

surrender of any large body—a great superiority of force has won battles—but the vanquished have invariably fallen bravely, and their resistance has been such, that it is not too much to say, that the enemy's victories, if they are all bought as dearly, will secure the independence of Spain.—Still there is much reason for sorrow and regret. The fate of none is more deplored than a strong division of the brave army of the North: these suffered heavily. The regiment of Catalonia was offered quarter by the enemy, but refused it, and every man of 1700 died voluntarily and gloriously, and in death, heaping destruction upon his enemies. The dismounted cavalry of the same troops were prevented from engaging by the want of horses; but the Marquis of Romana has placed all the horses of the province in a state of requisition. The fresh troops of Galicia fought furiously and like veterans. Their General having been severely wounded in the foot, rode along the lines, exhorting and animating the troops to vengeance, and refused to permit the dressing of his wound until they had sworn, as he had done, to die for their liberties and their country. His exhortation had an irresistible effect upon his soldiers. This brave officer died afterwards on board one of the Spanish frigates.

It is certain (late) Blake's army has moved towards Leon, to facilitate a junction with the British troops; for the safety of which no apprehension is entertained.

The letters from Madrid contain no expressions of dependence. Excepting in Biscay and Asturias our arms have been successful. A great part of the army of Estremadura, supposed to have been destroyed at Burgos, have arrived at Segova, though in a destitute state.

The enemy's excursions have been rapid—though of short duration; and at Palencia and Valladolid they released a number of French prisoners and suspected persons. On the whole, the public feeling is in a better state than it was ten days back.

LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

The accounts from the British armies are contradictory. Though Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird had not formed a junction, they were both in Leon. The French advance was at Valladolid: A brother of the Marquis de Romana, and General Quina were killed the 11th.

The position of the armies under the command of Castano and Palafox were not known at Corunna, the communication with Madrid being interrupted by the French movements.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 13.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

"I have not the most distant prospect that the embargo will be raised during the present session, or on the fourth of March. You will readily see that the administration mean to continue their policy by the substitute—they want for a repeal of the inhibition laws, to wit, granting letters of 'Marque and Reprisal.' This step would at once involve us in a war with Great-Britain, which I fear our infatuated rulers will in the end accomplish. The doctrine of alternatives will be pressed by the administration, Embargo or War. Since New-England appears to have put her veto on the 'enforcing act,' the present resolution of Mr. Nicholas to take off the embargo, is intended to gull the nation, to quiet them for the moment, and slide them into a war—Yes, sir, this country will be brought into greater distress and disgrace through passion, obstinacy and despair, and should war be the result, we may calculate in the end, to take a seat at the council board of the confederation of the Rhine.

"There will be great efforts made to get the resolution so amended, as to allow our vessels to arm, and reject 'Marque and Reprisal.' This I fear will be in vain.—The friends for a repeal will be forced to vote against the whole, when clogged by a war measure. The troops of the palace have been rather in a state of insurrection, since the news arrived from the Eastern hive, respecting town meetings.—The friends of Jefferson have rallied them again and again in caucus—and should the House of Representatives reject granting 'Letters of Marque, &c.' the Senate will return the resolution, or in other words amend the law, so as to embrace the views of the executive, and then we are precisely at the point we started.—God grant I may be mistaken; from the best source I could get information, and the observations in and out of Congress, I have heard the leading democrats make, I am in the belief, that the embargo will not be raised." [N. Y. Evening Post.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Friday, Feb. 3.

LIFTING THE EMBARGO, &c.

Mr. Troup moved, that the Resolution to raise the Embargo should be indefinitely postponed. In plain language, thrown over the table. Negaived—Yeas 29, Nays 93.

[Among the Yeas we find the name of Deane and Server.] The blank was then filled up, with the words, "fourth of March"—Ayes 70—The question then occurred on passing that section of the Resolution, which provides that the Embargo Laws should be repealed after the 4th day of March, which was adopted:—AYES 76.

The Noes are not stated; but as there were 122 members present, as above, they may be estimated at 46. In the course of debate on this subject, the Tories of the South talked very slipantly about shedding blood.—One of the enlightened Georgians declared, that the Embargo Laws ought to be executed if the blood of all the Minority flowed for it:—And a Mr. Gholson, a sprig of Virginia, declared, that to repeal the Embargo Laws, after what they had just done, was rash, hasty, precipitate, inconsiderate, and inconsistent;—and that HE WOULD DRENCH THE COUNTRY IN BLOOD sooner than yield to any thing like turbulence (i. e. the constitutional complaints of a free People.) Excellent Republicanism! Virginia Patent Rights of the People!

LETTERS OF MARQUE, &c.

The second part of the Resolution provides for granting Letters of Marque, &c. to Merchant vessels.

