

SAINT JOHN THEATRE.

THE Subscribers are requested to meet at the Theatre on Saturday the 4th day of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M. to determine in what way the House, &c. shall be disposed of. It is presumed every Subscriber will feel himself bound by what shall be the determination of the majority on that day.

20th October, 1809.

COMMISSARY'S OFFICE.

SAINT JOHN, 17th OCTOBER, 1809.

CORD WOOD.

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Troops at FREDERICTON, Eleven Hundred Cords of Merchantable hard WOOD, to be delivered into the Fuel Yard in that Garrison before the First day of April next. The delivery to commence as soon as the Sledding shall be practicable this season, and to continue in such quantities weekly that the Garrison shall at no time be in want of Fuel until the whole is completed at the period above mentioned.

Payment for which, will be made on the completion of the delivery, in Bills of Exchange at par or Cash, at the option of Government.

Such person or persons as may incline to Contract for the supply of the above Wood, will leave sealed Proposals with, and directed to GEORGE SPROULE, Esq. Store-keeper at Fredericton, on or before the Seventh day of November next. The said Proposals to be endorsed "Tenders for Wood" and the price expressed therein in words at length; the lowest offer if approved by His Excellency the Lieut. General Commanding at Halifax, will be accepted.

Sufficient security for the faithful performance of the Contract will be required.

JAMES B. FRANKLIN,

Acting Assistant Deputy Commissary General.

TO BE SOLD,

THE pleasantly situated STORE on the North side of the Market-Ship, next adjoining Mr. Crookshank—The Store is good and substantial, and has a well finished Retail Shop and handsome Rooms for a small family, with two large Rooms for storage, one on the first floor and the other above—Any person wishing to purchase, may view the premises and know the terms by applying to

JOHN THOMSON.

Who at the same time, requests all those that are indebted to him to make immediate payment, and if any person has any demands against him, they will please to call for payment.

Saint John, 23d October, 1809.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BRUCE and SHIVES,

HAVING been Dissolved, all persons indebted to said Firm are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all those who may have any demands against said concern, are desired to present them.

The Business of said Firm is assumed by the Subscribers.

ROBERT SHIVES, & Co.

Saint John, 23d October, 1809.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the Brig PRIMROSE, GEORGE RAITT, Master:

JOHN SYMMERS, an Apprentice, aged 22 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion.

WILLIAM FLETCHER, aged 32 years, squint eyed, 5 feet 3 inches high, dark complexion.

All persons are cautioned against harbouring the above Deserters, as they would avoid the severest penalty of the Law—And any person giving such information as may lead to their apprehension, will receive a Reward of FORTY DOLLARS, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either of them.

Saint John, 23d October, 1809.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given to all such persons who are in possession of TREASURY NOTES from No. 400 to No. 800 inclusive, of Four Dollars each, (which includes all the Four Dollar Notes that have not been advertised) that they present the same at the Treasurer's Office within Thirty Days from the date hereof, in order that they may receive payment for said Notes, with the interest due thereon, as the interest on said Notes will cease after said period—Also, This last Notice is given to such persons that have Bonds due in this Office, that they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney according to the directions of the Revenue Law, unless immediately taken up.

WM. S. OLIVER, Province Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Saint John, New-Brunswick, 2d October, 1809.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

AS the profanation of the Sabbath has of late years become truly alarming so as to threaten the utter subversion of Religion and subordination, in order if possible to stop so growing an evil, SUNDAY SCHOOLS have been established in many places, particularly in England, the happy effects of which have exceeded the utmost expectations. A similar institution is now begun in this City, but as a considerable expence in Book, Fuel, &c. will be necessary to support it (though the Teachers gratuitously attend them)—The well known liberality of the Public is therefore thus appealed to, and Subscriptions will be received by JOHN GARRISON, Esquire, and Mr. JOHN FERGUSON.

Saint John, 23d October, 1809.

JAMAICA SPIRITS.

Just Received per Schooner LILLY, from JAMAICA, A FEW Puncheons High Proof JAMAICA SPIRITS—which will be sold low for Cash or approved Credit.

STEPHEN HUMBERT.

St. John, 5th OCTOBER, 1809.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 11.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SPAIN.

TRANSLATED FROM SPANISH PAPERS, RECEIVED BY THE CORNELIA, AT NEW-YORK.

From the Official GAZETTE, August 15, 1809.

Of General VANEZAS' Army.

