

long and so often, and who are the persons that have tended to bring me into this baneful practice. Sir, this crime is more general than you are aware of—there is a Society formed for the practice of it, and belonging to it, are some men whom the public look up to.”—He then was about to make this painful and disgusting disclosure, when Mr. H. desired he would not mention any names, as in his present situation, it could be of no service, and the recollection of the circumstances might only tend to ruffle his mind, and break off his communications with the Deity, which, above all things, he should endeavour to preserve.—He proceeded:—“In London, in France, and in the Mediterranean, he had seen the act committed, and it was not considered a crime; that having taken up the vile and baneful opinion, that, he had a right to do with himself, as he pleased, and was not accountable to God, he had frequently committed it; and so powerful was the influence of this vice over him, that when objects did not present themselves to him, he fought them. He now loathed himself, he saw its detestable nature, and cried unto God for a pardon of all his sins; and he hoped and believed, that through Christ, he should obtain it!” His subsequent conversation and prayers were most pious, scriptural, pathetic and affecting. The night before his execution, he asked if he might receive the sacrament? Mr. H. could not for a moment deny it to him; for so satisfied was Mr. H. of the total change of heart and mind the Prisoner had experienced, that he said to him, “I conceive, your present situation, with all your crimes upon your head, in your present apparent state of mind, preferable to that of the most righteous man, in his own estimation, who should reject God’s method of saving the world.” When the Prisoner requested to be shaved, it was apprehended (as he had twice done before) that he would attempt to destroy himself; and when it was told him, he said, “were I alone in this cabin, and it was filled with instruments of death, I would not attempt to do that which the law is about to do for me; for why should I, feeling as I do, I hope, reconciliation with God?” When he was about to be removed from the Puffant to the Jamaica (on the morning of the execution,) he said to Mr. H. “could the curtain drop here, in this cabin, I should meet it with satisfaction and composure, resting as I do, on the mercy of God through the Saviour. But, should you perceive me flurried or discomposed, in my last moments, do not attribute it to any thing but that awfulness, which it is impossible not to feel, from the scene of the boats round the ship, and the preparations made to make an example of my end.” When the boat had arrived along-side the Jamaica, he turned to Mr. H. and exclaimed—“This is, indeed, Sir, a most awful moment.” He continued in prayer for some time, in the gun-room of the Jamaica, and said twice or thrice he was ready. Though the hour appointed for his execution (11 o’clock) had not arrived, yet his wishes were complied with. He walked to the place of execution, praying all the time, in which he was joined most fervently by the Provost-Marshal, a man of superior mind. He was so composed, as to correct the Provost-Marshal twice, in reading the warrant for his execution; and when putting on the cap, it being too small, the Provost-Marshal said he wished it had come down over the whole of his face, he said “never mind.” Mr. H. now said to him, “Here I must leave you, my feelings will not allow me to remain with you longer, I will go into the cabin and pray for you.” Shaking Mr. H. most affectionately by the hand, he replied, “Do, do! God bless you!” These were the last words he uttered, and a few minutes before eleven he was launched into eternity. He apparently suffered very little: in three or four minutes his struggles were ended. The last three days of this unfortunate Gentleman’s life, if fully before the public, would be a most impressive lesson to many classes of society. He was a man of good education, strong natural abilities, and very extensive reading; but his principal reading was in Voltaire, Bolingbroke, and other infidel authors. His manners were easy and courteous, and his quick flow of observations, upon almost every subject, shewed a well-stored mind. He was 38 years of age, 19 years of which he was a surgeon in the navy. He was son of the late Mr. Taylor, Dispenser of the Royal Hospital at Hallar. His body was landed and interred, on Friday night at Aylmerfloe.—(From Mottley’s Portsmouth Telegraph.)

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND HOLLAND.
Concluded at Paris, 16th March, 1810.
Article 1. Until the English Government shall have solemnly revoked the restrictions contained in their Orders in Council of 1807, all kinds of trade between the ports of Holland and the ports of England is prohibited. If there should be occasion for granting Licences, those only shall be valid which are issued in the name of the Emperor.
2. A corps of troops of 18,000 men (including 3000 cavalry) and consisting of 6000 French and 12,000 Dutchmen, shall be distributed at all the mouths of Rivers, along with officers of the French Customs, in order to take care that the stipulation in the above Article be fulfilled.
3. The troops shall be maintained, provisioned, and clothed by the Dutch Government.
4. All vessels, violating the first Article, which may be captured by French ships of war, or privateers on the Dutch coast, shall be declared good prizes, and if any doubt shall arise, the case shall be determined by his Majesty the Emperor.
5. The regulations contained in the above articles shall be repealed, as soon as England shall have solemnly recalled her Orders in Council of 1807; and from that moment the French troops shall evacuate Holland, and leave that country to the full enjoyment of its independence.
6. Whereas it has been made a constitutional principle in France that the course of the Rhine shall form the frontier of its Empire,—and whereas the arsenals of Antwerp are in consequence of the present position of the frontier of the two countries, uncovered and exposed. His Majesty the King of Holland hereby cedes, on behalf of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, &c. &c. Dutch Brabant, the whole of Zealand, including the Island of Schowen, that part of Guelderland which is situated on the left bank of the Wall, so that the frontiers between France and Holland shall henceforth be the course of the Wall from Shenkenf-

