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BY THE HONORABLE
GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esquire,
 PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council, and
 (L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

GEO. JOHNSTONE.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the First Tuesday in JANUARY next; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His MAJESTY'S Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the First Tuesday in APRIL next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirtieth day of December, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, and in the Forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,

JON. ODELL.

BY THE HONORABLE
GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esquire,
 PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and
 (L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

GEO. JOHNSTONE.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign, intituled "An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His MAJESTY'S Colonies and Plantations in North-America and in the West-India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His MAJESTY'S said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies." I do, by and with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any sort, to be imported by British Subjects in British built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from the first day of JANUARY next:—And of this Proclamation all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirtieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, and in the Forty-ninth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,

JON. ODELL.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the English Mail for November, via Halifax.

BAYONNE, NOVEMBER 4.

The Emperor set out to-day, at noon, for Spain. His Majesty will, it is said, sleep at Irun, and arrive early to-morrow with his august brother at Vittoria.

NOVEMBER 5.

The dispositions which were made to drive the Spaniards from the banks of the Ebro, have been attended with the most complete success at every point. General Castanos, after the defeat of his advanced guard, quitted his position at Soria. By this movement the Marquis de Romana was no longer able to receive succours from the principal Spanish army.

MADRID, NOVEMBER 9.

The Russian Legation leaves this city to-day; and at the same time the English Ambassador proceeds to Aranjuez, to be presented to the Central Junta.

NOVEMBER 12.

Baron Strogonoff departed, as stated in my last, on the 9th, to embark at Carthagena, with the whole of his suite. He has been furnished with an escort of cavalry.

His Excellency Mr. John Hookham Frere presented his credentials to the Junta at Aranjuez on the same day. I have received certain information that the Government of Portugal has appointed a Minister to reside at this Court, as has also his Swedish Majesty. The Minister from Sweden is Baron Adlerberg, who will resume the character with which he was formerly invested at our Court. I have likewise the satisfaction to state to you, that it is generally reported the Nuncio of his Holiness the Pope, and the charge d'Affairs of Austria, have proceeded to Aranjuez, to recognize the Supreme Junta. I cannot, however, state this positively as a fact.

One of the divisions of the English auxiliary army which

has entered Spain by the frontiers of Portugal, was on the 1st at Talavera de la Reyna, and another was on the same day in Salamanca, both directing their march to Burgos.—The English troops arrived by the way of Corunna are advancing to the same destination, and wherever they pass are received with the attention and respect which is due by grateful Spaniards to the brave and generous nation to which they belong.

I have this moment had the mortification to learn, that the town of Burgos has been attacked by the French, in number from 15 to 20,000; that the first division of our Estramadura Army, which had arrived there, has been dispersed, and that the head-quarters are removed to Aranda de Duero. This afternoon orders have been issued for the 2d Regiment of Madrid Volunteers to proceed to Alcala, though that corps is not yet completely formed and clothed. The quarters which they leave, it is said, will be occupied by English troops, who are every moment expected.

It is positively asserted, that General Castanos has been summoned to Aranjuez, to give an account to the Junta of the occurrences at Logrono and Lerin.

I send you the following extracts of two letters I have received from a friend, who is a Captain in the army under General Castanos, and also the extract of a letter from Cadiz:

TUDELA, NOVEMBER 3.

"General Castanos arrived here yesterday and we learn that the Army of Castile has completely disbanded itself. The troops who were likely to prove useful have been incorporated in the regiments of the line, and those who were not fit for this service have returned to their homes. Pinateli goes to his Government of Zamora; the Viconde de Gaud to Valencia; Lieut. General Rodriguez de Laboria to Aragon; Senor Egnis and the Marquis del Norte to the Council of War. This Army fled without being attacked; their artillery, consisting of 13 pieces, they have left among some precipices, whence it will cost much trouble to remove them, besides the destruction of the carriages and waggons. The Marshal de Campo Urbina retains the command of a flying corps of 4000 men, to watch the movements of the enemy on the banks of the Ebro; this corps forms two divisions of 2000 men each, the first being under the orders of the Duke de Albuquerque, and the other under Senor Lili, Captain of the Spanish Guards. The other corps of the army are concentrated in this neighbourhood, and will undertake no operation until the arrival of the Estramadura corps, and other troops which are expected, at present the enemy, who have received large reinforcements, are superior to us in this quarter. We are assured that great discontent has prevailed in the Army of Castile. A great part of the troops wished to be commanded by their old Captain General Cuello, and would serve under no other General.—It was this unfortunate circumstance that afforded the French the opportunity of entering Logrono. Don Josef Palafox is expected here to meet his brother, Don Francisco, arrived yesterday, and was received with distinguished honours, as representative of the Central Junta.

NOVEMBER 6.

