

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9.

By the arrival of the Hebe, from the Downs, London dates to the 20th January is received.

We learn by one of the passengers in the Hebe, that a house was fitting up in London for an Austrian Ambassador.

The Squadron for America sailed from Plymouth January 18, to touch at Portsmouth.

The London Times, of January 20th, says, "Col. Barclay, the late British Consul General at New-York, has taken his passage on board His Majesty's ship Valiant, for Bermuda, whence he is to proceed to New-York, in order to hold, at that place, the office of General Superintendence for the Exchange of Prisoners."

LONDON, JANUARY 20.—Yesterday arrived another Gottenburg mail, bringing despatches from Lord Cathcart, nine days later than the preceding, viz. to the 31st ult. It is expected that they will appear to-day in an Extraordinary Gazette. Meanwhile, we lay before our readers the following official

BULLETIN.

Government have received despatches from Lord Cathcart. They are dated at St. Petersburg, on the 31st of December.

The last despatches from the armies are dated on the 28th of December.

General Wittgenstein, with his division of the army, and Platoff, at the head of his Cossacks, had passed through Kowno for Tilsit.

The enemy was driven from Kowno with the loss of 21 pieces of cannon, and 6000 prisoners. The remains of that corps were dispersed.

Admiral Tchitchagoff has marched on Ghezno; he has completely cleared both banks of the river.

General Tormazoff had marched on Grodno, where Colonel Davidoff established himself on the 20th.

The Austrians are rapidly retiring. General Sachse is following them closely. He had passed through Slonim and expected to take up his ground at Ragana on the 24th.

Large magazines of provisions have been found on both banks of the Niemen.

It is reported that a considerable body of Prussians have laid down their arms.

Marshal McDonald was retiring by Tilsit, but from the line of pursuit adopted by the Russian armies great hopes were entertained that his division would be cut off.

The Prussian Peasants kill the French stragglers wherever they fall in with them!

Number of prisoners and cannon taken by the Russians up to the 28th December.

Generals	41
Officers	1698
Non-commissioned officers and privates	167,510
Cannon	1131

* This must allude to the affair of General D'York.

We learn, that the poor wretches who did escape to Konigsberg were in plight shocking to behold, many with their noses, cheeks, ears, fingers, or toes frozen off; all in rags, and worn to the bone with fatigue and terror—more like spectres than like men;—they, without regard to rank, thankfully accepted a truss of straw for a bed, and dropped into the feverish slumbers at the first hovel which would afford them shelter. Most of the Marshals, and other great men, seem to have been fortunate enough to escape like their masters incognito, and like him perhaps in disguise; for it will be remembered, that the Russian account mentions his changing his clothes before he last galloped off from his soldiers towards Wilna. One other trait on his character ought not to be lost.

The Russians entered Memel on the 27th ult. The Prussian inhabitants of that place and its neighborhood, no longer hesitate to communicate with Sweden, and the Baltic; and they transmit the intelligence of the victories of the Russians with such avidity, as to make it impossible to doubt their sincerity and good wishes for the success of the grand cause. In Memel itself there were, on the 1st inst. 8000 Russians; the inhabitants resigned their dwellings to them; and there subsisted the most perfect cordiality between the citizen and soldier.

We are sorry to mention, that Letters received from the Russian armies, state the death of Lord Tyreounel, at Wilna.

We understand that our government has requested that of Russia to send General Lefebvre to England, having broken his parole of honor here.

GOTTENBURG, JANUARY 12.—Letters have been received from Copenhagen and Estad, which mention the surrender of Macdonald and Victor.

MEMEL, JANUARY 2.—The Russians have taken possession of this place in an amicable way. They were received with open arms by the military and inhabitants of every denomination.—The Russians were on the 31st ult. within 12 German miles of Konigsberg, and are no doubt ere now in possession of that important garrison. The remains of the French army are flying in all directions before the victorious Russians. They are reduced to such an extremity of suffering, as to be literally dying by hundreds.

GOTTENBURG, JANUARY 12.—The Emperor of Russia has ordered a levy of 300,000 men, to be completed in one month; the half of them is to be at the disposal of a foreign power.

Letters received from Hamburg state, that the King of Prussia is to go to Breslau with 5000 troops, and that the Russians are expected at Berlin.—Murat is said to have arrived at Elbing with the Grand Army, consisting of 13,000 men, Macdonald's corps is expected to surrender.

