

when his Majesty with his wonted affability and condescension, expressed in pathetic terms the high sense he entertained of the marshal's distinguished services to his country—and begged he would suffer the little honorary reward to remain during his visit."

#### FRENCH BULLETINS.

We have received the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Bulletins of the French army. The Fourteenth is dated December 5, and contains an account of the advance of the army, and summoning of the town. It states that the Marquis Perales was detected putting sand into the cartridges, and immediately strangled:—3 or 4000 monks were employed in Madrid in re-making them.

The following extracts from the 14th bulletin are most worthy of notice:

To take Madrid by assault might be a military operation of little difficulty; but to engage that great city to surrender, by employing alternately force and persuasion under which they groaned: this was what was really difficult. All the exertions of the Emperor, during these two days, had no other end. They have been crowned with the greatest success.

It would have been difficult to form a conception of the disorder that reigned in Madrid, if a great number of prisoners arriving in succession, had not given an account of the frightful scene of every description, of which that capital presented the spectacle. They had interdicted the streets, erected parapets on the houses, baracades of bales of wool, and of cotton, had been formed; the windows had been flopped with mattresses. Those of the inhabitants who displayed a successful resistance were flying into the fields:—others who had preserved some share of reason, and preferred appearing in the midst of their property before a generous enemy, to abandoning it to the pillage of their fellow citizens, demanded that they should not expose themselves to an assault. Those who were strangers to the town, or who had nothing to lose, were for a defence to the last extremity, accused the troops of the line of treason, and obliged them to continue their fire.

At 5 o'clock General Moria, one of the members of the Military Junta, and Don Bernardo Yriarte, sent from the town, repaired to the tent of his Serene highness the Major General. They informed him that the most intelligent persons were of opinion that the town was destitute of resources, and that the continuation of the defence would be the height of madness; but that the lowest classes of the people, and the crowd of men strangers to Madrid, wished to defend themselves, and thought they could do it with effect. They required the day of the 4th to make the people listen to reason.

The conduct of the English is shameful. On the 20th November, they were at the Escorial to the number of 6000 men.—They passed days there. They pretended they would do nothing less than pass the Pyrennees, and come to the Garonne. Their troops are very fine, and well disciplined. The confidence with which they had inspired the Spaniards is inconceivable. Some hoped that this division would go to Somosierra; and others, that it would come to defend the capital of so dear an ally.—Scarcely were they informed that the Emperor was at Somosierra, when the English troops beat a retreat on the Escorial. From thence, combining their march with the division which was at Salamanca, they have taken their course towards the sea.

The General of Bridage, Maifon, has been wounded.—Gen. Bravere, who advanced imprudently the moment the firing ceased, has been killed. Twelve soldiers have been killed, and 50 wounded.

Bonaparte addressed Gen. Moria in severe terms for his conduct at Cadix, and closed by desiring him to "Return to Madrid—I give you till 6 o'clock to-morrow morning—return at that hour—you have only to inform me of the submission of the people—if not, you and your troops shall be put to the sword." The Bulletin closes with a panegyric on the order observed by the French, in taking possession of the town the security enjoyed by the inhabitants, and with a tirade against the English, said to have been pronounced by an aged Spaniard. The principal reproach is, that an army of 40,000 British troops had not appeared on the Ebro at a proper period of the contest.

The 15th Bulletin is dated Madrid December 7. It contains the particulars of the conduct of several Officers who distinguished themselves, with promotions. It states that Gen. Lubienki had on the second reconnoitered the remains of the army of Castanos, Guadalaxara, under the command of Gen. Pena. Castanos was said to have been deposed by the General Junta. Then follows a long tirade against the Duke Del Infantado, who is accused of having been the principal actor in the business of the Escorial (the abdication of Charles IV.) the principal counsellor of Ferdinand VII. and attached to the interest of England. This declamation ends with asking—"And what will he gain by this conduct? He will lose his titles, his property valued at 2,000,000 of livres a year, and he will go to London, to seek the contempt and ingratitude with which England has always rewarded the men who sacrifice their honor and their country to the injustice of their cause." The Bulletin continues. "As soon as the report of the Chief of Squadron, Count Lubienki, was known, the Duke of Istria put himself in march, with 16 squadrons of cavalry, to observe the enemy. The Duke of Beifuno followed with the infantry. The Duke of Istria arrived at Guadalaxara, and found there the rear guard of the enemy, which was filing towards Andalusia, dispersed it, and made 500 prisoners. The Gen. of Division Ruffin, and the brigade of dragoons of Bordesault, informed that the enemy were moving towards Aranjuez, proceeded to that place. The enemy were put to flight, and these troops were immediately put in pursuit of all those that were flying towards Andalusia.

