

**MILITIA ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
FREDERICKTON, 10th OCTOBER, 1809.  
PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.**

**1st Battalion—Northumberland Regiment.**  
Major Alexander Taylor to be Major Commandant.  
*To be Captains of Companies.*—Jonathan Lufberry, Alexander McDonald, Ephraim Betts, Otho Robichaux.  
*Lieutenants.*—William Furguson, Thomas Lobbin, Joseph Home, Esq.  
*To be Lieutenants.*—James Davidson, James Roy, John Taylor, Thomas Furguson, Grigor M'Kinnon, Alexander Loggie, James Sutter.  
*To be Ensigns.*—John Ledlow, Thomas Purdy, Alexander Ruffet, Wheeler Betts, Lewis Robichaux, Prosper Disjendens Losier.

**2d Battalion.**  
Captain Jacob Kollock to be Major Commandant.  
*To be Captains.*—Solomon Powell, — Howard, Esq. Phineas Ward, Esq.

*To be Lieutenants.*—Francis J. Dajit, Dominic Robichaux, John Sayer, Thomas Powell.  
*To be Ensigns.*—Babstet Saunduc, John Babstet Allen.

**3d Battalion.**  
Hugh Munroe, Esq. to be Major Commandant.  
*To be Captains.*—Jean B. Sageh, Jean B. Thericau, Thos. Ray, John Grant, Jos. Caldwell, Robert Furguson.  
*To be Lieutenants.*—Francis Survey, Peire Thericau, Francis Comcauf, Joseph Bondreau, Joseph Aneno, Thebias Landry.

*To be Ensigns.*—Michael Landry, Antonie De Grau, Joseph Boudreau, John M'Intire, John Duncan, Adam Genard.

N. B. The Officers already in the Regiment will take rank from their former appointments, and those Gentlemen newly placed in the several Battalions, their Commissions to be dated from the 1st of this instant October.

**1st Battalion—Wellmorland Regiment.**  
Lieutenant Colonel Richard Wilson to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

Major Samuel Gay to be Major.  
*To be Captains of Companies.*—Dalton Dijon, William Scott, Abet Peck, Samuel Cornwall, James Watson, Robert Colepetts, Cornelius M'Monagle.

*To be Lieutenants.*—Charles Smith, Robert Smith, William Reed, Robert Scott.

*To be Ensigns.*—Ralph Colpitts, Solomon Triten, Philip Palmer, Thomas Calhorn, Tate Taylor, David Ackery, Peter Veley Hayler.

**2d Battalion.**  
Captain William Botsford to be Major Commandant.  
*To be Captains.*—Jonathan Burnham, Gedion Palmer, John Chapman, Benjamin Wilson, Samuel M'Cardy, Thomas King.

*To be Lieutenants.*—Bedford Boultenhouse, James Earlebrooks, Robert Ketch, Henry Chapman, John Welden, Alexander Kinnear, Harper Wilson, John Carter.

*To be Ensigns.*—William Harper, Richard Bowler, Thomas Carter, George Willis, William Taylor, George Chaphell, James Deny.

**JOHN ROBINSON,**

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

**SECOND and coarse CLOTHS;** 6-4 Fearnought; Patent Web for Pantaloon; Lisbon Baize; White, Red, and Yellow Flannels; Point Blanketing; Rose Blankets 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 12-4; Calimanco; 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' Pantaloon.

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.*

**NOTICE.**

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

Capt. NORQUAY of the Ship ADVENTURE, from Liverpool, will not be answerable for debts contracted by the Crew of said vessel. *St. John, 19th Nov. 1809.*

**TO BE SOLD,**

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, THAT excellent Stand at Carleton, well known by the name of CARLETON FERRY-HOUSE, with its appurtenances.

ALSO—A STORE and WHARF, and a Cooper's SHOP near it, together with a Fish-Vat, 100 Fish Hogheads, a Scow, five Boats, the half of a Seine, six Salmon Nets, and sundry other articles necessary in the Fishing Business. For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises. CALEB WETMORE. *Carleton, 20th August, 1808.*

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

**LISBON, SEPTEMBER 18.**

Some transports have appeared off the bar to-day, with one regiment of cavalry on board from Ireland.

A report was yesterday in circulation, stating, that Marshal Soult had been completely defeated by the Marquis de la Romana. Although no official information of this pleasing news has yet been received, yet several private letters from Spain affirm it to be true. Certain intelligence has been received that Gen. Blake's army, from 27 to 28,000 men strong, occupies the environs of Reus, and is on the point of attacking the enemy's army near Gerona.

