

REGULATIONS

To be observed by Applicants for Land.
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

ORDERED that in all future Applications for Land the Applicants do particularly set forth their age, their condition whether married or single, and whether any and what Grants or Allotments have been made to them, and do also state their ability to perform the conditions of cultivation required by the King's Instructions, the memorial to be accompanied by credible certificates of the truth of the facts; and that no memorials be received unless made conformably to these Regulations.

By Order of the President in Council.
JON. ODELL.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 2d June, 1812.

CASH

WANTED for BILLS OF EXCHANGE, drawn on the Right Honorable the Paymaster General, and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at Thirty Days Sight.—Tenders for Sums, (not less than One Hundred Pounds Sterling) will be received at this Office.

WILLIAM HANDFIELD SNELLING,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Brandy, Wine, &c. &c.

STEPHEN HUMBERT,

Has received per Schooner REBECCA, from HALIFAX, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

HIGH PROOF Cognac Brandy; Sicily, Port, Malaga, and Champagne Wine; Turkey Figs; Soft Shell'd Almonds; Anchovies; Olives; Capers; and Sweet Oil in large bottles.

ALSO,

Elegant $\frac{1}{2}$ Silk Shawls; Ladies Silk Sandalls; Ladies extra long White and Black Silk Gloves; Do. habit do. assorted colors; White Kid, and Beaver Gloves; White Wax Beads; Two boxes Confectionary; Satin; Silk; China Ribbons And Four hundred Quintals Codfish.
Saint John, 29th August, 1812.

BERTON and NEEDHAM,

Have Just Received by the HERO and FRIENDS from LIVERPOOL, and AIMWELL from GLASGOW,

A neat and fashionable assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

Which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange.

FREDERICTON, 13th May, 1812.

RALPH M. JARVIS,

HAS Received by the Ship TRUE BRITON, from LONDON, a General Assortment of Merchandize, consisting of

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, AND HARDWARE:

With a variety of other Articles too numerous to mention, which he is now offering and offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Store, North side Market Slip, adjoining ANDREW CROOKSHANK, Esq.
Saint John, June 26, 1812.

JAMES POTTER,

Has Imported in Ship TRUE BRITON, from LONDON, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

DRY Goods; Ironmongery; Cutlery; Hard ware; Glass; Brown Stout and Porter; which he now offers for Sale at his Shop in Prince William-street, next door to Mr. HENRY GILBERT'S House.
St. John, 20th July, 1812.

P. FRASER,

Has Received by the AUGUSTUS and ARGUS from LIVERPOOL, and TRUE BRITON from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which has been Purchased chiefly with Cash, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 27th, 1812.

S. GROSVENOR,

Has Received by the BRIGS FRIENDS and HARMONY from LIVERPOOL, and Ship TRUE BRITON from LONDON,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will Sell on the very lowest terms for CASH.
FREDERICTON, 17th JUNE, 1812.

JAMES FRASER,

Has Received by the BRIGS FRIENDS and HARMONY from LIVERPOOL, and Ship TRUE BRITON from LONDON,—

A VERY EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

British and East India Goods,

SICILIAN and other WINES—GIN and BRANDY—Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable Terms for CASH, or on short Credit.

Also, on Consignment, an Elegant LANDAUET, complete.

FREDERICTON, 17th JUNE, 1812.

FROM BELL'S MESSENGER, August 24.

BATTLE OF SALAMANCA.

It is totally unnecessary to preface the mention of this battle by any comment of praise; the affair speaks sufficiently intelligibly for itself; it is one of those great actions which are only clouded by any words which should attempt to display them. It is sometimes necessary to point out to our readers those principal and main circumstances which constitute the merit of any particular action. This however is not called for in an action of this kind. The battle itself, with all its circumstances and events, is its own best comment; and every one has only to read and to give a moment's reflection upon the page before him, and he is at once enabled to comprehend how much has been done, and what is the actual merit in having done it.

There are two grand exhibitions before the eyes of Europe at the present moment. The one, the defence of Spain and Portugal; the other, the atrocious and most unprovoked invasion of Russia. And, as we frequently had occasion to say, the battle of Russia is in fact fighting in Spain; and Petersburg and Moscow will perhaps be saved by the diversion created in the Peninsula. There is nothing indeed to be more regretted, than that the actual population of this kingdom is not more equal to her military character and energy. If England could spare two armies like those of Lord Wellington; If whilst Lord Wellington was so successfully fighting in Portugal, Gens. Graham or Hill could be sent to Russia, we should have no hesitation in believing, that the battle of Salamanca would find a brilliant counterpart on the banks of the Dwina, and the Emperor Napoleon be as totally foiled in Russia as we now believe him to be in Spain.