"All the officers who belonged to the late Army of Castile, have arrived at this town, which is at present the head-quarters. Yesterday, at three in the afternoon, Don Josef Palafox, Captain General of Aragon, and the English General Doyle, arrived here. They went to the house of Don Francisco Palafox, representative of the Supreme Junta with this Army of the Centre. Last night there was a meeting of the Generals, which lasted until two in the morning, and at three Don Josef Palafox proceeded by the canal to Saragossa. The result of the deliberations of the Generals is not known, but it is said that the army will soon be put in motion. The division which was under General Llamas is united with us, and is called the 5th division of the central army. The same arrangement will take place with the Estramadura corps, which will form two divisions."

CORUNNA, NOVEMBER 15.

All the cavalry are now disembarked. The last division of the 7th marched this morning. The first division of the 10th light dragoons will march hence to-morrow morning, and the 15th will immediately follow. Letters have been received here from Sir John Moore's army, which state, that they are in great want both of provisions and the means of conveyance. I understand that until they receive supplies it will be impossible for them to advance. I hope the statement is exaggerated, but the letters are from respectable sources. It is said that General Pignatelli is under arrest, and on his way to Madrid.

NOVEMBER 18.

The post has just arrived from Madrid, but very late, and the packet is on the point of failing. It is reported that General Blake has suffered several defeats; and that the French have appeared with great force in the neighbourhood of Valladolid.

GIJON, NOVEMBER 13.

We have just received very disagreeable intelligence from St. Andero. It is said that General Blake's army has suffered so much, that unless he receives reinforcements very speedily, he will not again be able to make head against the enemy.

LISBON, NOVEMBER 14.

The transports, with the last division of Junot's troops are still here, and will be detained till the safety of those sent to France is known: there were about four thousand men embarked, but upwards of a thousand consisting chiefly of Italians and Swits, who were actually brought here by the French in chains, have found means to escape and enter into the British service; they have been sent to England. General Sir Harry Burrard will sail in a few days for England, in the Amelia; he will touch at Oporto and Corunna; he is to be succeeded in command here by General Stewart, from Oporto.

LONDON.

AT THE COURT AT THE QUEEN'S PALACE, THE 26TH OF OCTOBER, 1808, PRESENT, THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the 47th year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An act for permitting until the Twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the importation of certain enumerated Articles into the British Colonies on the Continent of North America from the United States of America, and the exportation of other enumerated Articles from the said Colonies to the said States," it was enacted, among other things, that from and after the passing of the Act, it should and might be lawful, in any British-built ship or vessel, owned and navigated according to Law, or any ship or vessel belonging to any of the Subjects of the United States of America, to import from the said United States of America, into such Ports as should be specially appointed for that purpose by His Majesty within the Province of Nova-Scotia or New-Brunswick, the following Articles, viz. Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any sort; also Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, being the Produce or Manufacture of the said United States and no other Articles whatever. And that it should and might be lawful in any such ship or vessel, to export from the said Port, so to be appointed for that purpose to the said United States, any Gypsum, Grindstones, or other Produce (except Ship Timber) or Manufacture of the said Provinces, and also any Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West-Indies. And whereas, it is expedient that certain Ports within the Provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick should be specially appointed by His Majesty for the purposes in the said Act mentioned: His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the Advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Ports of HALIFAX and SHELBURNE, in His Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, and the Port of SAINT JOHN, in His Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, be specially appointed, and the same are hereby so appointed accordingly, for the purposes in that behalf in the said Act mentioned.

W. FAWKENER.

NOVEMBER 14.

Two Gottenburgh Mails arrived on Saturday. At Gottenburgh no report prevailed, so late as the 9th, of Austria having declared war against France; nor is it mentioned in letters from Holland of the 8th.

By the intelligence brought by the Mails, it appears that the Russians broke the armistice in Finland on the 27th of last month, and that a severe engagement ensued, in which it is supposed the Swedes were defeated. By the terms of the armistice concluded on the 29th of September, eight days notice was to be given before hostilities were to be resumed. We have not heard, however, of such notice having been given. It is probable that the armistice was broken in consequence of orders from Erfurth.

GOTTENBURGH, NOVEMBER 9.

"The armistice in Finland was broken by the Russians on the 27th ult. and a severe engagement ensued, the result of which is not yet known, but it is feared the Swedes have been worsted. The King is returned to Stockholm."

The Windsor Castle packet has brought back from Spain a Messenger sent out with dispatches for Mr. Frere, at Madrid, containing the particulars of the recent overtures from Erfurth, for the information of the General Junta. Hence it is supposed by some, that the overtures in reality proposed, are as have been reported, the restitution of Ferdinand VII. to the throne of Spain on certain conditions, one of which is, that of marrying a relative of the Bonaparte family. Some accounts from Germany shew, that the same idea has been taken up by some political speculators in that