

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

A telegraphic dispatch from the Port Admiral at Yarmouth (Admiral MURRAY) has announced the escape of two sail of the line from the Scheldt. These vessels will probably proceed to America, should they escape our cruisers.

Sir F. Burdett last night gave notice of a motion for supplying the deficiency of the Regency in case of the demise of the Prince Regent, before his Royal Father.

The ships of the line that can be got ready, are ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch, to watch the motions of the French fleet in the Scheldt.

The Duke of Clarence, 'tis said, has opened a treaty of marriage with the youngest sister of the Emperor of Russia.

The American schr. *Cashier*, 300 tons, with coffee, indigo and bark, is captured by the *Iris* and *Reindeer*.

The *Modeste* from India, has brought £300,000 sterl. in gold, on account of the Company.

FEB. 12.

Paris papers to the 8th are mostly occupied with the proceedings of the Conservative Senate, relative to the appointment and regulations of a Regency.

FEB. 13.

It is said, that the Exposition of the state of the French Empire, will not be submitted to the Legislative Body until the beginning of next month.

*French Conscription*—The conscription for 1814, including all lads born on or subsequent to the 31st of Dec. 1794, was to take place in all the Departments of the Seine on the 5th, and the drawing by lot on the 20th inst.

Suchet, in order to prevent the circulation of the news of the late defeat of the French armies in Russia, ordered the mail from France to be burnt in Valencia, after reading his dispatches without allowing the letters to be delivered either to Frenchmen or Spaniards.

FEBRUARY 20.

Bonaparte 'tis said is to have an interview with the Emperor of Austria, who will be invited to Paris to be present at the coronation of the Empress Louisa, and the King of Rome. Our readers will recollect the invendos in the 29th Bulletin against the Austrians; and with all his vapouring about a fresh campaign, it is evident that Bonaparte can do nothing with safety, until he is assured of the sincerity of FRANCIS. The financial distresses of the French Government are beyond all precedent; as a last resource circulars are to be sent to all the Departments, craving voluntary contributions from every person, and fixing 100 livres as the smallest sum that will be received.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following notice was this day posted up at Lloyd's.

Lloyd's, Feb. 20.

"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to inform the Committee, that there now are, and were previous to the 5th instant two strong squadrons of British ships, cruising in the neighbourhood of the Western Islands and Madeira."

FEBRUARY 23.

Much anxiety is felt for the arrival of the *Bonne Citoyenne*, so long expected. She is said to have on public and private account no less than £600,000 sterl. and the Underwriters will not insure on her for less than 50 per cent.

FEBRUARY 24.

It appears that Bonaparte is very apprehensive of a general insurrection in Germany, and has ordered three or four opulent people from each town, to be sent to Paris as hostages for the obedience of the rest.

FEBRUARY 26.

Mr. GRATTAN brought forward his motion relative to the Catholic Question last night—"That, with a view to such an adjustment as may be conclusive for the peace, strength

and security of the English constitution, and the ultimate concord of the British Empire, it is highly advisable to provide for the removal of the Civil and Military disqualifications under which his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects at present labor; making full provision, at the same time for the maintenance and security of the Protestant Succession to the Crown, according to the act of Limitations; and for preserving inviolable the Protestant Episcopal Church of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Church of Scotland, their doctrines, discipline and government, as by law established."—At half past 3 o'clock the House adjourned to this evening—the debate will, at least, occupy two days.—We repeat our belief, that the majority against it will be very great.—COURTIER.

Admiral Keats has hoisted his flag on board the *Antelope*, for the Newfoundland station.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

An unanimous vote of both Houses of Parliament last night approved of the war with America, sanctioned its justice and determined to support the Government in a vigorous prosecution of it. We conceive and heartily congratulate the country upon it, that Parliament did last night give a solemn pledge to the people of the British Empire that at no time, under no circumstances, for no advantages political or commercial, however great, will it yield, barter, or fetter the exercise of our great maritime rights—the right of search and the right of impressment.

FEBRUARY 23.—A morning paper says—"In the present disastrous state of affairs, the people of France begin to cast their eyes on the Bourbon family. Communications to that effect have reached this country; and we learn that in consequence a French gentleman in the confidence of Lewis XVIII, has lately left London for Russia. Prior to his departure, he had an audience of monsieur; and he is also the bearer of dispatches from the Russian Minister in London to the Court of St. Petersburg."

A Paris paper of the 26th of Feb. contains an article, dated from Konigsberg; (which we know to have been long in the hands of the Russians;) but not a word from Dantzie, or from Warsaw; not a single word about the "Grand Army."—This silence strengthens the rumour that both Dantzie and Warsaw are in the power of the Russians.

An article from Berlin of the 13th Feb. states that the King of Prussia, and the Royal Family are in excellent health at Breslaw.

A fatal and malignant fever raged in Konigsberg. From 6 to 700 persons died in the month of Jan. not including military men.

We do not remember to have ever received French papers with more pleasure than the present—for in telling us nothing they lead us to expect every thing.

FEBRUARY 27.

The Gottenburg mails, among other interesting articles, have put us in possession of a series of interesting documents, connected with the state of the relations between Sweden and France. Not a doubt can now remain in the breast of any rational being, that war—open, undisguised war—will now be waged by Sweden against France. The documents lately published relate to the dismissal of the French Ambassador from Stockholm; an event which was attended with circumstances unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy. This Ambassador, Monsieur de Cabre, refused to leave Stockholm until he was "ordered by his august Emperor." This is the first time that the right of removing an ambassador was attempted to be confined to the person who sent him. A Swedish Police Officer conducted M. de Cabre, out of the country, and he travelled, therefore, like a felon, for whom no passports were necessary.

