

vessels would be seldom encountered by those of the former power, while hardly one would escape those of the latter. All our actual collisions would necessarily be with Great-Britain, who would thus be made to appear to be the only aggressor; and when the public sensibility was excited by these causes, the dictates of reason, of justice, and sound policy, would cease to be regarded. It cannot be too often repeated that such a War would necessarily involve a destructive Alliance with France; an Alliance which experience has shewn to be more fatal than any War; and which is universally dreaded throughout this part of the United States, as highly dangerous to the Independence of the Nation, and hostile to the liberties of the World.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 25.

A letter from Havana, of February 1, 1809, says, "In consequence of the favorable news from Spain, business is very brisk." A letter, containing the above paragraph was received here yesterday; and has the post mark of Baltimore, February 20.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 21.

#### EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From an American gentleman at Havana, to a merchant here, dated January 25, 1809.

"A Spanish ship arrived this morning from Malaga, and brings an account of a battle having taken place on the 9th of December, between the combined English and Spanish armies and the French. The French lost 14,000 men killed, and 16,000 prisoners. No mention is made of the loss of the English and Spaniards, though the English, it is said, suffered severely."

Extract of a letter addressed to a gentleman of this city, dated Havana, January 29, 1809.

"A Spanish ship arrived here this morning, in a remarkable short passage from Cadiz, bringing the pleasing intelligence of the defeat of the French army at Madrid, on the 8th and 9th of December, by the combined English and Spanish armies. The French lost 14,000 killed, and 16,000 prisoners.—The loss of the combined armies was very considerable."

It is also added, that there was great rejoicings at the Havana, in consequence of this information.

#### REMARKS.

[The first extract from Havana, is given in the Freeman's Journal of Tuesday last. The Editors add, "To remove all doubts of the authenticity of the above, the name of the writer has been made known to us. The letter was received by an arrival at Boston, and has the Boston post-mark on it. In addition to the above, we are informed there is a Jamaica paper in town, containing a confirmation of the above, received at Jamaica from Gibraltar. The Jamaica paper states the whole loss of the French at 45,000." The second extract is from Poulson's Daily Advertiser, of Monday, who adds, "The letter from which the above was extracted, arrived at an Eastern port." We have paid attention to these articles.—On enquiry we find, that the British schooner Dolphin, from Havana, for Boston, was off the Vineyard, and probably went in there about a fortnight since. Her letters reached our Post Office the 14th inst. which would be in course for their arrival in Philadelphia the 19th inst. If the dates of the letters are correct, and they came by her, she must have had a very short passage. We think there is a mistake in the dates; that there was but one arrival at Havana, and that on the 25th January.

#### ANOTHER EXTRACT

Of a different cast, of a letter, received at Charleston, dated Havana, January 26, 1809.

"A vessel from Liverpool, brings London Papers to the 17th December. They contain disagreeable news from Spain. BONAPARTE has beat CASTANOS, BLAKE and ROMANA; who were all retreating towards Madrid, as were Generals MOORE, BAIRD and HOPE. The latter have not been in action. BONAPARTE had separated the Spanish divisions, and devil like beat them in detail.—One of his bulletins says, he is in sight of Madrid."

#### Important British State Paper.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.  
NO PEACE.

The Government has published the following declaration proposed by Russia and France:

"The proposals made by the Governments of Russia and France have not terminated in any negotiation; and as the correspondence is concluded, his Majesty thinks fit immediately to make public the result. The continual appearance of a negotiation after seeing that it was absolutely impossible to obtain a peace, would only be advantageous to the enemy. It would offer to France an opportunity to sow discord and jealousy in the councils of those who are united to resist oppression, and the illusive prospect of a peace between Great-Britain and France could only be prejudicial to those nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or those which preserve a vacillating and precarious independence, if among them there should be one which actually is wavering between the inevitable ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the consequent risks of an effort to liberate itself. Those proposals would hold out the vain hope that they might be permitted to renew their tranquillity, or would alarm them with the fear of remaining alone in the contest. His Majesty was fully persuaded that this was the principal object of France in the proposals that were made to him from Erfurth, at a time when such terrible consequences would result from the decision of peace or war, both from its importance and the uncertainty of the result. His Majesty saw the necessity of investigating, if it were possible the views, and designs of the enemy. It was difficult for his Majesty to believe that the Emperor of Russia should so blindly have delivered himself up to the violence and ambition of that power, with whom his Imperial Majesty has unfortunately allied himself; that he should be disposed to assist openly in the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy, and to acknowledge and defend the rights which France has arrogated to herself, to depose and imprison the

Royal Family, and to compel them by force to transfer to her the oath of fidelity of an independent nation: Therefore, when it was proposed to his Majesty to enter into a negotiation for a general peace, in concert with his allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *Uti possidetis*, which until now has been a subject of so many disputes, or on any basis whatever, compatible with justice, honor, and equality, his Majesty determined to oppose to this feigned candour and moderation, a candour, real and sincere, on his part.