The Extraordinary Gazette of the 8th inst. contains an account of the glorious defence which our troops made on the 5th, on the banks of the Tagus, at Aranjuez against the repeated attacks of the enemy. The government has now the satisfaction of publishing the circumstances of that brilliant action, in which the discipline, valor and enthusiasm of the defenders of their country were so much distinguished. The whole nation will pay them the merited tribute of praise and gratitude, on reading the following:

OFFICIAL LETTER

From Gen. Don FRANCISCO VANEZAS, to the Minister of War.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

At half past five in the afternoon of the 4th, I received a letter from the Capt. Gen. Don Gregorio de la Cuesta, in which he communicated to me his determination to march on the right of the 3d, and follow the English army which had marched at day-break, in order to form a junction with it, and face that of Soult which was advancing towards Placencia. I immediately foresaw that my army would be attacked, as soon as Joseph Napoleon and Victor who were in Illescas and Maqueda, the former with 16,000 men, and the latter with 10,000, should be informed of that movement. This expectation made me go to Aranjuez at day-break on the 5th, accompanied by the principal officers of the artillery and engineers, with several officers belonging to my staff, for the purpose of examining the position of those divisions, and pointing out the places which they ought to occupy in order to improve the advantages of the ground.

The Brigadier Lacy whose division formed the Van at the bridge Largo, had two leagues to march in order to repass the Tagus at the bridge de la Reyna, the only one fit to cross, and it being easy for the enemy to cut off that division, I immediately directed, that, leaving there a body of cavalry, he should fall back and post himself in the twelve streets. I then determined that in case of attack he should occupy the ridge of hills contiguous to Ontigola, which begins at Mount Parnassus, and that the passage of the river should be defended to the last extremity. These measures being taken, the only ones then required by the circumstances, I returned to my head-quarters. But scarcely had three hours elapsed, when I received intelligence from Brigadier Don Pedro Augustin Giron, who by seniority commanded the three divisions, that they had just seen columns of the enemy's infantry, cavalry and artillery, upon the bridge Largo, some having already crossed it; and I successfully received accounts of the increase of their numbers, and that near the ford of Anover a great cloud of dust was seen; from all which circumstances I entertained no doubt but that the enemy intended a serious attack, and supposed that he had been joined in our rear by troops from Toledo, or the ford of Anover. To guard against all those dangers, I directed Giron to cause Lacy immediately to repass the Tagus, and destroy the bridge de la Reyna; to occupy the above mentioned position in the hills of Ontigola, and that after defending vigorously the passage of the river and the other positions, should misfortune oblige him to retreat, it should be towards Ocana, to which place I caused the fourth division to march and post itself in the heights which are on the left of the road to Aranjuez, with the triple object of assisting that place, if necessary, favouring the retreat of those troops in case of misfortune, and resisting the expected attack from Toledo or Anover, sending part of his cavalry towards that ford, to observe the troops which were reported to be there, and oppose their passage. These arrangements having been made, the attack took place, of which the following is the account given by the Brigadier Don Pedro Augustin Giron.

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

"On the morning of the 5th, being at Aranjuez, and, having the command, owing to my seniority of the first, second and third divisions of this army, the first division posted at the bridge Largo over the river Zarama, in pursuance of your Excellency's positive orders, began to retire from that point, and at the same instant a strong corps of the enemy's cavalry appeared on the hill de la Reyna, which charged the advance guard of the division at that place; but as well that part as the remainder of the division continued its march with its accustomed gallantry and coolness.

"The enemy advanced, and the division repassed the Tagus at the bridge de la Reyna, and seeing a great number of the enemy's troops descending the hills of the same name, and no longer doubting but that his intention was to attack us, I ordered the bridge to be broken down, and took such measures as I thought most suitable for the defence of our important post. The Brigadier Don Luis Lacy with the first division under his command was eligibly posted on some heights, which protected the defence of the bridge de la Reyna; the troops of the second and third division were distributed at the other points.

[In the original is a long description of the manner in which the different corps were posted, which we omit as it would be unintelligible without a very minute local knowledge of the field of battle.]

"These arrangements being made, the enemy appeared at half-past two in the afternoon on the right bank of the river, and began to engage with a division of the third company of sappers which halloened to meet them in the garden of the Infant Don Antonio, and a moment afterwards with the whole regiment of Velez Malaga. In a short time the artillery commenced firing and the action became more general; the principal attack of the enemy being on the left, I ordered the first battalion of Royal Spanish guards to go and assist the regiment of Velez Malaga, which after the examples of its brave Colonel was fighting with the greatest obliquity. The battalion of guards commanded by the Captain of grenadiers Ferrer, and led by the Major-General of the division under my command, the Lieut. Colonel Don Jose Martinez de San Martin, marched to its post, exposed (rather than make a short circuit) to a shower of

grape shot, which though it wounded the Lieut. Colonel Don Fernando Salamanca and several soldiers, did not in the smallest degree alter the tranquil and intrepid march of his corps, at all times undaunted.

