

manedo. The French re-entered Bilbao the 27th. The measures taken by the Spanish army, in consequence of this movement, were the most judicious.

**CORUNA, OCTOBER 10.**—On the 30th ultimo, (three days after the capture) the French attempted to quit Bilbao, but were obliged to return. We may therefore expect their retreat to be cut off; that our army will fall upon Ney, and his 14,000 men; and that our arms will have a glorious day.—Generals Cuesta and P. Lamos have formed a junction, and 9000 Asturians are at Reynoso.

On the 4th at day-break Gen. Blake's army at Quintoces (not far from Bilbao) was in motion. Callanos, with 22,000 (of which 7000 are cavalry) is at Logrono; Palafox with 18,000 men, is advancing by Roncesveaux towards Fontarabia, to cut off the retreat of the French, by Irun."

**OCTOBER 13.**—This morning a British convoy, of 140 sail, with 13,000 troops, under Sir David Baird, arrived here. It was expected their disembarkation would commence immediately; but the Provincial Junta having been dissolved, it is necessary that the sanction of the Supreme Central Junta should be obtained, before the troops can land. An express has gone to Madrid for the purpose, General Baird has landed. We expect also, 5000 cavalry from England. As soon as the transports are cleared, they will proceed to Lisbon, to bring part of the English troops from thence; the whole of which are to act with General Blake.

Gen. Callanos has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Spanish forces. Gen. Cuesta has resigned."

**BURGOS, SEPTEMBER 24.**—Cuesta's whole army has united here with the Andalusians. A few days since they took 200 French cavalry at Soria.—On the 29th the whole army proceeded for Soria.

**SANTANDER, SEPTEMBER 27.**—We have positive advice, that a few nights since, Joseph Napoleon slept at Durango—[about 15 miles from Bilbao towards France.]—Joseph's object is said to be to obtain a post on the coast, to proceed to France, his retreat thither by Vera and Irun being cut off by the army of Arragon.

**SORIA, SEPTEMBER 24.**—The French have evacuated Milagro, Alfaro, Roliheria, &c.—Seven French Generals have left Pampaluna, for France. Gen. Lefebre has been attacked, and narrowly escaped in Navarre.

**RIVADERO, (Galicia), SEPTEMBER 30.**—Two transports, with Spanish troops, rescued from the North, by the English, have arrived here. They are all in high spirits, and well clad. On landing, they killed the earth, and swore allegiance to FERDINAND VII.

**VILLAFRANCA, SEPTEMBER 22.**—General Duheme has declared martial law in Barcelona, and required a heavy contribution; making the Municipality, 500 opulent citizens, and the clergy, responsible for the payment, &c.

**MADRID, OCTOBER 1.**—It is reported that the diplomatic hero of the day, his Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, defender of the innocence of our beloved Ferdinand, and, in short, a true Spaniard, full of honor and greatness of soul, proceeds to Austria, Russia, and Prussia, to represent to those Courts, and to all Europe, the perfidies of Napoleon, of which he was himself a witness at Bayonne, and to require justice of every nation.

#### JUNOT'S ARMY.

**LONDON, OCTOBER 27.**—The Convention for the surrender of Junot's French army has been duly executed. All the plunder was, however, taken from them by a military committee. The first division failed for France about the 15th September. The number surrendered by the capitulation, was 3 Generals, 667 Officers, 176 surgeons, 23,526 soldiers, infantry; and 1063 cavalry; 161 conductors. Their loss in the previous battles was 6639. On the same day, the last division embarked; when the Portuguese flag was hoisted on all the castles; and mutual congratulations took place between the English, Spanish and Portuguese. Junot was followed to the shore by thousands of the populace hooting at him. He was protected from injury by the English Officers. The city was illuminated.—The Portuguese government was immediately re-established; and the Intendant General Lucas De Scarray Silva began to exercise his functions. At the last dates we have not heard of the arrival of these troops in France; the first division was left much dispersed, making towards Quiberon Bay; the second division probably reached Rochefort about the 20th inst.

#### NORTHERN AFFAIRS.

**SWEDEN. STOCKHOLM, OCTOBER 14.**  
A cessation of hostilities has taken place in Finland.—This unexpected event has been occasioned by circumstances purely local—Klingpor's little army was in an awkward situation; and the Russians had suffered severely. The latter know they can act better three months hence, and therefore made the proposition for an armistice; which they knew would be accepted. The King has ratified it.—The result of the campaign has been unfortunate; but there is not the least apprehension of the Russians being able to make any impression on Sweden. The King has broke 400 of his guards for bad conduct.