The Gen. of division Lahouffaye entered the Escorial on the 3d. Five or six hundred peasants wished to defend the Convent, but were driven out by a brisk attack."

Then follow further particulars of the tranquility of Madrid, and the orderly manner in which the possession of the city was taken, &c. A French soldier, found guilty of plun-

dering a number of watches, was shot in the principal square. The disarming was carried on without difficulty. The "King of Spain" (Joseph) had formed two regiments of foreign troops from the late Spanish army.

#### LONDON, DECEMBER 20—31.

Dispatches were on Friday afternoon received from Admiral De Courcy, at Corunna, brought by the Swallow, dated the 23d ult. enclosing letters from Sir David Baird, dated the 17th, in which he states, that he was on the point of effecting a junction with Sir John Moore, whose headquarters were then at a distance of about 24 miles.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro have been received. Sir Sidney Smith retains all his influence, which he exerts to promote and strengthen the connexion between the two Courts.

#### From the LONDON STATESMAN.

The following article is copied from last night's London Gazette:—

At the Court of Queen's Palace, the 21st of Dec. 1808. Present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council:

His Majesty, in virtue of the powers reserved to him by two certain acts, passed in the forty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, the one intitled "An act for granting to his Majesty, until the end of the next Session of Parliament, Duties of Customs on the goods, wares and merchandizes therein enumerated, in furtherance of the provisions of certain Orders in Council; the others intitled, "An act for granting to his Majesty, until the end of the next Session of Parliament, certain duties on the exportation from Ireland, of goods, wares and merchandize therein enumerated;" is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order and it is hereby ordered, that until further orders shall be made herein, the operation of the aforesaid acts be suspended, as to any duties on exportation granted by the said acts, so far as relates to articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country for the time being in amity with his Majesty, and from the ports of which the British flag is not excluded, which articles have been, or shall be imported direct from such country into any port or place of the United Kingdom, either in British ships, or in ships of the country of which such articles are the growth, produce, or manufacture.

And his Majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the aforesaid acts be in like manner suspended, as to any duties on the exportation of goods, wares, or merchandize, which have been or may be condemned as prize:

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions accordingly.

W. FAWKNER.

#### CHRISTIANSTEAD. (St. Croix.) FEB. 14.

We have been politely favored with the following Extract of a Letter dated Martinique, February 5.

The army landed in three divisions on the morning of the 30th January without the smallest opposition. Gen. Beck with the first division under Sir George Prevost principally composed of the Halifax troops, disembarked at Cul de Sac Robert, to the northward of the Island: the York Rangers with Gen. Shipley at Ance d'Arlet to the southward, for the attack of Pigeon Island; and General Maitland's division at Sante Luce Bay to the S. E.

Our division luckily has hitherto surmounted no other obstacles than those of the very deep and difficult roads we have passed through in a fatiguing march. The first division has been so fortunate as to have had two opportunities of distinguishing themselves, which they have not failed to make the most of, and though their loss has been considerable, they have gained much credit, and taught the enemy what kind of troops they have to deal with. On Wednesday the first of Feb. a part of General Houghton's Brigade (the 7th regt.) and a flank battalion under Major Campbell, carried the Heights of Surerie, in a very gallant style; the enemy contested the ground well, but could not stand the near approach of our troops, who drove them over the most difficult ground, and made tremendous havoc amongst them. On the 2d, the same brigade made a further attack on some redoubts at the extremity of the ridge, covering the outworks of the fort; but though they marched with the most unparalleled coolness, even to the very muzzles of the enemies guns, and under a tremendous fire of grape and musketry (without even the assistance of a field piece) made good their way to the ditch, it was found impracticable to get into the redoubts, and our troops were obliged to be withdrawn, I am sorry to say with loss. The Officers killed are, Capt. Taylor of the 7th, and Sinclair of the 25th, with Major Maxwell, of the 8th. Amongst the wounded are Col. Pakenham, who is again shot through the neck, and Major Campbell in the arm; neither of them however, are in danger. The enemy have suffered still more than we, their hospitals are quite full, and they have been obliged to put the rest of their wounded into a convent. The place near our head-quarters is still strewed with their dead.—The courage of our troops has never been more conspicuous, and it seems to have struck a damp into the enemy, for all the militia have disbanded themselves, and the troops of the line (not more than 1500 at most) are shut up in the fort, which alone now remains to them, for Pigeon Island surrendered yesterday, and fort Bourbon is invested on every side, and the bombardment will open as soon as the batteries can be constructed;—which however, the continued rains we have, and the almost impracticable roads will render a task of length and labour.

#### TO LET,

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT,

THAT well known Dwelling House and Store, or either of them separate, situate in Prince William-Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Kinnear. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber,

Who earnestly requests his friends in the Country to call and settle their Accounts as soon as possible, to prevent trouble.

