

[By Authority.]

The New-Brunswick



Royal Gazette.

[Vol. 4.]

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ST. JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
MONDAY, MAY 9, 1814.

A greater dearth of News prevails at this time, than could reasonably be supposed.—The Halifax Mail arrived yesterday, brings nothing new, though something may be expected, as some vessels are now off the harbour, one of which is said to be from Windsor.

Papers from the States have also been received in town of a late date, but contain nothing special.

DIED] On Thursday evening last, aged 51 years, Mr. WILLIAM KENNEDY, Painter, of this city. His remains were interred yesterday afternoon.

On the 19th ult. after a short illness, in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. MAGDALENE CLARK, Wife of Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, of Maguapit Lake, Queens County, much lamented by her relations and friends. She has left a kind husband and eight children to lament their loss.

BOSTON, APRIL 22.

By a late arrival at New-York, from Bordeaux, French papers have been received containing Paris dates to March 2, nearly a month later than our previous authentic accounts. Their contents are exceedingly interesting. We have selected the most important translations, which have been made for the New-York papers. The principal articles are three official reports to the emperer, of the military operations in France. We regret that the series of these is not complete. The last report before received continued the journal to Feb. 3. The first now given, commences on the 16th, except an incidental mention of two or three events which took place before. Partly on this account, and partly because the journal itself is obscure, it is difficult to understand some parts of the present narrative.

On the 31, Bonaparte was near Lesmont, with nearly all the corps of his army. On the 9th, we find him at Nogent, 40 miles nearer Paris. What has occurred in the mean time is almost entirely unknown to us. On the 9th of February Bonaparte left Nogent on the Aube 55 miles from Paris, to manoeuvre on the enemy who had advanced to Fortee and Mieux on the Marne, 20 miles from Paris, leaving Belluno, Girard, Reggio, and Pafel, to defend Provins, Bray, Montereau, and Melun, which places are distant 45, 50, 40, and 30 miles from Paris. On the 14th and 19th the Allies attacked Nogent, but were repulsed with the loss of 2000 men. They crossed the Aube at Bray, and obliged Belluno to retire 15 miles to Nangis. Reggio was compelled to destroy the bridges at Montereau, and Milan, and to retire to the Yeres [probably Hiere] 25 miles from Paris. On the 16th the Emperors H. Quarters were at Guignes, 25 miles from Paris.

What was done by the Emperor between the time of his leaving Nogent and fixing his head-quarters at Guignes on the 16th does not appear. It is only incidentally mentioned that a victory was gained on the 14th at Vauchamp.

On the 17th the Emperor again faced the enemy who had pursued him so closely from the South, and had a very serious engagement with Pahlen and Wittgenstein at Mornant and Nangis, the former place being 6 and the latter 12 miles from Guignes towards Nogent whence he had retreated on the 9th. In this battle he claims to have taken 6000 prisoners, 10,000 muskets and 16 cannon. Wittgenstein retreated to Nogent.

On the same day [or the next] General Chateau attacked the Austrian Gen. Bianchi, at Montereau and was repulsed. But at 2 in the afternoon, the Emperor arrived there from Nangis, a distance of 12 miles, and with Gen. Pögel, drove the Austrians into the Seine and the Yonne, on the mouth of which stands Montereau, with the loss of 8000 men wounded and 4 or 5000 killed. Bonaparte states his own loss in these two battles at only 400 killed and wounded—a very improbable story. Gen. Chateau was mortally wounded.

Tarentum arrived before Bray, and Reggio pursued Wittgenstein towards Nogent.—Gen. Montbrun in the mean time was driven from Fontainebleau 15 miles west of Montereau, and that place was taken by the Allies.

From this period to the 26th the narrative fails us. It is evident however, that the operations in the mean time were very important. On the 26th we find the head quarters at Troyes, 30 miles farther distant from Paris, than Nogent, the place to which Wittgenstein had retreated on the 18th. Reggio has advanced to Bar-sur-Aube near 60 miles, where he was strengthened by Girard and Kellerman, and Tarentum was marching upon Clairvaux which is 5 miles south of Bar. Moskwa, Belluno, and Padua, where at Arcia, Plancoy, and Nogent. The whole French army is thus extended along the Aube and Seine, from Clairvaux to Nogent, a distance of 60 miles. But to determine in what direction the allies are is a matter of more difficulty.

The three last mentioned generals it is said were marching upon the heels of Blücher, Sacken, York and Kleist. It seems therefore that the French and the allied armies have changed grounds, and that the allies instead of being driven beyond Troyes, as would be supposed from a part of this Journal, are still between the Seine and the Marne, and have in fact probably driven the French from their positions on the north of the Seine. Blücher's army it is said was manoeuvring upon the corps of Ragusa at Fuerte Gauchier, 40 miles west of Paris, and on the 1st of March, it seems, by an unofficial article they traced upon our territory, and they had manoeuvred him to Lusy on the other side of the Marne, distance of 30 miles from Fuerte Gauchier and 10 miles nearer to Paris.