St. Petersburg, December 19.—An Ukase was issued a few days ago, ordering a new levy, to be completed in one month from this day, of 8 men out of every 500 males fit for service. It is calculated that

this will produce 300,000. The provinces which have suffered by the last campaign are exempted. The Emperor set out last night for Wilna.—Exchange on London 16 1/2.

STOCKHOLM, JANUARY 10.—It is said that General Wittgenstein had arrived at Tilsit, and that several Russian corps were upon the alert on the Niemen.—Macdonald is reported to be cut off.

CONTINENTAL ARTICLES.

STOCKHOLM, (Sweden) JANUARY 9.—Accounts from Konigsberg state the arrival there of 70 French Generals, 10 Colonels, and about 1000 other officers, but with very few soldiers, some on horses, some on foot, and all in the most wretched situation. Most of the soldiers had lost their ears, fingers, toes, and other parts by the frost. Murat had arrived there with two small battalions of Imperial Guards, (300). It is added, the few French soldiers in Konigsberg, refused to mount guard before the lodgings of the officers.

The Prussians have shewn a desire to add to the misery of the French, by refusing them supplies. In Hesse and Westphalia, great discontents appeared, which were directed against King Jerome.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered a levy of 8 men from every 500 males in his Empire, which will produce 300,000 men, to be levied in one month, one half to be at the disposal of a foreign power. The provinces which have suffered by the late Campaign are exempted from the draft, and all contributions.

Hamburg letters confirm the account of the journey of the King of Prussia to Breslau. They add, that Murat had arrived at Elbing with the remains of the Grand Army—reduced to 13,000 men, and which probably were furnished from the 11th corps, which never entered Russia.

GOTTENBURG, JANUARY 9.—A courier from St. Petersburg brings advices, that when the Russians took Wilna, they captured eight General officers, 398 officers, 24,330 privates (many of them in the hospitals) 385 cannon, 2 colors, 1 Eagle, and the whole of the magazines; the retreat of the French through the city being so rapid, that they had not time to destroy them. He also states, that Macdonald's corps was surrounded (meaning probably the Prussian part of it;) and that the Emperor Alexander had left Petersburg for Wilna.

BOSTON, MARCH 13. GREAT EVENTS.

There never was, perhaps, in Europe, a more rapid succession of important events than during the last few months; and the mind has scarcely time to reflect on one occurrence before its attention is attracted by another of at least equal magnitude and interest. Not only have the Russians possessed themselves of Memel and Konigsberg, but they are already on their way to Dantzic and Berlin. The remnant of the once Grand Army is annihilated, and even the skeleton of the corps from which the Prussians so patriotically separated themselves, cannot now be expected to escape the common fate. Indeed, some private letters state that its surrender has already taken place. The Copenhagen articles depict in strong colors the losses, privations, and miseries of all kinds, encountered by the enemy—a great number were frozen to death—others, threw away their arms, and would fight no longer—many fainted with fatigue and want—many went over to the Russians. The roads are described as choked with the dead and dying, carriages, cannon, baggage, arms, &c.

The greatest exertions are making in Russia to increase the military force of that empire. A new levy had been ordered of 300,000 men to be raised within a month, thus presenting a force which may set at defiance any future efforts of France; a force consisting of men whose hearts and minds are enthusiastically attached to the cause in which they are called upon to fight. The men are at hand, and anxiously wait the signal to join their brethren in arms.—What may not the presence of such an army effect in Europe! The Tyrant of France may levy upon paper, but his decree can only produce reluctant conscripts, filled with despair, and looking only to destruction, animated by no common principle, but losing all courage and firmness, in the consciousness that they are merely the servile tools of their leader's lawless ambition, and that he will basely desert them in the hour of danger, whenever it suits his own convenience, utterly regardless of their miseries or their sufferings.

RUSSIAN PROCLAMATION.

The Emperor ALEXANDER issued an Imperial Proclamation, dated the 12th December, N. S. in which he declares his intention of keeping up a military force adequate to the circumstances of the times. "Russia," he says, having been invaded by an enemy, leading armies from almost every European nation, has been obliged to make enormous sacrifices; and though by the aid of Divine Providence, those armies have been entirely dispersed, and their poor remains are seeking safety in precipitate flight, yet it becomes necessary to maintain the glory of the Empire, by such a military establishment as shall ensure permanent security. The arm of the Giant is broken, but his destructive strength must be prevented from reviving; and his power over the nations who serve him out of terror must be taken away. Russia, extensive, rich and pacific, feels no conquests,—wishes not to dispose of thrones. She desires tranquillity for herself, and for all. She will not, however, suffer the wicked to abuse her moderation, as to endanger the well being of herself, or of other nations. Painful as it is to call upon a loyal and affectionate people for new exertions, yet it would be still more painful to see them exposed to calamities for the want of an adequate defence; and that the most grievous calamities would result from the success of her late invaders is evident, from the enormities they have already committed. The Emperor trusts in God and his brave armies, which shall be raised to that imposing number, which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of what has been purchased by so many labors, and sacrifices, and so much blood. In consequence, it is ordered:—

