

oppression, and that when a nation wills to be free, it is free. I wish not to spill the blood of those whom I govern, but there is not one of them who would not joyfully lose his life in defence of his country. Yesterday the French troops left at our gates sufficient testimonies of this truth: we did not lose a man, and I believe that I may with more propriety propose to the Marshal to surrender, unless he chooses to lose his whole army before the walls of this place. That prudence which is his characteristic will not permit him to view with indifference such a waste of lives, and especially when neither war nor the Spaniards occasion it.

If Madrid has capitulated Madrid has been sold, and I cannot believe it; but Madrid is but a single city, and its surrender forms no reason for a surrender of this place.

I wish only to remark to the Marshal, that when he sends a flag of truce, he must not cause two columns to advance from distinct points, as we were on the point of firing, believing it to be a reconnoitering party rather than a flag of truce.

I have the honor to reply to your Excellency Marshal Monecy with due attention in the only language with which I am acquainted, and which the sacred duties imposed on me dictate.

Head-Quarters, at Saragossa, 22d December, 1808.  
The GENERAL PALAFOX.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The French Bulletins which we published yesterday, put an end to all those rumours which had been brought from Spain by the last arrivals, of an insurrection and massacre of the French at Madrid. In what quarter they originated, and for what purpose they were circulated, it is difficult to divine, and is now of very little importance to enquire.—The French had not experienced any molestation down to the 12th of last month, nor seemed likely to experience any, whilst their military force was so numerous, and the tide of success continued in their favor.

These Bulletins are of that mixed nature which belongs to all the productions of BONAPARTE'S pen—they are a half of military information and political animadversion, and partaking of the character of their author, so subject to sudden and violent bursts of passion, pass with strange eccentricity from one subject to another, disdain all connection or correspondence between them, and quit at once the movements of a battalion and the narrative of military operations, to vent the spleen or rage of the writer against the character of some hated individual.

BONAPARTE seems purposely to avoid dilating in these Bulletins, upon his military projects.—He states military occurrences with great brevity, as if he would persuade us that they were now a secondary consideration to him, and that, having beat CASTANOS, and taken Madrid, he had overcome the main obstacles which the Spanish Armies could oppose to him. Of the English he speaks but once. But we can collect from the last Bulletin that he has been taking measures to bring a force against them from Madrid. The Duke of DANTZIC'S Corps arrived there on the 8th, and was reviewed next day on the Prado.—Four days afterwards we find in the 19th Bulletin, "that the EMPEROR, on the 13th, reviewed the whole of the United Corps of the Duke of DANTZIC beyond the bridge of Segovia."—This division, we suppose, had been increased with the view of sending it on the road to Segovia—a movement that could only be made with the view to operations against the English. Meanwhile a profound and purposed silence is preserved respecting all operations in the North and North West of Spain. Nothing is said of SOULT, though we may be sure BONAPARTE is not inattentive to his movements. Nothing is said of the two fresh divisions, which descended from the frontiers had fixed themselves at Vittoria about the 8th of last month. DANTZIC'S division seems to be advancing from the Capital against the English. SOULT is in the North at Sandanba, and the two divisions which were at Vittoria have probably moved down towards Burgos, where JUNOT is understood to have arrived, for the purpose, perhaps, of having the command of the troops destined to act against us.

No serious operations have yet been undertaken against the South of Spain. LASALLE had been sent to Talavera de la Rena, and SEBASTIANI'S division had been dispatched to reinforce him; though some accounts have stated that LASALLE was recalled as soon as it was ascertained that Sir JOHN MOORE was not falling back towards Lisbon. The Duke of ISTRIA'S division has made a movement from Guadalaxara to act against the Spanish army under CASTANOS. But these movements have not been attended with any serious consequences; nor indeed will important movements against the South be undertaken whilst affairs remain in the situation in which they are on the west and on the north-west front.

But the military part of these Bulletins is of subordinate importance to the political.—They are published not only in the *Moniteur*, but in the shape of pamphlets—it is in the shape of a pamphlet that we received the three Bulletins we published yesterday.—To each Bulletin are annexed Proclamations and Decrees.—Our readers have remarked what a contrast there is between these different Decrees and Proclamations.—BONAPARTE feels it necessary to make fair promises, to talk of the amelioration of the condition of the people. His hypocrisy (and no man ever carried hypocrisy to a greater extent) dictates to him to dilate upon the blessings he intends to confer; but then, immediately afterwards, the natural cruelty of his disposition treads his hypocrisy under foot, and he breathes nothing but vengeance and slaughter should the least opposition be offered to him. He tells the people of Spain of the free Constitution that was given them by the Junta of Bayonne, yet no one free act is to be done by them. Obedience belongs to them—Command to him. The free Constitution drawn up at Bayonne, gave the Crown of Spain to his Brother. He had divested himself of all claim and title to it—yet no sooner does he enter Spain than he takes upon himself the whole power of the Monarchy, never alludes to his Brother in any one of his Decrees, but of his own will and authority declares the most illustrious families in Spain traitors to the two Crowns (how can they be traitors to France?) and

