

A letter from Spain, says an officer of our German Legion has gone over to the enemy.

Letters from Bordeaux, of the 12th ult. state that considerable reinforcements were daily passing through for Spain, and that the French army would act on the defensive till their arrival.

General Suchet is said to have obtained fresh advantages over Blake's army which was advancing for the relief of Gerona. Being informed of this movement, General Suchet marched to meet the enemy, attacked him on the fine position of San Domingo de Legana, dislodged him and cleared the valley of Brinca of the Banditti, who intercepted the communication by that route.

[Royal Amsterdam Courant of Sept. 21.]

We believe that the Armistice has been prolonged: though we can find no official avowal of it in the French Papers. It is mentioned in an article from Vienna, which adds to rumour that its duration was to be to the 30th Oct.

The Armistice is alluded to in two other articles in the Foreign papers—one says that "it has been concluded for the period of one month, upon condition, that should peace not take place within that term, hostilities shall not recommence until a month after the expiration of the Armistice."

Another article states that the Armistice has only been prolonged to the 5th October, and that the Emperor of Austria requested it in a letter sent by Count Bubna.—It was probably on the occasion of his acceding to the request that Bonaparte gave the Count a valuable present when he lent him back with a letter to the Emperor of Austria.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The following is a minute of a Decree lately passed by the Dutch government, partially raising the embargo which subsisted before in the ports of Holland:—

"The embargo is hereby raised, as far as respects vessels laden with permitted articles, provisions excepted.

"The vessels shall not, however, be permitted to proceed to sea until further orders, except by the Texel, and other ports further North; and not then till the same shall have been placed several days under close arrest, so as to cut off all communication with the shore, prior to their being allowed to sail.

"They may also proceed to sea from the Maïse, where armed vessels are stationed; and the same regulations to be observed relative to the placing of the vessels under close arrest for some days prior to their putting to sea.—Sept. 7.

Lord Collingwood it is said, is about to retire from his command of our Mediterranean fleet, on account of ill health.—He has been five years from England, without once setting his foot on land.—He has gained an immense property by prizes.

Advices from Turkey by the way of Malta, state that twenty-three bags of Russian EARS had been sent to Constantinople, as trophies of the success of the Ottoman arms.

Lord Collingwood was before Toulon on the 6th August. The French fleet is composed of 15 sail of the line, two Russian line of battle ships, and two frigates.—4000 seamen have arrived at Toulon from Rochefort. Rear Admiral Allemand has a command in the Squadron.

Bonaparte has ordered a Court of Inquiry as to the conduct of the Governor of Flushing in surrendering that place.

VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 9.

The Archduke Charles departed it is said very suddenly from Feschen to go to Lower Hungary.

The Austrian army which had begun to spread itself in the plains of Comorn and Papay, has fallen back within a short time, towards Moravia and Bohemia. This movement has occasioned a similar one in the French army, which has returned to its cantonments on the line of demarkation.—However, these marches and counter-marches can alarm only weak minds, who notwithstanding the evidence of facts, cannot accustom themselves to the invincible preponderance of the great genius who presides over the destinies of Europe. Men of sense, on the contrary, are persuaded that the Emperor of Austria, in the present circumstances, is less able than ever to renew the contest, and that a single symptom of hostility on his part, would be the signal of absolute ruin.—Be that as it may, the negotiations continue at Altenburgh. Every day, M. de Champagny and M. de Metternich dispatch couriers to their respective courts. The Emperor of Austria is still at Comorn, with the Archduke John, vice-Generalissimo, the Archduke Palatine, the Counts of Bellegarde and de Duca.

French Article.

ESCAPE FROM FRANCE.

The following is a Mr. Ellison's recital of his singular escape from Verdun, given in a letter from Liverpool:—"As you wish to know how I effected my escape, I shall briefly give you the heads of it. Last July a friend and myself determined to give the rascals the slip: but as both of us had entered into an engagement, with eight more, to our Commandant to be responsible for each other, and that, if one ran away, the others should be imprisoned: to get clear of that, we missed muster one morning, on purpose to get imprisoned, which succeeded. We had ropes round our bodies; saws, gimblets, &c. in our hats; and at 12 that night worked our way out, though surrounded by centinels. We got close to one, where we thought there had not been any; he hailed us, and we scampered off.—He must have been a young recruit, for he did not give the alarm; and we got down the wall. The rope was so small, we could not hold it, and both of us fell about 50 feet; I was sadly hurt about the loins, and fainted as soon as I reached the wood (where we had previously stowed our provisions).—My companion strained his ankle, and we stopped in the wood four days till he was able to march.

