

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1811.

The highly important and interesting intelligence published in this day's paper, are copied from London papers received by the English Mail for the month of July, which arrived here on Saturday last.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Chatham, Capt. Halson, from Newfoundland; Brig Ann, Capt. Hammond, Whitehaven; Brig Queen Charlotte, Capt. Park, Lisbon; Schooner Zilpha, Capt. Floyd, Halifax; Schooner Industry, Capt. Ross, do. Brig Balfour, Capt. Fraser, Jamaica.

The Mast-Ships Caledonian, Capt. Boag; and Rosina, Capt. Potter, from this port, have arrived; the former at Plymouth, and the latter at Portsmouth—They sailed under convoy of H. M. S. Cleopatra.

LONDON, JULY 15.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH FLEET, AND CAPTURE OF FIVE SAIL OF THE LINE, ONE CORVETTE, AND TWO BRIGS, WITH NINE THOUSAND TROOPS ON BOARD.

PLYMOUTH, July 13, 1811.

The Eagle Cutter, Capt. Adams, came in last night from Falmouth, with intelligence of the *Princess Charlotte Packet*, Capt. Kerr, having arrived at that place in fourteen days from Lisbon, with an account of the capture of *Five Sail of the Line, one Corvette, and two Brigs of War*, with 9000 troops on board, by Sir C. Cotton's fleet in the Bay of Rosas; they were bound to Catalonia. The Despatches with the glorious news reached Lord Wellington from Ayament. His Lordship had recrossed the Guadiana, and taken up a position at Portalegre. He had been joined by Sir J. B. Spencer's army; the siege of Cadiz was raised, and Soult was rapidly advancing towards the Guadiana.

FALMOUTH, July 13.

The Lisbon Packet, which is just arrived in 14 days, brings accounts that Lord Wellington had received information that a desperate engagement took place in the Bay of Rosas, between the English and Toulon squadrons, the former under the command of Sir Charles Cotton, the latter consisted of nine sail of the line and three frigates, which was conveying 9000 troops, and a great quantity of supplies for the relief of Barcelona. We have gained a complete victory, with the Destruction and Capture of the whole of the enemy.

An ALMANACK

For the Year 1812, will be published at the ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE on the 15th of November next. Monday, September 2, 1811.

Beef, Pork and Flour Cheap.

JOHN L. VANNER,

Has Just Received on consignment, MESS BEEF and PORK, For Family use, in Barrels and half Barrels. COMMON ditto, and ditto. EIGHTY-SEVEN Barrels RYE FLOUR—and a few Barrels SUPERFINE.

All which will be sold considerably under the current prices, for Ready Money, as it is requisite the Sales should be closed without delay. St. John, August 31, 1811.

SUGAR.

JUST Landing from on board the CHATHAM from LIVERPOOL, and for Sale by the Subscriber. 41 Hogsheads of MUSCOVADO SUGAR of an excellent quality, and will be sold low for CASH. EZEKIEL BARLOW. Saint John, 30th August, 1811. 16

FOR SALE AT THE CITY MILLS,

Best Northern CORN and MEAL, A few Barrels Prime PORK, Superfine RYE FLOUR from Southern grain, by the hundred or barrel, cheaper than can be imported. Shorts, Bran, &c. PORTLAND, 26th AUGUST, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Mr. BREED NEWELL, Mill-Wright. SIR, YOU are hereby desired by the Subscriber hereof, to make your immediate personal appearance without fraud or further delay at Dipper-Harbour Mills, with your hundred thousand feet of Lumber from the head of said Dipper-Harbour Creek, so as you may saw them within the limited time according to the generous privilege granted you by the Subscriber, for the compleatly finishing in good order and fit for public use said Mill, with its dam, as may appear by your Receipt last June, otherwise all your orders, claim, title, benefits and privileges to be void and of none effect, and make you liable to further damages having not fulfilled your agreement in the above. Likewise all persons whatsoever are hereby forewarned and forbid cutting, clearing, carrying away, or removing any property whatsoever from off the Lots number 1, 9, and 13, on Dipper-Harbour Creek, under the penalty of five hundred pounds, with the utmost rigor of the Law, from the day of the date hereof by the proprietor and owner thereof. JAMES DAWSON. Dipper-Harbour, 22d August, 1811.

insult of our flag, and the murder of our brave tars, thou hast thrown the gauntlet;—thou hast cast the die. To thee be imputed the miseries which are to follow, we are "more sinned against than sinning."