**LONDON, OCTOBER 26.**—Letters from Petersburg of the 1st inst. have been received. An Embargo has been laid on all vessels in the ports of Russia, in consequence, it is said, of its having been discovered, by means of intercepted letters, that most of the property of late brought into Russia by neutral vessels, belonged to British subjects.—Some accounts say that the Embargo was only of a five days duration; but the letters of the latest date states, in positive terms, that it is still continued; and that about 40 ships were detained at Petersburg, among which were two Dantzic vessels, and several Americans.

The British fleet had quitted its station off Baltic Port, and left three Swedish ships to watch the Russian Squadron. The Victory, Sir J. Saumarez's flag-ship was off Oland on the 1st of October; she had been joined by the Aboukir and two others on the 30th of September. The Orion was stationed off Dragoc. Mr. Thornton had been a few days on board the Victory, but had taken his leave of Sir James.

#### NAPOLEON AND ALEXANDER.

**OCTOBER 24.**—A meeting of the Emperors of France and Russia, took place at Erfurth, [in the kingdom of Saxony, about 140 miles from the French frontier] the last of September. They were accompanied by their ministers; by the Kings of Saxony, and Westphalia; by the Grand Duke Constantine, and the other imperial, and royal personages. Talleyrand was also with them. At the last date, they had been three weeks together. The Emperor of Austria does not attend.

#### ANOTHER OVERTURE.

**LONDON, OCTOBER 22.**—On Thursday night a flag of Truce left Boulogne, with a French and Russian Messenger, with dispatches for our government on board.—It reached the Downs, yesterday morning. The messengers were taken out; and the Russian set off for London, accompanied by a Lieutenant of the navy. They reached Mr. Canning's Office last night, at 11 o'clock.—[Courier.]

**OCTOBER 24.**—The Russian messenger, and the French, set out from London, for Deal, on their return to France, on Sunday, with the answer of our Cabinet; and immediately sailed for Boulogne. Nothing certain has transpired of the contents of the dispatches.—It is said, they consist of two letters, one from M. De Champagny, the other from M. De Romanzow, dated from Erfurth, to Mr. Canning, stating the desire of the Emperors to put an end to the calamities of war, and that if his Britannic Majesty is animated by a like desire, that measures might be taken for the conclusion of a maritime peace.

Such is stated to be the nature of the proposition, which we dare say, has been properly answered. No Peace will be made without the approbation of Spain, Sweden, and Portugal.—The arrival of the messengers had some effect on the funds; but it produced disgust instead of pleasure in the public mind. Ten days ago, we said, it would not surprise us if one of the results of the conferences at Erfurth, were some insidious pacific overture to this country.

**OCTOBER 26.**—The fate of Turkey, will no doubt be settled by the Emperors at Erfurth. Napoleon will offer Alexander a Turkish throne for his brother Constantine. Austria too, will be offered a share in the plunder, if she will fall in with his views upon Spain, and recognize Brother Joseph.

#### MEMORANDA.

The English troops, 20,000, left Lisbon for Spain the 11th October.—The Madrid papers announce the arrival of Ferdinand VII. at Paris.—A Paris paper, of October 3 mentions, that the last regiment destined for Spain, from the north, had passed that city; and that General Lefebre had arrived at Bayonne.—The Russian Squadron, which surrendered in the Tagus, had arrived at Portsmouth, where its stores had been taken away. Admiral Tyler, who conducted them to England, has been promoted.

#### NEWPORT, (Rhode-Island) DECEMBER 10. NATIONAL ELECTION.

The electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, assembled on Wednesday last in the several States, and gave in their votes; which were sealed up, and transmitted, by special messengers, to the seat of Government. The electors for this State met at Bristol, and gave their votes for the Honorable CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY as President, and the Honorable RUFUS KING, as Vice-President.

In Massachusetts, the Hon. CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY had all the votes (19) for President: and the Hon. RUFUS KING, all the votes for Vice-President.

It is believed Mr. PINCKNEY and Mr. KING will each have Forty Seven votes. At the last election the federal candidates had only Fourteen! Mr. MADISON is undoubtedly chosen President, and Mr. CLINTON Vice-President; but by from 30 to 50 less votes than Mr. JEFFERSON had.

The motion for repealing the Embargo Laws has been NEGATED in the Senate of the United States—Yeas, only 6 (Mr. Bayard being absent)—Nays, 25.—"Thus are the hopes and interests of New-England blasted!"

#### FROM WASHINGTON, December 3.

"In the House of Representatives of the United States on the 1st inst. in Committee of the Whole, the Resolutions on our Foreign Relations were accepted. The House was then resumed, and took into consideration the Resolutions as reported, and have continued debating them ever since: and it is highly probable another week will elapse before they are finally passed; but you may rest assured they will all pass, and any other Resolutions of the Administration party may see fit to recommend: For so decisive is the majority the Administration has, that you may as well attempt to move Mount Atlas, as to divert them from the measures they intend to pursue; and you may rely on it, the Non-Intercourse system will be adopted; and the most coercive measures resorted to, to enforce it."

