

It is now known, that Sir Joseph Yorke has not sailed for the United States, but on a secret expedition.—When we first gave an opinion that he was bound to the coast of America, we did it, because we thought that the event of the action between the American frigate, and our Little Belt, required, that a force should be sent to avenge the outrage, and the death of our countrymen. It appears the government think differently.

In the Ann, from Halifax, Admiral Sawyer has sent home an English seaman, who acted in the capacity of a quarter-gunner on board the President, during the battle with the Little Belt; and he affirms, that the crew of the President were apprized the day after she left New-York [she did not leave New-York but the Chesapeake—CENT.] that it was the intention of Commodore Rodgers to attack the Guerriere, in the event of the refusal on the part of the British to deliver up an impressed man; and he adds, that the crew of the President consisted of 560 men, of whom upwards of 300 were English, Irish or Scotch; all of whom are ready to attest that the American frigate fired the first gun. He deserted from the President at New-York.

We have information by the Ann, from Halifax, that another American frigate, the United States, of 44 guns, Commodore Decatur, had fired a shot at the Eurydice, of 24 guns; but before the shot could be returned, the American Commodore sent an officer on board the Eurydice to apologize for the accident, and pledging his word of honor that there were no orders given for firing the gun. The business here closed.—Commodore Decatur has the reputation in our Navy, being known to many of its officers in the Mediterranean, of being a gallant, intelligent and gentlemanly officer; and his word is with them sufficient to establish any fact:—But the fact of a shot having been fired from his ship without his orders, does not reflect much credit on him as a disciplinarian.—Ledger.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, July 23.—Admiral Saumarez has communicated Capt. Peter's account of the defeat of an attack made by seventeen Danish gun-boats, and 10 heavy row-boats, on a convoy off Helim Island, on the 5th July. None of the convoy were lost; and four of the Danish gun-boats, mounting each one long 24-pounder, and four brass howitzers, each, and manned by 120 men were captured.

TURKS AND RUSSIANS.

The war between these two nations continued at the last dates, though it had not produced much bloodshed of late. The theatre of operations—partly pacific and partly menacing—was the Danube, and its vicinity.—The H. Q. of the Turkish Commander in Chief (Grand Vizier) is at Schumld.—The Russian H. Q. at Bucharest. We have numerous articles from these places of marches and counter-marches, but nothing decisive appeared determined upon. Both armies were in great strength.

The American brig Alert, from Bordeaux, is arrived at Portsmouth, detained by the Vestal, Hon. Capt. Berkeley. This vessel soon after she left Bordeaux, was fallen in with by the Semiramis, Capt. Richardson, who put several hands into her, and sent her for Plymouth.—When they arrived off Ushant, the Americans rose upon the British seamen, and took possession of the ship. Four of the men they battened down, and the others they sent adrift in the jolly-boat. Soon afterwards the Vestal fell in with the Alert; the Captain represented the inutility of detaining him, as he had been just boarded by the Semiramis. Capt. Berkeley, however, was not satisfied with this reason; and upon his expressing his determination to send the vessel into a British port, the American Captain told the truth, and accordingly, four men belonging to the Semiramis were discovered in the hold. The men sent away in the jolly boat have not been heard of.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Another Scene of Invasion Farce.

The great Napoleon, in order to prevent the increase of the Leopards in Spain and Portugal, has recommenced an exhibition of his stale Invasion Farce. Troops are marching from various points to Boulogne, near which 7000 are already encamped; and preparations making for a camp of 55,000 men. All the gun-boat craft were repairing; and measures taking for the supply of another Grand Army of England. BONA may be a great man in some things; but great men have their weak parts.

Mr. SMITH, the American Secretary of State, has published a very important Address to the citizens of the U. States. It however only serves to confirm what every man in the world who has eyes has seen before, the most fawning partiality of the American government towards, and slavish fear of, the Emperor of France. A very interesting fact is also revealed in this address, which is, that the unmannerly clause in the Letter which announced the conclusion of Erskine's agreement, which gave so much just offence to His Majesty, and which was the sole cause of his refusal to ratify the agreement, was interpolated by the President's own hand, after Mr. SMITH had prepared the despatch; and against which Mr. SMITH, in a very gentlemanly manner, remonstrated.

