

sure, the army, which had been engaged for nearly two days, found itself without provisions for nearly forty-eight hours. For this misconduct, the brigadier who commanded the regiment, was executed on the spot, and orders given to put to death every third officer and every tenth man of the soldiers. Part of the executions took place, but a stop was put to them by the humane interposition of Sir A. Wellesley.

In consequence of the above order to remove all the provisions, the combined armies found it necessary to fall back to the Tagus.

On Sir Arthur Wellesley's retiring, he sent a flag of truce to the French, informing them that the great heat of the climate prevented his taking his wounded with him, and requesting that he might have permission to send his surgeons to attend them; which was granted.

After the battle of Talavera, Vanevas having advanced within sight of Madrid, received information of Cuesta, that the French were concentrating towards Toledo, and fell back as far as Aranjuez. In this position he was attacked three several times by the French, but he repulsed them every time with great slaughter. After this he fell back to Sierra Morena principally for want of provisions.

Madrid had been abandoned by the French. King Joseph had retired with 6000 men, to Somma Sierra, a strong pass, situated on the road from Madrid to France, supposed to be for the purpose of securing a retreat, as Beresford, with a combined army of Portuguese, Spanish and English, Romana with the army of Galicia and Asturias, and the Duke of Parque, were coming down upon Madrid, with, as was said, 80,000 men.

The Duke of Parque had already taken Salamanca from the French, and Romana was in Valladolid, by the last accounts.

The Marquis of Wellesley, Ambassador from England, had been received with the greatest enthusiasm. Numbers of the women went out to meet him, though the weather was exceedingly hot, and the people unharnessed his horses, and drew his carriage themselves for near a league, amidst the acclamations of thousands; a circumstance which had never occurred in any part of Spain before, not even upon the entrance of a king. The Marquis had assisted at several meetings of the Junta, and had inspired new life into the hearts of the Spanish patriots.

The army of reserve, consisting of about 12,000 good troops, had marched from Seville, Cadiz, &c. to join the combined armies on the Tagus.

Gerona, a very important fortress in Catalonia, had surpassed even Saragossa, in its brave resistance to the troops of the Usurper. After being invested upwards of three months, it has compelled the French to retire to the heights: even the women had formed themselves into troops, and had received badges of distinction for their heroic conduct.—Gen. Blake at length appeared before the place, with an army of brave volunteers, consisting principally of the old garrison of Saragossa, of whom he had left about 3000 men in Gerona, to defend it: being as many as was thought necessary by the governor; the same intrepid officer who refused to give up to the French Mount Juich, even after an order from the old Spanish Court to do so. The governor has since written, that he defied all the force the French could now send against it.

Blake was, by the last accounts, collecting his army and stores in Tortosa, to march into Arragon, to assist the people, who had risen en masse against the French, and had confined them to the environs of Saragossa, which they had fortified.

Marshal Augereau, whom Bonaparte had sent to command the troops in Catalonia, was in Perpignan, said to have feigned sickness, and had issued a proclamation to the Catalonians, making them fine French promises, in the name of his Emperor, if they would submit, which had been treated with only ridicule and contempt.

The Mountaineers of Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia, had made incursions into France, levying contributions and destroying villages. To check their progress, and defend their own territory, it had been found necessary to detach 15,000 French troops from the army of Navarre, by the road of Iron.

The Inhabitants of Rencal, notwithstanding the threats of the Ex-duce of Mahon, Vice-Roy of Navarre, under Bonaparte, had laid siege to Jaca; their commander had sent back to the Vice-Roy his proclamation, accompanied with an excellent answer, inviting him to meet them in the field.

As to Blake's late defeat, which has been attributed to the cowardice of the Spanish soldiers, it is now ascertained to have been produced by the intrigue of the Captain-General of Valencia, who was jealous of Blake, and caused the retreat of the army, in hopes it would afterwards be committed to him. The people of Valencia had killed numbers of the runaways, who had presented themselves at the gates of the city, and demanded entrance.

To conclude: It is confidently asserted that the affairs of Spain never wore so good an aspect since the revolution. More men offer their services to defend their liberties than can be armed. The inhabitants of the country were so exasperated against their invaders that they omitted no opportunity to put every Frenchman to death whenever they could do so. On the approach of the French armies it was customary to abandon their villages and flee to the mountains, from whence they constantly harried them; and more of the French fell by this mode of warfare than in regular battle.

The different French armies in Spain are now supposed to amount to about 90,000 men, and it has been calculated that nearly 200,000, who entered the country, have perished, in various ways, or are prisoners of war.

