

tive Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, this 30th of May, in the year of our Lord 1814.

(Signed)

(L. S.) The Prince of BENEVENT.
(L. S.) The Prince of METTERNICH.
(L. S.) J. P. Count STADION.

LONDON, MAY 6.

BONAPARTE was met a few days ago at Sypherien, on his way to St. Tropez. He is said to have expressed himself on his journey in terms of the highest admiration of this country, stating, that she had been the real cause of his downfall, and that he could not conceive by what means; with an inferior population and territories, she had been able to carry on a war for twenty years without internal disturbances, and with an increase rather than a diminution, of her prosperity and resources. He hoped, that, if necessary, the naval power of Great-Britain would protect him in the Isle of Elba. He wished even to go to England; and added, that he should consider himself a British subject in the Isle of Elba. He sent word to Lord CASTLEREAGH, that "his whole ambition had always been to place France upon an equality with England, but that the nation had no character, and therefore he could do it."

MONTREAL, JULY 25.

Despatches have been received from Lt. Gen. Drummond, containing accounts from Major General Rialti to the 17th inst.

The Major General was then at the Twenty Mile Creek, to which place, after leaving strong garrisons in Forts George, Niagara, and Mississauga, he had arrived with part of the Royals and King's regiments; some militia and Indians, and where he had been joined by Col. Scott, with the 103d regt. from Burlington, and part of the Glengary Fencibles from York. The Major-General's collective force amounted to about 4000 men, with which it was his intention to take up a position at Twelve Mile Creek.

The enemy in the afternoon of the 15th, having advanced a strong column from Queenston, consisting of about 3000 men, with a six pounder and a howitzer, and approached Fort George, evidently with the intention of establishing their positions to enable them to carry on their operations against that post.

Lieut.-Col. Tucker, who had been left in command of the forts on the frontier, moved out from Fort Mississauga with two six pounders, and a detachment of the King's regt. while at the same time, a part of the Royals moved out from Fort George. A heavy cannonading commenced which lasted for upwards of an hour, when the impression of our fire upon the enemy was such as to compel him to retire precipitately, and it is supposed with considerable loss. Not a casualty occurred on our part.

Great credit is due to Lt.-Col. Tucker for the caution with which he opposed the enemy on their first approach, and for the promptitude and vigour of his subsequent movement, in repelling their attack.

The militia are also deserving of great commendation, for their steady and gallant conduct on the above occasion, an earnest, it is hoped, of what they are able and willing to do for the defence of their country.

In a skirmish which took place on the night of the 12th inst. between a small piquet, consisting of about 35 men, of the light company of the King's regt. under Major Evans, and nearly 200 of the enemy, in which Gen. Swift of the Am. Engineers and ten were killed. Major Evans displayed great skill and gallantry.

Accounts have also been received at H. Q. from Lt.-Col. M'Douall, at Michilimackinac, dated the 10th inst.—when the garrison was in the highest health and spirits, and amply supplied with every thing.

Lt.-Col. M'Douall had felt himself sufficiently strong, to be able to de-

tach a part of the garrison, consisting of some of the Michigan Fencibles and Indians, with a three pounder, under Major M'Kay, upon an expedition against La Prairie des Cheins, on the Mississippi, which the enemy had taken possession of on the 2d of June, with a force under General Clarke, from St. Louis, on the Missouri, in order to establish themselves there, and from whence it was deemed highly important to dislodge them.

The enemy's fleet had not left Sackett's Harbor on the 21st, and it was not expected they would be ready to sail before the end of the month.

BOSTON, AUGUST 1.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Tuesday last says—"We are informed from the best source, that in a few days the President's Proclamation will be issued, calling Congress together—to assemble on the first Monday in September next."

DEFENCE OF NEW-YORK.

Under a requisition of the President of the United States, the Governor of this state will call into immediate service a considerable body of militia, who will occupy fortified Camps on Long Island and on this Island. The Corporation will, in the first instance, advance the requisite funds, for the pay of the troops, to be re-imbursed by the United States.

