

feel the danger which induces him so precipitately to abandon a project, in the achievement of which he had enlisted the predominant passions of his heart—his resentment, and ambition.

It is impossible that this movement could be a feint to put us off our guard, and facilitate the attempt at invasion.—BONAPARTE could not think so meanly of Government, as to suppose it would relax its energy, for a moment, on that account, or abate its vigilance, until it were clearly ascertained, that he had abandoned all idea of invading this country. On the contrary, an uncommon degree of activity prevails at present in the Downs.—We have now a very large fleet at Dungeness, and off Boulogne, and a considerable force in the Downs, displaying altogether more than 100 pendants.

SEPTEMBER 7.

At a late hour last night we were favoured with several important communications from Germany, more recent by several days than those received by the Hamburg Mails. The STATE PAPERS, of which we give a correct translation, will be read with the deepest interest. The Declaration of the EMPEROR enables us to judge of the spirit by which Austria has been actuated since the commencement of the war between France and this country: the Note of the Prussian Minister serves to explain the feelings of that Cabinet as to certain parts of BONAPARTE'S conduct.

That Austria was not inclined to war, is demonstrable from the whole of her conduct. She has armed rather for the purpose of meeting an inevitable necessity, than of endeavouring to obtain, by the assumption of an hostile aspect, what she hoped to acquire by the tedious and precarious process of negotiation. With respect to Prussia she will if possible preserve the strictest neutrality. It is for the essential maintenance of that system to which she owes so much of her prosperity, that she has placed her armies upon a liberal war establishment; and we are persuaded nothing but positive insult, or direct aggression, will induce her to depart from it in favour either of Russia, Austria, or France.

The accounts from Constantinople state that the Russian troops at Corfu amount already to 38,000 men, and that it is not likely that the PORTA, in the event of a war in Europe, will remain neutral. How the unwieldy strength of that tottering empire is to be rendered tributary to the advancement of the general cause, is not clearly perceptible.

This morning Dutch and Paris papers to the 4th inst. reached us. They are no less occupied in stating rumours of peace than in announcing preparations for war. It is, however, altogether impossible that the EMPEROR of RUSSIA, pacifically inclined as he may be, will again expose himself to be duped by BONAPARTE. Some arrangements are said to have been proposed by the Imperial Minister, at Munich, for the occupation of part of Bavaria whenever hostilities shall commence. As far as the fluctuation of the French funds deserves to be considered as a fair criterion of public opinion, we should infer, notwithstanding all the pacific insinuations in the Paris papers, that the people of that city apprehend war. The *Tiers Consolide* had declined above one per cent.

Some doubts are entertained respecting the breaking up of the camp at Boulogne. We can assure the public, that this important circumstance is fully confirmed by the crew of one of the enemy's gun-boats captured and sent into the Downs on Thursday. Early in the morning of that day several columns of the army struck their tents, and were marched away; and the day before, the whole of the force that was on board the Boulogne army, were suddenly disembarked, with their artillery, &c. and immediately began their march into the interior of the country.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at Mr. Pitt's house. The List of Officers of the Navy just published enumerates 144 Admirals, 639 Post Captains, 433 Commanders, and 2493 Lieutenants.

A number of large ships, supposed to be the East-India convoy, passed by Falmouth on Tuesday last.

We have the pleasure of stating the safe arrival in port of the whole of the Jamaica fleet.

The fleet off Cadiz is at present under the command of Admiral Collingwood, who, though a Captain of the same year with Sir Robert Calder, is senior to him, by a few weeks. His command, however, is but temporary, as Lord Nelson is immediately to proceed to take the command of that station, and in the Mediterranean. His Lordship will leave town, this day or to-morrow, for Portsmouth, where the Victory, his flag ship, is ready for sea.

Orders have been given to several regiments to prepare for immediate embarkation for foreign service. The following are among the number of those that are to compose part of the expedition, whatever may be its destination:—King's Dragon Guards, 4th Dragon Guards, 4th, or Queen's own Dragoons, 6th Inniskillen Dragoons, 7th, 10th, 13th, 21st, Light Dragoons, a Detachment of the Royal Waggon Train, all the First Battalions of the Line, a large Party of Artillery. It is said the number of cavalry will be extended to twelve thousand men; but this number must be greatly exaggerated.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Rois, the messenger, arrived at Lord Mulgrave's Office, in Downing-street, with dispatches from Mr. Arbuthnot, his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

The return of M. Alopuns, the Russian Minister, who, it may be recollected, set out for his own Court, after attending the King of Sweden at all his military inspections, is supposed to be decisive as to the fact of some arrangement having taken place between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm, for the occupation of Swedish Pomerania.