Where Schwartzburg's army is, we cannot ascertain from the accounts which have reached us. But it is probable that he is posted on the

Yonne with his left toward Fontainebleau, so that Bonaparte's armies along the Aube are nearly surrounded.

Ragusa was on the 14th at Etoges 70 miles from Paris, and there it is said he destroyed a Russian division taking 9 cannon and killing 1300 men. On the 19th he was marching upon [that is towards] Chalons, but he reached only Sezanne, which is 14 miles farther from Chalons than Etoges. On the 26th he was at Fuerte Gauchier 20 miles still farther in his rear, and on the 1st of March was at Lusy.

The Duke of Castiglione [Angereau] who at the last account was at Lyons, with an army of 40,000 men, is recovering the conquests of Gen. Bubna, at Chambéry in Savoy, Geneva, Macon and Bourg.

In a London article, it is said that the British troops in the Netherlands had made an unsuccessful attack on Antwerp. This is perhaps probable, yet it is not the best authority. In some late French papers, were some paragraphs purporting to be from London papers which when the papers of those dates were received, were not to be found in them.

VIENNA, FEBRUARY 4.

Her Majesty the Queen of Sicily arrived yesterday, at noon.

In consequence of the accession of the King of Naples to the coalition, 6000 Neapolitan troops joined, on the 22d of January, at Ferrara, an Austrian Corps under the orders of Count Nugent.

MILAN, FEBRUARY 3.

The Government has just published the following Proclamation to the People of Italy:

People of the kingdom of Italy!—For three months you have been suffering from the invasion of the enemy the greater part of your territory.

For nearly three months the Neapolitans have solemnly promised us succours. How could we mistrust their promises? Their Sovereign is connected by ties of blood to the great man to whom both he and myself owe every thing; but that great man is at present less fortunate!

Confiding in the word of Neapolitans, we were justified in hoping that the efforts that we have hitherto made would not be lost, and that the enemy would soon be obliged to retire beyond our frontier.

People of the kingdom of Italy, can you believe it? The Neapolitans have betrayed all our expectations, and all our hopes.

Nevertheless it was in presenting themselves as Allies that they penetrated upon our territory, and they were allowed to occupy several of our departments.

We have received them as brethren; we have eagerly opened to them our magazines; and as the reward of our sacrifices and of our confidence, it is even upon that line where their arms ought to have joined

ours that they extend their hands to strangers, and raise their standard against us!

History will one day point out all the intrigues, all the resources which were made use of, to mislead to this degree a Sovereign already too much distinguished by his valour not to possess all the other virtues of a soldier.—People of the kingdom of Italy, let us not dissemble: the defection of the Neapolitans has cruelly augmented the difficulties of our situation; but we do not fear to state it, the more our situation is difficult, the more ought our courage to increase.

You will, therefore, rally under the son of your Sovereign; you will confide in the justice and holiness of your cause; you will march at the voice of him who loves you and has no other ambition than to concur with all his means in increasing your glory, and confirming your prosperity.

Italians! They only are immortal in the effluence and annals of nations, who know how to live and die faithful to their Sovereign, and to their country; faithful to their duty and their oaths; faithful to gratitude and to honour.

Given at our head quarters, Verrona, February 1, 1814.

EUGENE NAPOLEON.

OIL & CARD-WIRE.

150 Barrels Newfoundland LIVER OIL, in Casks, containing 70 to 90 Gallons.
43 Casks and 4 Boxes CARD-WIRE, No. 28 to 33, for Sale enquire of ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

MONDAY, 9th MAY, 1813.

Daniel Green,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED to Germain-street, two doors North of Mrs. BYLES', where he continues to carry on the Fancy and Windsor Chair Making in his various branches.
April 9.

To be Sold, at Public Auction.

On THURSDAY the Twenty-Fourth Day of JUNE next, (for the benefit of the Creditors of the late WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq. deceased,) at the House of Gabriel Van Horne, Inn-keeper in Fredericton,

ALL the Right and Title of the said WILLIAM ANDERSON, to the following Real Estate, viz:—A LOT of GROUND with a Dwelling-House thereon, in the Parish of Fredericton, subject to a small annual rent to the College, and a FARM situate in the Parish of St. Mary, within about two miles and a half of Fredericton, the whole under two several Mortgages amounting to £1478.17.8.

WM. F. ODELL, Adm'r.
Fredericton, 27th April, 1814.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber, on Saturday last, PETER ELISHA KEIRSTED, an Indented Apprentice—had on when he went away, a Round Jacket and Trowsers of Homespun Grey Cloth: Whoever will apprehend the said Apprentice, and return him to the Subscriber will be paid the above Reward.
PETER V FLAGLOR,
Kingston, 2d May, 1814.