

resigned his office as Lord Chamberlain, the public tranquillity was somewhat restored. In the night the mob attacked Count Uglas's house, and broke all the windows, but did no further damage. To-day cannon are planted in the squares; and orders have been issued for several regiments to march with all possible expedition to the capital.

It is somewhat remarkable that Count Fersen, who had resided several years in France, and was, from the elegance of his manners, and extraordinary accomplishments, a great favourite at Court, was the person who, in the habit of a coachman, drove the unfortunate Louis XVI. and his Queen from Paris to Varennes, where they were arrested in their flight from the blood stained fangs of the most ferocious tyrants that ever disgraced humanity! This generous, this magnanimous service alone, entitled Count Fersen to a better fate.

**LISBON, JULY 8.**—PRIVATE LETTERS.  
"It is feared that Ciudad Rodrigo, if not already fallen, will very soon surrender to the superior force of the enemy. The intelligence from its neighbourhood is only up to the 31. when the bravery of the garrison had been particularly displayed. On the night of the 29th the town was set on fire in several places by red hot balls, but not much damage was done. On the 30th June, a sortie that the garrison made injured them considerably, and they were repulsed with loss. The lines of the enemy are, in some places, within 250 yards of the walls, and their batteries of heavy ordnance daily make breaches. The enemy, every night, has some new work of annoyance erected.

"We have nothing very recent from head-quarters.—Lord Wellington was travelling about the country from Celerico through Vizeo, Guarda, and other places. Fears were entertained for the safety of General Hill's 10,000 men, and the Marquis of Romana's 9000 Spaniards, as we learn, that about 25,000 French have taken that direction. The skirmishing between the outposts, continues, and the success is invariably attributed to the British, but these engagements are of no comparative consequence.  
"The greatest anxiety is expressed in this city, as every day a dreadful battle seems near at hand, the result of which will decide the fate of Portugal. Every necessary article is cheap, and a great quantity of bread and flour has been conveyed to head-quarters. Many officers of the Commissariat have been here, making preparations, Lord Wellington is extremely attentive to this part of his duty."

**"ALVEREA, JULY 4.**  
"A division of the French army has crossed the Agueda, below Ciudad Rodrigo, which has rendered it prudent for General Craufurd to fall back from the position he occupied on the left bank of that river to Fort Concepcion. The French are concentrating their forces, and from the most correct information that can be procured, are making every preparation for the invasion of Portugal. We are daily receiving reinforcements, and continue in good health, high spirits, and in the best possible state of discipline."

*Assistant Commissary General's Office,  
St. John, New-Brunswick, 10th September, 1810.*

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE.**  
PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Right Honourable the Paymasters General, London, thirty days sight, are requested to send sealed proposals to this Office, stating the sum required, and directed to the Subscriber, with the words "Tender for Bills" marked on the letter.  
Payment to be made in Dollars.  
**CHARLES STEVENSON,**  
Acting Assistant Commissary General.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of **ARCHELAUS CARPENTER**, late of Queen's County, deceased, are requested to present them within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to  
**ARCHELAUS CARPENTER,**  
**THOMAS CARPENTER,** } Executors.  
Queen's County, 6th September, 1810.

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 Counties 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,**

**SAINT JOHN, September 10, 1810.**

**ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.**  
Barque Rachel and Ann, Brown, Newfoundland, Barque Neptune, Woodman, Halifax, Ship Dyches, Hutchinson, Whitehaven, Brig Brim, Spence, Portsmouth.

The English Mail for the month of JULY, arrived at the Post-Office yesterday morning.—London dates to the 18th of that month.—For extracts see this day's Gazette.

**HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 3.**  
Monday afternoon arrived, the Lord Cheltenham, packet, Capt. Gibbon, from New-York, 8 days; and Barque Traveller, Tone, Portsmouth, 70 days.  
Thursday evening, the Francis Freeling packet, Capt. Bell, from Falmouth, 40 days.

Saturday, His Majesty's ships *Eurydice*, Capt. Bradshaw; and *Indian*, Capt. Mends, from a cruise; also, The brigs *Buttern*, and *Francis*; the former from Sunderland, and the latter from Liverpool, in long passages.  
Sailed since our last, His Majesty's ships *Eolus*, and *Melampus*, on a cruise; and the Lord Cheltenham and Francis Freeling Packets, for Falmouth, and New-York.