Private letters from Paris assert that the different members of the Conservative Senate have been apprised of its being Napoleon's intention, on his return from inspecting the armies along the coast, to consult them on a subject of very great importance.

Dispatches have been received, dated from Malta, the 23d of July, which state, that Sir James Craig, and the troops under his command, arrived there in good health, on the 17th of July.

The outward bound fleet from Cork, consisting of nineteen East-Indiamen, sixty transports, and two Botany Bay

ships, under convoy of the Diadem, Belliqueux, Diomedé, Narcissus, and Leda, were forced to put back to Cove on the 30th ult. but they failed again on the next day. The prevailing opinion in the fleet was, that they were to proceed in the first instance against the Cape of Good Hope.

The greatest activity prevails in collecting the transports destined to convey the Russian troops. Twenty-two vessels arrived at Portsmouth from Cork under convoy of L'Espiegle, are expected to proceed immediately to the general rendezvous at the Note.

There is reason to suppose that Bonaparte has projected an alliance between young Beauharnois and the daughter of the Elector of Bavaria.

A small squadron has put to sea from Genoa, under the command of Jerome Bonaparte; and as the attention of our squadrons is directed to fleets of greater force, it is very likely that this future High Admiral of France may enjoy his excursion without any interruption for some time.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPERS. DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

"Although the EMPEROR has not as yet taken any direct part in the different efforts which have been made, in the course of the present maritime war, to reconcile the Belligerent Parties, and effect the re-establishment of peace, his Majesty has not been the less ardently desirous that an object so beneficial should be obtained by the exertions of the Powers whose mediation was particularly solicited for that purpose.

"This desire on the part of the Court of Vienna was necessarily increased from the time that events, involving directly the interests and the balance of the Continent, were produced by the subsequent consequences of the war between France and England, and from the time that his MAJESTY the EMPEROR of the FRENCH had publicly declared that the final settlement of the affairs of Lombardy should be deferred until the conclusion of this war, when it would be included in the negotiations which would take place for its termination. From that time the Court of Vienna, who has possessions in Italy, and towards whom engagements were entered into respecting that important part of Europe, found herself immediately interested in the success of the negotiations for peace; and she has, in consequence, declared, on different occasions, how anxious she was to have it in her power to contribute to accelerate their opening.

"It resulted from this disposition on her part, that nothing could be more satisfactory to her than the intelligence of the pacific proposal made at the beginning of this war by his Majesty the EMPEROR of the FRENCH to the Court of London; and of that of this latter power, in which she referred, upon that point, to the interference of his Majesty the EMPEROR of all the RUSSIAS; proposals which announced, on the part of both powers, a moderate and conciliating disposition, which it was hoped the mission of M. NOVOILTZOFF to Paris, offered and accepted with equal alacrity, would realize.

"It is therefore, with the deepest regret that the EMPEROR has learned that this mission has been cut short by the recent changes in the condition of the Republics of Genoa and Lucca. Finding on his side, in these late changes, reasons of additional weight for desiring the speedy commencement of conciliatory measures, and not being willing to relinquish the hopes which he had built upon the spirit of moderation professed and solemnly confirmed by the French Sovereign, the Court of Vienna hastens to offer its good offices, in the hope that the general expectation which was entertained from the conciliating temper of all the powers, should not be again disappointed. She therefore invites the Courts of St. Petersburg and the Thuilleries immediately to renew the negotiation which was on the point of being opened; being ready to lend her most earnest assistance to this desirable object, and flattering herself that the Court of Berlin will also contribute towards it on her side, as a necessary consequence of the lively interest which she has always professed to take in the re-establishment of the public repose."

"August, 1805.

NOTE TRANSMITTED BY BARON DE HARDENBERG TO THE FRENCH MINISTER, M. LAFORET.

"The undersigned Minister of State and of the Cabinet, with the deepest regret finds himself under the necessity of communicating to M. LAFORET, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the EMPEROR of the FRENCH, the Note which M. NOVOILTZOFF has addressed to him, upon returning him the French passport (the original is hereby annexed); at the same time announcing to him the order which His Majesty the EMPEROR of all the RUSSIAS has transmitted to him, in consequence of the recent changes in Italy, and especially the union of the Ligurian Republic with the French Empire, not to proceed upon his journey to France. His Majesty could not but feel the greatest concern in seeing thus confirmed the fears which, from the moment the intelligence of that unexpected event transpired, it was impossible not to entertain, respecting the effect which it might produce on the salutary negotiation which it was under deliberation to open. The earnest desire which His Majesty has always cherished, and of which he has given repeated proofs, for the restoration of peace, is the strongest assurance of the sentiments of concern with which he is affected upon this occasion.

