

just cause will soon be triumphant, and re-inflated will be the former renown of our country.—Hallen to arms.

"SCHILL."

Two Decrees have been issued at Madrid, by order of Joseph Bonaparte. The first sets out by informing the people, that in consequence of the non-arrival of Ships from South America, and from the difficulty of raising the taxes in the various provinces, the Government chest was so indifferently supplied, that it became necessary to dismiss from his person all such as were not in the habit of performing permanent services in the State; and that such persons could not in future expect to receive any reward out of the Royal Treasury. The other Decree dismisses the whole of his Body Guard, and in their stead, invites a certain number of the young Nobility of the provinces of Spain to take upon themselves this office of honor, and such as have sufficient love for their new Monarch are to repair to Madrid, clothed, equipped, and mounted, at their own expence, to be considered a Guard of Honor, and not entitled to receive any pay.

Two Orders in Council appear in the Gazette of Saturday. The first relates to the trade between Holland and the United States. It signifies that the Island of Walcheren, or any port or place, south of it, is not to be accessible to American vessels. The other Order in Council declares, that the trade to and from Heligoland shall be confined to British vessels, except in cases where his Majesty may be pleased by his special licence otherwise to permit.

Such accounts as the Lisbon Papers furnish respecting the South of Spain, are favourable, King JOSEPH it was said, had proceeded to one of the Royal palaces near Segovia, a position well adapted to ensure his personal safety, should circumstances enable the Patriotic armies to appear once more before Madrid. All the efforts of this pseudo Monarch and his Court to inspire the population of the Capital, with respect or attachment have utterly failed.

#### RUSSIAN DECLARATION.

The Peace between France and Austria, which has long been wavering, is at length entirely at an end. By the late advices, the Austrian troops have entered the Duchy of Warsaw, and the States of Saxony and Bavaria.

It is thus that the flames of war, which had been so lately extinguished upon the Continent, have just been re-kindled, and by the force of circumstances, it is necessary that all the Powers of Europe should take up arms again.

The preparations for war on the part of Austria, were the first cause of this misunderstanding.—Russia could not see these with indifference.—Every means were employed, from the beginning, to put an end to them. The guarantee of Russia, of the integrity of the Austrian States, was even offered, and at the same time it was declared, that in virtue of the existing alliance with France, every attack upon the present order of things would be considered as a violation of the rights stipulated by treaties, which ought to be maintained by the force of arms.

Austria, not rejecting the pacific insinuations made to her, pretended at first that her measures were only defensive—that they were occasioned only by the fear of the danger which threatened her; that her intention was not to undertake an offensive war, and that she would not break the peace.

Facts have proved of how little value these assurances were. The measures of defence which progressively increased, have changed into offensive measures. In the room of the fear that was expressed, ambitious plans have been developed, and the war has broken out by the invasion of Foreign States, even before any declaration of war in the accustomed form.

Austria, who knew perfectly well the conduct which Russia would hold under the present circumstances, has determined to renounce her friendship, and re-kindled the flames of war, even upon our frontiers, rather than desist from her projects.

In consequence, orders have been given to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna to quit that capital immediately, and it has been declared to the Austrian Ambassador at this Court, that from this moment his diplomatic functions have ceased, and that all relations are broken off with him and his Court.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

#### DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

With a joy hardly ever felt before, do we present our readers with the substance of the Tenth Bulletin of the French army, from which they will learn, with equal pleasure no doubt, that the career of the tyrant has been at length stopped; nay, that he has been driven back, repelled, and forced to retrace his steps from the left to the right bank of the Danube. It is from his own account too, that we learn these joyful tidings—from one of those publications which have hitherto announced the success of his nefarious enterprises, and appalled mankind by the dread of universal subjugation to the most bloody and perfidious of their race. We shall endeavour, if possible, not to triumph too much in his defeat, because his overthrow is not final; and whatever disappointed rage, and consummate art, and dread of total ruin, and consciousness of infinite guilt, which only find concealment in the glare of victory—whatever these, and a thousand other hideous passions, and portentous qualities, can do to repair his fortunes, will unquestionably be performed by him; so that, from the apprehension of a reverse, we shall merely canvas his own statement, in order to show more fully the extent of his disaster, and to disseminate more widely the seeds of future hope.

The beginning of the Bulletin allow the Austrians to have gained no advantage till the bridge was broken down, of which we shall soon speak; but it gives us an accurate notion of the force which was opposed to them, when it tells us that it was commanded by Bonaparte himself, and Berthier, and Massena, and Lannes, all of whom (with their respective divisions, no doubt,) "crossed the Danube on the night preceding the engagement;" so that there can be no question, but that it was substantially the whole of the French army, commanded by Bonaparte, that was defeated; and this is farther confirmed by the number of General Officers killed and wounded; among the latter of whom are Lannes and Hilaire, and among the former, Generals D'Elpagnon, Foulers, and Durosoel.

