

ton, the 2d inst. and after exchanging several shot with the battery and vessels, stood off. No material injury was sustained on either side. We learn there is a deficiency of artillery at Burlington; and of officers and seamen to man the sloops lately fitted up at that place. Another part of the British force proceeded to Swanton, and another to Champlain, and burnt the block-houses, barracks, &c. and carried off the public property at both these places without opposition—a number of water craft have also been captured by the British, they having completely scoured the Lake.

Our naval armament on Lake Champlain, it is said, will soon be equal to that of the British. The safety of Burlington was not doubted, there being a large regular force under General Hampton; a naval force of three sloops of eight or ten guns each, 2 gun-boats, several armed scows, &c. The Governor of Vermont has also ordered two brigades of militia to be ready at a moment's warning.

A conscription, or new levy of about 12,000 of the militia of New-York, has been recently made in pursuance of orders from the President of the United States. They are principally to be in readiness to enter service the 16th inst. to serve for three months. It is conjectured they are destined to guard the frontiers, whilst the regulars and volunteers march from Fort George to Quebec, or back again within the United States.

BRITISH SQUADRONS.

The British vessels, which were lately before New-London, remained near Gardner's Island at last dates. The New-York Evening Post of Saturday says, "an American prisoner who was a few days since discharged from the *Ramillies*, Sir THOMAS HARDY's ship, represents that he told him that he was aware of all the attempts to destroy his ship; that he should do all in his power to prevent it, but if the Americans succeeded in blowing up the *Ramillies*, fifty Americans would bear him company into the other world; for that he and all the other British Commanders had resolved always to keep that number of Americans on board, unless exchanged. Sir Thomas further said he had formerly sent ashore the Americans on parole, as soon as taken, but that he was now obliged to send them to Halifax and Bermuda, in consequence of our government not exchanging an officer and four men of his ship prisoners at New-London."

Chesapeake Squadron. A letter from a member of the Council, dated at Annapolis, August 4, at 7 A. M. says, "There are now in sight down the bay, 14 sail, nearly opposite Poplar Island, and are proceeding up under full sail. Two frigates and a schooner have passed this place, and are nearly opposite Sandy-Point." A ship of the line, a frigate and a brig, were at anchor opposite Swan Island, and 4 or 5 others lying abreast of Kent Island—employed in sounding the shoals. The Baltimore Whig, of 5th inst. says, "no enemy's vessels in sight;" that on the 4th one had appeared when the Fencible Artillerists repaired to the fort, and that Capt. Berry's corps was to proceed down the 5th.

A letter from Nomin, (Virginia) of 3d inst. says, "the British barges are about the mouth of the river Potomac, and have chased the *Scorpion* into Yeocomico. It is expected they will now make an effort to capture that vessel, and the *Asp* (which they had before captured and abandoned); if they do, the conflict will be a bloody one."

Another alarm in North Carolina.

A letter from Wilmington, (N. C.) dated 24th ult. at 4 P. M. says—"All is now in an uproar—an express has just arrived from the East, which states that the enemy's fleet was off New River bar on Thursday evening; 45 miles E. of this, endeavoring to effect a landing; but it being a very dark and cloudy day, they stood off from the land. The wind has been in their favour part of this day, but is against them now. Forces are pushing off for Fort Johnson (Cape Fear.) We expect an attack by land, by the way of Top-sail Sound, 18 miles from here.—The Governor is expected with 200 regulars. Our situation is really alarming. If they do visit us they will certainly meet with a gallant opposition; I believe every man will perish at his post rather than be conquered."

Presidential Nominations. In speaking of the letter from Mr. Madison, [see proceedings of the Senate,] the National Intelligencer insinuates, that the Senate endeavored to subject the President to "dictatorial rule;" and says, that "it matters but little whether the tyrant have one or five heads, whether it be self-constituted or of Senatorial creation." The Senate could

readily answer this charge, by pointing to the "dictatorial" Presidential nominations of both Gallatin and Russell.—Their treatment of these was a most cutting answer to Presidential ebullitions.

The art of Guessing.—The Yankees are not the only adepts in the art of guessing. Bonaparte has been particularly expert in this art. He is known to have guessed the precise time when the United States would lay an Embargo—a Non-Intercourse—War—and even when we should send envoys to Russia, or to his proposed congress at Prague!

BOSTON, AUGUST 11. FLAG OF TRUCE.

