

disposition to enable his Majesty to continue the aid afforded by his Majesty to the King of Sweden. That Monarch derives a peculiar claim to his Majesty's support in the present exigency of his affairs, from having concurred with his Majesty in the propriety of rejecting any proposal for Negotiation, to which the Government of Spain was not to be admitted as a party.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that he has directed the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you. His Majesty relies upon your zeal and affection, to make such further provision of supply, as the vigorous prosecution of the war may render necessary; and he trusts that you may be enabled to find the means of providing such supply, without any great or immediate increase of the existing burthens upon his people.

His Majesty feels assured, that it will be highly satisfactory to you to learn that, notwithstanding the measures resorted to by the Enemy, for the purpose of destroying the Commerce and resources of the Kingdom, the public Revenue has continued in a course of progressive improvement.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
We are directed to inform you, that the measure adopted by Parliament in the last Session, for establishing a Local Militia, has been already attended with the happiest success; and promises to be extensively and permanently beneficial to the country.

We have received his Majesty's commands most especially to recommend to you that, duly weighing the immense interests which are at stake in the war now carrying on, you should proceed, with as little delay as possible, to consider of the most effectual measures for the augmentation of the Regular Army; in order that his Majesty may be the better enabled, without impairing the means of defence at home, to avail himself of the Military power of his Dominions, in the great contest in which he is engaged, and to conduct that contest, under the blessings of Divine Providence, to a conclusion compatible with the honor of his Majesty's Crown and with the interests of his Allies, of Europe, and of the World.

MARCH 2.
Yesterday we received Dutch papers to the 19th, and French papers to the 15th ult. We have extracted their most important articles. The affairs of Spain are still objects of interest, though of course they do not occupy a large space in the foreign journals. It is a part of the system pursued by BONAPARTE to effect to consider the war in the Peninsula as a mere civil insurrection. The Spanish articles are written to convey the notion that King Joseph is proceeding with all possible repose in the ordinary administration of his Government. This, however, will deceive no one. The silence of these articles concerning the proceedings of the French army in the South of Spain, says, in effect, much more than any thing that is actually written.

The article which is most interesting is the 32d Bulletin, from which we learn that it was on the 27th of January, or 21 days after the battle of Corunna, that the French entered Ferrol. The shipping in the harbor was found such as we recently stated it to be; and the most effectual measures have, as we learn from a Madrid letter, been since taken to render its equipments complete, and the whole of it ready for service, by the mission of the traitor Mazaredo, with a special commission to this port and that of Corunna.

It is the people only of Ferrol, who appeared to have resisted the entrance of the French; the Civil, Naval, and Military Authorities being described as taking the oath of allegiance to JOSEPH BONAPARTE with enthusiasm.—The people, on the contrary, to the number of eight thousand, collecting from the vicinity, or rising in the streets of Ferrol, were anxious to repel their invaders, but were first betrayed by a double summons secretly sent from their Governors to the enemy across the mountains, and were afterwards surrendered by a perfidious capitulation signed on the 26th.—In one part of the Bulletin, the people are slandered as having inflicted the greatest sufferings on their superiors, while in another, although popular vengeance is generally very decisive, they are allowed to have been content with the arrest of Admiral OBREGON, a creature who is now acting under the French at the head of the Arsenal; so that we think it obvious, even from that Bulletin, that the population of Ferrol, and, indeed, of all Galicia, was neither on the one hand indifferent to the melancholy fate of the country, nor on the other were any extravagant excesses committed by it, as is but too usual on such occasions.

The account of JOSEPH BONAPARTE's entrance into Madrid is such as might be expected; it took place only on the 22d; but we do not learn whether he meant to take up his constant abode in Madrid, after his visit to the church of St. Isidore. Every window and balcony is described as filled with joyful spectators of the procession, of all ranks and degrees; though we know, even from the previous accounts of the enemy himself, that with the exception of the treacherous Governor MORLA, and perhaps a few others, nothing could equal the rage, and disappointment of all ranks at the surrender of Madrid, under the ruins of which, the inhabitants would more gladly have buried themselves, than given it up to the French.

There are two Addresses of JOSEPH BONAPARTE in the French papers; one oral, in the Church of St. Isidore, to the persons who attended him; and the other epistolary, to the Archbishops and Bishops of the kingdom. The place in which the one is spoken, and the characters to which the other is directed, imposing a religious tone on the composition of them, they are rendered extremely disgusting by their profaneness, from the consideration of the person from whom they spring.

