

power," all discerning men perceived their real attachment to the cause of the great usurper of Europe.

Rumours of successes, like the present, induce these people to throw off the mask, to discover the naked deformity of their principles, and to avow, that they consider the success of this tyrant, intimately connected with their own base views.

It is not to be disguised, that Spain and Portugal may fall—it would indeed be a Phenomenon, if two feeble nations actuated even, by the noble spirit of freedom, could withstand the conqueror of Austria, of Prussia and Russia—it would be a proof of the signal interposition of Providence, if he should raise up means so apparently inadequate, to check that ungovernable power, to humble that inordinate ambition, to resist those troops inured to carnage and victory, which have made a desert of the finest parts of Europe.

But whatever may be the fate of these loyal, brave and honorable nations, every feeling man, every lover of freedom, every friend to his country will have reason to be proud of the honorable sympathies, of the lively interest which he had taken in their fate.

If they must fall, and fall they certainly may, let us follow them with our tears, let us honor their valour, let us be proud of this last noble effort of the people of the continent, in resisting the progress of universal despotism.

We now proceed to examine the facts with impartiality, though we confess, not without sensibility and interest.

The mass of news we confess is great, and to minds not accustomed to compare with accuracy and precision, this very mass may be imposing. We think however, the intelligence reducible to very narrow grounds—we ask patience and candour in the following our remarks.

The news may be divided into three classes.

1st. in order of time is that from Great-Britain.

This may be laid out of the case; the latest date is of the 13th December at which time, they had not even a rumour of any battles, subsequent to those of Blake and Callanos, formerly given in our papers. But it may be said, they were preparing transports to bring back their troops. The defeats sustained by Blake, the knowledge of the forces which Bonaparte had carried with him to Spain, would render this measure a prudent one. If no such preparations were made, and a long time is required for them, their troops might be compelled to follow the fate of Dupont and Junot. But one fact is certain, they had not, they could not have any news from the armies later than the letter of Mr. Scolley in the paper of last week, dated the 5th of December. They could not have had any intelligence from Madrid, later than the 29th of November, of which date there exists a Madrid paper in this town, at which period no apprehensions of capture existed.

2dly. The second piece of intelligence we have received, is from an Antigua Journal of the 24th of January, the news in which depends on two pieces of intelligence—1st. a St. Kitts paper of the 17th January, which states, an arrival at Barbadoes of a vessel from Lisbon, bringing news from that place to the 10th December, the amount of which is "that a French force entered Madrid early in December, and that General Moore, with 36,000 men was within one day's march."

This is the only precise intelligence of that fact—it rests wholly on the rumour in the St. Kitts paper.

Against this we have letters from Cadiz, of the 5th and 6th of December, and Madrid Gazette of the 29th of November, in which no fears are expressed.

The same Antigua Journal, mentions a subsequent arrival from Martinique, giving a rumour of the actual dispatches from Spain to Admiral Cochrane, confirming the fact, of Madrid having been possessed by a French force, but denying expressly the defeat of the Spaniards, in any serious battle. It does not contradict the fact of Sir John Moore's having advanced to the vicinity of Madrid.

All the rest of the news from Antigua, composing two thirds of the whole article, consists of the speculations and reflections of the editor of the Antigua Gazette, and is entitled to no more credit than this reasoning of ours, except inasmuch as the readers may discover more talent in it.

The third fact, and an important one is, that a passenger now actually in New-York, declares, that on the 26th January, two days after the Antigua paper which gives this intelligence, dispatches were received at Antigua (from which place he came) from Admiral Cochrane, stating that Sir John Moore had attacked the French army, in the neighbourhood of Madrid, and after an obstinate battle, completely routed them with great slaughter. If any credit is to be given to this news, the following facts result.

1st. That dispatches were received by Admiral Cochrane.

2dly. That the first account of these dispatches, published in the Antigua paper, received by the Circe, was merely verbal.

3dly. That if the passenger in New-York, is a man of credit and intelligence, dispatches were actually received there, of a battle, in which the British were victorious, and the cause of our friends in Spain, stood favourably.

How far the late rumour from Newfoundland may be thought to corroborate this account, as it contained many particulars, we leave to others to determine.

We cannot however help remarking, that our positive news from Cadiz is so late, so unequivocal—our intelligence from Madrid so unquestionable, that we have some hopes that all these rumours are founded on Blake's defeats. The West-Indies have never proved the most correct sources of information.

We cannot dismiss this subject, without remarking, that for ourselves we never have doubted, we do not yet doubt the quiet, temporary possession of Madrid and Lisbon, by French troops, but if as we believe the Spaniards are united, and resolved to be free, we consider the conquest of that country not only not achieved, but the contest only began, when their capitals shall have surrendered. The road to Madrid is through a campaign, level country—the city is indefensible—the Spaniards cannot contend with the French on such a theatre—but if they are united, and determined to perish or be free, we must wait till we see them engaged in the fastnesses and mountains of Spain; when Andalusia and Catalonia are completely subdued, we

shall then say, the period has not yet arrived, when a just and a venging deity has determined to arrest the progress of this scourge of mankind.

