

Vice-Admiral of the Red, Robert Ward, and James Balfour, Esqrs. William Domett, Esqr. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, Knight, and the Hon. Frederick Robinson, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland.

WAR-OFFICE, June 23.

James Boutineau Franklin, and Michael Gordon, Esqrs. to be Assistant Deputy Commissaries General.

JUNE 25.

Dispatches have been received by our government from Cadiz, down to the 31. Nothing particular had occurred, except that in a gale of wind two of the Spanish prison ships the *Castella*, 64, and the *Argonauta*, a hulk, with several of eight hundred prisoners on board, a great proportion of which were French officers, parted their cables, and drifted on shore under the French batteries.—Our boats, in attempting to bring them off, were fired upon by the prisoners, and a Lieutenant and six seamen killed, and about 30 wounded. Upon this, the fire from our vessels opened upon them, and killed vast numbers of the French, the rest escaped on shore, and both the ships were set fire to by shells from our bombs. Another Spanish ship went on shore with 250,000*l.* in specie, but she was got off by the exertions of our people.

An Officer of rank, who lately escaped from the vengeance of Bonaparte, had it long in contemplation to abandon the French service, and seek an asylum in this country.—At the time of the ill-fated and disastrous expedition to Walcheren he had an important command in that quarter, and sedulously sought an opportunity, but without success, of communicating to the British Commanders intelligence of the amount and distribution of the enemy's force. The additional troops thrown into Flushing, was, he states, intended only as a *ruse de guerre*, for the purpose of making more effectually his secret movements in favour of the object of the expedition. The course of events, however, made it impossible for him to aid the accomplishment of our views, and all his emissaries failed in the missions on which they were employed. From his statement it would appear, that the numerical force of the enemy fell very short of all accounts received respecting it; for, if full credit be given to his representation of their numbers, they did not amount to 10,000 regular troops in the whole line of their defence, including the various garrisons on the Scheldt, together with the force in Antwerp, Walcheren, and Cadiz. If there were any means of verifying this statement, it would assuredly serve to throw a still greater degree of discredit equally upon those who planned, and those who undertook to execute this ill-starred enterprise. A suspicion that the Officer to whom we have alluded, favoured the English in that expedition, instead of zealously exerting himself in the service of his despotic master, made it necessary that he should escape the rigours of a military trial, by seeking refuge in the British dominions.

The prohibition of the export of corn from France is further confirmed by letters received from thence. This is not, as we had at first reason to believe, a measure adopted from a spirit of hostility to this country, but one arising out of absolute necessity. France, it appears, is not so plentifully supplied with grain as to be able to afford the immense exportation of that article she has lately been in the habit of making. Her stock is said to be barely sufficient for her own consumption. The prohibition is not solely restricted to exports to this country, but extends to Holland, and all places north of the Rhine and Meuse.

It is asserted in private letters from Holland, that the Captains, and part of the crews of two vessels have been shot for violating the prohibition imposed by the Anti-commercial Decrees of Napoleon.

The daughter of Lucien Bonaparte was intended for the Crown Prince of Sweden, who is just dead. The marriage treaty is said to have reached Stockholm just after his death. The Duke of Oldenburgh is now mentioned as the intended successor to the throne. He is a near relation to the Emperor of Russia.

Portugal, it is said, is given by the French Emperor to Massena. If he should conquer Spain and Portugal, he will most probably distribute it in fiefs amongst his Generals, and these Generals will in the same manner distribute the forfeited estates amongst their inferior officers. This was the ancient way of at once rewarding followers and securing conquests, and however little suited to the ends of Civil Government; the feudal system was admirably contrived to preserve what it had acquired.

The Gazette of last night contains the official particulars of the capture of the Island of St. Maura, in the Adriatic, in letters from Sir John Moore, dated Messina, April 26, and from Brigadier-General Oswald, commander of the troops in the Ioman Isles. The principal fortresses surrendered after a vigorous bombardment of nine days. The garrison consisting of 714 men, were made prisoners of war. Our loss amounted to one field officer (Major Clarke of the 35th regiment) killed, together with a subaltern, and 22 rank and file. There were 2 field officers, 7 Captains, 2 subalterns, and about 120 rank and file wounded.

At the Levee at the Queen's Palace, yesterday, Sir Robert Calder, on his appointment to the command at Plymouth, and Brigadier-General Balfour, on his appointment to the Staff of Nova-Scotia, and on his departure thither, were presented to His Majesty.

Accounts from Copenhagen of the 2d, state, that Admiral Saumarez orders all ships to be brought to, that are coming or going to Gottenburgh. Great part of our fleet that was at Gottenburgh have sailed to the southward.