Among the private advices from Paris, it is mentioned that peace has been signed between England and Turkey; and this circumstance is assigned by some as the cause of BONAPARTE's hasty departure from Spain.

Yesterday morning Capt. T. DUNDAS, of the *Naiad* frigate, arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Rear Admiral STOPFORD, containing an account of the Brest fleet having got into Rochefort on Friday last.

The enemy's force, which sailed from Brest, consisted of

eight sail, and there were four more in Basque Roads, which were previously blockaded there by Ad. STOPFORD, whose small squadron has since been augmented by several ships.

At noon this day the substance of the dispatches received from Mr. Adair was communicated to the Public by the following

LETTER TO THE LORD MAYOR.

Foreign Office, March 8, 1809.
"MY LORD—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that a Treaty of Peace, between his Majesty and the Sublime Porte, was signed on the 5th January last. I have the honour to be, &c."

(Signed) "GEORGE CANNING."

MARCH 7.

Dispatches from Admiral Stopford arrived on Friday last, at Plymouth, in the *Dotterell*, of 18 guns, Captain Ardy, which were received this morning at the Admiralty. They state that the three French Frigates which run under the protection of the batteries near Rochefort, were high and dry on shore, heeling different ways, and would, of course, soon break in pieces.

By the same accounts we learn, that one of the Brest Squadron, near Isle d'Aix, was on shore, and on her beam ends, with her masts cut away.

The French Fleet, consisting of 11 sail of the line, the *Calcutta*, of 54 guns, and four Frigates, were on Friday last at anchor in Basque Roads; and Admiral Stopford's Squadron, of seven sail of the line and five Frigates, was at anchor about three miles from them, in a situation which would prevent them from escaping. Lord Gambier has since joined Admiral Stopford with five sail of the line and three Frigates, from Cawsand Bay, and it is probable they will endeavor to destroy the French at anchor, and if so every thing may be expelled from British valor and skill.

Several Danish Vessels, which recently sailed from French Ports, have been captured by our cruisers. The Masters of two of them arrived in Town yesterday morning, and made depositions in the course of the afternoon, stating, that they sailed in consequence of private orders, transmitted to them from their Court, through the medium of the Danish Consuls. The orders were, we understand, to sail without delay from the French Ports, at the risk of being captured by British cruisers. In consequence of these orders, no less than 14 Danish vessels sailed at once from Bourdeaux, besides several from other Ports.

This conduct, on the part of Denmark, after all its submission to France, seems to shew that the tyranny of the latter has exceeded all possible bounds of patience, and gives strength to the report that Russia begins to be disgusted with her connection with Bonaparte, and is likely to join Austria, if she should at last venture upon a rupture with a Tyrant, whose friendship exists no longer than till he has an opportunity of carrying his ambitious projects into execution.

There seems to be no doubt of hostilities being renewed between Austria and France. Ere this it is possible the first blow has been struck, for Austria would see the necessity of advancing immediately into Bavaria for the purpose of preventing the junction of the Bavarian troops with the French. She will not commit the fault she did last year, of suffering the military force of Bavaria to be thrown into the enemy's scale. It was rumoured that her advanced guard had actually passed the Inn, and the rumour is by no means improbable. If that be the case, she has advanced into the Bavarian territories, and the question of war or peace is decided.

While the accounts from Hamburgh yesterday left no doubt of war between Austria and France, they opened to us a more cheering prospect in the North than we had expected. There are hopes that Russia will shake off that pernicious influence which was rapidly blasting her fame and fortunes, her dearest interests and her glory, and that she will rouse herself again to vigorous and honorable action. The journey of their Prussian Majesties to Petersburg, is said to have produced a total change in the Russian Councils, and Alexander has yielded to beauty, what he refused to the dictates of wisdom.

Dispatches were received at the Admiralty on Saturday, from Admiral Duckworth, merely stating that he was on his way to join the Squadron off Basque Roads.

It is possible, that the next arrivals from the Continent may bring intelligence of the commencement of hostilities between France and Austria. Letters received yesterday from Holland state, that a strong corps of Austrians had passed the Inn, at Brannau. We believe, in the Treaty of Presburgh, that river was fixed as the boundary between the Austrian dominions and the kingdom of Bavaria.

The Turkish Plenipotentiaries are, it is said, already gone to Bucharest to make peace with Russia; and the interpreters, Prince Dunitreashy Monesi, and Rebuca Rasteti, have followed them thither.