**BADAJOS, SEPTEMBER 4.**

Yesterday His Excellency Sir Arthur Wellesley, General in Chief, of the British army, arrived here, and immediately the Supreme Junta, sent two of its members Don Andres Gonzalez Pacheco, and Don Luis Maria de Mendoza, to compliment him, and present their respects, to which his Excellency replied with that affability so natural to him, and which so much exalts his noble achievements. When he had taken some refreshment, he went to present himself to the Junta, and not finding it assembled, as it was not the time of its Session, he went to the house of the President, the most excellent Bishop of the diocese, in which visit the most sincere demonstrations of affection mutually passed. The faithful people of Badajos received him with the gratitude and admiration due to the hero, who in the fields of Talavera, gained a victory so important to the country, though its consequences did not correspond to the flattering hopes we had entertained of great triumphs.

SEPTEMBER 7.—On the 28th of last month a report was received from General Conpigni, stating, that he had thrown succours of men and provisions into Gerona. We understand that the French have made another attack on Mezineza, and been repulsed with great loss.

**FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.**

**CURIOUS CALCULATION.**—The island of Walcheren is said to be 8 or 9 miles in diameter, and, as its form is nearly circular, it is of course from 24 to 27 miles in circumference. Now, the ships, which we have sent against it, taking them from the point of the bowsprit to that of the jib-boom, measure 22 miles 5 furlongs 67 yards; so that, if they were tied fast to one another, and placed all round the island, they would be within a very few yards of touching each other, and one might go round the island from deck to deck, without the help of a boat.—That is one view of the thing. Another is, that our ships, if swung at anchor, would with barely anchorage room enough, reach from England to Walcheren, and our men if placed in a single rank, within arms length of one another, would reach from England to Walcheren, and round the Island of Walcheren besides. The men thus placed, would reach 124 English miles; consequently, if drawn up three deep, and in pretty close order, they would form a complete wall round the whole Island.

The following account is translated from the French *Moniteur*, of the 9th inst. It is dated Grenoble, August 1, and contains interesting particulars respecting the passage of an unknown animal, supposed to be a reptile, but of a tremendous size, through the common of Bernin. The account was written by the Mayor of Grenoble:

"During the night of the 14th of July last, the dogs in the village of Bernin were heard to bark in an extraordinary manner. Those at the lower part of the common began, and successively those belonging to the houses on the upper part betrayed the same anxiety, at more than half a mile distance. The next morning the trace of an enormous animal, of which no one could form a just idea, was observed, and led to a supposition of its being of the serpent kind.—It seemed to have issued from the banks of the Iser, and directed its course towards the mountains, crossing a space of two miles in extent, along which its path was plainly visible through the meadows, corn, and hemp fields, ploughed grounds, and even the public roads. It slightly waded its movements, and was from 12 to 16 inches in breadth.—At its arrival in the neighbourhood of the first village, it met with a hedge of dead wood, and chose at a middle height, the place where the branches were least entangled, to effect its passage. It crushed every thorn as completely as if they had been intentionally destroyed. At a short distance from this spot, it seemed to have rested itself under a tree, as a circular space seven feet and a half in diameter was observed, where the ground had sunk a little under its weight.—On resuming its course, it altered its direction, which, however, still pointed towards the heights. On reaching the public road, it was compelled to pass through a quick hedge, three large branches of which were found broken. Its trace still remained perfectly visible in the middle of the road, and on its sides. It proceeded as far as the most elevated part of the common, where its trace was suddenly lost in a torrent. Till then it had followed the inequalities of the ground, and in the corn and hemp fields which it had crossed, the blades were found completely crushed, without any trampling on the left or on the right, which might have induced a belief that men had occasioned that devastation.—According to the width of its path, which gives pretty accurately the diameter of its size, this animal must be upwards of three feet in circumference. It has not been seen by any person, but its trace has been observed again on the common of Crolles, from which it may be thought that it has once more descended towards the river."

**EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP SULTAN.**

*Off Toulon, July 28.*

"We have had a very unsuccessful cruise off Genoa, not having taken a single prize, one empty vessel excepted, which we made use of for sending dispatches to Lord Collingwood.—The Lieutenant and boat's crew sent on board the prize, were attacked near Toulon, by a French schooner and several row-boats; finding they could not escape, the Lieutenant sent all his men away, except one, a marine, in the jolly boat, and remained in the vessel himself, with his companion. The Frenchmen to the number of 200, came close alongside, and, although the Lieutenant only was on deck they seemed afraid to board, and in a coward-

ly manner poured a volley of small arms upon him, but luckily without effect. When they at last boarded, they threw the Lieutenant down into the hold, and again fired at him and his companion, whom they wounded.

"A Spanish privateer soon afterwards hove in sight, and the rascally Frenchmen abandoned our vessel, carrying with them the clothes of the Lieutenant and the wounded marine.

