

Wardle, that he was sure there was something going on with which he was not acquainted, and insisted upon knowing what it was, that appeared to disturb him so much, and which had thrown him into such an agitation. The Colonel finding himself so closely pinned down to the point, and that an evasion would not turn the subject, he was obliged to tell his Lordship, that it was of a nature he could not communicate to him. Lord Falkstone feeling a little indignant at his answer, said, that as he had not been made acquainted with the whole business, he was sorry he had lent himself to the Colonel's cause and immediately went down stairs to Major Dodd, who had been left in the parlour.

"The reader may naturally suppose that I had a pretty accurate idea of the Colonel's motives, for asking me not to appear again at the House of Commons, though I was obliged to assume a perfect ignorance of the subject, while Lord Falkstone remained in the room.

"By a reference to the minutes, it may be suspected that the Duke of York's friends had been made acquainted with some facts dangerous to Colonel Wardle's popularity, from the questions which they had put to me on my former examination:—Colonel Wardle, feeling himself alone, began to unbosom his fears, by observing, that he and Major Dodd were very apprehensive that Government were in possession of some circumstances which would prove unfavourable to the cause, if I were again examined, and though I had most ably evaded their questions, yet another examination might lead to the discovery of the whole plot: they, therefore, thought it most advisable to prevent me (if possible) from again attending the House, as the most effectual means of their own security."

PARIS, JUNE 16.

Copy of a Letter from General Vandamme to the Minister of War, dated Boulogne, June 11, 1810:—

"I had the honor of communicating to your Excellency this morning, by a telegraphic dispatch, that I had received certain information that the General of Brigade, Sarazin, went over to the enemy yesterday. I have now to confirm this intelligence to your Excellency, and lay before you the particulars of this extraordinary event.

"On the morning of the 10th, General Sarazin, accompanied by a black servant, embarked at the little Warren, in a boat belonging to a fisherman of the name of Camier, under pretence of going out to fish. Having gained a considerable offing, and perceiving an English brig, he compelled the crew to put him on board her, asserting that he had orders to carry a flag of truce. Having reached the brig, he sent back the boat, after having given to the owner a declaration, stating, that he had ordered this fishing vessel to put him on board the English brig, upon something relating to the service. These facts are substantiated by the official reports.

"So soon as I became acquainted with his having deserted to the enemy, the counter-sign was changed throughout the military district; strong guards and patrols took the rounds vigilantly. I immediately ordered Colonel Vincent, my first Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Monjovet of the GENDARMERIE, who commanded the public force, to proceed as quickly as possible to the camp on the left, in which the residence of General Sarazin was. All his papers were secured. His two Aides-de-Camp and servants were sent before the Commissary General of Police, as well as the crew of the boat St. Laurent, and every one, in short, suspected of being connected with General Sarazin, or who could communicate any thing relating to his conduct.

"The resolution of this General Officer struck the whole army with astonishment, and can only be ascribed to a sort of madness. All the Generals, the principal officers, and even the soldiers, cannot account for it; and I am the more surprised myself, having received from this General the most positive assurances of his zeal, of his attention to his duty, and of his wish to promote the good of his Majesty's service. There was no person who was more indefatigable in his duty, who entered more minutely into the details of his command, and by the measures he adopted impressed an opinion that every thing he did was for the good of the service. The very eve of his flight he communicated to me the result of an examination into the accounts of the troops under his command. Assuredly, Sir, after these speaking proofs, it was impossible to direct the slightest suspicion against the conduct of that General Officer.

"I have the honor, &c.  
"VANDAMME."

LONDON, JUNE 11.

RIOTS IN HOLLAND.—The indignation of the Dutch against the French has been within these few days loudly and frequently manifested. Fresh riots have taken place at Rotterdam, which the Magistrates have been unable to quell. The people attacked the soldiers with such violence and courage, that the latter were obliged to give way, and retire to their barracks. Reinforcements of French troops have been sent for, and 10,000 were expected. All private letters from Holland and Brabant unanimously concur in stating, that the armaments in the Northern ports of France, as well as those of Holland, have been doubled since Bonaparte's journey to Antwerp, and his visit to the sea-ports lately ceded by Holland.

The Tonion fleet, too, is said to be quite ready for sea; and its destination is said to be Naples. The army and the flotilla are expected speedily to sail on a grand expedition, which remains a perfect secret with regard to its real object.

JUNE 25.

A letter from an Officer on board the Hyperion brig, off St. Domingo, gives some particulars respecting the squadrons of the rival Chiefs of that Island. Christophe's, it is said, consists of nine vessels; two ships, about the size of British sloops of war; five brigs, one schooner, and a small sloop. Pevion's consists of seven vessels, two corvettes, four brigs, and a three-masted schooner; the number of guns in each squadron is nearly equal, about 125.

The letters by the mail state, that the Swedish Government had expressed much dissatisfaction at the conduct of

Sir James Saumarez, in preventing the entrance of such ships as were not provided with English licenses into the ports of that kingdom. As a measure of retaliation, an order was issued that no vessels should be permitted to unload; in consequence of which a great number had gone to the Baltic to seek for ports in which they could deposit their cargoes. Several, we understand, had sailed for Cronstadt, which port, it is reported, they were allowed to enter.

The hopes that lately prevailed at St. Petersburg of an accommodation with this country, were extinguished by demi-official assurances that no negotiation to that effect was either on foot or in contemplation. The exchange in consequence began to look downwards again. It continued, however, to be the opinion of some of the best informed persons in that capital, that the Government ere long would be under the necessity of entering into some arrangement with this country.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) JULY 14.