The Washington Federalist states, that the letter from General Armstrong, dated Paris, 27th December, 1807, which government will not make public, recommends a repeal of the Embargo, and advises to arm our merchantmen against French cruizers.

A letter in corroboration, to the Editor of the United States' Gazette, mentions, that in an unpublished correspondence between General Armstrong and the French government, the latter explicitly declares that the United States could no longer be recognized in any other light than as allies or enemies.

The New-York Gazette mentions, that the U. States brig Argus, sailed about the 26th of November, supposed to be bound to France to bring home our Ambassador.

#### TENTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NOVEMBER 28, 29, 30, DECEMBER 1.

The important Report on our Foreign Relations, was taken up in committee of the whole on Monday, and continued in debate these days.

All the Resolutions have passed the committee of the whole.

The first Resolution, and the first clause of the second, were carried unanimously.

The clause of the second prohibiting the importation of all goods, &c. from England and France, passed 84 to 21.

The third Resolution, respecting national defence, was also carried unanimously.

The committee then rose, and reported the Resolutions to the house.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved the following resolutions, which were agreed to, and ordered to be printed:—"Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the entry of any vessel into the United States from any port or place to which a vessel of the United States is not admitted by permanent regulation of the government owning such port or place, or by treaty.

"Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the masters, commanders, and owners of vessels of the United States from receiving British licences, and of enforcing the return of all vessels of the United States now without the same."

Mr. Burwell gave notice at the same time that he should introduce a provision to exclude from the vessels of United States all foreign seamen.

#### FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill providing for the equipment of twelve additional revenue cutters. It was read a first and second time, committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow, and ordered to be printed, together with a letter from the secretary of the treasury relative thereto.

Some local business was done. After which the report of the committee on our foreign relations was taken up by the house, but after a short debate the house adjourned till to-morrow.

#### SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3.

The unfinished business of yesterday, the report of the committee on foreign relations, was taken up by the house: but after a few hours debate, the house adjourned until Monday, without having come to any decision.

#### IN SENATE, FRIDAY, DEC. 2.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Hillhouse's motion to repeal the several embargo laws, and

On motion by Mr. Reed, to refer the said motion to the committee appointed on the 11th ult. to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relate to the several embargo laws, it was determined in the negative. Yeas 5—Nays 26.

On the final question to agree to Mr. Hillhouse's motion, it was determined in the negative. Yeas 6.—Nays 25.

#### HALIFAX, DECEMBER 9.

On Monday, his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Bart. with his suite, &c. embarked on board H. M. s. Penelope, Capt. DICK; and H. M. brig Moselle, Capt. LENNOCK, with the store-ships, transports, &c. having on board the 7th, 8th and 23d Regts.—A Company of the Royal Artillery, and a Detachment from the Corps of Royal Engineers, got under way and went to sea with a fair wind.—The destination of this Expedition is not publicly known; but from the high state of health and spirits of both officers and men, little doubt can be entertained of its success.

#### DIGBY, 18th December, 1808.

Arrived, Schooner Phœbe, John Wright, from Nassau, New-Providence, via Rhode-Island, 18 days.

Sailed in company with the Brig Nelson, Richards, of New-Brunswick, cargo Salt, for Boston.

Left at the Vineyard, December 14, Brig Lord Sheffield, Mathew, cargo Salt, for Boston.

Capt. Wright left at Nassau 7 ships of war.

DIED] On the 5th Sept. at Annapolis Royal, of a long and painful disease in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET HENEELL, wife of Mr. George Henkell, Surgeon to His Majesty's Garrison of said place.

#### COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Saint John, New-Brunswick, 10th December, 1808.

#### FRESH BEEF

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Forces in the Garrisons of Saint John and Fredericton,

In the following Proportion:—

At Saint John about 213 pounds per day.

At Fredericton about 536 "

The delivery of which is to commence on the 5th January, and end on the 26th April, 1809, making a period of sixteen weeks. The BEEF must be of an unexceptionable quality, and is to be delivered to the Troops in entire quarters with the suet.—The issues are to be made twice in each week, and payment for the quantity supplied, every eight weeks, in Bills of Exchange at the current rate, or cash, optional with the Commissary General.

Such persons as wish to contract for the supply of the above-mentioned Beef, will leave their sealed proposals for Saint John, at this Office, for Fredericton at WILLIAM GARDEN'S, Esq. Commissary at that Post, on or before the 1st January, 1809.

No proposals will be attended to unless the price is expressed in words at length, and undoubted security will be required for the due performance of such contract as may be entered into.

WM. ROBERTSON,

Assistant Deputy Commissary General.

#### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN WOODWARD, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts properly attested; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make payment to

GEO. LEONARD, Jun. Administrator.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 12, 1808.