The American's official communication, in extenso, to his government, has been received in this country; and in that we have looked, in vain for a justification of his conduct. Merely pro forma Rodgers has deemed it necessary to say something in extenuation of himself; and what does it amount to? that Captain Bingham fired the first shot, and that as the American hailed first, he was entitled "by the rules of common politeness" forsooth, to the first answer; and for this point of etiquette he spills the blood of thirty-two of our countrymen. With respect to the first statement, Capt. Bingham asserts the contrary, but American veracity is now a cant phrase; as for the second statement, it must be evident to every one that, as the English ship was a belligerent, had been chased by a vessel of far superior force, which could not answer signals, the natural conclusion would be that the vessel in chase was an enemy: in such a case then it would have been the height of imprudence, not to say culpability in Capt. Bingham, to have declared his nation and force, before he had ascertained he was not answering an enemy. On the other hand, the American being a neutral, and of three times the force of the Little Belt, could not have any justifiable reason for refusing to declare what he was. Captain Bingham says he hailed first, and not the American. It appears evident that the American Government authorised this conduct of their Commodore; and it is palpable that they approve of it; for upon his requesting an enquiry into his conduct, they, as if it were purposely to shut the door against an arrangement, acknowledge their satisfaction with him by immediately sending him to the same station. We find also in the Boston papers, a paragraph dated Baltimore, May 15, giving the following as the instructions from his Government to Commodore Rodgers.—"Mr. Dennis Nowland, merchant of this city, authorises us to state, that a Gentleman of honor and veracity, related to Mr. Robert Smith, declared in his presence, that the late Secretary of State had received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in which it was stated that instructions had been given to Commodore Rodgers to demand the impressed seamen, and if refused, to use force in obtaining them."

They are following up the blow, and have taken possession of two British ships, which entered St. Andrew's Sound in the United States, instead of Amelia Island. It appears also probable that these measures are preconcerted with Bonaparte, for we find in the American papers a letter of the 27th March, from Bordeaux, to a mercantile house in Boston, in which it is said, "business remains dull. Your vessel and the Bird are the only two of the American vessels arrived here, which have been yet admitted. What is the cause I cannot imagine, unless it be that the Emperor is waiting to hear the measures the Government of the United States intend to adopt respecting the English." In addition, there is now an embargo in the ports of France upon all American vessels laden (those in ballast only being allowed to sail) lest they might fall into our hands; as a rupture between Great-Britain and America was confidently expected.—Of the Americans we have borne much; for them we have done much; it only remains to say

"Ingratum si dixeris omnia dicis."

After a brave defence, Tarragona has fallen.—The bloody ruffian Suchet has been so irritated at its long resistance; that as he had threatened, "if they waited the assault in their last hold, he should be forced to set a terrible example, and intimidate, for ever, Catalonia and Spain by the destruction of a whole city;" so has the remorseless villain kept his word, as appears by his official communication of its fall: the following are his words: "The fury of the soldiers were increased by the resistance of the garrison, who every moment expected its deliverance, and thought to secure success by a general sortie. The fifth assault, still more vigorous than the preceding, made yesterday in broad day, on the last fortification, has occasioned a horrible massacre, with but little loss on our side. The terrible example which I foresaw with regret in my last report to your Highness, has taken place, and will for a long time be recollected in Spain. Four thousand men have been killed in the city; from 10 to 12,000 men endeavoured to make their escape over the walls into the country; 1000 have been sabred or drowned; nearly 10,000 500 of whom are officers, have been made prisoners, and are setting off for France; nearly 1000 wounded are in the hospitals of the city, where their lives were respected in the midst of the carnage. Three Field Marshals, and the Governor, are among the prisoners; many others among the slain."

Suchet has been made a Marshal—It was easy to foresee that he would find favour in the eyes of his Master, whom he so much resembles in his love of blood and murder.

THE KING.

It is with sentiments of the deepest sorrow that we communicate to our readers the following Bulletin of His Majesty's health, which was published at the Castle yesterday morning.

Windsor Castle, July 16.

"The symptoms of the King's disorder, since the late accession of it, have continued to increase, and His Majesty has passed a very restless night.

H. Halford, W. Heberdeen, M. Baillie, R. Willis."

So serious was the accession to His Majesty's disorder conceived to be, that expresses were sent off to the Prince Regent, all the Members of the Queen's Council, and to those of the Physicians who were not in attendance.

There were reports last night of His Majesty being

in the most eminent danger. We are assured, however, that in the course of the afternoon of yesterday, the King's fever had considerably abated. For two days the paroxysm was excessive. The pulse was up to 129, and he took no refreshment either of sleep or food.—The last express from Windsor, yesterday evening, however, brought the account that the pulse had fallen, and that he was more quiet—so that the alarm of immediate danger was at an end.