The Bulletin then, giving a confused account of the battle of the 21st, concludes, indeed, that the Austrians, were worsted, but not in the usual triumphant tone in which such events have been hitherto announced. The French only "remained masters of the field," and the Austrians resumed the position which they had before the battle began.—In the night, however, of the 21st, some timber, which had been floated by the rising of the Danube, broke down the bridges; and Bonaparte's reserve was thus prevented from joining his main body. But what need had he of this reserve, if, as the Bulletin stated, "it seemed to be all over with the Austrians" before? In consequence of this "shocking accident," however, he is stated to have "stopped the troops from advancing." But is this all? No: Lannes and Massena are ordered to secure the remains of their forces by works of art, and to take up a fortified position, from which, it is evident, they were driven by the forcible operation of two hundred cannon, and were obliged to flee by night from the left bank of the Danube to an Island in its centre; where, we trust, they would speedily be visited by their conquerors.

How Bonaparte himself effected his escape, is not mentioned; he, however, appears to have repassed the river in safety. Upon the whining scene between him and the wounded Lannes, we shall make no farther comments than merely to observe, that while they recounted their battles to each other, they had not the consolation of adding, that it was only in a just cause they had fought: and when they shed tears over their misfortunes, they should have thought of the tears which the ambition of one of them, and the subserviency of the other, have caused to flow down the cheeks of thousands.

The conduct of the victorious General is above our praise; we shall therefore barely describe it: and would advise those who are wonder-stricken at the miraculous talents of Bonaparte, the wisdom of his plans and the rapidity of his motions, to consider how wonderful too must have been the efforts, and how comprehensive the genius, of the Archduke Charles, who, though obliged to retreat from Ratisbon by a defeat of part of his army, over which another had the controul—though crossed and infested in his circuitous route by Bernadotte and Davoust—though frustrated in his design of forming a junction with Hiller, by the bridges of Passau and Linz—though driven, as the ninth Bulletin states, a fugitive into the mountains of Bohemia—is yet able, with his artillery complete, to reach Vienna almost as soon as his antagonist; there to dispute the passage of the river, and to defeat and drive the boasted Conqueror of Europe, from the footing which he had gained on the northern part of it. If one portion of admiration be withdrawn from the enemy of our country and mankind, surely it is due to the transcendent talents by which, under unparalleled difficulties, and through impediments past counting or conceiving, that enemy has been anticipated, baffled, and DEFEATED.

#### SAINT JOHN, July 31, 1809.

His HONOR the PRESIDENT has been pleased to appoint THOMAS WETMORE, Esquire; His MAJESTY'S Attorney General for the Province in the room of the Hon. JONATHAN BLISS, appointed Chief Justice.

On Thursday last a Detachment of the New-Brumswick Regiment, under the command of Capt. CAMPBELL, arrived in Garrison from Fredericton.

Same day, the Detachment of the 101st Regiment, under the command of Major O'MALLEY, embarked on board a Transport, and sailed yesterday for Digby to join the Regiment for the West-Indies.

ARRIVALS.—Am. Schooner Almira, Aldershaw, Boston; Schooner Lord Nelson, Frost, Machias; Sloop Industry, Baird, Boston; Am. Schooner Juno, Dyer, Machias; Brig Isabella, Nichol, Aberdeen; Schooner Lark, Ayer, Boston; Am. Schooner Betsey, Hales, Newburyport; Snow Ann, Merritt, Liverpool; Sloop Betsey Ann, Bradshaw, Boston; Brig Thetis, Monson, Aberdeen; Brig Joseph, Mitchinson, London; and Ship Mary, Jennings, Liverpool.

CLEARED.—Ships Ganges, Clark, London; Corsica, Turnbull, New-Castle; Snow Olive Branch, Kennedy, Liverpool; Schooner Venus, Park, Peterhead; Brig Industry, Story, New-Castle; Brig Mary, Owston, London; Schooner Aralanta, Strickland, Halifax; Schooner Lord Nelson, Frost, St. John's Newfoundland; Am. Schooner Juno, Dyer, Goldboro'; Schooner Margaret, Crookshank, Jamaica.

MARRIED] At Kingston, on Thursday the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. SCOVIL, Mr. MOSES BRUNDAGE, to Miss CATHARINE JONES.

At Prince-William, York County, on Sunday 16th inst. Major MAULE of the New-Brumswick Regiment, to Miss FRANCES JARVIS, second daughter of Stephen Jarvis, Esq.

HALFAX, JULY 21.

Arrived, Sunday, Emulous sloop of war, Capt. Stupart; and H. M. Schooners Duke of York, and Barbara. Monday, sloop of war L'Observateur, Capt. Lawrence, from a cruise.

On the 1st inst. L'Observateur fell in with an American schooner, which, a few days before, had been boarded by a boat from H. M. S. Latona, Capt. Pigot, which ship had the French frigate L'Felicite, in tow; which he learnt, was one of two frigates, with valuable cargoes on board, which had escaped from Guadaloupe—and that H. M. S. Blonde, was left in pursuit of the other.