A mail has arrived from Malta; but it brought nothing of importance,

QUEBEC, APRIL 13.

Since our last London dates have been received to the 27th Jan.; Lisbon to the 17th of Feb.; and Cadiz to the 27th of Feb. Nothing particular seems to have occurred in Spain, except the departure of Caffarelli for France, with his division of 10,000 men, as announced in our last. The Cortes were in active session and the Guerillas alert to annoy the enemy whenever an opportunity presented itself.

The emperor of Russia had arrived at Wilna, where the joy of the people knew no bounds. This indeed appears to be the case through all the North of Europe. The Prussians avail themselves of every occasion to insult the French. They are unable to suppress their aballitions even in the presence of their King, of which instances have occurred at the theatre.

To Great-Britain and Russia is Europe indebted for its salvation from the oppressive yoke of the Ruler of France. We are happy to see by the Russian Proclamations that Alexander is disposed to use his power with moderation, his object not being conquest, but to give freedom to the subdued nations who may be disposed to avail themselves of the favorable moment. Great changes may in consequence be expected, since the Baal that the nations worshipped, as the Indians do the devil through fear, is now prostrate in the dust.

It now may be enquired, by what rights Napoleon could ever be treated as a great man. Is it because he raised himself to the Imperial purple? Any enterprising soldier might, at the same period, have had the same success. France had been torn to pieces by factions, and was glad to put an end to her troubles at any price. A military arm was best calculated to produce this event. It fell to the lot of Napoleon to wield the sword; and the people sunk into obedience, happy in a respite from civil bloodshed.

But what has this great man done for France? Lost her navy, destroyed her commerce, exhausted her male population, caused her exterior possessions to be wrested from her, and at length exposed her naked to conquest. And in pursuit of what has he risked and suffered such enormous dilapidations to the country which raised him to the sovereignty? Why, in pursuit of the phantom, Glory, a passion by which he well knew the French nation could be led to the extremities of the universe. In chase of this shadow he has sacrificed every thing substantial and valuable.

By a general order of the 8th inst. for the better regulation and conducting the transport by batteaux of the King's troops and stores, between Lower and Upper Canada, a provincial Corps is to be raised immediately, to be named the COMMISSARIAT VOYAGEURS, to consist of one Lieut. Col. superintendent, one Major Deputy superintendent, one Captain, 10 Lieutenants, one of whom to act as Paymaster and Quarter-master, 400 privates able batteaux men, to serve for 18 months, or during the war with the United States. The field officers to be Commissariat officers.

APRIL 15.

It appears that the principal part of the American forces which wintered in the vicinity of Lake Champlain, had proceeded to the Frontiers of Upper Canada, where the campaign will probably be shortly commenced.

BOSTON, APRIL 22.

*The Chesapeake Blockading Squadron.*

The Alexandria Gaz. of the 14th says, a vessel has just returned from the blockading squadron, and informs, "that on the morning of the 18th inst. four British schooners were discovered off the mouth of the Patuxent in chase of 19 sea schooners standing up the bay, at this time upwards of 20 bay craft left Drum Point harbor, and the British schooners turned their attention to them, and captured about 20 of them, all loaded, bound for Baltimore, and burned 6 or 8 of them,

and then proceeded down the bay 10 miles below Cedar Point.

It is said the Secretary at war has requested the Governor of Pennsylvania to draft and organize 2000 militia for the service of the United States, 1000 for the defence of Erie and the Western frontier, and 1000 for the defence of the Delaware.

MAIN ARMY.

Gen. Dearborn has returned to Sacket's Harbor, where probably from 8 to 12,000 troops are collected, and military events of importance may be daily expected. Brig. Gen. Chandler has arrived at Sacket's Harbour.

THE CITY GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN:

Saturday, May 8, 1813.

On Sunday arrived, Feb'r Young William, Capt. Berton, from Halifax.

Wednesday, H. M. Sloop *Ratler*, Capt. Gordon, from a cruise.

Several sloops and schooners have arrived since our last, prizes to the Cruisers stationed in our Bay.

Yesterday arrived the *Bream*, schooner, Lieut. Hare, also from a cruise, last from Passamaquoddy.—This vessel was reported in our last to have been taken.

The *Bream*, during her cruise, captured an American row-galley, the crew of which arrived here in the *Ratler*, and are now in confinement, together with several other Americans taken from recaptured vessels.

A small privateer of 2 guns was ran on shore near Bailey's Mistake, and destroyed by the boats of the *Ratler*.

Tuesday last a small privateer made her appearance off Point Lepreau, and was seen to re-capture two schooners, prizes to the *Emulous*, bound to this port; they were both retaken again by the *Ratler*.

The Last Subscription Assembly for the Season,

WILL be on TUESDAY Evening next—By order of the Managers. St. John, Saturday, May 8.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

PUBLISHED 1st MAY, 1813.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf lb. oz. to weigh 1 1/4

Ditto Rye ditto 1 1/3

And other Loaves in proportion.

WM. CAMPBELL, Mayor.

WILLIAM HAY

INFORMS the Friends and Customers of his Father JOHN HAY, deceased, that he carries on the BAKING-BUSINESS, in Duke Street, where the best of Loaf Bread, and small Bread of all kinds may be had, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. St. John, 26th April, 1813.

Noah Disbrow,

Has received by the Ship *HERO*, Captain Lovett,

A Very General Assortment of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON;

Which will be disposed of on moderate terms

at his Store in Prince William Street. St. John, November 6, 1812.