The Diadem, 64 guns, en suite, has convoyed 2000 French prisoners from Lisbon. On registering the officers for parole, one of them was found to be a lady, in man's attire, wife of one of the wounded officers, and was taken prisoner with him.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Notwithstanding all the reports of the good understanding existing between the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander, strong indications still appear to contradict them. The French have a powerful and increasing force in Prussia, Poland, &c. and the great Generals which have returned from Spain, though rather crestfallen, are nevertheless daily consulted by Bonaparte

with his eyes turned northward. Russia has also a strong force in Poland. The demands of the French Emperor have not yet been complied with; and if he relaxes in his pressure for an answer, it will be merely to lull his Brother Emperor, the better to destroy him.

PORTUGAL. LISBON, JULY 26 and 30.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL LETTERS

From Lord WELLINGTON to President FORJAZ.—dated Head-Quarters Quinta de St. Joao, July 18.

"The enemy's army, called 'Army of Portugal,' on the 14th inst. defiled from the positions it occupied on the Guadiana, and took a direction towards Truxillo.

"I have been informed that some of the troops have even passed that city, and gone in the direction of Almarez; and that the cavalry which they had in Talavera, its vicinity, and at Loboan, have also retired from those places to Merida.

"It appears to be the intention of the enemy to take up a position in line on the Tagus; which will be a central situation as it respects the North and the South; and from whence he can make with facility such movements as our operations may render necessary, and at the same time co-operate with the troops in Old Castile, or those which may tarry in Estremadura; of which we have no certainty.

"They have fortified the old castle at Medelin as well as that of Truxillo.

"Since the embarkation of the troops of General Blake, the enemy's corps which had marched in the direction of the Guadiana, as I have before stated have, returned to the borders of Cartaid, and have retired on Fronteira, on their way to St. Lucar.

"We learn, that the troops belonging to the 4th corps of the enemy's army, and which Marshal Sout had drawn into Estremadura, have marched towards Grenada, and are to form in Andalusia a part of the 1st corps, and the reserve. The 5th corps and a great part of the cavalry remain in Estremadura.

"We have no news from Valladolid, or vicinity, excepting that King Joseph had returned into Spain; and that he arrived in Burgos, the 5th inst. bringing with him an escort of about 3000 men.—We also hear that large reinforcements are to follow him.

"A detachment of about 1000 of the enemy's troops belonging to the garrison of Salamanca, marched from that city the 10th inst. in the direction of Bejar; apparently with an intention to succour Ciudad Rodrigo.

(Signed) "WELLINGTON."

Head-Quarters Portalegre, July 25.

"In the morning of the 17th the enemy's cavalry left Merida. Since then the enemy has continued his march for Almarez; and on the 20th a division of infantry arrived at Placentia; which is supposed to be the advanced point of the enemy's cantonments on the right bank of the Tagus. On the same day Marshal Marmont was at Almarez; and some other divisions were marched from Truxillo, in the same direction.—A division of infantry and some cavalry remains at Truxillo, according to the last accounts.

"The 5th corps has defiled from Estremadura, and marched for Seville.

"I have reason to believe that a body of French troops have been repulsed in an attack made by them on a Spanish detachment of the army of Galicia. The attack was made at Puente de Orvigo the 24th ult.

"We have no news from the North.—King Joseph was in Valladolid the 10th inst. continued there two days, and then proceeded towards Madrid.

(Signed) "WELLINGTON."

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1811.

*** We have accounts from various parts of Europe later than we have before announced, received via the States.

FROM ENGLAND.—The dates from London are to the 2d August.—The British King was then alive; of course the Wiscasset-Irish account of his death was premature. His mental malady continued increasing in violence; but his bodily health was good. The prorogation of Parliament for a month is evidence that Ministers did not expect his immediate dissolution.—The Prince Regent's Message is given this day. It will be seen that he took no notice whatever of American affairs in it. The newspaper destination of Sir J. Yorke's fleet for our coast, had been authoritatively contradicted.

Boston Centinel.