"Some time afterwards we sent off three boats on a three days cruise, and nearly lost two of them, containing our First Lieutenant, and 35 of our best men. On the third day we proceeded in the *Sultan* to the appointed rendezvous, when one only of our boats joined us—three days afterwards we sent a flag of truce into Gerona to know their fate, when the Governor gave us a very polite answer saying, that our boats were not taken, if they had he would have delivered the men up. He added, that two of our boats had been chased towards Corfica, by one of their armed vessels. When we afterwards joined the fleet we learned that all our men were safe. The boats, after searching for us for several days, made the best of their way to the Madalene Islands, near Sardinia, without any thing to eat or drink. They landed at an Island belonging to the French, called Capria, where they got some grass and fresh water, on which they lived for three days. At the Madalenes they got provisions and water, from whence they proceeded to Minorca.

"The enemy carries on an immense trade from Marseilles, as far as Leghorn, and we want much to see a few dashing commanders, with troops, to land on some parts of the coast, where we are not expected.

"The *Volontaire* frigate landed a party of marines lately, and took a battery of eight guns, without any loss. It is impossible to destroy their trade, without destroying the fortifications under which their vessels take shelter. This is very easily accomplished—there are few or no soldiers on the coast, and when one of our armed vessels makes its appearance, the peasants generally put on soldiers' old clothes, and form on the beach, by way of frightening us, but they soon run away."

**ADMIRALTY COURT.**

A very curious cause relating to this country came forward, some weeks ago, before the Admiralty Court. The Plaintiff was the celebrated Capt. Goodall, Vice-Admiral of Hayti, in the service of General President Christophe.—The Defendants were the underwriters at Lloyd's. The following are the circumstances of the *Christophe* an English ship, which he had previously fitted out a ship of war; and it was intended to be used by that Chiefstain for the purpose of carrying on war against Petion. For this ship Goodall was paid in produce, with which he freighted a vessel, hired for the purpose, and the vessel was cleared out at Cape-Francois for England. Before he freighted the vessel, he caused his agents in London to insure the cargo at 28,000l. In the mean time Goodall was sent, by order of Christophe, on a cruise off the city of St. Domingo, against a flotilla belonging to the rival chief Petion, which he destroyed. During this interval, Goodall's vessel, after being loaded, was cleared out, under the superintendance of a Mr. Grogan, a merchant at Cape-Francois, who went on board as a passenger to England. While this was doing, an English fleet from Jamaica surrounded the Haytian fleet, under Goodall, took possession of his ship, took him and his officers prisoners, and sent them all state prisoners to England, on board a King's ship. After remaining at Plymouth for near six weeks, they were released by an order from the Secretary of State; and about two months ago they arrived in London. Mr. Grogan had gone on board Goodall's vessel as a passenger, and the vessel sailed. Shortly after she sailed the master died. On the passage Grogan assumed the command, and prevailed on the mate and crew to flee to Baltimore. On the arrival of the vessel at Baltimore he sold the cargo for 30,000l. put the money into his own pocket, and began to live in a splendid state of extravagance in that city. He sent the vessel afterwards home, under the care of Mr. Hutchins, the chief mate, who brought her safe into Liverpool, in ballast, about six weeks ago.—Admiral Goodall then sued the underwriters for the value of the cargo. The defence made by them was, that he had appointed Grogan as his supercargo, with a roving commission to dispose of the cargo whenever he pleased; consequently Grogan was his servant; and that they were not liable for any act of his. For the Plaintiff it was contended, that the goods stolen, and that such stealing was tantamount to a capture. It was, however, proved, by Hutchins, the mate, that Grogan had no authority on board, except what he unlawfully assumed on the death of the Captain; and that he intimidated the whole of the crew by language to the following effect:—"Oh! Goodall is sent home as a state prisoner for piracy—he and his officers will be hanged, we shall have it all to ourselves." The Court decided in favor of Captain Goodall.

**BOSTON, NOVEMBER 1.**

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**

Since Saturday we have received some fresh advices from England, Holland, Portugal, Spain, &c.

Our London dates, by an arrival in Providence, are brought down to the 12th September. No information of settled Peace between Austria and France, had then been received. [N. B. We have seen letters from Amsterdam, to 12th September, which are also silent on the subject of Peace.]—The negotiation it was true continued; but so did the preparations for renewed war, on both sides. We had remarked a long fallidious silence in the French papers on the subject of their late "great ally"—It was stated, at the last dates, that Alexander had taken umbrage at some conduct of his brother Napoleon with respect to the division of plunder;—that a coolness had ensued between the Emperors;—that Alexander had made peace with Sweden, without insisting on the exclusion of British commerce from Swedish ports; and that Prussia had been instigated by Russia, to assume a pigny part of war; and had called Baron Hardenberg, a strong anti-gallician, to her councils.—Such were the reports.—Whether history or fable, time must determine.