eans, leaving on the left bank Nymegen, Bommel, and Woudrichem; then the principal branch of the Merwede, which falls into the Biesbach, through which, as likewise through the Holandsch Diep, and the Wolke-Rak, the frontier shall proceed, in order to fall into the sea by the extremity of Gravelingen, leaving the Island of Schowen on the left side.

7. Each of the ceded Provinces shall be relieved from all debts, which have not been contracted for their own particular interests.
8. His Majesty the King of Holland shall, in order to co-operate with the force of the French Empire, have a squadron of nine ships of the line and six frigates, armed, provisioned for six months, and ready for sea on the 1st of July next; and shall also have prepared a flotilla of 100 gun-boats, or other armed vessels. This force must be maintained during the whole period of the war, and kept constantly in a state of readiness.
9. The revenue of the ceded Provinces shall belong to Holland up to the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty. Until that period the King of Holland shall provide for all the expences of the administration of these Provinces.
10. All the merchandize brought by American ships into Dutch ports, which have entered since the 1st of January, 1809, shall be placed under sequestration, and given up to France, in order to be disposed of according to circumstances and the political relations of France with the United States.
11. All goods of English manufacture are prohibited in Holland.
12. Measures of Police shall be adopted to keep a vigilant eye on, and to secure all the Underwriters of the Prohibited Trade, also Smugglers, &c. In a word the Dutch Government binds itself to extirpate the contraband trade.
13. No magazine of goods prohibited in France, and which might afford opportunities for Smuggling, shall be established in any district within four leagues of the line of the French Custom-House. In the case of the violation of this article, such magazines may be seized, although within the Dutch territory.
14. During these regulations, and so long as they shall continue in force, his Majesty the Emperor shall remove the Decree of Prohibition by which the frontier barriers between Holland and France were closed.
15. Confiding in the manner in which the obligations arising out of the present treaty will be fulfilled, his Majesty the Emperor and King guarantees the integrity of the Dutch territories, such as they remain in virtue of that treaty.

LONDON, APRIL 23.
We received this morning Portuguese papers of the 7th inst. There has been no battle. The advanced guard of the English army is said to be at St. Felices. The French have concentrated their force at Salamanca. One article, however, from Castello Rodrigo, asserts that they are marching to Madrid, in consequence of a severe defeat sustained by their army in Andalusia. The following are the most important articles in these papers:—

“CELEBRER, APRIL 2.”
“The French still maintain themselves in Salamanca, but their number is uncertain, some say 12,000, others 20,000 men. The advanced parties of the English, it is said, are this day to arrive in St. Felices; they are at present in Baiba de Porco.—It would seem that the French mean to concentrate their main force in Salamanca.—This day arrived here twelve deserters, ten of whom were Irishmen, and two Germans.”

“CASTELLO RODRIGO, MARCH 31.”
“The following letter has been received here, the contents of which I shall be happy to find confirmed:—The intelligence which a messenger sent to Salamanca brought back is, that the French who arrive in Salamanca do not stop there, but immediately proceed to Madrid, in consequence of a severe defeat sustained by their army in Andalusia. LOISON’S head-quarters are in Ledesma, and MARCHAND’S in Tamames.
‘Almussalla, the 30th March, 1810.’
(The Loyal Portuguese, April 7.)

“ELVAS, MARCH 31.”
“Intelligence has been received that BALLESTEROS attacked and defeated the French, and took 400 prisoners. It is added that the remains of the French division which was engaged in that action are surrounded by BALLESTEROS and CONTINAR.—Same Paper.

Those Persons to whom GOODS are consigned by the ATLANTIC from London and Halifax, are notified to attend to receiving them at the Market Wharf, where that ship is now discharging.
18th JUNE, 1810.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
On Wednesday the 5th September next, at 12 o’clock, A Number of LOTS of LAND, belonging to the A Church, delightfully situated at the upper end of the Town Plat of Fredericton.
For particulars inquire of the Subscribers,
P. FRASER,
ROBERT SMITH.
Fredericton, 11th June, 1810.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN BECKWITH, Sen. of Cornwallis, King’s County, Nova-Scotia, deceased, are desired to exhibit them duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
JOHN BECKWITH, Executor.
Cornwallis, 14th May, 1810.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
A few copies of the last Militia Law.
18th JUNE, 1810.