"The enemy's fire became more and more brisk, and ours was in no respect inferior; the excellent regiment of Ecija, stationed on the bridge Verde, fired with an ardor and celerity, which merited the praise and admiration of all brave men. The artillery with that superiority which they have already acquired over that of the enemy engaged with it, almost within pistol shot; the regiment of Alpujarras and three companies of Sappers sustained with the greatest tranquility the heavy fire of the enemy's cannon, and with that of their muskets punished the temerity of those who advanced.—The regiments which defended the bridges de la Reyna bravely sustained the attack.

"Such determined resistance in all quarters, made the enemy give way, but a moment afterwards they again renewed the charge with more vigour upon the left and all the other points; but they met with equal valor in the defence. A seven inch howitzer commanded by Lieut. Don Juan Segueda, was sent to the bridge Verde, and circumstances rendered it necessary for him and his men to pass between two fires in order to arrive as soon as possible at the place of his destination, which he did without hesitation with an intrepidity which does as much honour to that officer, as to the highly respectable corps in which he serves.—The battery of the bridge of Vargas was reinforced by an eight-pounder from the second division, and its brave commander Captain Don Miguel Antonio Panes having been mortally wounded, the command was taken by Lieut. Colonel Don Gaspar Hermosa, who had accompanied Segueda in the dangerous transportation of the howitzer to the battery of Barcas, with unequalled bravery and skill; nor must it be forgotten that in the interval of half an hour between the wounding of Panes and the arrival of Hermosa, the battery was commanded by corporal Vicente Navarro, who kept up the fire without abatement, twice silencing the enemy's artillery in presence of the commandant of the division, Lieut. Colonel Don Alexandro Carbia, and particularly distinguishing himself. Another seven inch howitzer placed in the grove which looks towards the Islet, opposite to the road to the bridge Verde, did much damage to the enemy.

"The Brigadier Don Luis Lacy, Commandant of the first division, as soon as he observed the terrible attack of the enemy, upon our left, being well assured that the post he occupied was safe, of his own accord took the honorable resolution of flying to our assistance with the division under his command.

"Seven companies of the regiment of Alpujarras were sent to the bridge Verde, the companies of grenadiers and chasseurs remaining at important points in the gardens of the Prince.

"The regiment of Ronda commanded by its Colonel Don Joaquin Vireus, had been sent to the garden of the Infant Don Antonio, where it distinguished itself; the fire was most intense, the artillery and infantry fought with obliquity, the cavalry commanded by that old and distinguished officer Don Diego Ballesteros, suffering with the greatest coolness the fire to which it was exposed, plainly showed that it was ready to make the last effort, should circumstances require it; the greatest order and the tranquillity of true courage reigned in all parts in the midst of the most dreadful fire, till at length the enemy convinced that they could not overcome such firmness, and tired of an incessant and bloody combat, desisted from their enterprise, and retired, when it grew dark from all points.

"It is impossible for me to depict to your Excellency the enthusiasm and intrepidity of the troops, who in the midst of an intense fire, shouted the name of our beloved Sovereign at the moment most suitable to a nation which is brave and ardently desirous of glory."

[Here follows the names of many officers who distinguished themselves. Vanezas' letter thus concludes.]

The loss which we have sustained in this action is 200 killed and wounded; and that of the enemy, according to the information we have received, 300 killed, and about 1000 wounded.

God preserve your Excellency many years. Headquarters of Tembleque, August 8, 1809.

FRANCISCO VANEZAS.

His Excellency Don ANTONIO CORNEL.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 4.

Late last night, the Spanish frigate Cornelia, Capt. Don Joseph Rodriguez de Arias, arrived at the quarantine ground. She sailed from Cadiz on the 20th of August. This vessel has brought out His Excellency Don Lewis de Onis, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand 7th, near the United States of America. Also, Don Bartholomew Rengenot, Consul from H. C. M. for Philadelphia, their ladies daughters and domestics.

Late, interesting and highly encouraging news comes by this arrival respecting the affairs of Spain, and from a gentleman passenger we are enabled to give the following particulars.

After the battle of Talavera the British and Spanish armies were only prevented from pursuing their victory and following the French in their retreat by the want of provisions and forage, the French having burnt and destroyed the harvests. This same circumstance induced the combined armies to fall back, a short distance, on the Tagus. On their way thither they heard of Marshal Soult with a detachment of the French army of about 20,000 men, which had been sent back upon the rear of the English for the purpose of cutting them to pieces on the retreat to Lisbon, which the French had so assuredly calculated upon. But the battle of Talavera, turning out rather contrary to their expectations the Marshal returned by the road he came; his army being without artillery or even necessaries.

During the battle of Talavera, a Spanish regiment which was not in the engagement, left the ground in a panic, and reported in Talavera that all was lost, in consequence of which the Intendant of the army ordered all the provisions to fall back to the Tagus, by means of which hasty mea-