From WASHINGTON, February 11.

"A bill to carry into effect the decision of the Caucus, was this day reported to the House by the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is very long, and provides, That the Embargo Laws, excepting as they respect Great-Britain and France are to be repealed the 4th March;—and requires bonds to be given on all vessels clearing out to go to any of those places:—It also prohibits the Exportation of any articles to those countries, to take effect immediately; and the Importation of any articles therefrom, after the 20th day of May next. All English and French vessels, public and private, are interdicted our ports. Some of the restrictions on the coasting trade are removed; but others added. It is made the order of the day for Tuesday next."

"The Senate has approved Dearborn's appointment after a warm discussion. His being a favorite of the Executive only prevented his impeachment. It is thought it will be very difficult for Wilkinson to clear up the charges against him."

Mr. J. Randolph in opposing the reference of the repealing Embargo bill, from the Committee of the whole, to the Committee on exterior relations, of which Mr. Campbell is chairman, made use of much bitter and pointed animadversion on the ministerial party—"You have held, (says he) the cup to the parched lip of feverish expectation, and now dash it in wantonness to the ground."

GEORGETOWN, (Wash.) FEBRUARY 14.

Another "strong measure"—A non-intercourse bill was reported in the House of Representatives on Saturday last. This bill interdicts all intercourse with England and France and their dependencies, and prohibits, under severe pains and penalties, all commerce either directly or indirectly with those nations, or in the produce or manufactures of those kingdoms and their dependencies. This is another link in the great system of *hocus pocus* which is to confound, coerce, and conquer the world! We expect soon to see the Leopard of the land and the Shark of the seas humbled at the feet of our great political conjurers. We hope at least, the tyrants of the ocean will now submit for their own good, and for the good of mankind in general. For if this "strong measure" should fail, the next in course, is to interdict the ocean of its necessary supplies. We shall pass an act to prohibit the rivers of our country from running into that great high way of nations until we can have peaceable passage on it. Thus will that great reservoir of waters—that continual cause of contention be exhausted; and the piratical British will find their fleets dry dock'd in their own element. As soon as their ships are fairly grounded, Mr. Fulton will proceed, under the orders of government, with a detachment of torpedos to blow out their bottoms.—When this is done our government will take off the charm—let the rivers flow—fill again the ocean, and like the hells of Pharaoh of old, the fleets of Great-Britain will be swallowed up in the great deep. The freedom of the seas will then be ensured to us; and our posterity forever!!!

Important queries—The non-intercourse bill prohibits all commerce with England and France, and their dependencies. Now what countries are dependent on England and France? All the nations in the northern part of Europe, except Sweden, are under the controul of Napoleon—are these dependencies of France? Bonaparte claims Spain and its colonies for brother Josee; by virtue of a deed of conveyance from its silly monarch—are these dependencies of France? Portugal is defended by England or it would be a dependency of France—it is dependent on the English for its existence as a nation—will it not therefore be considered as a dependency of England? All the countries on the Mediterranean are under the control of Bonaparte, or under the protection of Britain, and of course they are dependent on one or other of the nations. Where then are we to trade? To Sweden and Brazil!—O the mighty benefit of raising the embargo, and passing a non-intercourse.

BOSTON, MARCH 1.

CONGRESS DOINGS.

The bill to raise, in part, the Embargo, on the 4th March, and to impose a Non-Intercourse, has passed the Senate.—The Washington letters by last mail, say, it will pass the House.

The Tenth Congress will close its career at midnight on Friday next. The evil it hath done is known to and felt by millions; if it mean any reparation of good—it must be made quickly.

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 21.

The Non-Intercourse bill was read a third time.—Its passage was opposed by Messrs. Lloyd and Hillhouse; and advocated by Gen. Smith and Mr. Giles.—The final question, *Shall the bill pass?* was carried.—Yeas 21. Nays 12. [This bill has been sent to the House.—It differs materially from that before the House.—By this bill, if either England or France revoke its decrees, the Embargo is to be immediately raised as it respects the revoking power, and Letters of Marque and reprisal granted against the other.]

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Since our last we have received the French Bulletins, from No. 5 to 12. The last is dated at Aranda, about 70 miles north of Madrid, the 28th November.—It appears, from these papers, that the French had been successful in defeating the Patriot armies of the left (Blake's) at Espinosa, of the centre (Frias') at Burgos; and of the right (under Castanos and Palafox) at Tudela. The loss of the Spaniards in men, artillery, and baggage, is stated as immense. It is evident, however, that excepting of BLAKE'S army, the overthrow was not complete. We have given in another column, a sketch of these bulletins.