The Commandant of the Corps of Engineers, and the head of the Ordnance Department, will receive instructions from the Secretary of War to repair immediately to this station, to direct the construction of the encampments and other necessary works of defence, and to cause an ample supply of all the munitions of war, to be furnished for this post. Measures will also be taken, under direction of the Committee of defence, to organize into regular military commands, those of our citizens who are exempted by law from military services on ordinary occasions, and to call for the aid of our fellow citizens in the construction of the proposed fortified camps.—E. Post.

[We do not see by the General orders that these troops are to be placed under the command of any national officer.]

FROM THE POTOMAC.

Fredricksburg, (Vir.) July 23.

The enemy have again made their appearance in the Potomac, and renewed their work of destruction. On Wednesday last they landed a number of men from 14 barges, in Normony River, and burnt 5 dwelling houses, and a tobacco warehouse, and all the wheat in the neighborhood. They shortly after repaired on board their ships.

CREEK INDIANS.

NASHVILLE, TENN. June 28.—A Mr. Overton of Murray county, who has been detained for some time against his inclination on board the British fleet, has returned home, having been landed from the vessel he was detained in at Pensacola. He states that there were at Pensacola when he left there about 1000 Indians encamped on the bay opposite the town. That they were well armed, and had received their arms from the British; that about 17,000 stand of arms had been brought there by the British and 300 British soldiers had landed. From the known respectability of Mr. Overton and his immediate knowledge of what he states, we are warranted in believing his statement to be correct. Mr. Overton states, that the inhabitants on Tombigbee were under serious apprehensions of an immediate attack, and that the above information had been sent to the President of the U. S. by way of Georgia. Feats are entertained that the arms above mentioned are for arming the Indians and the blacks of the southern section of the union. Conjectures are afloat that Florida is part of the indemnification that England exacts for her sacrifices of blood and treasure in Spain, and that very

serious apprehensions may be felt for the safety of Orleans.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Gen. Harrison left this place on Friday last for Greenville, to meet the other commissioners, and hold a treaty with the Indians.

CANANDAIGUA, July 12.—About 700 U. S. troops, with a number of New-York volunteers and some Indians, have passed here during the last week, on their way to join the army under Gen. Brown in Canada.

SHALL WE HAVE PEACE?

This question is asked every hour in the day, and almost the only satisfaction we derive is, that another hour of the war is wasted. It is impossible at present, notwithstanding the rumors and dark hints from Europe to form any true opinion of our affairs. It is at home that we are to look for peace, and it is the general impression among our wise men in this quarter of the Country, that we must have peace. Not because Mr. Madison's mathematical computation will have brought him to the very point to which he intended to go, but simply and solely because he cannot carry on the war. His calculations, like other political gamblers, is dependent on chance.—And as chance tumbled him head over heels into power, it may ere long give him a retrograde motion. In fine, the present administration not only want the ways and means, but they are losing the confidence of their own party. Can this war proceed without the perils and wishes of the nation?

A letter from Sackett's Harbour of June 19, states, "that Sir Jas. Yeo was waiting off the Ducks, about twenty miles distance, with a view as it was believed, to give immediate battle, before Chauncey should have time to practice his men." Should a meeting take place, there will be a sharp game of ducks and drakes.

It was rumoured at Albany on the 25th ult. that an engagement had taken place at Queenstown, between the American and British forces, as a heavy cannonading was heard in that direction. It was also said, that 5000 British troops had ascended the St. Lawrence, within the last 20 days; and that transports were employed in conveying them from Kingston to the head of the lake.

An American piquet of 8 men, was surprised near Fort Erie; two killed, and the rest taken prisoners; several U. S. waggons have also been taken near Queenstown. These depredations are committed by the predatory Indians.

The cylinder for the engine of Mr. Fulton's steam frigate has been cast at New-York—it is said to be four feet in diameter, weighs three and a half tons; and the power of the engine equal to 120 horses.

JAMES TAYLOR,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from LONDON, GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, An extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Particularly Selected, and Warranted of the First Quality,— Which will be Sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange. FREDERICTON, 28th July, 1814.

