassimeres, Ditto Dowlas,  
India Silk Handkerchiefs,  
Common ditto, chiefs,  
Red, Yellow, and Ribbons,  
White Flannels, Cotton Suspenders,  
Baizes and Serges, Stationary,  
and many other Articles suitable for the Season. *ifb.*  
St. John, 19th June, 1813.

**Good Stabling for Horses.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

HAVING fitted up a commodious Stable at the Brewery, for the accommodation of Horses, &c. takes this method of informing the inhabitants living on the River St. John, and others, that he will, in future, be able to accommodate them with the best of Stabling. The convenience of the situation he flatters himself will give general satisfaction. No pains will be spared to provide always the best of Hay, and the strictest attendance will be given to those entrusted to his care.

ELISHA BROAD.  
St. John, 17th Sept. 1813.

NOTICE.

THE Concern in business hitherto carried on between the subscribers closes this day by mutual consent: Therefore all persons having any demands against them, or either of them, are requested to render the same for payment; and all those indebted to them, or either of them, will please make their respective payments accordingly.  
JAMES FRASER,  
SAMUEL GROSVENOR.  
Fredericton, N. B. 24th September, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Newfoundland, where he expects to remain for some time—All Persons having demands against him either by Bond, Note or Book debt, or in any way whatever, are requested to furnish the same immediately, to Mrs. RYAN, or JOHN THOMSON, Esq. Chamberlain, &c. St. John, who are fully authorised to adjust and settle them without delay—And all those indebted, it is hoped, will pay their respective balances within one month, otherwise suits at Law will be commenced for the recovery thereof.

JOHN RYAN, late Editor of the Royal Gazette, City Saint John, New-Brunswick.

2d November, 1813.

TO BE SOLD,

OR LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THAT valuable FARM at Mount Aston, on the Westmorland Road, five miles from the Market House in the City, now in the occupation of THOMAS PALMER, containing about three hundred acres of land, including about twenty acres of marsh.—There are on the Premises a good dwelling-house and barn, and possession may be had, if required, at any time in the course of the ensuing winter.—For terms apply at this Office.

St. JOHN, 12th October, 1813.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subscribers have received full powers from Messrs. ROBERT SHIVES, & Co. to receive all debts due to them, and give sufficient discharges therefor: They hereby request all persons indebted to the said Messrs. ROBERT SHIVES, & Co. to call and settle their Accounts immediately, otherwise they will be put in suit without discrimination.

EDMOND & BEDELL.

St. JOHN, 18th Sept. 1813. 47

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN KING, of Sussex-Vale, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested within Three Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN KING, } Executors.  
JOHN BLAIR, }

Sussex-Vale, 25th September, 1813. 37

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late EBENEZER BROWN, of Queensbury, in the County of York, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested; and all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ABRAHAM BROWN, Admr.  
Queensbury, August 9th, 1813. 37

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of CHARITY FRENCH, late of Dipper Harbour, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

NATHAN SMITH, } Executors.  
JOHN CHALONER, }

St. John, 14th September, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of AARON ANDREWS, late of the Parish of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber duly attested within Six Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JAMES CHAFFEY, Admr.  
Deer Island, September 24th, 1813. 67p.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of THOMAS COATES, of the Parish of Sussex, in King’s County, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts duly attested within Eight Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

ROBERT COATES, } Executors.  
JOHN COATES, }

Sussex-Vale, 1st October, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of ROBERT M’KEEN, late of the County of York, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested; and all those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN TIBBETS, } Executors.  
BENJAMIN SLOOT, }

Queensbury, 2d Nov. 1813. 37p.