A letter from Cartagena, dated June 26, gives the following information:

"Several changes have taken place in the Government of this place. The Governor, who was generally disliked, has been deposed, and sent as prisoner by way of the Havana to Spain, to render an account of his conduct. The Lieutenant Governor, with two Assistants, as a Council, compose the Executive, and the Cabildo exercise provisionally the functions of the superior Government. At Mompox some disturbances have taken place, but we are at present quiet.—Communication of the changes will be made to the Government of Jamaica. The Cabildo have published a declaration of the principles on which they act.

PORT ROYAL, JULY 14.

The Rainbow frigate, of 28 guns, Capt. Wooldridge, anchored on Thursday morning from a cruise. On the first current, Capt. Wooldridge spoke the Bulwark of 74 guns, the Hon. Capt. E. C. Fleming, with two Spanish line of battle ships under convoy, from Cadiz to the Havana.

By the latest accounts from Martinique, we understand that 46 American vessels were lying at that Island, principally laden with provisions.

BY THE HONORABLE  
MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire,  
PRESIDENT OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL, and  
(L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.  
MARTIN HUNTER.

A PROCLAMATION.  
WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the first Tuesday in September next; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His MAJESTY'S Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Tuesday in December next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirtieth day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, and in the Fiftieth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,  
JON. ODELL.

BY THE HONORABLE  
MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire,  
PRESIDENT OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL and  
(L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.  
MARTIN HUNTER.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign, intitled "An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His MAJESTY'S Colonies and Plantations in North-America and in the West-India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His MAJESTY'S said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies." I do, by and with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any sort, to be imported into this Province by British Subjects, in British built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from this date: And of this Proclamation all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirtieth day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, and in the Fiftieth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,  
JON. ODELL.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL OF WOODS,  
New-Brunswick, 15th August, 1810.  
PUBLIC NOTICE

IT 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.

SAINT JOHN, September 3, 1810.

Since our last we have been favored with the Boston Centinel of the 22d ult. from which the following extracts have been made.

BOSTON, AUGUST 22.

From a Liverpool paper of July 4, 1810.

"PARIS, JUNE 16.—(Extract of a Letter)—Reports have been in circulation here, that the Non-Intercourse Act in America has been repealed; that measure will consequently induce BONAPARTE to declare war in the usual form against America, for his depredation against American commerce has existed now these three years. His treating the American seamen like prisoners of war is certainly tantamount to a declaration of war. His conduct to the American Legation was equally outrageous. It is well known that when BONAPARTE was at Bayonne in 1808, an American flag of truce arrived at Havre with dispatches for Gen. ARMSTRONG and for Mr. PINKNEY. The dispatches were forcibly taken from the messenger, Lieutenant NOURSE, and were forwarded to Bayonne, where they were first broken open, and inspected by his Imperial Majesty, as also a bag of commercial letters. Mr. O'MEALY, an American, was sent by the American Minister to Bayonne, to claim the dispatches, which were delivered to him; but the bag of letters, M. CHAMPAGNY told him, were sent to the Minister of Police. On application there, some few were delivered; the remainder were suppressed, as they were supposed to contain some political remarks."

FROM SPAIN.

The Salem Gazette of yesterday, mentions the receipt of a Gibraltar paper of the 7th July, containing recent Spanish accounts.—A Prince of the House of Bourbon (probably one of the Orleans family) had touched at Tarragona in Catalonia, on his way to Cadiz, and had been received with rapture.—Notwithstanding the reverses of the Patriots in Catalonia, the French were still greatly annoyed in that province by numerous independent parties.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

We yesterday received by the Industry, Capt. Mellis, a Cadiz Gazette of the 28th of June. It does not furnish much news of interest; but contains a long and spirited address of the Junta of Catalonia, dated at Solsona, (in the centre of that province) the 22d May, calling on the brave Catalans to rise superior to their disasters, and to continue a depredatory war on their barbarous invaders. The spirit of the Patriots remained animated—skirmishes were continually taking place; and there appeared hopes of yet extricating the peninsula from the French.

We learn verbally from Capt. M. that the important port of Matagorda was entirely destroyed, and that the water flowed over it—that the French still held a position about 300 yards from it—that on the south side of Cadiz the Spaniards had erected a fort 43 feet wide, with 38 twenty-four pounders; and to use the words of Capt. M. Cadiz was considered as strong as the rock of Gibraltar; and it was the opinion the French could never obtain it.

Great Fire.—On the 20th April last, about 8000 houses were consumed by fire in Constantinople, and 30,000 inhabitants driven houseless to the fields.

DIED] At Major's Island, Sunbury-County, last Friday morning, Major THOMAS GILBERT, an honest and old respectable farmer.

BY AUTHORITY.

The following Circular to the Commanding Officers of the Militia Battalions in New-Brunswick is published for general information.

CIRCULAR. HEAD-QUARTERS,  
Fredericton, N. B. 25th August, 1810.

SIR,  
I HAVE received the Commands of the Commander in Chief to signify his pleasure, that the four days Fall Drill be dispensed with by the Battalion under your command.

This indulgence is granted in consequence of the PRESIDENT'S own observation, and from the report of the Inspecting Field Officer, of the late of the different Battalions of Militia last spring.—And His Honor hopes to find them still more perfect on his Inspection next year.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
H. W. HAILES,  
Adjutant General Militia Forces.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have received Supplies from JOHN L. VANNER, for the City and County Fisheries, are notified that unless the Fish are delivered, or Money given in payment previous to the 20th September, their Accounts will on that day without discrimination be put in suit.  
30th AUGUST, 1810.

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.

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 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.