

SAINT JOHN, April 16, 1810.

FROM HALIFAX, APRIL 9.

Arrived this morning the brig Trial, Nicholl, 29 days from Greenock—By the Trial, papers have been received to the 8th ult. which we have been favored with, and from which we have selected and present to our readers some interesting particulars in this day's paper.

London intelligence to the 3d ult. contained in the Glasgow Courier, mentions the detention of the United States frigate John Adams, by Mr. Pinkney, a few days longer. The object of this detention was not then known, but it is stated "they are still assured that the arrangements which have been made between Mr. Pinkney and the Marquis of Wellesley, are such, as will terminate an amicable adjustment of differences between the two countries."

The receipt in town of Trinidad papers, containing the articles of capitulation agreed to by the British Commanders of the expedition against Guadalupe, are positive assurances, if any were necessary to convince the most incredulous individual more than we have already published of the conquest of that Island to his Majesty's forces under Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, and Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. on the 6th February.—The principal stipulations in the capitulation, are, that the French troops are to march out with the honors of war, and lay down their arms.—The Officers to retain their swords and effects and the soldiers their baggage; to be sent to England prisoners of war; all private property to be respected, and a specific time allowed for the settlement of all accounts, public and private. All ships and vessels, together with the articles on board, or which were on board, and re-landed subsequent to the disembarkation of the British troops, to be considered as public property.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

We have received Cadiz Papers to the 10th February. They are very important. On the 6th, a flag of truce was sent into that city by the French, desiring the appointment of Deputies to treat for the surrender of the arsenal and the fleet, to which demand the Governor of that city answered that they would acknowledge no King but Ferdinand the VIIth. On the 7th, several Proclamations were issued, for securing a supply of food and fire, and calling upon all the neighboring towns and places to contribute to their assistance. On the 8th, in pursuance of this object, an order was issued that no vessel leaving Cadiz should carry away more provisions than were merely necessary for her crew; and notice was given that the enemy were in possession of the whole coast from San Lucar to Cadiz. It would appear however, that the enemy, who, it is said had collected their whole force to penetrate into Andalusia, with a view to surprise Cadiz, found that they had failed in their plan, as they are represented on their retreat. With the Cadiz newspapers we have received a mass of Proclamations, Edicts, Orders, &c. We are sorry to say, that we find in them strong proofs of apathy and want of zeal among the population of Cadiz.

We learn by the private letters from Cadiz till the 12th, some fresh particulars respecting the movements of the French in Andalusia. The French entered Seville on the evening of the 28th, by a capitulation, concluded contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants. A considerable part of the garrison, indignant at the humiliating nature of the terms are said to have forced their way through the ranks of the enemy and escaped. The number of French who had passed through Seville on their way to the south was supposed not to exceed 20,000. Of these about one half occupied St. Lucar, Veras, and Port St. Mary. The garrison of Cadiz was considered amply sufficient for the defence of that City. Exclusive of the Duke of Albuquerque's corps, some reinforcements had arrived from Ayamonte.

A French corps had proceeded towards Malaga, but no certain intelligence of its having approached that town had been received. Accounts have been received from Cadiz of as late a date as the 14th ult. They state, that the greatest confidence prevailed with respect to the means possessed by the garrison of repelling any attack that might be made by the enemy. This confidence had been strengthened by the arrival of 4000 British troops on the 12th. The garrison now consists of about 30,000 men. A strong detachment of British seamen has been landed to work on the batteries. On the evening of the 12th the French made a brisk attack upon the Isle of Leon, from the side of Chielana, but were so well received that they thought proper to make a speedy retreat.

The French force in Andalusia is estimated at about 60,000 men. The main body consisting of 25,000 men, under the immediate command of Joseph Bonaparte, is at Port St. Mary's; 10,000 at San Lucar; and 15,000 near Seville; and the rest under Sebastiana, at Grenada.

About 14,000 men have been sent towards Badajoz, and in the morning of the 12th a small party of dragoons summoned the place to surrender, but were driven back. It is doubted whether they mean to make a serious attack in that quarter or whether they are merely making demonstrations to divert our attention and prevent us from sending troops to Cadiz. However that may be, our troops are on their march to Badajoz, to give the enemy battle. Romana is at Badajoz, and on the 10th published an animated Address recommending the most determined resistance, and the most unshaken constancy.

Two Members of the Supreme Junta have been arrested at Cadiz, under suspicion of giving information to the enemy, and have been sent on board the Spanish frigate La Paz.