The Francis Freeling brought London papers to the 18th July.  
Holland is annexed to France: **LOUIS** abdicated the Throne in favor of his son, without, it appears, the knowledge of his brother **NAPOLEON**, who has formed it into a Provisional Government, and appointed the son of **LOUIS** to the Grand Duchy of Berg.

The Portsmouth paper of July 7, says: **MR. MORTER**, the Ambassador to America, embarked this afternoon, under a salute, on board the *Venus* frigate.  
That excellent Officer, the Hon. **SIR ALEXANDER COCHRANE, K. B.** has been appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Guadeloupe, and its Dependencies.

**Mr. Cobbett** has been sentenced, in consequence of the Libel of which he was found guilty, to pay a fine of 1000*l.* and to be imprisoned in Newgate for two years, and then to give bail for his good behaviour for seven years. No doubt those for whom he has made himself an instrument, in publishing their seditious abuse, will assist in paying the fine, but we are of opinion they should take a share of the imprisonment also.

The *Hope*, Henderson, from hence, arrived at Limerick the 29th June; and the *Elk*, Eddington, at Plymouth the 9th July.—The *Earl Percy*, Lavarich, 12 guns, was advertised to sail from London on the 20th July; and the *Samaritan's Hope*, from Liverpool, the 1st August.

The *Bonne Citoyenne* was appointed convoy to Quebec, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, the 6th July.

A letter from an Officer of His Majesty's ship *Spartan*, Capt. **BRENTON**, dated Malta, the 16th May, gives an account of a very gallant action fought by that ship in the Bay of Naples, with a French force, comprising a frigate, three sloops of war, and seven gun-boats, which resulted in the capture of one of the sloops of war; and had it not been for the disabled state of the *Spartan*, the whole of the squadron would, most probably, have been taken. There were 10 men killed and 22 wounded, on board the *Spartan*; among the latter, we are sorry to state, was Capt. **BRENTON**, who received a grape shot near his hip, while "fearedly standing on the capstan."

The Naval History of Great-Britain is replete with the brilliant exploits of her seamen—but in no instance has the valour of our **TARS** been better proved, or attended with happier success.

The following is the French account of the action, copied from an American paper; by which it appears that the Squadron was fitted out for the express purpose of capturing the *Spartan*:—

**NAPLES, MAY 5.**  
A cut down ship of the line, carrying 50 guns (thirty 24 pounders, and twenty 33 pound carronades) has continued for these four days in the gulf of Naples, and interrupted the communication with the capital. Means were prepared to take her, or at least to oblige her to retire.—The day before yesterday, the 3d, about seven in the morning, a flotilla consisting of a frigate, a sloop, a brig and cutter, and six gun-boats that sailed the preceding night, arrived within a short distance of the enemy's vessel, which they resolved to carry by boarding. The fog prevented them from ascertaining the strength of the enemy. When it cleared up they were within pistol shot; but they found the sides of the vessel were too high to allow them to board.—The action began.—The Neapolitans bravely supported it during three hours, from the heights of Paullippo to those of Ichia. Although they were caught in a calm, which detained them for three quarters of an hour under the enemy's fire, within half-pistol shot, nothing could induce them to give up the attempt until the enemy bore off and got out of the bay. On the morning of the 4th she was seen at a great distance, making for Sicily; in the evening she was out of sight.

At the beginning of the engagement, the commander of the Squadron had his arm broken by a shot; the second in command was killed, and two other officers wounded. At the end of the affair we had thirty killed and ninety wounded.—The frigate and sloop have received a good deal of damage; but they will soon be in a condition to put to sea again. They returned at four o'clock in the evening, with the gun-boats. The brig, which was very much damaged, sunk after the action. It was impossible for any Squadron to behave with greater bravery than the flotilla did in this brilliant affair, which was not attended with all the success that we at first expected, but which has notwithstanding, produced this advantage, that it has removed, for some time, the enemy, whose presence was productive of so much inconvenience.