A few days before the Cornelia sailed, the San Fulgen- cia a 74, had arrived at Cadiz with nearly eight millions of dollars, from Lima, and a frigate that sailed in company with further supplies, had stopped at the river La Plata, and was daily expected at Cadiz. Part of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz have gone round to Ferrol to bring back the fleet that lay there, and had been recovered by the Galicians from the French, to whom it had formerly been treacherously delivered.

The Junta was still at Seville, but expected to be able to go to Madrid in a short time.

HALIFAX, OCTOBER 28.

Arrived yesterday H. M. Three-masted Schooner Thistle, Lieut. Procter, commanding, with an American ship detained by H. M. ship Swiftsure, bound to Tonningen, (Denmark) from Baltimore.

This morning the ship Suspencc, Simonds, 38 days from London.—By this vessel accounts have been received of the evacuation of Spain by the British forces under Sir Arthur Wellesley. The cause of this relinquishment of the Spanish interest, it is reported, is from the want of stores and other necessaries which could not be immediately commanded, and which the country were unable or unwilling to afford.

So different are the accounts from those lately received of the settlement of a peace between France and Austria, that it is now said, that hostilities have again commenced in Austria, and that that power has been, or that there was every prospect of its being joined in alliance by Russia.— This was only report, and which we are informed had gained but little credit, as prior intelligence had been received from a more creditable source, and which had obtained in- tire confidence, that certain divisions had been made, as to territory, and that a peace had been concluded.

The Expedition under command of Lord Chatham having abandoned any further enterprise in the Scheldt had returned to England, leaving what was deemed a sufficient force for the protection of its achievements in that quarter. Lord Chatham's return has excited much murmuring among many of his naval followers, and a court of enquiry it is said, will be instituted.

Advice is brought by the Suspencc of the sailing of the September Packet, also of the brig John from London bound to this place.

To the Printer of the ROYAL GAZETTE.

I did not intend troubling the public or yourself with any farther remarks upon the merits of the late Election in King's-County, as I conceive the subject has been sufficiently discussed to answer the purpose intended, which was to satisfy the Electors that an improper advantage had been taken of them, and of this a large majority are fully sensible, but as *A Farmer* has come forward to argue, I must reply.

I shall pass over with the contempt they deserve, the personal allusions made use of by the *Young Farmer*, and *A Farmer*, (as I conceive they are both produced by the same pen) except by remarking that scurrility in the first publication and personality in the second, are strong marks of weakness of talent and want of argument.

I shall now proceed to notice the quotations made in Messrs. Ryan and Durant's paper, by a *Farmer*, with respect to those parts of the Law which relates to public notice being given of the place of Election, &c. they are fairly quoted, but are totally irrelevant to the point in dispute, as they apply only in case of no Poll being demanded. The only Section which fully applies to the transaction, is the 10th, and had the writer with that fairness and uprightness which ought to characterize a public disputant, have given us the whole of it, there would have been no necessity for reply, instead of which to adopt a simile familiar to Farmers. It is like cutting in two one of the Savoy Cabbages good Farmers some time send to market, taking such parts of it as suits him, and throwing away the remainder, either because it is more than he wishes or it is in his way. I shall not follow his example by garbling, but shall give the whole Section whether favorable or unfavorable to my argument.

"And be it further enacted, That every Poll which shall be demanded, shall commence on the day the same shall be demanded, or upon the next day (unless that shall happen to be a Sunday) and then on the day after, and shall be *duly and regularly proceeded in from day to day* (Sundays excepted) without any delay or other adjournment until all the Voters present shall have opportunity, to be polled, after which (that is after all then present shall be polled) the Sheriff by the consent of at least half the Candidates, shall have liberty to remove the Poll to such other place or places in the same County as he and such Candidates consenting shall think necessary, where such Sheriff or returning Officer shall proceed in like manner until the Poll be finished, and if such Poll shall continue until the fifteenth day, then the same shall be finally closed at or before the hour of three in the afternoon of the same day."

The above clause clearly contemplates the removal of the Poll for the convenience of Electors, but does not compel the Sheriff to do it, but no ingenuity of argument will persuade the public that the clause intended giving a power to him to close the Poll because he refused to remove it; he is evidently bound by the fair construction of the Section either to remove it or to continue it from day to day until the fifteenth day, in order to give the Electors a fair opportunity of polling. What would be the consequence if the reasoning (if it may be called such made use of by a *Farmer*) was correct. It would give the Sheriff the power of sending Representatives to the House of Assembly instead of the Freeholders, as he has only to form a predilection for two persons previous to the Election, give public notice of the day and place of Election, and private notice to his friends, that the Poll would not be removed, desire them to get a few of the Voters together on the first day sufficient to make a majority, and as soon as all present were polled to close the Poll, as it is contended he can according to Law.