The brig *Henry* of this port, sailed with a flag of truce on Wednesday last for Halifax. The purpose is to solicit from the British commander the body of the gallant LAWRENCE, that it may receive in his native land those sepulchral rites and honors which some of our democratic papers told us were performed to it there only as a cruel mockery and insult. Capt. George Crowinshield, jun. owner of the privateer boat *Jefferson*, and in part of the privateer ships *America*, *John*, &c. &c. we understand projected and has undertaken this enterprise, in which he is accompanied by Capt. Upton of the privateer *Hunter*, Capt. Sinclair of the privateer *Revenge*, Capt. Briggs of the privateer *America*, Capt. Lee, of the privateer *Growler*, Capt. Breed of the privateer *Grand Turk*, and a number of other experienced Captains. We perceive there is a rumor in Boston that the Hon. Judge Story is to pronounce a funeral oration—by whose appointment, or at whose solicitation, is not mentioned, nor do we learn whether the family and friends have been consulted in this very delicate and solemn act of calling back the departed hero from the silent mansions of the tomb.

Salem Gazette.

PLATTSBURGH, JULY 31.

The following was handed us for publication as a liberal translation of the declaration of war against the British by the Six Nations of Indians.

DECLARATION OF WAR,

By the Six Nations of Indians.

We the Chiefs and Councillors of the Six Nations of Indians, residing in the State of New York, do hereby Proclaim to all the War Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, that War is declared on our part, against the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Therefore we do hereby command and advise all the War Chiefs to call forth immediately the Warriors under them and put them in motion to protect their rights and liberties, which our brethren the Americans are now defending.

(Signed) By the Grand Councillors.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

We are assured that the delay in the departure of Mr. Ross, jun. (Ambassador to Sweden) for the Continent, is not owing to any change in the aspect of the politics of the North. From this assurance, added to the embarkation of General Stewart's horses, and the more important circumstance of orders having been received at Deal for the proceeding of His Majesty's ship *Jaseur*, with the German Hussars, &c. (latey embarked at Ramsgate) under her convoy, to their destination (supposed to be Stralsund) we are disposed to infer that Ministers do not expect a peace, purely continental, to be the probable consequence of the present armistice.

Defeat of the French and entrance of the Allies into Brunswick.

Ministers have received despatches from Heligoland, confirming the intelligence of the entrance of the Allies into Brunswick after defeating the French with great loss. The Russians, under Tattenborn, who recently left Hamburg, are now in motion in conjunction with the Swedish troops under the Crown Prince, who, it will be recollected, is no party to the Armistice. The following Bulletin has been issued on the subject:

"Accounts have been received from Heligoland, which states, that the Allies had beaten the French near Halbenstadt, taken 14 pieces of cannon, and entered Brunswick. Col. Tattenborn had put himself in communication with the Swedes—he has 10,000 men under his orders, and his headquarters, at the date of the last accounts, were at Boitzenburg."

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.—The London Gazette contains the official details of a brilliant affair effected in Prussia, by the celebrated partizan, Gen. Czernacheff.

On the 16th May this General crossed

the Elbe, at Ferchland, with a view to surprise a French convoy of artillery, escorted by 2000 men, which was expected to pass the ensuing night at Halberstadt. On his arrival at Hadmersleben he learnt that a second convoy, escorted by 4000 infantry and 500 cavalry, was at Hesse, three miles and a half from Halberstadt, and that it was marching to join the first, to proceed with the greater safety on its route to the grand army. Gen. Czernicheff not deterred by this intelligence, determined on fulfilling his first design. The enemy had placed his guns in a square, the middle of which was filled with ammunition waggons and other carriages, and was lined with infantry, the flanks being covered by 450 cavalry. Having seized the only gate by which the enemy could communicate with Halberstadt he made his dispositions for attack. It proved unsuccessful. A regular cannonade then ensued, which occasioned the blowing up of three ammunition waggons. Being now informed that reinforcements had been detached from the second convoy, and they were within two miles, he collected all his troops, made another attack—carried the batteries—and finally overpowered all resistance, killing or taking prisoners the whole of the detachment, and possessing himself of the convoy which he escorted.

Advices from Copenhagen, dated June 6th, state, that the Envoys from Russia, Sweden and England, had made their appearance at the Danish Court, for the purpose of delivering their ultimatum in regard to the exchange of Swedish Pomerania for Norway;—But it is said, they were dismissed without having been admitted to an audience.

CARRIAGE GUNS.

FOUR Pair THREE, FOUR, and SIX Pounder Carriage GUNS, may be had of CURRIE & HANFORD. St. John, 14th 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 Hogsheads Choice CLARET; Boxes of SOAP and CANDLES. Saint John, 7th August, 1813.