FROM PORTUGAL.—Our advices from Lisbon are to the 9th August; and we have been politely furnished by Capt. Blanchard with the Gazettes of that City to the 4th. Some official translations are made from them. All great war operations had been suspended for the dog-days at least. The French armies had taken opposite directions north and south.—Marmont had retired north from Merida to Placentia; and Sout, south, from Estremadura to Seville; where they had gone into cantonments. These two Commanders were about 150 geographical miles apart. Lord Wellington had likewise taken up Cantonments at Portalegre, Castel Branco and Abrantes; having his head-quarters at Portalegre;—thus interposing his line between Portugal and her invaders. The Oporto report, that King Joseph had brought 50,000 men with him on his return to Spain, is a mere quid nunc's tale.—He had only about 3000 with him; but Lord Wellington's last despatch mentioned the report, that large French reinforcements were expected. Some of Joseph's renegades asserted that 30,000 Italians would arrive in six weeks and as many more in three months. Marshal Beresford had his head-quarters at Cintró, in the vicinity of Lisbon; where he was organizing, uniforming and disciplining an excellent new Portuguese army.—Every paper has more or less of his tartar orders of the day in them. He has made a very extensive promotion of officers.

FROM DENMARK.—The news from Copenhagen is as late as the 6th August. Letters and verbal advices state, that the Danish King had recently issued an order to his cruisers to send in all vessels whatever for examination by his prize courts. As we know that several American vessels which had been detained in Denmark have been liberated, we have hopes that this is merely an extra-cautionary measure; and as the vessel which brought the account also brought despatches from Mr. Erring, our government can, if they please, soon announce the facts on the subject.

FROM RUSSIA.—We have advices from St. Petersburg, to the 2d July. The politics appeared pacific. American ships and produce were there in great abundance.—But trade was dull. We have similar accounts from Hamburg, Heligoland, &c.

MARRIED] On Sunday the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. ARNOLD, Mr. SAMUEL GOSLIN, to Miss ELEANOR DOIL, second daughter of Mr. Hugh Doil, all of the Parish of Sussex Vale.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Byles, Capt. DANIEL LEAVITT, to Miss CATHARINE M'PHERSON, daughter of Mr. Charles M'Pherson, all of this City.

DIED] In Scotland, on the 20th of May last, that eminent statesman the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Lord Viscount Melville, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, Lord Privy Seal in Scotland, &c. Et. 70.

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF WOODS DEPARTMENT, FREDERICTON, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1811.

The following extract from the Statutes for the preservation of His MAJESTY'S Timber in America is republished in order that no person may plead ignorance thereof.—And Notice is hereby given that the Acts herein referred to will be strictly carried into execution, in this Province.

BY 8 Geo. I. ch. 12, it is enacted, That every Person who shall presume to cut down, fell or destroy any White Pine Tree, within His MAJESTY'S Province of Nova-Scotia, or any other of the Colonies in America, or be aiding and assisting therein, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the following sums, viz.—

For every White Pine Tree of Twelve Inches diameter, and three foot growth from the earth,	£ 5 0 0
From 12 to 18 inches,	10 0 0
18 to 24	20 0 0
24 and upwards,	50 0 0

To be recovered in the Courts of Admiralty.

It is further enacted, That all White Pine Trees, Masts and Logs made from such Trees, which shall be found cut or felled without Licence, shall be forfeited and seized for the King.

By 2d Geo. ch. 35, it is enacted, That no Person within the Province of Nova-Scotia, or any other of the Colonies that now belong or hereafter shall belong to the Crown of Great-Britain, shall presume to cut down, fell or destroy any White Pine Trees, notwithstanding the said trees do grow within the Limits of any Township laid out, or to be laid out hereafter, without His MAJESTY'S Royal Licence for so doing first had and obtained, on Penalty of the forfeitures mentioned in Act 8, Geo. 1.

All Persons therefore who shall cut down, fell or destroy, any White Pine Trees within the limits of this Province without Licence (contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said Acts) shall be prosecuted as the Law directs.

And all Persons are hereby cautioned against cutting Trees of any kind upon the Lands reserved for the use of the Crown, or committing any other depredations thereon, as they would avoid the penalty of the Law in that case made and provided.

Published by order of Sir JOHN WENTWORTH, Bart. Surveyor-General of His MAJESTY'S Woods in America.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late GEORGE BROWN, of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

ROBERT SMITH, } Admini.
FRANCIS M'BEATH, } strators.

Fredericton, 18th September, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THE CITY MILLS,

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

SUGAR.

JUST Landing from on board the CHATHAM from LIVERPOOL, and for Sale by the Subscriber.
41 Hogsheds of MUSCOVADO SUGAR of an excellent quality, and will be sold low for CASH.
EZEKIEL BARLOW.
Saint John, 30th August, 1811. 56

Wanted for the Ship Bellona,
TWO or THREE APPRENTICES—Apply to
JOHN BLACK, & Co.
Saint John, September 9, 1811.