His Majesty declared he was ready to enter into the negotiation in concert with his allies, and therefore communicated to them immediately the proposals which he had received. But as his Majesty was not leagued with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, he judged it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted in the face of the world with that nation, he considered not less sacred nor less obligatory on his Majesty, than the most solemn treaties; that his Majesty would negotiate in concert with the Spanish Government, in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. The answer given by France to his proposal of his Majesty, discovered immediately the veil which was used to cover its schemes, and shewed at once the arrogance and injustice of that government. To the Spanish nation in general they have applied the degrading title of Spanish insurgents, and the demand of the admission of the Spanish government as a party in the negotiation, was thrown aside as inadmissible and insulting! His Majesty has received, with as much astonishment as sorrow, the answer of the Emperor of Russia; and although to the same effect, is less indecorous in its tone and manner. He characterises as an insurrection, the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in favour of their legitimate sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; and has sanctioned, by the authority of his Imperial Majesty, an usurpation which has not its equal in the history of the world. His Majesty would have readily embraced the opportunity of a negotiation that would have presented some hope or prospect of a peace compatible with justice and honour. His Majesty regrets extremely any thing which will aggravate and prolong the sufferings of Europe; but neither the honour of his Majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation, will permit him to commence a negotiation by abandoning a loyal and brave people, who are fighting for the preservation of all that is most dear to men, and whose efforts in a cause so notoriously just, his Majesty has obligated himself most solemnly to support.

Westminster, December 15th, 1809.

#### GLORIOUS NEWS!

BARBADOES, FEBRUARY 7.  
ATTACK ON MARTINIQUE.

We have infinite pleasure in this day following up the account given in our last, of the safe and successful landing of our forces at MARTINIQUE, by a more particular detail of their proceedings and progress in the reduction of that important Island. The accounts that we have been put in possession of, although not idly boasting any official authority, are sufficiently authentic to satisfy us as to their just claim to our confidence; and with this impression on our minds, we offer our warm and hearty congratulations to both services on the enterprise, on the RAPID PROGRESS OF SUCCESS that has attended their zeal, perseverance, and courage, and look forward to a speedy termination of their toil and danger, in a GLORIOUS CONQUEST OF THE WHOLE ISLAND!

The Expedition arrived off MARTINIQUE on Sunday 29th January, but the land when first made was supposed to be St. Lucia, and the fleet was near the Carval Rock off the N. point of the Island, before the mistake was discovered, a very strong current having swept them far to windward, which compelled them to haul off for that night.—On the morning of the 30th, the signal being given to make sail, they separated in two divisions, the *Acasta* hoisting a broad pendant, and leading that with the division of the Army under the Commander in Chief and Sir GEORGE PREVOST, intended to effect a landing in Bay Robert; while the Admiral proceeded, with that under Major General MAITLAND round Maran, and entered the Bay of St. Luce.

The Commanders in Chief immediately issued a Proclamation, addressed to the native and other inhabitants, apprising them that His Majesty, yielding to imperious circumstances, wished to restore to them the former Government of France:—that His Majesty being deceived in the hope that the Government he had formerly established among them would have been sanctioned by their new masters, rather than that they would have forgotten the respect due to the Proprietors, laments the unfortunate position which the events of war may occasion them, in the again reducing their Colony. The termination of their misfortunes was now however arrived—famine would disappear—the sources of their prosperity would be restored—their ancient Laws re-established—and that Government which had formerly protected their persons and properties under the British flag, be again established. It was with these intentions, they stated, that His Britannic Majesty had entrusted to them the command of a formidable force by sea and land to retake Martinique, and to regenerate in that suffering Colony plenty and tranquillity—the inseparable companions of a just Government. With these gracious intentions, they invited them, in the name of humanity, to submit immediately to the forces of His Majesty, who would not fail to punish the temerity of a fruitless resistance.—They therefore ordered all Commissaries Civil and Military to quit their respective duties, and all the inhabitants of whatever class or condition peaceably to return to their respective homes and maintain order, declaring that all persons taken in arms would be treated as prisoners of war, that all free coloured persons so taken would be transported from the Island, and all slaves under similar circumstances be tried by a General Court-martial. To the Ministers of the Gospel they gave assurances that their religion would be protected, and the estates and rights of their Church be respected.