Accounts from Cadiz, received yesterday, reach as late as the 15th of February. All alarm appears to have subsided at Cadiz, respecting its insecurity; mercantile letters having been received, ordering insurances to be made here for vessels returning to Britain from that port, in which it is directed that the risk of the harbour should be excluded from the policy, if any increase of premiums were required, from the peril to which the ship might be supposed to be liable from the approach of the enemy. Other letters notice the intended shipment of goods at the conclusion of the month, as if there was nothing material to disturb the regular course of business.

It has been feared that the deficiency of water would be likely to occasion the surrender of Cadiz; but we learn that, within the last two years, six or seven wells have been sunk on the shore, which are capable of supplying a competent quantity of water for to satisfy the wants of the inhabitants.

It is probable that the enemy have hopes of being able to take Cadiz by the assistance of the Toulon fleet, which they think will be able to force its way into the harbour, our Squadron not being numerous, and the Spanish ships not fully manned. A letter from Cadiz, however, by the way of Falmouth, states, that British Officers have been received on board Spanish men of war, and that they were busily employed in repairing them to sail for England.

We have received Moniteurs to the date of Feb. 29.—On the 17th the Legislative Body passed a Decree incorporating the Papal territory with the French empire. It is to be formed into two departments. Rome and Trastevere. The city of Rome to be second in the empire; and the Hereditary Imperial Prince is to bear the title of King of Rome. No foreign Sovereign is permitted to exercise any spiritual authority within the empire,

and the Popes are required to swear to attempt nothing against the provisions for the independence of the Gallican Church.—A landed revenue of two millions of francs, free from tax, Palaces at Rome, Paris, &c. are allotted to the Popes. A Prince of the blood, or a Grand Dignitary of the Empire, is to keep an Imperial Court at Rome. The expenses of the College of Cardinals and the Propaganda are to be defrayed by the government.

The Moniteur of the 21st contains a report, addressed by the Duke of Dalmeida to the Chief of Bonaparte's Imperial Staff, Berthier, giving an account of the successes of the French army in Andalusia up to January 31, on which day it is dated from Carmona. Joseph was to set out the next day for Seville.—Romana is said to have joined the Duke del Parque's army, and to be between Guadiana and the Tagus.

Yesterday a letter was received from on board a vessel off the coast of Finland, which communicates that the Finlanders had refused to submit to the Russian yoke; and that they had revolted throughout the country.

The intelligence of the Russian troops being on their march into Poland, and of a serious misunderstanding having taken place between Russia and France gains ground. It is mentioned with confidence in letters from the North of Germany of the 8th.

A deputation from the Committee of Merchants trading to Brazil, had an interview this day with the Board of Trade, on the subject of the exportation of cotton: the result of which was, a consent, on the part of the Lords of Trade, that licenses should be granted for the exportation of cotton to all such places as are not under blockade.

The following is a copy of a letter received in town this day, by a vessel arrived at Guernsey.

CORUNNA, February 21, 1810.

It is confidently reported here, that the small French force, which entered the Asturias had fallen back to the Montena, driven thence by an immense number of peasants, who rose in a mass upon them. It appears that 7000 French had reached Astorga on the 12th ult. supposed to be destined for Galicia; but they suddenly halted at the entrance of the town, and marched rapidly to Banoza and Benevento. We have received the news of the surrender of Seville.

Dispatches from Romana, at Ciudad Rodrigo, have also been received. He was only a few days there. The garrison of Biscay and La Montena continued in a despicable state. The re-enforcements from France, in that quarter are far short of what was expected.

Letters and papers from Holland were received in town this day, but they contain nothing of importance. French troops were in possession of all places in Holland, extending to the Briel on the left side of the Maese, but it does not appear that any addition had been made to those which had entered Amsterdam, amounting to about 500. One of the letters remarks, that the town of Nimegen having resisted the approach of the French, had been declared in a state of seige.

The report which was this day propagated respecting the evacuation of Portugal by the British troops has been officially contradicted.

PARIS, February 18.

His Imperial Majesty's journey to Spain seems to be postponed for an indefinite time, nor does the favorable state of affairs in that Kingdom any further require His Majesty's presence. In the course of this month a considerable army is to enter Portugal, under the orders of the Duke of Abrantes, to put a period to the war in the Peninsula, by driving the British out of that country. On the 10th inst. another of 10,000 men, marched through Pont de Maisau.

Errata in our paper of the 26th March and 2d inst.

SAINT JOHN MILITIA.

Read—Andrew Crookbank, Captain 12th November, 1806, instead of "10th November, 1808."

NORTHUMBERLAND MILITIA—1st Battalion.

Read—Alexander Taylor, Major Commandant, instead of "Alexander Fraser."

Assistant Commissary General's Office,

St. John, New-Brunswick, 16th April, 1810.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Right Honorable 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.