SAINT JOHN, June 18, 1810.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.
Schooner Mary-Ann, Wort, Newfoundland; Cargo of Rum to N. Merritt; Brig Concord, Patterson, Dundee, in ballast to H. Johnston; Ketch Deodans, Simpson, Dublin, in ballast to B. Gilbert & Son; Schooner Venus, Pine, Peterhead, in ballast to R. Shives & Co.; Ship Atlantic, Hills, London and Halifax; Goods to J. L. Venner; J. M. Wilmot; I. Woodward; J. Black & Co.; Berton & Needham; J. Chipman; and B. Dewolf.
Sailed on Friday last, His Majesty’s Schooner Rapid, Captain Mather, for England.
CLEARED—Ship William and Charlotte, Payne, Liverpool; Snow Consolo, Cochran, Aberdeen.

From HALIFAX, June 8.
Arrived, Saturday last, Indian sloop of war, from Bermuda; Sunday, Prospero, do. 45 days from Plymouth, Eng.—Prize brig Jeune Esther, from Isle of France for Bordeaux, with coffee, &c. taken off Corvo; by H. M. S. Cleopatra and Atalanta.—Yesterday, four of the transports with H. M. 98th Regiment, commanded by Major LLOYD, 6 days from Quebec.
We have been favoured with London papers to the 2d, and Glasgow papers to the 4th ult. received by the brig Eagle, 30 days from Greenock.
The prospects in Spain still continued to brighten; and hopes were entertained, that the French would be soon compelled to relinquish the siege of Cadiz.
A strong fleet will be kept in the Baltic the ensuing season; twenty ships of the line, besides frigates, sloops, &c. were to proceed immediately for that station, under Vice-Admiral Sir J. SAUMAREZ, and Rear Admirals REYNOLDS and DIXON.
There is reason to hope, that the negotiation now going on for the exchange of prisoners, will, ultimately, be successful; and the war, thenceforward, conducted with more liberality, on the part of the enemy.
It is not thought, that the partial exchange which has taken place in his Majesty’s Ministry, will in any way affect the views or measures of Government.
It must give pleasure to those who wish the prosperity of the British North American Colonies, to observe the attention which Government, in the midst of all its momentous concerns, seems invariably disposed to pay to the interests of these Provinces; of which the reply to the petition from the merchants of Hull (in the preceding page) is another satisfactory proof.

Assistant Commissary General’s Office,
Saint John, 18th June, 1810.
CORD WOOD.
WANTED for the use of His Majesty’s Troops at Fredericton, four hundred Cords of Merchantable Hard Wood, to be delivered into the Fuel Yard in that Garrison before the first day of October next.
Payment for which will be made on the completion of the delivery, in Bills of Exchange at par or Cash, at the option of Government.
Sealed Proposals will be received for the supply of the above Wood, at this Office, or by GEORGE SPROULE, Esquire, Store-keeper at Fredericton, on or before the 10th day of July next.
Sufficient security for the faithful performance of the Contract will be required.
CHARLES STEVENSON,
Acting Assistant Commissary General.

Public Auction.
To be Sold by the Subscribers,
On WEDNESDAY the 27th of JUNE, at 11 o’clock, at the Dwelling House of J. C. F. BREMNER, (next to door to J. S. Mott’s Printing-Office, and opposite to the Commissary’s Office,) an extensive and very general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, and well worthy the attention of Families as well as Shopkeepers;
COMPRISING,
BLUE-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CALIMAN-
BOS, BOMBAZETTS, CHAMBRAYS, FUS-
TIAN, Shirting COTTONS, White THREADS,
TAPES, BOBBINS, NEEDLES (w. c.) Pound and
Paper PINS, Gilt, Plated and Metal Coat and Waistcoat
BUTTONS, Watch CHAINS, KEYS, SEALS,
BEADS, Iron and Brass JEWELRY, GIM-
BLETS small and large, PADLOCKS, Stock and
Bright Chest and other LOCKS of various descriptions
and sizes, Cork SCREWS, Gunter’s SCALES, two
feet RULES, Horse WHIPS, SPURS, Snuff and To-
bacco BOXES, Steel SNUFFERS, Souffer TRAYS,
Iron COMPASSES, oval and octagon TEA TRAYS
and WAITERS of different sizes, a few casks of NAILS,
and a number of other things of value and in demand.
These GOODS being on consignment, and positive in-
structions for the sale of them having been given, GREAT
BARGAINS may be expected.
James C. F. Bremner, & Co.
SAINT JOHN, 18th JUNE, 1810.

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BARGAINS may be expected.
James C. F. Bremner, & Co.
SAINT JOHN, 18th JUNE, 1810.

Public Auction.
ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of JOHN GARRISON, Esquire, late of the City of Saint John, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested within Eighteen Months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers.
SARAH GARRISON, Administratrix,
ISAAC WOODWARD, Administrator,
WITH THE WILL ANNEXED.
Saint John, 18th June, 1810.