"We were taken the 13th day, going through a small town at eleven at night, and conducted back to Verdun, where they kept me, hands and feet in irons, for seven days; and then sent us off to Biche, which is a most dreadful place, and where they kept us in general under ground.—It is a strong fort, built upon an amazing high rock, and surrounded at bottom by three different high ramparts; the rock is entirely hollowed out, and capable of containing the whole garrison if besieged. After being there a little time, we made interest with the Commandant to live above ground;

and no sooner got possession of a room up stairs than we began to scheme how to get out of it. There were 12 of us; we first began manufacturing a rope, which we made out of new linen cloth that we got from town; we then got a friend who resided there to get us a good gimblet; and on the 8th of December, forced both locks on our chamber door, and cut through another one with the above instrument; and all of us got clear of the fort before eight o'clock, the time the additional centinels are put on. It snowed, and blew very hard, and was most terribly cold.

"We lay the next day in the snow, and at night started again, and got within two leagues of the Rhine by day-light. It had froze severely in the night, and was so terribly cold, that it would have killed us to have stopped that day in the woods; we therefore got into a barn, and lay very snug till four o'clock, when a pair of lovers coming in to enjoy themselves, discovered us, and gave the alarm; we got clear of them, but they roused the whole country, and at ten that night we were surrounded by 50 or 60 peasants; two of us escaped their clutches by going different ways, but were both taken a few hours afterwards. I was just stepping into a boat on the Rhine, when two Custom-house Officers got hold of me, and dragged me to my unfortunate companions; we were five of us in our party; the rest went different ways, and four of them got safe home. We were conducted back to the place we had left, and a little time after we were sent to Metz handcuffed, two and two, and then chained all in a string, so that we had scarcely room to walk. We were sent there as evidence for the gen-d'arme who was upon guard the night we started; we acquitted him, and were 20 days travelling in that uncomfortable manner. In coming back, we passed through the depot of Sarre-Libre, where I got a friend to buy me a gimblet, being determined to escape or break my neck.

"The day we arrived at Biche we were all clapped into a chachot about 40 feet under ground. We had a guard-bed to lay upon, as the bottom was covered with water six inches deep. After staying there three days, we got it made known to the Commandant that it was impossible for men to exist in that damp place. He ordered us a room up stairs in the same building; we had three doors locked upon us, a double row of iron bars before the window, and a centinel placed over us; however, we resolved to make an attempt by cutting through the ceiling. We cut up our shirts, blankets, shirts, and towels, of which we made a rope 120 feet long; and on the 11th of February, at six o'clock, began, and at three in the morning accomplished the business. The floor we cut through was two and a half inch oak. When we got there we found two windows without bars, that looked two different ways; it rained very hard, and we saw the centinel in his box at the opposite side from that we intended to descend, and all got safe out of the building, over two ramparts, when, to our great astonishment, we found a third, which we understood had not gone round that side of the fort; it was about 25 feet, and we had no rope for it; we all dropped safe except the 13th, who broke his leg; the rest of us separated, but met again at Salzburg. There were two with me. We slept in the woods by day, and travelled by night through a woody mountainous country. We took provisions along with us; and on the seventh day crossed the Rhine, which cost us 13 guineas; we then had only nine left. We crossed Baden, Wirtemberg, and Bavaria, without passports, slept in the small villages at night, and went round all the towns, some of which we found great difficulty in rounding; however, on the 19th day we arrived safe at Salzburg, and got our passports for Trieste.

"One of my companions was entirely knocked up; we gave him all the money we could spare to follow us in the diligence; and we set out that night on foot, and arrived at Trieste the seventh day; a distance of 260 English miles; and which the natives told us had never been done before in so short a time. We got a passage in an Austrian brig to Malta; then obtained a passage in his Majesty's bomb Lucifer; landed in Plymouth; and arrived in Liverpool—in three months and 17 days."

The most extraordinary case that has fallen in our way in the course of our recollection, was tried at the last Maryborough Assizes, in Ireland. It was briefly as follows: Robert Baldwin, in March 1782 made his will, in which he devised the lands now in question to the children of his youngest son; soon after which his faculties failed him, and he became altogether childish, and died in April 1784, above 80 years old. The defendant, and eldest son, immediately afterwards gave out that his father had destroyed the will; and no will being found, he entered into possession of the lands in question: and so matters remained for 21 years—the whole family, during all that time, believing that the father had died without a will. But, after twenty-one years, the delusion vanished—and the defendant's own children became the immediate instruments of justice to the children of his brother! In the year 1802, the defendant's wife died—and he very soon afterwards, at the age of 78 married a very young woman, which caused some anxiety to his two Sons, Robert and Edward Baldwin—whose poignant expression of this feeling so exasperated their father, that he, in his resentment, executed his will to disinherit his eldest son, Robert—and, in his fit of anger, shewed it to his second son, Edward—who instantly determined to get at and destroy it, in order to preserve the property to his eldest brother. With this view, he broke open his father's desk, where he found—not his father's will, which he sought after—but the will of his grandfather, which was then altogether forgotten in the family. He read it, and found that the estate, of which his father would have disinherited his brother, really belonged to his cousins, the children of his late uncle, John. He instantly communicated the important discovery to his brother, and he to their uncle Jonathan: in consequence of which, the will was, about the beginning of the year 1805, lodged in the Prerogative Court.