FOR SALE,

A SEINE of the following dimensions, 80 fathoms in length, 16 feet deep at the Bunt, and 3½ ditto at the ends, small marsh, and of excellent twine—any person may have the same paying cost and charges—imported in the Spring 1807.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

St. John, 16th April, 1810.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

EVERETT and CAMERON

HAVING been Dissolved on the 24th December last—All persons having any demands against the said Firm, are desired to render their accounts for payment; and all those indebted to said concern, are requested to call and settle the same as soon as possible.

GEORGE EVERETT,

STEPHEN CAMERON.

Fredericton, 9th April, 1810. 3^w

ALL Persons having claims upon the Estate of the late BENJAMIN MARSTON, of the County of Northumberland, Esquire, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, within Six Months from the date hereof, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment without further delay, to the Subscriber.

WARD CHIPMAN, Administrator.

Saint John, 16th April, 1810. 4^w

PROCLAMATION FOR PARDONING DESERTERS FROM HIS MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES.

WAR-OFFICE, Office, October 24, 1809

WHEREAS it has been most humbly submitted to the KING, whether on the joyful occasion of His Majesty's entering into the fiftieth year of his reign, it might not be desirable to distinguish so memorable an epoch by an act of grace to all deserters; and his Majesty having graciously approved of his free pardon being extended to all such deserters from his Land Forces as shall deliver themselves up within two months from the 25th instant, these are publicly to declare his Majesty's benevolent intention; and to direct that all deserters surrendering themselves to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field-Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the margin hereof; to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight; or, where there is no Military Post, to a Magistrate, shall be pardoned, and they are hereby pardoned accordingly.

Such Deserters, if from the Regular Forces, being able-bodied men, and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other corps to which they may formerly have belonged; and if from the Militia, shall be sent to the Regiments to which they respectively belonged, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty has further been pleased to direct, that Deserters now actually in confinement as such, shall have the benefit of this his Royal Pardon.

By His MAJESTY'S Command,
GRANVILLE LEVISON GOWER,

The Commander of his Majesty's Forces in the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION, issued by His Majesty's Orders in England, and desirous of affording to all Deserters the opportunity of availing themselves of His Majesty's Gracious offer of Pardon, is pleased thus to make the same public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with respect to the Province of LOWER CANADA to the 24th March, and of UPPER CANADA to the 24th of April next ensuing, and with respect to such persons as are desirous of atoning for their past misconduct, who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to the 24th April, next.—Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer, or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Post in either of the aforesaid Provinces, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner and under the same limitations as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

Given at Head-Quarters, Quebec, 30th Jan. 1810.

J. H. CRAIG, General.

By His Excellency's Command,
EDWARD BAYNES, Adjutant General.

The above Proclamation to be in force for two Months in the Provinces and Islands hereafter mentioned, from the dates annexed to them:

NOVA-SCOTIA, 28th MARCH,

NEW-BRUNSWICK, 10th APRIL,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 20th APRIL,

CAPE BRETON, 1st MAY,

NEWFOUNDLAND, 1st MAY.

Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer, or to any other Officer commanding a Detachment or Military Post, in either of the aforesaid Provinces or Islands, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; the Magistrate furnishing them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner, and under the same limitations as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

Given at Head-Quarters, Halifax, 27th March, 1810.

GEORGE PREVOST, Lieutenant-General.

By His Excellency's Command,
A. LIGERTWOOD, Adjt. Dy. Adjt. General.

* Durham, Carlisle, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham, Ipswich, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Hereford, Bedford, Maidstone, Gloucester, Southampton, Wells, London.

Indian Tooth-Ache Drops.

AN efficacious remedy for the Tooth-Ache has been discovered by the Subscriber, which has never failed, in hundreds of applications of it to the Teeth and Gums, has frequently been found sufficient to eradicate this (of all others) most irksome and intolerably painful disease. In general, its effect on the Teeth and Gums has been such, that after using it three or four times, an instance of pain has not occurred. It is composed entirely of Indian Herbs and Roots; and is for sale at J. S. MOTT'S Printing-Office—Price Seven Shillings and Six pence per Phial.

The subjoined certificates of Alderman Furman and others will shew its wonderful effects.—They form but a small proportion of the number that can be produced.

N. B. These Drops will not injure the looks of Teeth or Gums, but will preserve them white and clean.

MITCHEL M'CARTHY.

NEW-YORK, 17th DECEMBER, 1808.

At the request of Mr. Mitchel M'Carthy, I do certify, that I was severely afflicted with a tooth-ache and pain in my face the 1st September last—that I procured a phial of his drops on the 3d—was entirely relieved, and have not had it since. And also, that my black girl has been since severely afflicted with the tooth-ache. I procured her a phial of the same drops which did also relieve her.

GABRIEL FURMAN, No. 3 Wall-Street.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

English Playing Cards of a good quality.