RICHARD SANDS,

Has Received by the *PEGGY* and *TRITON*, from LONDON, AUGUSTUS and ORBIT, from LIVERPOOL,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Which are now opening for Sale on Reasonable terms for CASH. St. John, JULY 13, 1813.

FINE STOVE SALT in Bags, and a few Boxes **MARTINIQUE NOYAU**, landing from on board the Schooner *MARIA*, W. BERTON, Master, from Halifax; and for Sale, on reasonable terms by J. C. F. BREMNER, St. John, 2d August, 1813. 4s

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately, TWO Front Rooms, a Bed Room and a Kitchen, and the use of a Cellar and a good yard, fronting the Market-square—Further particulars inquire at this Office. Tuesday, August 10, 1813.

Picked up Adrift,

ON the 3d inst. off Black River, a Ship's BOAT, having on board two CRAYFISHES, with the names of "SHAW" cut thereon.—Any person claiming the above property, may have the same by paying expenses. Apply to

JOHN ROBINSON, Black River, 6th August, 1813.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late EBERNEZER 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 BAXTER, Admr. Queensbury, August 9th, 1813. 3s

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1813.

Arrived Thursday, Privateer sloop *Dart*, Capt. Ross, from a cruise.

Sailed, Thursday, H. M. S. *Rattler*, and schooner *Bream*, having under convoy the European and West India fleets, for Halifax.

Passengers in the *Rattler*—His Honor Major General SMYTH and Lady. We understand His Honor returns to England on account of ill health.

By a Gentleman who arrived here on Thursday last, and who left Cadiz the 6th July, we have received, the highly important and gratifying news of the ALLIED ARMIES having completely defeated the FRENCH ARMY near Pampelona—the following memorandum was taken by him from a paper in Cadiz, after Lord WELLINGTON's official Despatch had reached there, and while Salutes were firing in honor of the event:—

"In the environs of Vittoria the right wing of Lord WELLINGTON's army, attacked and completely routed and defeated the French army—the French lost 161 pieces of cannon, and in killed, wounded and prisoners about 30,000 men. King JOSEPH had, with difficulty, reached Pampelona, having saved only one howitzer, his coach, baggage, and military chest taken, also many Spanish families attached to the French interest.

General GRAHAM led the attack, when, the enemy not being able to withstand it, they were put into confusion, and shortly after driven before our Army in the greatest disorder—the pursuit was continued when the accounts came away, and report says, Pampelona had surrendered to the Allies—no farther tidings, however, of King JOSEPH."

He also informs, that a Packet had reached Cadiz, in a short passage from England, by which a report was received of the Armistice in Germany having been broken off, and that Russia had actually recommenced hostilities.

The following is a translation of a Handbill, published on the 2d July, by Authority at Cadiz, relating to the above gratifying event:—

PAPER EXTRAORDINARY.

A detail of the captures from the enemy by the Allied Army, in the action of the 21st ult. in the vicinity of Vittoria;—42 million Rials—422 Waggons—44 Coaches—3 million Cartridges—2 million lbs. of Powder—12,000 Muskets—150 pieces Artillery—14,000 head of Cattle—2 Generals—500 families, not military, and 3000 men prisoners.

The remains of the enemy's army fled to Pampelona, where the Allied Army followed, and were within one league of that place. The Guerrillas had entered the French territories. The enemy's force consisted of from 60 to 70,000—all his artillery were taken, except one howitzer. In the 44 coaches were King Joseph, and his attendants; he fled on horseback, and is now shut up in Pampelona, from whence we believe he cannot easily escape. In celebration of this great Victory, a solemn Te Deum has been ordered to be sung in all the Churches, in gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of events.

Thursday being the Anniversary of the Birth of His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, the same was celebrated in the usual style; at an early hour by the display of colours from Fort Howe, &c. and shipping in the harbour; and at twelve and one o'clock by the firing of Royal Salutes from Fort Howe and His Majesty's Ships, and by a detachment of Royal Artillery in Batteaux, in the harbour.

Arrived in this City on Friday evening last, from Halifax, Major General Sir THOMAS SAUNDERS, and on Sunday morning took his departure for the Seat of Government.

Boston papers to the 11th inst. have been received since our last, a variety of extracts have been made from them for this day's Gazette.

MARRIED On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Felt, Lieut. CHARLES HARE, commanding H. M. Schooner *Bream*, to Miss MARY STEWART M'GEORGE, of this City.

Same evening, at Carleton, by the Rev. Mr. Felt, Mr. GRIFFITH JENKINS, to Miss SARAH CRAFT, both of that place.

DIED Lately at St. John's Newfoundland, EDWARD JONES, Esq. Purser of His Majesty's Ship *Bellerophon*.