The Spanish accounts, which are even later than the French, give a very different aspect to these events. They acknowledge, their troops have been compelled to retire; but they insist, that Spanish valour had every where been displayed; and that great numbers of the French had been

slain. There are no accounts of the entrance of Bonaparte into Madrid. These last bulletins make no mention of the British army. It appeared to be the policy of Napoleon to bend all his force to cut up the detached armies in Spain, one by one and to take the British last.

In a Jamaica paper of the 21st of January, there are accounts from Madrid, via Carthagena, to the 12th December; at which time the Emperor had not entered; and which stated, that the Spaniards had, in a battle, taken 9000 French; and that Callanos had been arrested, and sent to Madrid, for not permitting his troops to engage in the battle of Tudela.

We give no credit to the report received in Jamaica, from Gibraltar, via Madeira. The materials of it are wholly heterogeneous. There may have been some error in the Madeira date; and the rejoicings at Gibraltar, may have been on account of some Spanish success.—But no event like that in the report could have happened. There were no war ingredients in Spain which could compose it.

From BOSTON, February 21.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Well wishers to the cause of the Spanish Patriots and of liberty need not be depressed by the extracts from London papers, contained under our department of Foreign Intelligence.—The account of the defeat of Generals Blake and Palafox do not relate to battles subsequent to those which we announced some days since, as will appear by the dates; after which the Spaniards were again rallying and in expectation of being joined by the British.

The entry of the French army into Madrid is possible and perhaps we may add probable.—The policy of the Spaniards is to avoid a general engagement, and the road from Burgos to Madrid is through a country which would admit a large army to pass embodied.

THE LATEST NEWS

A passenger, who arrived at New-York in the Matilda, informs that on the 26th of January, official accounts arrived at Antigua, from Admiral Cochrane, stating that Sir JOHN MOORE had attacked the French army near Madrid, and after a severe conflict completely defeated them with a loss of 4000 of his troops.

BERMUDA, FEBRUARY 4.

By a letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, dated Lisbon, December 15th, we are informed the Armies of Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird had joined and were at Salamanca advancing. The best consequences were hoped from the general enthusiasm and the resistance made at Madrid. Now the accounts from England of the 10th of December are desponding; the report was, that General Castanos was beat; but as no intelligence of his defeat had reached Lisbon on the 15th of December, there is every reason to presume that such report was without foundation.

The 13th Regt. that sailed from these Islands in November last, for Barbadoes, to join the different regiments there, which were to go on a secret expedition, is, we understand, to return, as does the 7th, 8th and 23d regiments which sailed from Halifax. It is said these regiments are to stop here for a few months.

SAINT JOHN, March 13, 1809.

From DIGBY, March 10, 1809.

Mr. M-Carty of Mantagan on his way this day to Halifax, shewed me an open letter from Dr. Farrish of Yarmouth, to Mr. John Howe at Halifax, dated the 6th inst. which letter mentions, Capt. Kelly had arrived at Yarmouth in 26 days from Barbadoes. The Mate had been on shore and at the Custom-House with Dr. Farrish, to whom he mentioned that accounts from the Expedition under Sir George Prevost had arrived at Barbadoes, informing of the landing of the British Troops in the N. E. quarter of Martinique—That Pigeon Hill and all the out-posts had been carried with little loss, among the killed was named Colonel Taylor—that Fort Bourbon and Fort Royal still held out, but the prevailing opinion was, they would with the whole Island be soon in our possession. Fish at Barbadoes very low, Cod 6 dollars per cwt. Herrings 4 dollars per barrel; Rum and Sugar so much above the price limited to Capt. Flint, that he brought none. P. W.

MARRIED] On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Byles, Mr. HENRY GARDNER, JUN. to Miss AMELIA FITZSIMMONS, daughter of the late Mr. Peter Fitzsimmons, all of this City.

DIED] At Halifax, on the 4th inst. Lt. Col. D. MERRITH, Commandant of the Royal Artillery.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, containing about 700 Acres, situate at the head of Berlicse-Bay, in King's County, on the River Pisoback, which runs through its centre and is navigable for boats or small vessels of an easy draft of water, in which may be taken Salmon and Herring in sufficient quantity for family use.—On the margin of which there are Timbered Intervale and extensive natural Meadows, on which there may be now made 50 tons of Hay.—The Upland is of a good quality and well adapted for Grain or Grass; about 50 acres has been cleared and is now under cultivation; a part whereof is seeded and laid down for mowing and produces about 20 tons of the best of Hay.—There are but few Tracts more agreeable or pleasantly situated, or that affords so many natural advantages, and if in the hands of an industrious and good manager might soon be made to rank amongst the first Farms in the Province.—There is on the premises a Log House of 18 by 26 feet, and a very good Framed Barn 30 by 42 feet.—Payments will be made easy to the purchaser.—If not Sold by 5th day of APRIL, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction at Mr. Jarvis Worden's, Inn-Keeper, River Saint John; and if requested, divided into two equal parts.—Inquire of JAMES PETERS, Gage-Town. HARRY PETERS, Saint John.

Gage-Town, 10th March, 1809.