"We are happy to understand, by a letter received in this town from a near relation of Captain **BRENTON**'s, in

London, of the 6th July, that all apprehensions have subsided with regard to the mortal effect of his wound. Lord LEWISHAM had just arrived in London from Malta, where he saw the brave Captain on the 24th May, then, in the opinion of the Surgeons, in a fair way of recovery; so much so, that his friends and acquaintances were permitted to visit and converse with him. The ball, which had entered near the hip bone, had been fortunately extracted, and his family and relations in England were assured by Lord LEWISHAM that he was generally considered to be out of all danger. The *Spartan* was under orders for England."

*Halifax Journal Office, 1 o'clock, P. M.*  
His Majesty's ship *Swiftsure*, from off Lisbon, is now passing up the harbour. She arrived there, with all the vessels that sailed in company with her from hence, on the 26th July—put her troops on board the ships going in, and took her departure the following day, at noon.  
No general action had been fought as late as the 27th July; but there had been much skirmishing.

The *Swiftsure* fell in with a ship from Messina bound to London; the Captain of which reported that the French had landed 20,000 men at Sicily.

We feel happy in stating that the 7th Regiment continued in excellent health.

We have just received Boston papers, by a schooner in 7 days from thence.—The *Venus* frigate, with **MR. MORTER** on board, arrived at New-York the 24th ult.

The following are the principal articles we notice in the papers:—  
*Late from CADIZ.*  
An arrival at New-York, from Cadiz, brings dates to the 20th July, three days later than were before received. No further particulars of the defeat of Gen. Craufurd had been received; nor any intelligence that he had effected a junction with Lord Wellington's army. The corps of 5 or 6000 men, that had been dispatched under Lacey, to get possession of the Sierra de Ronda, had returned without being able to co-operate with a British expedition from Gibraltar to retake Malaga. Gen. Ferguson had arrived at Cadiz.  
*From GIBRALTAR.*

Arrived yesterday, schooner *Industry*, Capt. Harris, 31 days from Gibraltar. A Spanish gentleman, arrived at Gibraltar, from the environs of Seville, stated, that the French were attacked near Seville, from the 1st to the 6th July, by the divisions of Ballesteros and Capon, with great success; that great numbers of dead and wounded were seen carrying into Seville, and that when he came away, the firing of cannon and musketry was still continued. The papers also state, that King Joseph had returned to Madrid, and had dismissed from his life-guards, all the Spaniards who had been employed about his person.

**BUENOS AYRES.**  
The *Venus* has arrived at Salem, from the River Plate. We learn by her, that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, like those of the Carraccas, had assumed an independent station; deposed the Viceroy of the Seville Junta, formed a provisional Government, until Ferdinand shall be restored, and sent deputies throughout the Province to solicit a co-operation. Though loyalty to Ferdinand VII. was professed, an absolute and perpetual independence of Old Spain was understood to be the real design among the leaders.—Every thing was conducted, without violence, and a vast majority was in favor of this step. It took place in May.

**A Fine Green Turtle to be dressed at the Coffee-House on Friday next—Any Gentlemen wishing to Dine, will please leave their name at the Bar of the Coffee-House by Thursday.**  
Dinner on the Table at 4 o'clock. SEPT. 10.

**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  
An assort. of Forest Cloths,  
Men's great Coats, plain  
7-4 Superfines ditto,  
and nap'd,  
Calicos, Shawls,  
Men's & Boys lapel Coats,  
Fine printed Quiltings,  
Fine quality Waistcoats,  
Corded Swandowns,  
Toilets ditto,  
Bandana Handkerchiefs,  
Boys Dresses,  
7-8 Irish Linens, var. prices,  
Ladies Pelisses,  
7-8 Shirting Calicos,  
Girls ditto,  
Plain and strip'd Nankeens,  
Nankeen Coats,  
Gentle's, and Ladies Shoes,  
Girls Shoes,  
A general assortment of Slops,  
Gentle's, fine Hessian Boots,  
6-4 Blue Cloth,  
Gentle's and Ladies Saddles,  
Coatings, Olive Flushings,  
SOUCHONG TEAS, good  
Blue, green, and red Baizes,  
quality.  
**THOMAS SMITH.**  
Saint John, 6th September, 1810.

**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. 13

**NOTICE.**  
ALL Persons who have received Supplies from **JOHN L. VENNER**, 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.  
20th AUGUST, 1810.