The accounts respecting Portugal, though discordant in various subordinate particulars, agree in the chief point, that Massena is engaged in the most active preparations against the British army in that country.—An officer bearing the Cross of the Legion of Honor is stated to have deserted, bringing tidings that the French amounted to upwards of 80,000 men, which force was still not deemed adequate to the invasion of Portugal, the conveyance of supplies being of extreme difficulty and uncertainty, where convoys and foraging parties were continually cut off by bodies of insurgents, as they were termed. Massena hence appears

to have made several demonstrations of advancing in other directions, in order to induce the British army to alter its position; and being disappointed in this hope, is said still to wait for further reinforcements.

JUNE 26.

By letters from Malta, dated seven days subsequent to Brigadier-General Oswald's dispatches, we learn that there was great danger of our troops being obliged to abandon their new possessions, so gallantly acquired in the Adriatic Seas, as our whole force amounted only to 10,000 effective men, against which the enemy were then proceeding from Naples with an army of 20,000.

The action brought by Sir Francis Burdett against Lord Moira, we understand, will come before a Jury before any decision of the Court can be given respecting that against the Speaker of the House of Commons. Issue being joined in the former case, the trial will take place among the Special Jury cases in the first sittings after the present term. It is not certain therefore whether the Attorney-General, or any of the Crown Lawyers, will have the opportunity of appearing on this first question on the authority of the Speaker's Warrant; for as Lord Moira is in this instance the defendant, that noble Lord may employ whom he pleases for Counsel.

JUNE 27.

We have this morning received French Papers to the 21st instant, Dutch to the 24th, and German to the 20th.

There is great variety of intelligence in these Papers, which we have no room for. The following, however, is a summary of all that is material. Letters from Constantinople mention the desertion of part of the troops coming from Asia, which has greatly embarrassed the Grand Viceroy. There is an extreme scarcity at Constantinople; discontent is at its height; and events are expected similar to those which have desolated Constantinople for these two years past.

The Russians are said not to be sufficiently numerous to besiege at once the two great fortresses which stop their progress on the banks of the Danube, and find an army of observation to cover those sieges; they in consequence wait for considerable reinforcements from the interior of the empire. It is thought that the grand Duke Constantine will take the command in chief. Letters from Semlin announce that the Russians have commenced the blockade of Widdin. The Turks have put themselves in motion to relieve the place.

We are happy in announcing that the exchange of Prisoners between this Country and France is going actively on. Sir Grenville Temple and Family, with several others, were on Friday last landed at Dover, from on board a neutral, bound from Havre de Grace to London, with corn.

It will be seen by an article in the French Papers, that Denmark is anticipated as the new heir to the Crown of Sweden. No doubt, this would greatly forward the views of France against this country; and we should not wonder to see the event happen according to the prediction.

JUNE 28.

The last letters from Ireland state, that the Counties of Kerry, Waterford, and Tipperary, continue to be seriously disturbed by White Boys, and armed parties of nocturnal banditti.

Next year will be a Jubilee for the Baronets of England, being the 200th year since their first institution—there are nearly 600 Baronets.

Lord Grenville has nearly recovered from his late indisposition.

A Bankrupt Bishop—The Bishop of Derry, Ireland, who has been long speculating, is gazetted a bankrupt.

TRURO, [ENG.] JUNE 30.

Orders were received at Plymouth by the telegraph on Sunday, for all the ships there ready for sea to go into Cawsand Bay and the Sound. The greatest activity immediately prevailed to complete their water and provisions for five months. Some ships that had gone up the harbour, only on Saturday, went down on Sunday to Cawsand Bay. They are said to be going to Lisbon. Two gun-brigs are to proceed thence with dispatches. It is probably on account of such orders being known in London to be sent to Plymouth, that a report prevailed there, on Wednesday, of our army being about to return from Portugal. No intelligence has been received from Lord Wellington later than the 6th.—Most important advice however are hourly expected.

We received this morning Dutch Papers to the 24th, French to the 21st, and German to the 20th.—This time last year, Austria was at war with Bonaparte, whose ambitious projects were incompatible with the preservation of her honour and independence. She has just now signed a Treaty of defensive alliance with him and is to assist his projects with an army of 140,000 men! Such is the intelligence communicated to us in the papers just received.—Rumour fixes Turkey as the destination of this army, but we should not be surprised to find a large part of it dispatched to Spain.

Sir Edward Pellew is appointed to the command in the Scheldt; and Sir Richard Strachan is to have the command at the Cape.

FURTHER EXTRACTS.

London, June 28.

Intelligence recently received, announces the surrender of the East India Company's settlement at Tapanooly, on the coast of Sumatra, to two French frigates and a schooner. Tapanooly is subordinate to Bencoolen.—After taking possession of the place, the French Commandant, on some idle and wanton pretext, is said to have violated the express terms of the Capitulation—to have plundered private property—and to have razed the place to the ground. It is said that dispatches were on Thursday received at the India House, stating, that Bencoolen also had been attacked and plundered by the crews of two French frigates, and that all the shipping in the harbour had been burnt or otherwise destroyed. These frigates were probably the *Venus* and *La Manche*.

