

ber of persons attended in the square, and after some difficulty on the part of the Viceroy, he made his resignation.

The Cabildo summoned a meeting of 500 for the next day the 22d. It took place at 10 in the evening at the Curial, (none being admitted into the square but the persons who had been summoned to the meeting, and who were furnished with tickets.) The debates ran high on the subject of deposing the Viceroy until correct information should be received of the fate of Spain. The principal opposer of the new order of things was the Bishop. He was answered by a Dr. Callillos, a leading character in the revolution, a native lawyer, possessed of considerable talents and a daring intrepidity of spirit. Repeated plaudits announced the favorable reception his sentiments met with, and the impression his oratory had made. He concluded a speech replete with eloquence, and with such strength of argument in favor of the change of government, as astonished the audience (which chiefly consisted of Old Spaniards, who had been almost to a man previously opposed to any change that would place the power in the hands of the people) and induced a vote for deposing the Viceroy, 169 to 65.

Another meeting on the 23d, was held, in order to confirm by signature the vote of the preceding day. Proclamation was made that the Cabildo should exercise the powers of the Viceroy, and proceed to the choice of a Provisional Junta, until delegates from the interior provinces could meet, with whom they would form a permanent government.

The 24th, the Cabildo issued a proclamation, announcing the deposing of the Viceroy. They assembled again at 4 P. M.—the guns announced the appointment of a junta, and the Mayor proclaimed the names of those of whom it was composed, viz. the late Viceroy as president, and six others. Immediate discontent was manifested, principally on account of the Viceroy's having any share in the government; and the result was, that a new election was made on the morning of the 25th, and the Viceroy was excluded. Provision was immediately made for sending deputations to the interior, to invite delegates from the Cabildos of the provinces, and to treat with them respecting a proper form of government.

On the 26th a proclamation was issued in the name of the Provisional Junta of the capital of the River Plate.—The commandants and officers waited on them, and swore allegiance in the name of Ferdinand VII.

On the 27th, at 3 P. M. the troops assembled in front of the Curial, formed a hollow square, and were addressed by the President of the Junta (their commander,) and the Bishop bestowed his benediction on the people. The President's address was answered by the troops with repeated shouts, and a salute from artillery and musquetry; the people showed every mark of joy.

On the 30th, divine service was performed at the cathedral, by order of the Junta the Bishop officiated; and a political discourse was delivered by one of the Priests.

Notwithstanding the apparent tranquillity, there was still a dissatisfied party at Buenos Ayres.

Monte Video was wavering as to a concurrence with Buenos Ayres, as a report was spread, that Spain was not so far conquered as had been represented.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 3.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Freeman's Journal of yesterday, contains a translation of a long Manifesto of Don Antonio Gonzalez, Governor and Captain-General of the Kingdom of Guatemala, in South America.

We have not room for the whole of the Manifesto, but we could not forbear extracting that part which relates to the United States. From this our readers will learn what opinion our neighbours have of us, who pretend to be advocates for universal liberty; and yet suffer a tyrant to make use of us as tools to enslave a people who are struggling for freedom.

THE EXTRACT.

"The United States now at difference with Great-Britain, carrying to a reprehensible excess their laws of neutrality, admit French vessels in their ports.—Thither disembark and thence are fitted out those vile emissaries, who are destined to stab to the heart every loyal Spaniard.—These are just motives of complaint; just reason to distrust that government, impotent in all political relations, both interior and exterior. This however, should not excite in us the least apprehension. Those States which call themselves united, are only so in the name and title of their acts. Parties convulse that beautiful country. Should their government have the madness to commence hostilities with England, the signal of a most bloody civil war is already given in their public papers, and in their speeches in Congress. But even admitting that they should throw an indelible stain upon their glory, and blast their fame for ever; that committing a most horrid treason to their principles of civil liberty, they should unite with our execrable enemies in the base design of enslaving us, even these their assistance would be useless, and we would defy the efforts of so iniquitous a coalition.

"Of this the tyrant is well aware, and has therefore given out in his ministerial papers that he has no design to rule over our American provinces. With a vain show of generosity, giving what he neither possesses nor has any hopes to obtain, he says that he will grant to us our liberty, if we wish it, but on condition that we make no treaties with England. Can the logic of tyrants couple together liberty and subjection? Is that individual or nation free, which cannot have intercourse with whomsoever she may think proper?

"But we will be free, insolent monster! free from thy iniquitous power, free from thy base artificers.—We will follow the path, that our reason, unclouded by sophisms, shall direct, and act as Spaniards should, in the cruel situation to which thy infamy has reduced us."