At noon on the 30th, the first division of the fleet entered Robert (a most spacious harbour on the N. E. coast of the Island, but difficult of access,) and Commodore BEAVER (of the *Acasta*) with three armed launches, having approached and reconnoitered the shore, and all the preparations for landing the troops being instantly in readiness, at three o'clock in the afternoon Sir GEORGE PREVOST and Brigadier General HOUGHTON, with the first brigade of this part of the Army, consisting of the 7th Regt. under Lieut. Col. Pakenham, 2d under Lieut. Col. Ellis, and five companies of the 1st W. I. Regt. under Lieut. Col. Tolly, landed in a most orderly and regular manner, without any opposition, the inhabitants of the village and neighbourhood even meeting them on the beach with welcome to the Country! At about half past five, Lieut. General BECKWITH (Commander in Chief,) with Brigadier General COLVILLE and the second brigade, consisting of the 8th Regt. under Major Maxwell, the 13th under Lieut. Col. Keane, and four companies of the 1st W. I. Regt. under Major Clifton, also landed; at which time Sir G. PREVOST with the first brigade had marched forward, and was far advanced in the country; and the Reserve commanded, by Lieut. Col. Blackwell, consisting of the 3d batt. 60th Regt. under Major Mackey, and the flank companies of the 25th Regt. and 4th batt. 60th, with the 4th W. India, having been also landed, the Commander in Chief proceeded with his brigade as far Papin, about seven miles from Robert, Sir GEORGE PREVOST being that night still further advanced. On the following morning (the 31st) Capt. Dick of His Majesty's ship *Penelope*, with one Lieut. three Midshipmen, and 45 sailors, and 3 Marine Officers and 55 marines, left Robert for the attack of Trinity, which surrendered upon their approach; and thus far the whole of this part of the Expedition proceeded with uninterrupted success.

The landing of the second division of the army commanded by Major-General MAITLAND, conducted immediately by Sir ALEXANDER COCHRANE, was also effected on the 30th, the Admiral leading the fleet into the Bay of St. Luce; which being defended by two Batteries that threatened to annoy the troops, he instantly dispatched 60 marines to drive the enemy from them, and they accomplished their purpose in the most effectual manner, having, after spiking the guns and throwing them down the hill, broken up the carriages and platforms, and returned with the loss of only one man, supposed to be drowned. The landing of the troops immediately proceeded, Major-General MAITLAND with Lieut. Col. Barnes and his first brigade, consisting of the 63d Regt. under Lieut. Col. Fairclough, and York Rangers under Major Henderson, being debarked at a little after eight in the morning; and before ten, followed by the second brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Ri- all, consisting of the flank companies of the 15th and 46th Regts. under Major Payne, the 15th Regt. under Major Davidson, York L. I. Volunteers under Lieut. Colonel Streicher, and 8th W. I. Regt. under Lieut. Col. Prevost—the Reserve, commanded by Lieut. Col. McNair, consisting of the 90th Regt. under Major Wright, and 3d W. I. under Major Allen, soon after following. While these brigades were landing, the enemy set fire to the Carnation sloop of war (lately captured from us) lying in Maran Bay, and totally destroyed her;—the troops meantime commenced their march, and with great gallantry reached the heights leading to Point Borgnelle and Cape Solomon, and the Fort situated on the latter was taken possession of by Major Henderson, and the guns of it being rendered useless, he proceeded with his Corps, and took up a position directly in the rear of Pidgeon Island; in his progress to which (some accounts state) he made 200 of the Militia prisoners. A 13 inch mortar being got up the height, and brought to bear on the enemy, it was opened with much apparent effect on the morning of the 31st, Major Henderson with a party of sharpshooters being at the same time advantageously posted within 300 yards of the enemy's works, and considerably annoying them with musketry and Shrapnel shells. The fire of the enemy was vigorously returned on this post, and they often threw four or five shells to each one of ours, but not with much effect, although unfortunately two seamen of the *Pompee* employed in the battery were killed by the bursting of one of them; and by that of another, Sir A. COCHRANE, on a visit to them, had nearly shared the same fate.

While these operations were carrying on in this quarter, the enemy, who had upon our first approach burnt the Carnation, now also destroyed the Favourite sloop of war lying at St. Pierre, which Capt. Napier, of the *Recruit*, had ordered to cut out; and the Admiral with the principal part of his Squadron having, after leaving several vessels in advantageous situations for keeping up a communication with the army and supplying them with stores and provisions, taken up anchorage at Petit Ance d'Arlet, and being informed that the enemy's frigate *Amphitrite* was ordered from the Carenage round to Pidgeon Island, with a view of dislodging our party from the mortar battery, he sent in two frigates and a brig to intercept her, and during the night they worked up into the Bay, and brought up beyond Pidgeon Island; which the enemy discovering, they set fire to their frigate, and she was speedily consumed—giving, by thus prematurely destroying their vessels, the strongest demonstration of the apprehension and dismay into which they have been thrown.

The one mortar battery that had opened on Pidgeon Island on the 31st, and with the co-operation of Major Henderson's brigade had been constantly annoying the enemy, had the happy effect also of diverting their attention from the proceedings of our Engineers, who in the meantime had been indefatigably employed in constructing a battery of five mortars and three howitzers on a more commanding eminence; in effecting which our seamen displayed a perseverance and underwent a fatigue and labour almost peculiar to themselves, this height being hitherto considered as inaccessible.—Sir C. Shipley, was superintending and directing this battery in person, the works of which were entirely covered by a thick wood fronting the harbour, and completely screened it from the view of the enemy at Pidgeon Island; it was in great progress on the 3d inst. and so