By the late arrivals from Newfoundland we have received St. John's papers to the 6th inst.—They have nothing from England later than the 25th of May; but the following letter containing advices from Lisbon to the 10th of June, affords us, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that every thing was going on well in that quarter.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfld. July 11.  
"The Henrietta has just arrived from Lisbon; by which we have received letters from thence, under date the 3d, 7th and 10th ult. all of which state with confidence, that

the Austrian and Spanish armies have gained considerable advantages over the French, of which the following are extracts:—

"Within these few days, the most flattering accounts have been received from the Austrian and Spanish armies. The Archduke JOHN has gained a complete victory over the French near Venice—The loss of the French is stated to be upwards of 20,000 men, with several Generals; and this day (June 10) an Express has arrived, with accounts of a victory gained by the Archduke CHARLES near Nurenberg [there must be some mistake here—that city is 250 miles W. by N. from Vienna] where he had taken 35 flags, 80 pieces of artillery, and killed or made prisoners of 52,000 Frenchmen; BERNADOTTE, and four other Generals killed—six Generals wounded, and three taken. Jerome Bonaparte was made prisoner by a battalion of his own troops, and carried to "Bavaria." The Seville Gazette of May 27, says also, that "Russia had declared in favor of Austria; and this moment accounts are received, that the English and Spaniards have retaken Ferrol."—Should the above prove true the downfall of the Tyrant is near.

#### TO BE SOLD,

A PUBLIC AUCTION, at CHEDIAC, in the County of Westmorland, on MONDAY the 21st day of August next,

By Order of the Court of Vice-Admiralty.

One hundred and forty-eight TONS of White Pine Timber, condemned in the said Court as forfeited to His Majesty, for having been cut and felled without Licence.

JOHN CHALONER, Admiralty Marshal.  
St. JOHN, 31st JULY, 1809.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO all the Creditors of the Estate of the late STEPHEN GALLISHAN, of Lincoln, in the County of Sunbury, deceased, that the Subscribers have been appointed by the Honorable His MAJESTY'S Council, Commissioners to inquire into the said Estate, and to examine and settle the claims of all the Creditors to, and the amount of the said Estate, and that they will attend on that business at the house of James Tilley, Innholder in Sheffield, on the second Monday in September next, and the two following days, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon of each day.

GABRIEL DEVEBER,  
ABEL FLEWELLING,  
OLIVER PERLEY.

MAUGERVILLE, 24th JULY, 1809.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands on the Estate of BARTHOLOMEW SULLIVAN, late of Halifax, Esquire, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same within eighteen calendar months from the date of this advertisement; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay the same immediately.

S. B. ROBIE,  
JAMES FOREMAN,  
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,  
MICHAEL TOBIN,  
CHARLES M'CARTHY, } Executors.  
HALIFAX, 10th APRIL, 1809. 6M.

#### STEPHEN HUMBERT,

HAS FOR SALE,

75 Thousand Red Oak Huds. STAVES, and  
17 Barrels Superfine Groat BREAD.  
Saint John, 24th July, 1809.

#### LOST,

ON SUNDAY afternoon the 9th inst. supposed to be in the Burying-Ground, a pair of SPECTACLES marked P. B. on the inside of each bow, in a red Morocco leather-case. Any Person leaving them with the Printer, shall receive Three Dollars Reward.  
SAINT JOHN, 24th JULY 1809.

WHEREAS POLLY my Wife, has eloped from my House without my consent—This is therefore to forbid all persons whatever from crediting or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.  
JOHN MORSE.  
Grand-Manan, Charlotte-County, July 17, 1809.

#### Just Received from New-York,

And for Sale by NEHEMIAH MERRITT,  
Fresh SUPERFINE and RYE FLOUR,  
Also, RICE, PITCH and TAR.  
Saint John, 3d July, 1809.

#### FOR SALE,

A FARM situate on the lower end of LONG REACH, King's-County, opposite Major-General Coffin's, containing 600 Acres of Land, formerly belonging to ABEL FLEWELLING, Esq. and now occupied by Mr. TRECARTEN; if not Sold by the 21st of August, it will on that day be Sold at Public Vendue by ABEL FLEWELLING, Esq. on the Premises, at 12 o'Clock.—For particulars inquire of

ABEL FLEWELLING, Esq. Maugerville, or  
MARTIN TRECARTEN, Saint John.  
Saint John, 15th May, 1809.

#### TO BE SOLD OR LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,  
A LOT of GROUND with a two Story House, Stable and Shed thereon, and a good Cellar under the whole House, the property of WILLIAM HILT, in the Lower Cove. The House consists of four Rooms, two of which have fire places. For further particulars please apply to Mr. CRAVEN CALVERLEY,  
St. JOHN, 26th JUNE, 1809.