Yesterday Mr. Jackson visited the Venus frigate, which was beautifully dressed with colors, and fired a salute of 13 guns. She sails next week for England.

HORRID CRUELTY.

The following is copied from the quarterly Review, a British publication of high reputation. The extracts it recites are of written documents, and the facts are on both grounds entitled to the fullest credit.

To those patriots who cry "peace, where there is no peace," to those philanthropists whose benevolence extends to the most distant objects, while they have little charity for those at home, we beg leave to relate the following most atrocious, but not unparalleled act of an accomplished Frenchman of the new school of Morality, which this instant came to our knowledge.

"At the recent capture of Zante by our arms, was taken prisoner a Lieut. Colonel of the name of Pocris, who is now in England, we suppose, on his parole. This person had been Governor, but was removed for malversation in his office. Among his papers were found, in his own writing, letters of an official nature to his Captain General at Corfu, stating a transaction so horrible as scarcely to be credited, on any testimony but that of the perpetrator.—About six hundred Albanians, men, women and children, had passed over from the continent to Cerigo, with a view of settling on that Island. This caused some uneasiness to Pocris, from which he determined to relieve himself in a manner that can only be described in his own words:

"I will exert all my faculties to disembarass myself of these people by every possible mode in my power, persuaded that, independent of the distress which they create in my mind, their abode in the Island is likely to produce some discussions with our neighbours of European Turkey."

Having taken this resolution, he describes in his next letter the mode which he carried it into effect.

"I was under the necessity of poisoning their wells, which destroyed numbers of them; this alarming and unexpected event obliged the remainder to fly."

Though we have sufficient proof that he is not the only Frenchman guilty of so horrible a crime, we believe he is the only person in existence who could relate it in so cool a manner.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 8.

By the arrival at New-Bedford from Lisbon, announced in our last, letters have been received from an American gentleman in Lisbon, dated the 17th of July, which mention the surrender of Ciudad Rodrigo, the key to Portugal, on the Spanish frontier of Leon, after a long and vigorous siege, and a brave defence. The French under Marshal Ney, invested that city the 30th May, with very heavy siege artillery. The Marshal Massena, with the main body of the French army of Portugal, covered the operations, and watched the motions of the English and Portuguese under Lord Wellington, in expectation that his Lordship would have made an effort to compel them to raise the siege. After nearly a six weeks investment the garrison was compelled to surrender; not, as stated, on account of a scarcity of provisions and stores; but because the French had made a practicable breach in the walls, and were prepared to take it by storm. On the 24th June, a party of French grenadiers attacked the convent of the Holy Cross, blew up the gates with powder, got possession of the ground floor of the building, drove the Spaniards, two hundred, into the upper stories, set fire to the house, and did not leave it until they saw the convent, and most of the Spaniards who were in it, enveloped in the flames. The Spaniards sold their lives at a high price.—They kept up a continual fire, and of the two Captains who commanded the French grenadiers, one was killed, and the other wounded in two places.

We have news from Cadiz as late as the 28th July.—Capt. Myrick, who has brought it to Philadelphia, heard nothing of the reported disaster of Gen. Crawford, nor of the defeats, flight and death of Lord Wellington. Accounts to the same date have been received from Ayamonte [on the seaboard frontier between Spain and Portugal, and a favorable position for intelligence] make no mention of any event of great importance in either nation. The report, therefore, respecting Wellington, we again pronounce to be a fabrication; that respecting Crawford originated in an affair between his picket-guard and a body of French cavalry in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo. The picket was driven in, and soon after Crawford, who commands light corps of observation of Lord Wellington's army, retrograded a few miles. There was very little fighting or loss on either side. The account of this trifling affair, after having passed through the crucible of the French army, was magnified to a great event, and found gossips and quid nuncs to believe and retail it.

The Spanish Patriots have had so much success in intercepting the French mails and couriers between Madrid and Seville, that they are now accompanied with a guard of 700 men. In one of the intercepted dispatches from Marshal Berthier [Prince of Neuchatel and Wagram] Lord Wellington was made acquainted with the force and intended operations of the French in Spain. Whether he will be able to frustrate them, or not, time must tell. But at the last dates reinforcements to the number of 10,000, of which a considerable part is cavalry, were embarking in England for Portugal.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS brought from LONDON, an ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, as under, which will be offered for Sale, at the Store next to the Custom-House, on or about WEDNESDAY next, upon moderate terms, for Cash or good Bills of Exchange.