SAMUEL WHITNEY.

Saint John, March 24, 1809.

#### SAINT JOHN, March 27, 1809.

Arrived, Schooner Lilly, Capt. Seely, and Schooner Hiram, Capt. Jones, both from New-York.

By the above vessels, we have received New-York papers to the 15th instant, inclusive.

One of the last acts of Mr. President Jefferson's reign, was that of giving his Assent (on the 1st of March) to the Non-Intercourse Bill.—This Act is nearly similar to the form published in our paper of the 13th inst.—It interdicts, with the same exceptions, all British or French vessels of war, immediately—All merchant vessels of either nation, and the importation of all goods, wares or merchandize, from those nations, or their dependencies, after the 20th day of May next.—It raises the Embargo, as to all other parts of the world, on the 15th inst.—It repeals the Non-Importation Act, and the Proclamation of the President against British vessels of war.—And it authorises the President to restore, by Proclamation, Commercial Intercourse with that Nation which shall "so revoke or modify her Edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the Neutral Commerce of the United States."—This Act is to continue in force, until the end of the next Session of Congress, and no longer.

It is thought by some people, that this act will be the means of bringing about a complete reconciliation between Great-Britain and the American States.—It may indeed, be so; but we do not believe, that the party with whom the Bill originated, in the American Senate, entertained that opinion.—Our March mail from England may, probably, throw some light on this subject.

From Mr. Madison's Inauguration, we can gather little.—It merely appears, that he thought it absolutely necessary to make a speech upon the occasion.—The general tenor of which seems to be Jeffersonian—smooth and plausible, of course.

The following Summary of the late Foreign Intelligence is copied from the Philadelphia Register:

The French army leaving Saragossa, and other places of strength, unsubsided in its rear, took possession of Madrid on the 4th of December, without any general battle being fought.—the Bulletins reproach the enemy with avoiding action, whence it is to be inferred that the Spanish and British Generals whose forces had formed a junction, had adopted a system of caution and procrastination which did not accord with the views of Napoleon. The extracts of letters, under the Falmouth and Plymouth heads, shew that, by the latest intelligence from Madrid, a Massacre of the French had taken place, in which 26,000 of them were cut off.

The proceedings of the British Council state the modification that has been made of their orders, as regarding neutral nations—and it is said that the dispatches to our government from Mr. Pinckney, give still stronger hopes of an accommodation of our differences.

An Armistice has been entered into between the Russian and Swedish Generals in Finland—but doubts were entertained of its ratification by the Emperor Alexander.

It is stated by an officer in the above vessel, that the infirmities of his Britannic Majesty were such as to require the institution of a Regency, to be composed of the Queen, Prince of Wales, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor Eldon, and the Duke of Portland.

We rejoice to find by the latest accounts from Spain that the spirit of the people, far from suffering depression, was increasing in every class.

The British forces under the Generals Moore and Baird, amounted after their junction, to upwards of forty thousand—all the Highland regiments, and many other corps, in Great-Britain, were under orders for foreign service.

The following are the troops, about 14,000 in number, which have been ordered to proceed immediately for Spain.

1st, 3d and 4th dragoons—1st, 3d and 4th dragoon guards—1st and 2d light German Legion—14th and 16th light dragoons—2 battalions 82d foot—do. 87th, 1 battalion 88th.

MARRIED] At Annapolis, by the Rev. Mr. Cyrus Peck Perkins, Mr. PARDON SAUNDERS to Miss MARTHA WEEKS, and Mr. J. SMITH to Miss HENDERSON; all of that place.

#### SAINT JOHN THEATRE, DRURY-LANE.

(By His Majesty's Servants,)

On MONDAY the 3d APRIL next,

Will be Presented,

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

MEN.

Sir Philip Blandford, Evergreen,  
Morrington, Gerald,  
Sir Abel Handy, Polliton,  
Bob Handy, Young Handy's Servant,  
Henry, Peter,  
Farmer Ashfield,

WOMEN.

Miss Blandford, Susan Ashfield,  
Lady Handy, Dame Ashfield.

A few SONGS will be introduced in the course of the Evening.

And the FAÇE of

TRICK UPON TRICK,

Or the VINTNER in the SUDS.

MEN.

Mixum, a Vintner, Fidler,  
Vizard, a notorious cheat. Keeper,  
Solomon, a Barber's boy. Constable,  
Gent. friend to Mixum. Sam.

WOMEN.

Mrs. Mixum.

Doors to be opened at Six o'Clock, performance to begin at Seven precisely.

Tickets to be had as usual, three days previous to Performance.—BOXES 5s.—GALLERY 2s. 6d.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

St. John, March 27, 1808.