Mr. Randolph was willing to grant to vessels the liberty of arming in their own defence against searches by French English cruisers, under the orders and decrees; but not

to make captures.—He therefore moved an amendment to this effect. But the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

No question was taken this day on the motion to issue Letters of Marque and Reprisal.

Mr. Randolph moved, that Merchant vessels be allowed to arm in self defence. No question taken.

The following moved by Mr. Durell, partaking of the madness of the times, passed,

Resolved, That the first capture made by either of the belligerents, in consequence of their decrees or orders, shall be considered ample cause of War, and the President be directed to withdraw our Minister forthwith.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Dated December 5.

"Private letters, received this morning, mention the discovery of a conspiracy. In consequence of which, twenty-one persons have been hanged at Madrid. Count de Tilly is one of those engaged in it. The business, however, was timely quashed—and perhaps may be considered a fortunate circumstance, as it will give the Junta more power, and render them more circumspect. 8000 French, who had approached within 20 leagues of the capital, relying on the success of the negotiation, have been cut off. Their intention was to have seized on the Junta, and to have put the President Florida Blanca to death. Every exertion is making to fortify Madrid—all classes—ladies of the highest rank—work on the fortifications."

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 10.

Arrived, Wednesday evening, His Majesty's schooner Porgey, from Bermuda.

The Porgey had 14 days passage from Bermuda, and brought the November mail; which arrived at that Island on the 11th of January.

When the Porgey sailed, His Majesty's brig Columbine was off Bermuda—and information was received from her by Telegraph, of the safe arrival of the Expedition under His Excellency Sir G. PREVOST, Bart. at Barbados.

His Majesty's brig Emulous, Capt. Stupart, had a severe action with a French corvet of 26 guns:—The Emulous had 12 killed and 16 wounded; but the Frenchman fled off, and made his escape.

His Majesty's ship Swiftsure, and Halifax sloop of war, had captured a French ship of 300 tons, loaded with sugar and coffee, from Guadaloupe bound for France.—Six other French ships sailed from Guadaloupe at the same time; but fled different courses.—The Huffer has also taken a French sloop from Guadaloupe for Bordeaux, with sugar, coffee and cotton.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, received by the Porgey.

"The Princess Amelia packet, arrived here on the 11th inst. (Jan.) in 35 days from Falmouth. The Packet with the December mail was to sail soon after her. The news brought, is not of the most pleasing kind; but we will not despond—Though Bonaparte should effect his purpose, of preventing a junction of the forces under General Moore and Sir D. Baird—the former can retreat towards Lisbon, and the latter to his transports.—When the last accounts left our armies, the French were within 62 miles of them; and they were upwards of fifty miles from each other."

SAINT JOHN, February 27, 1809.

Extract from the Summary of Politics in the Anti-Jacobin Review, dated 23d November, 1808.

"A celebrated public character in America has lately submitted some very important proposals to the British Government, of the nature and extent of which it would be highly improper, in this stage of the proceeding, to offer any explanations. We cannot however but express our fervent wish, that they may meet with that serious consideration which their importance deserves. For our part we have little hesitation in declaring our opinion, that they ought to be accepted, and that the required assistance should be given. In so doing, we should be authorized by a principle established by the best writers on the law of nations, as well as by a proper attention to the true essential interest of this country. But the vigorous and able mind of Mr. Canning is so admirably qualified to appreciate the consequences of the proposed measure, and to act with decision on the subject that we can entertain no doubts of a prosperous issue on the pending requisition."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The accounts from Spain are very interesting. No distinct idea can be formed of the real situation of the Spanish armies at the last dates. After hard fighting and great carnage they had been obliged to retreat, but their courage is invincible, and their confidence in the final success of their cause, which must have the prayers of all men not the friends or tools of despotism, appears unshaken. On the whole the aspect of the accounts is not more unfavorable than we ought to have expected from the first great onset of the French armies. It would have been a miracle if the Patriots had marched to final victory without the reverses of war.

We do not learn, whether, or not, the Emperor Napoleon had entered Spain.—He arrived at Bayonne the 3d Nov.

The war in the North had been renewed; and the Swedes under General Sandals, had gained a signal success over the Russians in Finland the 27th October.

A negotiation between England, Austria, and the Porte, was said to be in a successful train.

A French army was collecting at Boulogne, under the Duke of Valney (Kellerman) and the old story of invasion was renewed.

Every thing was tranquil in England. Fresh troops were embarking for Spain. The public attention appeared occupied with the Inquiry into the cause of the Convention with Junot. No prospect of peace. Stocks had experienced a small depression—Three per cents. Dec. 2. 65 a 66.

Boston Centinel.

IMPARTIAL SUMMARY.