A LARGE assortment of
Men's Hair Coats,
Men's great Coats, plain and nap'd,
Men's & Boys lapel Coats,
Fine quality Waistcoats,
Tailcoats ditto,
Boys Dresses,
Ladies Pelisses,
Girls ditto,
Nankeen Coats,
A general assortment of Slops
6-4 Blue Cloth,
Coatings, Olive Flushings,
Blue, green, and red Baizes,
An assort. of Forest Cloths,
7-4 Superlines ditto,
Calicos, Shawls,
Fine printed Quiltings,
Corded Swandowns,
Bandana Handkerchiefs,
7-8 Irish Linens, var. prices,
7-8 Shirting Calicos,
Plain and Strip'd Nankeens,
Gentle's and Ladies Shoes,
Girls Shoes,
Gentle's fine Hessian Boots,
Gentle's and Ladies Saddles,
SOUCHEONG TEAS, good quality.
THOMAS SMITH.

Saint John, 6th September, 1810.

SAINT JOHN, September 24, 1810.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Friends, Spencer, Portsmouth, Snow Jane, Everett, New-York, Snow Claud Scott, Stroyan, Newfoundland, Snow Countess of Leven and Melville, Sontar, Glasgow, Ship Country Squire, Storey, London, Snow Watson, Gregg, Workington, Snow Arethusa, Davidson, New-Castle.

MARRIED] On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Byles, Captain GEORGE BELL, to Miss HANNAH MUNDAY.

DIED] Lately in Scotland, Mr. JOHN SANGSTER, formerly of this City, Merchant.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 24th September 1810.
BILLS of EXCHANGE on the Right Honourable and Honourable Board of Ordnance and Paymasters of the Royal Artillery, to be disposed of at the above Office, to the best bidder.

TIMBER.

JOHN L. VENNER has for Sale on the most moderate terms, a few Cargos of WHITE PINE TIMBER with small Stowage. 24th Sept. 1810.

LONDON BROWN STOUT.

BY the MARGARET, just arrived from LONDON, JOHN L. VENNER has received a Supply of this Article of the very best quality, in proper Beer Bottles, not in those of a reduced size, into which it has lately become a practice to put it. 16
Saint John, 24th September, 1810.

To be Let, Leased or Sold,

THE WATER LOT, adjoining the one occupied at present by Timothy Parker, in Prince William-Street, 25 feet front and rear by about 200 (Grant being to low Water mark)—Terms moderate—Apply to WILLIAM DONALD. 24th September, 1810.

Valuable Fast Property for Sale.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the 8th day of OCTOBER next, will be Sold at the Subscriber's Auction Room.

THE Spacious STORE on the South side of the Market Slip—And the Two Houses and Lots in Prince William-Street, belonging to JOHN RYAN, Esqr.—This Property is well known for its value, and needs no description.—Terms of payment will be made known at the time of Sale. ANDREW CROOKSHANK.
Saint John, 19th September, 1810.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

St. John, New-Brunswick, 19th September, 1810.

CORD WOOD.

WANTED for the use of His MAJESTY'S Troops at Fredericton, Two Thousand Two Hundred Cords of Merchantable Hard Wood, to be delivered into His MAJESTY'S Fuel Yard in that Garrison, on or before the First day of April, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven; the delivery to commence as soon as the flogging shall be practicable the ensuing season, and to continue weekly or otherwise, in such quantities that the Garrison shall at no time be in want of Fuel.

On delivery of Twelve Hundred Cords, payment will be made for that quantity at Saint John, in Cash or Bills of Exchange at Par, at the option of the Acting Assistant Commissary General, and in like manner for the remaining One Thousand Cords, on the whole quantity being fully completed, at the period aforesaid.

Such Person or Persons as wish to contract for the supply of the above Wood, will send sealed Proposals to this Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, on Monday the Eighth Day of October next, to be written upon 'Tenders for Wood,' none of which will be attended to unless the price is expressed in words at length; and the lowest offer, if approved by His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GENERAL Commanding, will be accepted.

Sufficient Security will be required for the due performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

CHARLES STEVENSON,

Acting Assistant Commissary General.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Pickled Herrings, Cod and Scale Fish, will be received in payment from persons indebted to the Subscriber for Salt and other supplies for the Fishery, if delivered previous to the first of October next, at which time if payment is not made, the amount of their Accounts will positively be sued for.

HUGH JOHNSTON.

SEPTEMBER 10, 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.

CAUTION.

JOHN BLACK, & Co.

HEREBY give Notice, that they cannot allow the practice of mooring or making fast, Rafts of any description, to the Booms and Posts of their Ponds—and therefore request those concerned to regulate themselves accordingly. Saint John, May 31, 1810.