1. That there shall be a general levy throughout the Empire of eight men in every 500.
2. That the governments of Puliowa, Chernigoff, Cuou and Wilna, Grodno, Minsk, Bilyflok, Tarnpool and Georgia, be exempted.
3. That Siberia shall have a separate regulation.
4. That the land owners and citizens, who have furnished men to the Militia, shall be exempted from this levy.
5. That the levy shall be communicated in each government within two weeks, and ended within four, from the publication of this order.

ESSEX AND CASTOR.

NEW-YORK, March 10. It is stated, that the triumphant reports of the capture of the British frigate Castor by the Essex frigate, was a hoax fabricated merely as an offset for the fifth defeat of our land arms at Ogdensburg. A Swedish vessel arrived, reports, that off Chincoteague yesterday she was boarded from the Castor, (Acala perhaps) frigate.

BOSTON, MARCH 15.

Capt. Boddily, late of schooner Bunker Hill, of and from Newburyport, for New-York, arrived in town on Friday, and gives the following information:—That he was captured on Wednesday forenoon last, (14 hours out) off Cape Cod by the privateer Liverpool Packet, and his vessel ordered for Nova-Scotia; that the privateer captured the same day, fine sloop Reliance, Crowell, of Dartmouth, from Boston, for New-York, with a cargo, and schooner Hero, Finney, from Plymouth for N. Carolina, in ballast—the latter vessel was given up and arrived at Plymouth on Thursday evening, with the crew of the Bunker Hill and Reliance—that he left the Liverpool Packet on Wednesday, about 5 P. M. close in with Cape Cod light, in company with the privateer schooner Retaliation, Freeman, (a fine vessel of about 90 tons, full of men) which had joined her same day, from Nova-Scotia—that they had just brought to and boarded brig Richmond, Thomas, from Boston for Philadelphia, but does not know what they did with her; and that when he left them the Packet had but about 25 men left; having, as her Capt. said, manned out 8 vessels since he came off the Cape—She was then, going in company with the Retaliation, in quest of privateer brig Thoru, (formerly of Marblehead) which they said had arrived off the Cape from Nova-Scotia; where she was to cruise. When the Retaliation first hove in sight, the crew of the Liverpool Packet were all at quarters, taking her to be a schooner from Boston of which they had received correct information. The Retaliation, it was said, had been off Boston Light.

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

By HUGH MACKAY, Esq. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte ss.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom these presents may concern; that upon the application of Colin Campbell, and Joseph N. Clarke, of the Parish of St. Stephens, in the County of Charlotte, in the said Province, to me duly made—I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within the said Province of New-Brunswick, of Niel McKinnon, late of Saint Stephens, in the same County, which said Niel McKinnon, is departed from the said Province, and hath not resided within the same for the term of six months preceding the aforesaid application of the said Colin Campbell and Joseph N. Clarke, to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Niel McKinnon, doth return and discharge his said debt within six months from the publication hereof; all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Niel McKinnon, within the Province aforesaid, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Niel McKinnon.

Dated at Saint Andrews, this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

HUGH MACKAY, J. C. P.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Charlotte ss. TAKEN by Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the twenty-eighth of June, at the Court House in the Town of Saint Andrews, at eleven A. M.—All that Tract or Parcel of Land the property of Daniel Davis Woodbury, on the Island of Grand Manan, described as follows: bounded southerly on lands belonging to Wm. Gadcomb, westerly on lands granted to Bingham & Quigley, northerly on lands granted to John Moss, and easterly on Long Island Bay, containing 800 acres more or less; on the Premises is a dwelling house, a Grist and Saw Mill, a large and valuable Marsh, which with a little improvement may be made to cut 100 tons of Hay, with the buildings thereon, and all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

E. ANDREWS, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, 3d December, 1812.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of JAMES PLACK, late of Mougerville, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JONATHAN HARDING, Administrator. Mougerville, March 31, 1812.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of GEORGE HARTLEY, late of the Parish of Woodstock in the County of York, Farmer, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts to the Subscribers, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to ABIGAIL HARTLEY, Administratrix. JAMES HARTLEY, Administrator. Fredericton, 3d September, 1812.