Of late events in Spain, on the 31st of October, Gen. Blake was attacked by a large French force near Marengo, and after a brave and obstinate resistance compelled to fall

back upon Bilboa, and subsequent upon Nava. By this success of the enemy, two divisions of his army were separated from the body he commanded, and he resolved to endeavor to effect a junction with them. With this intention on the 5th, he advanced and attacked a strong column of the enemy, which he defeated and drove beyond Valmaceda.—On the 7th he again attacked them, but from some want of prompt co-operation in the entire divisions of his army, he was unable to advance, and he again retreated upon Valmaceda. On the 8th, the rear divisions of his army was sharply engaged and not unsuccessfully. On the 10th the French renewed their attack, and with great superiority in number—This was a sanguinary conflict, and maintained on both sides during the day.—It terminated favorably for Blake. By the assistance of reinforcements the French were enabled to resume offensive fighting on the 11th, and the Spaniards were at length compelled to give way to the inefficiency of attack with augmented numbers. They were broken and thrown into confusion. The occupation of some elevated ground in the line of retreat gave the enemy such an advantage as to compel Blake to seek his security by the sacrifice of a part of his cannon and baggage. He however, succeeded in gaining Reynosa with whatever he could collect of his dispersed forces. His adversary gave him no respite in this post, and an immediate attack upon it forced him to retreat to Villa Vicenza.—This last movement was perilous and displayed the consummate ability of General Blake, and the unsubdued bravery of his reduced army.

Perhaps the history of any time does not supply instances of greater intrepidity and determination in battle, and of more endurance and constancy under every kind of hardship and privation than Blake's army evinced during this unremitting warfare. The soldiers of this very great man, inspired by his example, and by the cause of their country, fought without clothes, shoes or stockings, literally almost naked, exposed to all the severity of the weather in that condition. They had not for several days more food than would just sustain nature—and before the accumulated pressure, of want, fatigue, and a powerful enemy, they at last gave way. Since the French ruler began his career of tyranny, he has not had such adversaries to contend with as this band of heroes—and if we judge from what they have performed, such he is likely still to find in Spain. We are compelled to close those observations by merely stating, that the part of Gen. Blake's army which could not retreat to St. Vincent with the Marquis de Romana, were collecting at Leon, and with some augmentation of new levies, made a force of nearly 20,000. Cork, December 7.

DIED]. In England, on the 1st of November last, after a long illness, the Honorable JOSHUA UPHAM, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province. His death will be much lamented by the public, as well as by his numerous friends.

The next Dancing Assembly will be on THURSDAY EVENING the 2d of March. Monday, February 27, 1809.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Munson Jarvis and Ralph M. Jarvis, Under the Firm of MUNSON JARVIS & SON, will by mutual consent be Dissolved on the 1st day of May next.

ALL Persons having any demands against the said Co-Partnership, are desired to render their Accounts for payment, and all persons indebted to the said Co-Partnership, are requested to call and settle their Accounts without delay. All Accounts not settled by the 1st day of July next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to be sued for without discrimination.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,

A quantity of high proof and well flavored JAMAICA and WINDWARD ISLAND SPIRITS, MUSCOVADO SUGAR and MOLASSES of an excellent quality, and COFFEE, which they will sell low for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit. Saint John, 27th February, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Valuable situation for Public Business, in the Parish of Portland, opposite the Soldiers Barrack, consisting of Two Dwelling Houses joining to each other; one of the Houses is 26 feet by 30. two stories high, with four rooms with fire places well finished, one bed-room and a convenient Shop with a good Cellar, &c.

The other House is 30 feet by 17. two stories high, calculated for two rooms on each floor, the lower story is comfortably finished with one excellent fire place in each story. The House was built last summer. For particulars please to apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM FAYERWEATHER.

PORTLAND, 27th FEBRUARY, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, containing Two Intervale Lots in Waterborough, Queen's-County, with a comfortable Dwelling House and a new Barn thereon.—Also, Two other Lots of Intervale Land adjoining the above Farm, with One Upland Lot, belonging to the Estate of the late Samuel Dickinson, Esq. deceased.

MARY DICKINSON, Executrix.

Waterborough, 25th February, 1809.

If the above property is not Sold by the 20th of March next, it will on that day be Sold at Public Auction on the Premises, and possession given the 1st of May.

THE Subscriber having on former occasions experienced much trouble and loss of money, in consequence of Accounts being presented against the Crew of the Caledonia, when on the point of sailing, he not having leisure at that late period to examine said Accounts, the Seamen have afterwards in several instances disputed them; in order to prevent like trouble in future, no accounts will be paid for Seamen of said Ship. THOMAS BOAG, Master. ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 12, 1808.