abolishes a great part of the old Institutions of the Spanish Monarchy. What free will is there in this? Where is the power of the Spanish Junta or Parliament which formed the main pillar of the new Constitution?—The Inquisition, Council of Castile, Convents, Feudal Rights, Barriers, are all abolished by his sole authority.—Here are measures which, we predict, will immediately reconcile *Reviews* and *Registers* to his usurpation—they will now see nothing wrong in his treatment of Spain; he has murdered the citizens of Madrid, plundered the Spanish people, laid waste their territories, only to make them happy, to release them from some of the odious yokes to which they were subject, and to give them a limited and constitutional minority! The Aristocracy of Spain will now be the object of their sneers, their derision and contempt, and though it is sufficiently apparent that orders in Spain are against him, that he is not supported by one Spaniard who has the power of free agency, yet they will find out, no doubt, that he is justifiable in his conduct, because he has abolished these badges of tyranny & oppression. Proper indeed they are to be abolished; but will the people therefore be more free or more happy? They look at the people of France—they see that the Bastille has been destroyed, the Old Parliaments, the Letters de Cachet, the Feudal and Manorial Rights have been abolished; but has freedom risen from their ashes? has Liberty grown out of the grave of the ancient Government? No—"Out of the tomb of the murdered Monarchy in France, has arisen a vast, tremendous, unformed spectre, in a far more terrific guise than any which ever yet had overpowered the imagination and subdued the fortitude of man. Going straight forward to its end, unappalled by Peril, unchecked by remorse, despising all common maxims and all common means, that hideous phantom has overpowered those who could not believe it was possible she could at all exist."

If then the Spaniards see that the old Monarchy has been replaced by a military despotism which has none of those pleasing illusions which render power gentle, and obedience liberal—if they see that an Alaric has usurped the Throne of HENRY the FOURTH; will they not, when he promises freedom and happiness and clemency, naturally look at the situation of the people whom he governs?—If they find them neither free nor happy under his Government, can they expect themselves a more prosperous fate?

In the Proclamation issued by BONAPARTE at Madrid, we think we discover the reason why he has not brought forward his Brother more prominently.—He seems to think the Spanish Monarchy too rich an endowment for him.—He talks of seating his Brother upon another Throne (the Throne of Portugal perhaps) and placing the Crown of Spain upon his own head.—As his success increases, his ambition increases with it.—His imperial title and territories are not large enough—he aims at being Emperor of Europe, and extending his sway over the whole Continent. Unintentionally perhaps, he has afforded us in this Proclamation a proof of the hatred which he knows the people of Spain have for him. He says:—"behave well, and you shall have my Brother for a King"—but "if you do not, you shall have me"—that is, you shall have a person whom you have a greater hatred of. As to his threat of treating them as conquered Provinces, we should be glad to ask in what other way he has ever treated them?

The reproach in one of the Bulletins against a Member of the Junta, for being the brother of a man who acted a conspicuous part under ROBESPIERRE, comes with peculiar consistency from a man who was first brought into notice by the Terrorists, and who became himself so sanguinary a Terrorist, that he was forced to conceal himself after the death of ROBESPIERRE for fear of sharing his fate.

We are on the eve of receiving most important intelligence. Government, as we stated yesterday, have some reason to believe that our troops would be able to bring Marshal SOULT to action. They were supposed to be very near them. Their own force, with ROMANA'S, was about 50,000.—The amount of the French force is not known. All the accounts from Spain speak of the admiration which our Cavalry had excited.—The rapidity with which they made their charges, astonished the enemy; though 900 were opposed to 400 of Lord PAGET'S brigade, they could not withstand them, and soon fled, losing above half their number.

We shall be glad to find that Barcelona has surrendered; it is a place of such great importance.—CASTANOS, and General MOREA, have been able, we believe, to effect their retreat to the Sierra Morena, where the head-quarters of the Southern Spanish Army are established.—The Supreme Junta are at Cordova.

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 of this instant APRIL; 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 JULY next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, and in the Forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.  
By the PRESIDENT'S Command,  
JON. ODELL.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
WILL be RENTED at Auction, on THURSDAY the 13th instant, at the Subscriber's Auction-Room, for one Year from the 1st of MAY next.  
THE WHARF and STORE thereon, belonging to the Estate of PETER BLAIR, deceased.  
April 3, 1809. ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

HALIFAX, MARCH 31.  
By the brig John-James, which arrived here in 22 days from Dominica, on Saturday last, we were highly gratified to learn that, by the conquest of Fort Bourbon, several days sooner than was expected, our gallant army was in quiet possession of the whole of Martinique. On the 24th of February the Garrison, consisting of the Governor and his Aids, 2 Generals, 142 Officers, and 2800 men (including 700 sick and wounded) surrendered prisoners of war.