Can such a construction of the Act as *A Farmer* maintains, be in favor of the rights of the Electors? certainly not, it strikes at the root of fair Elections, and tends to deprive us of an inestimable privilege of the Constitution, and if patiently submitted to, may perhaps, reduce the County of King's to the despotic Government of Bonaparte.

AN INDEPENDENT ELECTOR.

Long-Reach, 28th October, 1809.

To the Printer of the ROYAL GAZETTE.

SIR,—A man who has written under the appellation of a "Friend to Fair Elections," "An Old Farmer," "An Independent Elector," and compelled to become a "Refugee," in the cause, in my opinion deserves to be *bullied*, and even whipt for his miserable productions.

His pretty artless story respecting the Address, the interference of his wife, and of his being at the Poll the third day, with all the wretched stuff he has conjured up to poison the minds of the ignorant and illiterate, marks the man. I am however credibly informed, that not a person was seen at Kingston the day after the Poll closed for the purpose of giving his vote. But his attempt at wit, is like his oratory at the Bar, and his elegant productions in the House of Assembly; I shall however, with him exert myself to upset the Election that he may have an opportunity to make himself even more contemptible, by giving his vote for his friend Crispin.

ANOTHER FARMER.

SAINT JOHN, October 30, 1809.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Schooner Four Sons, Cameron, Halifax; Ship Thomas, Dick, Hull; Brig Atlas, Gibson, Greenock; Ship Mary, Miller, Liverpool; Brig Shannon, Kendall, ditto; Brig Dorsett, Pyman, ditto; Ship Orwell, Wilson, ditto; Brig Alexis, Livington, Halifax; and Snow Jane, Williams, Liverpool.

We learn from Saint Andrews, that the following gentlemen have been elected as Members to represent the County of Charlotte in General Assembly, viz. Robert Pagan, John Dunn, Donald M'Donald, and Colin Campbell, junr, Esquires.

We also learn from Mougerville, that James Taylor and Samuel D. Street, Esquires, have been elected as Members to represent the County of Sunbury in General Assembly.

MILITIA ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Fredericton, 24th October, 1809.

Promotions and Appointments in the

NEW-BRUNSWICK MILITIA.

Saint John County Regiment.

To be Captains of Companies.

Lieut. Samuel Theall, vice Umphray, 10th Oct. 1809.

Thomas Menzies, Junr. Esq. vice Wetmore, 11th October, 1809.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Samuel Morgan, 10th October, 1809.

— Josiah Wetmore, 11th October, 1809.

— John Laughton, 12th October, 1809.

To be Ensigns.

Mr. William M'Leod, vice Bradshaw, 10th Oct. 1809.

Mr. John Clark, 11th October, 1809.

Mr. Jesse Quinton, 12th October, 1809.

Mr. George Harding, 13th October, 1809.

Ensign and Adjutant Calverly to have the Rank of Lieutenant, 10th October, 1809.

Queen's County Regiment.

To be Captains of Companies.

Peter Yeamans, Esq. 20th August, 1809.

Lieut. Solomon Dingey, vice Babbete retired, 29th May, 1809.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Richard S. Clark, vice Dingey promoted, 29th May, 1809.

Ensign N. Vail, 30th May, 1809.

To be Ensigns.

Mr. Arthur Branscomb, 20th August, 1809.

Mr. Jeremiah Townsend, 29th May, 1809.

JOHN L. VENNER,

Has just Imported in the Ship ARGO, from LIVERPOOL,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

WOOLLEN GOODS,

And a CARGO of SALT,

Which will be sold very low and on the most liberal

Terms of Payment.

ST. JOHN, 30th OCTOBER, 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.

WILLIAM GARRISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public,

that he intends opening an EVENING SCHOOL

on MONDAY the 6th of NOVEMBER.

Saint John, 30th October, 1809. 2w

IMPORTED from NEW-YORK,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

200 Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR,

6 Tierces New RICE,

50 Barrels good Ship BREAD,

50 Ditto Prime PORK, and

A few Barrels of PITCH and TAR.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

75 Bales COTTON WOOL,

24 Hhds. James' River TOBACCO,

Also, A quantity of Manufactured ditto.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

Saint John, 23d October, 1809.

EVENING SCHOOL.

ALEXANDER M'LEOD Respectfully informs the

Public, that his EVENING SCHOOL will com-

mence on the Evening of MONDAY next, the 30th inst.

Saint John, 23d October, 1809. 2w