The prospects of a War with France, and a Peace with England, has occasioned a considerable reduction in the price of Colonial Produce throughout the Austrian States.

MARCH 9.

The accounts from Spain are of a very gratifying nature. The Spanish Ambassador received dispatches from Seville yesterday, dated the 18th of last month. The Supreme Junta had received dispatches from the heroic Palafox, stating, that Saragossa not only held out with unabated firmness, but had obtained great advantages over the French. The women of that place, it seems, had, by an ingenious device, been chiefly instrumental in obtaining these advantages, having appeared before the walls, as if desperate with distress, and inviting the enemy to put an end to their suffering by a decisive attack on the town. A large body of the French, on the 17th January, were induced, by this stratagem, to pour into the town, where the Patriots were ready to receive them, and destroyed a great number. Many of those intrepid females fell in the conflict. It is said, Cuesta and the Duke Del Infantado had united their forces, and were marching for Toledo with 60,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, January 30.

"The news we have this day received is of a favorable nature; Cuesta has cut off 4000 men, near Estramadura, and Palafox 10,000 before Saragossa. It would appear

the swelling of the Ebro had carried away their bridge, and that those 10,000 men were prevented from joining the rest of the army.

"Palafox, marched out with 20,000, and drove into the river those he could not destroy: it is said not a man has escaped."

PARIS, FEBRUARY 9.

By a decree of His Majesty King Joseph, of the 24th of Jan. there will be formed in every town in which there is a Spanish garrison, a Special Military Tribunal, ordered to try all recruiters, and all who shall enter into the enemy's service. Every Military deserter or recruiter shall be shot.

Every civil recruiter, or who shall enrol himself under the enemy's colours, shall be hanged.

By another decree of the same date, his Majesty declares, that every title, civil or military, every decoration or decree conferred by the insurgent Juntas, are regarded as null, and forbids every one to make use of them, unless especially authorized by a decree of his Majesty.

Marshal Jourdan has taken the command of a corps in the army of Spain, and Marshal Lannes (Duke of Montebello) is Commander in Chief before Saragossa.

SAINT JOHN, April 17, 1809.

Yesterday arrived at the Post-Office, the English Mails for December, January, February, and March; which has enabled us to lay before our readers Extracts from London papers to the 9th of March, inclusive.

SAINT JOHN THEATRE, DRURY-LANE.

WILL BE PRESENTED,
(By HIS MAJESTY'S SERVANTS;) ON MONDAY next, the 24th Instant, JOHN BULL,

Or, the ENGLISHMAN'S FIRE-SIDE.

MEN.
Peregrine, Job Thornberry,
Sir Simon Raachdale, John Bur,
Francis Raachdale, Dennis Brulgrudery,
Williams, Dan,
Lord Fitz Balaam, Pennyman,
Hon. Tom Shuttleton, John, and second Servant.

WOMEN.
Lady C. Braymore, Mary Thornberry,
Mrs. Brulgrudery.

With the Farce of

The ANATOMIST.

MEN.
Monsieur Le Medicin, Old Gerald,
a Doctor, Young Gerald,
Crispin, young Gerald's man, Simon Burly,
Martin, old Gerald's man.

WOMEN.
Doctor's Wife, Waiting Woman,
Angelica, their daughter, Beatrice, Angelica's maid.

Doors to be opened at Six o'Clock, performance to begin at Seven precisely.

N. B. SUBSCRIBERS will be pleased to apply for Tickets on Wednesday, between the hours of eleven in the morning and four in the afternoon of that day, after which time they will be sold without reserve.

Tickets as usual—BOXES 5s. GALLERY 2s. 6d.
GOD SAVE THE KING.
ST. JOHN, APRIL 17, 1809.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

By Mr. ANDREW CROOKSHANK,
At the House occupied by FRANCIS WATSON, on Wednesday the 26th Instant—
Household and Kitchen Furniture; an excellent Eight Day Clock; Crockery Ware; a Stove with Pipes; and several other Articles. 17th APRIL, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Captain THOMAS HUNT, late of this City, deceased, are requested to present them for payment within Six Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY HUNT, Administratrix.
ALPHEUS PINE, Administrator.
SAINT JOHN, APRIL 17, 1809.

SPRING GOODS.

EZEKIEL BARLOW,
Has Just Received by 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.

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.

FRESH RED CLOVER SEED,

For Sale by ROBERT REID, King-Str. &c.