"The undersigned has the honor to offer to M. LAFORET the renewed assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)

Berlin, 11th July.

WAR ON THE CONTINENT.

MIRROR-OFFICE—ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.
In consequence of private advices, which have this instant reached us from Holland, we stop the press to announce that a Continental war is not only inevitable, but that, according to some accounts, it has ALREADY ACTUALLY COMMENCED. The Austrian Ambassador, Count COBENZEL, our Correspondent assures us, has left PARIS; the FRENCH ARMY is supposed to have ALREADY

CROSSED THE RHINE, and HOSTILITIES are stated to have ACTUALLY COMMENCED IN SWABIA. The troops landed at the Helder and Helvoersluys, as well as those lately encamped at Boulogne, have certainly marched for the purpose of acting against Austria. The troops from Holland are to proceed with all possible expedition to Mentz. Those which were ordered in the first instance to march from Boulogne amounted to between 25 and 30,000. BONAPARTE was still at Boulogne on the 27th, giving the necessary orders for the marching of the troops from thence towards Germany. The Conscripts are immediately to be called into actual service.

SAINT JOHN, October 14, 1805.

By the English Mail, for SEPTEMBER, which arrived at the Post-Office in this City, on Saturday last, via Halifax, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 7th of that month; from them, the most important and interesting Extracts have been made for this day's Gazette, which our readers will find in the preceding columns.

On Sunday last the Schooner Argonaut, Capt. Dibrow, arrived at the Quarantine Ground, from New-York.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

OCTOBER—1805.	Sun Rises & Sets.			High Water.	
	H.	M.	H.	H.	M.
14 MONDAY,	6	33	6	3	10
15 TUESDAY,	6	35	6	4	12
16 WEDNESDAY,	6	37	6	5	10
17 THURSDAY,	6	38	6	6	54
18 FRIDAY,	6	40	6	7	53
19 SATURDAY,	6	41	6	8	56
20 SUNDAY,	6	43	6	9	54

Last Quarter, 15th Day, 6h. 48m. Morning.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER truly sensible of the liberal encouragement he has met with from his Friends, and an indulgent Public—Respectfully informs them that on MONDAY the 28th inst. he intends opening a Warm and Commodious EVENING SCHOOL, for the instruction of such Youths and Adults in the customary Branches of Education, whose business prevents their attendance at the usual hours.

Adults labouring under the disadvantage of necessary Instruction, will find every exertion made to facilitate their progress.

P. PHILLIPS.
Saint John, 14th October, 1805.

Forty Dollars Reward.

BROKE Goal of the City and County of Saint John on the morning of the 6th instant, DARIUS OLMSTEAD, about 30 years of age, a stout man of about 6 feet high; he had on a Black Coat and Black Pantaloon. The above Reward will be given to any person who will apprehend him and deliver him safe at the said Goal, and all charges paid. Also, TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD will be given for apprehending CHARLES G. DUPENACK who made his escape at the same time, a man of about 5 feet 7 inches, about 60 years of age, born in Germany and speaks broken English.

WM. S. OLIVER, Sheriff.

Saint John, 7th October, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

EXECUTORS of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM LORRAIN, late of the Parish of Portland, deceased, having been called upon by the Legatees claiming Legacies under the said Will, for the payment of the same; and being desirous of closing the Administration of the Estate of the said WILLIAM LORRAIN, without further delay.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment to ANTHONY LORRAIN, the Attorney to the said Legatees, who is duly authorized and empowered by the Subscribers to receive and settle the same.

JOHN McLEOD,
JOHN WIGGINS.

Saint John, 7th October, 1805.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of ROBERT ANGUS, late of the Parish of Waterborough, Queen's County, Joiner, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY ANGUS, Executrix.

Waterborough, September 16, 1805.

Valentine H. and James Peters,

HAVING determined to CLOSE their BUSINESS in Saint John—Request those indebted to them to make payment without delay—Those Persons indebted to Valentine H. Peters, at Cage-Town, will take Notice, that unless their Notes and Accounts are settled within THREE MONTHS, payment must be enforced.

Saint John, September 25, 1805.

To be Sold or Let,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, THE HOUSE and LOT in Prince William-Street, opposite the Market-Square, lately occupied by the Printer of this Gazette—The House consists of Six Rooms, three of which have fire places, a cellar under the whole House, and a Kitchen in the rear.—The terms will be made easy—Apply to the PRINTER.
Saint John, 12th August, 1805.