On the arrival of the Bulletin in London, a copy of it was sent to the Lord Mayor. It was exhibited on the outside of the Mansion House in the afternoon, and excited a great sensation in the city.

The following account is from our correspondent at Windsor:—

WINDSOR, JULY 16.

"Yesterday evening expresses were sent off from the Queen's Lodge to the Prince Regent, and all the Queen's Council, respecting His Majesty's illness increasing, and this morning arrived the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Aylesford, &c.

"The Bulletin of this day says, His Majesty's illness is increasing.

"The Duke of Cambridge left Windsor this morning for London, but will return this evening.

"His Majesty being so very ill, expresses are sending off continually from the Queen's Lodge.

"The Doctors, who were not in attendance yesterday, were sent for express, and arrived a few hours after."

We are happy to close this account with the following Bulletin, subsequent to the former.

JULY 17.

"His Majesty has had some sleep during the night, and his disorder has not increased since yesterday.

M. Baillie, Willis, Heberdeen,

It is with the deepest sorrow we have to inform our readers that, notwithstanding the more favourable report of the King's health, at the conclusion of these official bulletins, he is generally deemed to be in considerable danger. His disorder has taken a very unfavorable turn, and great consternation pervades the metropolis; every one expresses his anxiety; the whole conversation of the town is occupied about His Majesty's relapse. We can only console ourselves with the more favorable opinions of his medical attendants, some of whom still express very sanguine hopes.

Saturday, two Anholt mails arrived with Swedish papers to the 2d inst. The negotiations between Russia and the Porte are said to have failed—the latter refusing to make any territorial cessions.—The insurrection continues in the south of Sweden, and its violence had induced the Crown Prince to visit the disturbed districts.

Same day, a bag of letters reached town, brought by a Portuguese sloop of war, from Rio Janeiro, in 70 days. The letters state, that the four French frigates which sailed some time since from L'Orient, for the relief of the Isle of France, had appeared on the coast of South America, and were immediately pursued by His Majesty's ships on that station: they were filled with troops, but no doubt was entertained of their capture in the event of our squadron falling in with them.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 26.

Arrived, Tuesday, H. M. S. Indian, Capt. Jane, St. John, N. B. with Major-General HUNTER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED last night from on board the Ship CALEDONIA, MAGNUS ORMAND, Master; JOE KING ANTONIA, an artiched seaman, about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, wearing his hair tied.

Any person giving information or apprehending the said seaman, so that he may be secured, shall receive the above Reward—All persons are hereby Cautioned from harboring or secreting said seaman, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the Law.

MAGNUS ORMAND.

Saint John, September 2, 1811.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Frederickton, 12th August, 1811.

JAMES FRASER 2, Miramichi; John Stronach 2, do.; Trueworthy Kilyare 2, do; James Ireland, do; John Firth, do; Capt. James Ellerby, do; William Jamsom, do; Peter Scillin, do; Reuben Hobs, do; Kenneth Sinclair, do; Hugh M'Donald, do; Oliver Huston, do; John Cowens, do; Malcolm M'Cullum, do; Roderick M'Leod, do; John Clark, & Co. do; Benj. Stymist, Tabishentack; Jacob Powel, Richebucto; Wm. Keer, Marygomish; Richard Clark, Bay Chaleur; Wm. Harrington, Shediac; Samuel Hollen, Pennyack; Edward Neil, Wakefield; Richard Crab, do; Jeremiah Prasser, do; Joh. Hamer, New-Brunswick; Samuel M'Farline, Patricks Parish, New-Brunswick; Thomas Elliott, Frederickton; Fraser M'Donald, do; Charles Jadis, do; Joseph M'Kenzie, do; Debb. Dunham, do.

N. B. If the above Letters are not called for by the 10th day of October next, they will then be sent as dead letters to the General Post Office at Quebec.

A. PHAIR, Post-Master.

CAUTION.

A Person by the name of BREED NEWELL, a Citizen of the United States, who has been lately engaged in building a Mill at Dipper Harbour, having on the 19th last month by threats, force and fraud, obtained from the Subscriber a Note of Hand for Fifty Pounds or thereabouts, payable a year after date in Boards or Lumber of some kind—The public are cautioned against taking an assignment of the same Note, or receiving it in payment from the said Breed Newell, as the Subscriber is determined to use all legal means to obtain relief from the payment of a demand so very unjust.

CHARITEY FRENCH.

Saint John, 2d September, 1811.