When the defendant was apprised of the discovery of the will, he said, it was very true, his father never did cancel his will; but that he did it away by two deeds, by which he afterwards conveyed his property to him—and that those deeds were both registered. It appeared indeed that one

such deed was registered since the discovery of the will; and both deeds appearing foully suspicious, a bill was filed in the Court of Exchequer—and on hearing of the cause in the last Term, the Counsel desired to have the opinion of a Jury on these alledged deeds; after a trial of eight hours the Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiffs, with the full approbation of the Learned Judge. By this verdict the Plaintiffs, five in number, are restored to an estate of about 300l. a-year—of which, for 25 years, they have been deprived by their uncle; whose own children a wonderful Providence made the instruments of its justice.

SAINT JOHN, November 27, 1809.

ARRIVED—Brig Lady Provost, Garrison, Horton.
CLEARED—Brig Atlas, Gibbon, Aberdeen.

From QUEBEC, OCTOBER 26.

We are requested to contradict a statement given in our last Gazette, of the capture of the brig Oak, by a French frigate, off the Island of Saint Paul, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, on the 2d September last. The Oak, of Greenock, commanded by Daniel Thompson, bound to Quebec, was brought to at the entrance of the Gulf in the evening of the above day, by the Alert sloop of war, Capt. Alexander Kenny, one of the Newfoundland Squadron, under French colours, a circumstance that gave cause to believe she was a French frigate, and under this impression Mr. D. Black, a passenger in the Oak, her mate, and three men, made their escape in the Jolly Boat. The Oak kept company with the Alert till next morning, when Capt. Kenny put on board four men to replace those who had left her, and she arrived in the port of Quebec the 16th September, where she took in a cargo of Wheat, Ashes and Lumber, and sailed for Greenock the 9th of October, instant.

NOTICE.

AS the SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY will celebrate the 30th of NOVEMBER as usual, any Gentleman originally from Scotland, who may wish to dine with the Society on that day, will be pleased to leave his name at Mrs. COCK's before the 25th inst.

DINNER on the Table at 4 o'clock.

Saint John, 15th November, 1809.

COARSE SALT.

A CARGO OF COARSE SALT, with a few Puncheons of JAMAICA SPIRITS, and some Fresh Superfine FLOUR, the produce of Wheat of this years growth—Just come to hand, and for Sale by

WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co.

Saint John, 20th November, 1809. 3w.

JOHN ROBINSON,

Has Received by the Ship SUSPENCE, from LONDON, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SECOND and coarse CLOTHS; 6-4 Fearnought; Patent Web for Pantalons; Lisbon Baize; White, Red, and Yellow Flannels; Point Blanketing; Rose Blankets 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 12-4; Calimancoes; Durants; Wilbores; Bombazets.

Which with his former Stock he will sell on reasonable terms. Saint John, 6th November, 1809.

By the Ships Argo and Suspence from LIVERPOOL and LONDON,

JOHN L. VENNER, HAS IMPORTED A SUPPLY OF WOOLLEN GOODS,

In which is included, a fashionable assortment of PELISE CLOTHS and SALISBURY FLANNELS, Also a quantity of GREY CLOTHS, of the quality usually required for Soldiers' Pantalons.

Herring and Salmon Twine, small Cordage, GLASS WARE, some small packages containing half-pint Tumblers only; a quantity of SWEDISH IRON, and a Cargo of SALT.

All which, together with his Extensive Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, previously on hand, will be sold very low and on the most liberal terms of payment.

Saint John, 6th November, 1809. 4w

NOTICE.

ANY debts contracted by the Crew of the Ship ARGO, from Liverpool, will not be paid by the Subscriber.

HENRY MOSSOP, Master.

Capt. NORQUAY of the Ship ADVENTURE, from Liverpool, will not be answerable for debts contracted by the Crew of said vessel. St. John, 13th Nov. 1809.

COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,

ST. JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, 30th Oct. 1809.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS drawn on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, thirty days sight, are requested to send sealed proposals to this Office stating the sum required, and directed to the Subscriber, with the words "Tender for Bills" marked on the letter.

Payment to be made for the Bills in Dollars.

CHARLES STEVENSON,

Acting Assistant Commissary General.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

A good FARM of about 500 Acres at the upper part of what is commonly called the VILLAGE, on Hammond River, at the distance of only 12 miles from the City.

CALEB WETMORE.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH or BOOKS given for Clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS at this OFFICE.