There are several reports in town that an engagement has taken place between a British and French squadron, but none of them seem to rest on any other foundation than

conjecture. The French are evidently exerting themselves to get some squadrons to sea, with the view of catching up some of the fugitive Spaniards in their emigration from Cadiz to South America. These ships are expected to be richly laden, as the Spaniards will naturally carry with them whatever they can. Hence perhaps the unusual bustle in the French marine.

We hear with much satisfaction, that Lord Melville is occupying his time in some meditated improvements in the English Navy, both as to its interior management, and more systematic distribution. It appears inconceivable, indeed, that whilst so much depends on the Navy, so little has been done for it.

The Spanish affairs are wholly where they were, and they are likely so to remain, till Bonaparte shall move up a greater force. The French army now before Cadiz is merely sufficient for a blockade; and Cadiz, being open to Africa, can never be thus subdued.

It would seem as if there were some discontent—some suspected plot or conspiracy in the French Military—two or three General Officers have been lately seized and confined in fortresses, without trial or avowed charge, and one of them General Sarazin, having effected his escape, has arrived in England. Bonaparte deems it necessary to keep a watchful eye over his military, and the Officers who are more than commonly popular amongst their soldiers, are peculiarly obnoxious to him—He remembers the means and instruments to which he owes his own elevation.

SAINT JOHN, August 27, 1810.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Hope, Greig, London; Ship Halliday, Franklin, Newfoundland; Ship Pallas, Robson, Plymouth.

Saturday arrived at the Post-Office, the English Mail for the month of June—London dates to the 28th of June.

Little or no change has taken place in the affairs of either Spain or Portugal for some time.—The grand contending armies, under the command of Lord Wellington and Gen. Massena, remained, at the last advices, encamped within a few miles of each other, near the Tagus—but the GREAT BATTLE, so often rumoured to have taken place, was momentarily expected.—Austria, it is reported, has entered into a Treaty with France, by which she places, under Napoleon's direction, 140,000 of her troops.—The Island of St. Maura, in the Adriatic, has been, after a short resistance, taken possession of by a British force, under the command of Brigadier-General Oswald.—The French Gen. Sarazin, second in command at Boulogne, lately deserted his post, and arrived in England. Some papers state that he is invested with the character of a diplomatist; others, that Bonaparte, having become displeased at his conduct, had ordered his arrest, and that he had thus luckily escaped the Tyrant's vengeance.—Bonaparte has removed Fouché from the Police Department, and appointed him to the Government of Rome, and has put his immense corps of Spies, Assassins, &c. under the orders of Gen. Savary.

On Wednesday last, a man by the name of WILLIAM JOHNSTON, was apprehended on a charge of seducing and persuading two Soldiers of the New-Brunswick Regiment to desert, and was regularly convicted of the offence before two Justices of the Peace, under the Act of Assembly of this Province, and fined in the sum of twenty pounds, but for want of means to discharge the fine, an order of commitment was made, and on the person's way to gaol he was claimed by the Officers of H. M. S. *Lille Bell*, as a deserter from the *Superieure*, and was accordingly taken on board. It is hoped the present conviction will be an example to deter others from attempting similar offences.

On the morning of the 13th inst. was Married at Saint Andrews in this Province, by the Rev. Mr. ANDREWS, RICHARD HASLUCK, Esqr. Merchant, to Miss JANE M-MASTERS, daughter of Daniel M-Masters, Esqr.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned against placing Boats, Timber, Rafts or Lumber of any description, within the lines of the KING'S LAND in front of the Provision Store Wharf, and Fuel Yard; and owners of such property already there, are desired to remove it forthwith.

CHARLES STEVENSON,
Acting Assistant Commissary General.

Saint John, 20th August, 1810.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL OF WOODS.

New-Brunswick, 15th August, 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that from and after the day of the date hereof, if any person or persons shall on any pretence whatever presume to cut or haul off any White Pine, Norway Pine, or Timber of any other species from the Lands reserved for the use of the Crown by His Majesty's Surveyor General of the Woods within the limits of the Province of New-Brunswick, such person or persons so offending shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor that may be by Law.

And all persons are hereby cautioned against cutting White Pine Timber on other Lands within the said Province, without Licence first obtained for that purpose, as they would avoid the penalty of the Law in that case made and provided.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN ANDREWS, late of Windsor, in the County of Hants, and Province of Nova-Scotia, Esquire, High Sheriff, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to CATHARINE ANDREWS, Administratrix, WILLIAM FRASER, ELIJAH DEWOLF, Administrators.
WINDSOR, JULY 7, 1810.