JOHN M. WILMOT,

HAVING IMPORTED A GENERAL AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH GOODS,

By the ONLY SON and the FIVE SISTERS, from LIVERPOOL, and by the LION and HERO from LONDON,

Which he has opened at his STORE, adjoining Mr. R. SANDS, on the upper side of the Market House, which he offers very low for prompt pay, or short credit. St. JOHN, July 27, 1814.

FOR THE CITY GAZETTE.

When a retrospect of the changes which have occurred in the political world for the last twelve months offers itself to our view, the imagination teems with such a weight of woe, and such a catalogue of miseries, that is drowned with the tears of weeping widows, or overwhelmed with the cries of desponding orphans.

When we reflect on the miseries and calamities which war, cruel, relentless war, has spread over the fields of Europe; and the hardships to which our brave countrymen have been exposed, while united with their valiant Allies, to overthrow the Tyrant of France and the enemy of peace; with what gratitude should we lift up our hearts to the God of armies; to that God from whom every good and every perfect gift cometh, for restoring to us those inestimable blessings, those blessings of which we have been so long deprived, evca "The blessings of Peace." But while war has desolated the continent of Europe, while our countrymen on the frontiers of Canada have been exposed to all its hardships and privations; while the Earth has been deluged with the blood of her sons, and her fields have been strewn with heaps of slain; we (as it were) even we alone in this happy corner of the earth, have possessed our abodes in peaceful tranquillity, undisturbed by the commotions which have pervaded the globe.

I said "The blessings of Peace," are we then at peace with all? No! Our neighbors, our nearest neighbors, who professed the most familiar friendship; they united with the Tyrant of France, and endeavored to break down the only barrier between themselves and universal dominion. Yes! at the very time when Great-Britain was endeavoring to rescue the world from the impending evils of universal despotism, at that very crisis, the United States of America, declared the most unjust and cruel war that could ever be conceived among civilized nations, and invaded the peaceful British colonies in the North, after endeavoring to seduce them from their allegiance to the best of Sovereigns: And although by the blessing of Providence, their ally is now defeated, and hurled from the throne of his dynasty, to contemplate in solitude on the evils of his past life (if any principles of reflection remain in that breast which has been devoted to all scenes of barbarity.) Still his colleague blind and infatuated as he is to his own interest, and the happiness and prosperity of his subjects, is unwilling to put a stop to the effusion of human blood—is still contending for—he knows not what—is still willing to sacrifice the lives of his people to gain a protection for run-way Englishmen.

May the Rulers of the United States of America reflect for a moment on their proceedings—may they look forward and behold the miseries they are entailing on the generations to come—may they anticipate the period when they will have to give an account of their stewardship to the Judge of the whole earth, when the blood of the slain, (the blood of those who have perished by means of their rashness) will be required at their hands: And may we (while we deplore the unhappy situation of the people who are governed by such blind and infatuated Rulers) bless God for the happy Constitution under which we live.

JUVENIS.

Spring and Fall Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received by the *Pallas*, *Lord Hood*, *Brothers* and *Argus*, from Europe, A large and general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which with his former stock on hand he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash, or Bills of Exchange, or Furs.

PETER FRASER.

Fredricksburg, 30th July, 1814.

WANTED,

A STEADY Servant Woman, of good character, to whom liberal Wages will be given.— Enquire at this Office. 1st August, 1814.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any demands against the Estate of the late SAMUEL TILLEY, of Gagetown, in Queen's County, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and those indebted to the Estate will please make payment to the Subscribers, at Gagetown, or at Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury.

ELIZABETH TILLEY, Executrix. JAMES TILLEY, Executor. GAGETOWN, 8th April, 1814.

ALL PERSONS

WHO are under engagements to deliver Pickled HERRINGS or SALMON this Season to the Subscriber, are notified to bring them in without any further delay, and that this is the last amicable warning they will receive to that effect. A want of SALT for repacking will not be admitted in excuse, as upon application, he will procure some for those who have not means of obtaining it.

Z. WHEELER.

25th July, 1814.