On the 11th inst. near Bermuda, the John-James was boarded by an officer from His Majesty's Ship Swiftsure, who gave Captain Pemberton the subsequent intelligence:

"On the 9th, the Swiftsure fell in with a Spanish ship from Malaga bound to the Havana, out 20 days—was furnished with Gazettes giving an account of an action between the Spanish and French armies near Madrid, to which a glorious termination had been given by the opportune arrival of Sir John Moore's division."

The Cleopatra and Horatio, with the Junon, French frigate, and Colibre, corvette, were to sail from Bermuda the 20th inst. for this place.

SAINT JOHN, April 10, 1809.

Arrived on Saturday, Brig Swift, Capt. Raymond, from Liverpool; Cargo, Salt and Goods to E. Barlow.

By the Swift, we have been favored with Liverpool papers to the 12th of January, from them Extracts have been made for this day's Gazette.

The Ship Rufina, Capt. Potter, from Halifax, has arrived at Falmouth.

The Ship Winchester, Capt. Tucker, and Ship Lady St. John, Capt. Payne, was to sail from Liverpool for this port about the 20th of February.

The Ship Benjamin and Elizabeth, Capt. Gaul; Brig Forth, Capt. Mackie; and Ship Mary Ford, Capt. Bell, was to sail from Liverpool for Halifax the 1st of March.

APRIL MEETING.

Charter Officers for the ensuing Year.

On Tuesday last the annual Election for the choice of Aldermen, Assistants, &c. was held in the respective Wards of this City, when the following Gentlemen were returned as duly elected.

ALDERMEN.  
HUGH JOHNSTON, JOHN GARRISON, LAURENCE DOWLING, NATHAN SMITH, JOHN CLARKE and JAMES D. SEELY, Esquires.

ASSISTANTS.  
Messrs. DAVID WATERBURY, JAMES GRIGOR, JOHN FREEMAN, JOHN CLARKE, ROBERT ROBERTSON and SAMUEL STRANGE.

CONSTABLES.  
Messrs. JAMES ROGERS, ELNATHAN APPLEBY, JOHN WHITE, PHILO THORPE, JOHN WIGHTMAN and THOMAS BEATTEY.  
JOHN THOMSON, Esquire, Chamberlain.  
Mr. WILLIAM GODSOE, High Constable.

MARRIED] On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Byles, Mr. JOHN EDWARDS, to Mrs. DEBORAH DAVIDSON, of this place.

Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Byles, Mr. HENRY TRAPHAGER, to Miss JANE CLARKE, second daughter of Mr. John Clarke—Same evening, Mr. THOMAS SANDEL, to Miss CATHARINE DEAN, all of this place.

DIED] In this City yesterday morning, Mr. JEREMIAH PECKER, A. M. in the 75th year of his age.—Mr. Pecker was a native of Haverhill in the State of Massachusetts, and was educated at Harvard University in that State, where he graduated in the year 1757.—He was a warm loyalist and actively employed in the naval department during the American Revolution, and some time after the peace of 1783 came to this place, where he has continued a respectable Preceptor of a School ever since, and many of the younger part of the community can bear honorable testimony to his zeal and assiduity in that situation.—As a man, he was universally respected for urbanity of manners, benevolence of heart, and inflexible integrity of character.

His remains will be interred to-morrow at 2 o'Clock, when his friends and acquaintance are requested to attend.

The Members of the Masonic Society are invited to assemble at the Lodge-Room at half past one, to attend the Funeral in a body.

SPRING GOODS.

EZEKIEL BARLOW,  
Has Just Received the Brig SWIFT, GEORGE RAYMOND Master, from LIVERPOOL,

A part of his supply of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the Season—Also, EARTHEN WARE in Crates—LIVERPOOL SALT, if taken out of the Vessel at a reduced price.

Likewise on hand, A few Puncheons of JAMAICA SPIRITS and ST. CROIX SUGARS by the Hhd. or cwt. all of which he offers for Sale at his Store opposite to Messrs. JOHN BLACK, & Co. on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

SAINT JOHN, 10th APRIL, 1809. 4w.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 3d April, 1809.

BILLS of EXCHANGE to the amount of £500 Sterling, on the Right Honourable and Honourable Board of Ordnance and Paymasters of the Royal Artillery, to be disposed of at the above Office, to the best bidder.

COARSE SALT.

A CARGO of Excellent COARSE SALT for sale on board the Brig ANN, Capt. HOWARD, at a reduced price, if taken immediately from on board.—For terms apply to WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co. Saint John, 30th March, 1809. 3w