Let us now, however, in the more calm reflection which the subsiding of the first joy has produced, retrace some of their main features of the battle of Salamanca, and endeavor to collect from them the actual grounds of the present general hope, that the necessary and speedy result of that glorious success will be the expulsion of the French even from their last footing in Spain, and their immediate retreat behind the Pyrenees.

It appears from an attentive perusal of the despatches, that Marshal Marmont was manœuvring for some days previous to the battle, and that the object of those manœuvres was to cut off the Allied Army from Salamanca; that he had been led to belief by false reports that the Allies were less in number and strength than was their actual condition, and that under this fortunate error he had actually persuaded himself that they were retreating in terror of him.

This opinion of Marshal Marmont's seems to have been the first and most immediate cause of the brilliant success which followed, as appears to have directly led him to those errors of which Lord Wellington so ably availed himself. If Marmont had not entertained this belief of his own actual superiority in strength, he could have had no purpose in his attempt to interpose himself between his Lordship and Salamanca. The interposition of a superior force, between the enemy and his place of defence and refuge is one of the most frequent and one of the most successful efforts of generalship; it puts the enemy in a condition in which he is ruined if beaten, his retreat and refuge being effectually cut off by a victorious enemy in his front. But the interposition of an inferior army has a total different character; as the superior army has only to fight and to fight with a numerical superiority in his favour, to retrieve his situation. It compels him, therefore, only to fight, and this is clearly no disadvantage to an army which has the advantage in numbers.

The error of Marmont, therefore, led him to the attempt which brought about the battle of Salamanca; it induced a confidence which proved fatal to him in the event. There are repeated instances in history of warfare in which similar errors have led to similar results, but we believe there is no instance in which any General of moderate abilities has committed such a gross oversight under circumstances in which he might almost have reckoned the number of the enemy. The ignorance and rashness of Marmont are as worthy of remark as the skill and readiness of Lord Wellington.

The manœuvres of Lord Wellington in availing himself of the errors of Marmont, in the first place, in immediately seeing them, and in the second, in adopting in the instant, those movements which they required, are in the next important features in the battle, and of themselves, would be sufficient to establish his Lordship very high in the comparative roll of the French and English Generals. It has been the custom, even amongst our own writers to extol the superior skill of the French Tactics. We have been repeatedly told that our own Officers cannot enter into comparison with the French in the point of military skill and professional knowledge; that indeed, we infinitely excel them in courage and in all the moral qualities of a soldier, but that we must be content to cede the place of honor, as far as respects what they term *La Politique de Guerre*. We should presume that the battle of Salamanca will be a sufficient answer to these self-boastings of the enemy, and these adopted compliments by our own writers. The English army seems as superior to the French in skill and conduct, as in bravery and true devotion.

The promptitude with which, in the battle itself, Lord Wellington saw the erroneous disposition of the French Commander, is another of the distinguishing circumstances of this achievement. Marshal Marmont, for the purpose of surrounding the army of the Allies, stretched his army to the left and thereby proportionately diminished his own strength. Lord Wellington perceived this in the instant, and in the next instant adopted his own plan. The result was a victory of which the fruits are reaping at the present moment. Marmont, as may be collected from the Gazette, seems to have had no determinate purpose for some time, and

his scattered fire along his line was, perhaps, not so much to conceal his purpose, as to give him time to form one. The movements of Lord Wellington necessarily depended upon those of Marmont; his Lordship, being put upon the defensive, had merely to defeat and to disappoint any project which the French Commander might adopt. Here Lord Wellington, therefore, comes again in comparison with Marmont; the one apparently acting without a plan to the very last moment, and the other forming his own plan in an instant, and executing it with the same readiness and skill. The two Generals resembled two players at a game of skill, of which the one, having a perfect knowledge of the game, and a perfect command of his passions, at once understood both his own play and that of his adversary, and waiting till he had made one of those false moves which leave an irretrievable opening, availed himself of it in the moment, and terminated the contest by a blow.

It is another very prominent feature in this glorious action, that Lord Wellington has followed it up with the same promptitude and spirit with which he obtained it, and that the pursuit has the same character and vigour with the battle. This is an answer to another very frequent charge against our English army and Generals. It has been repeatedly objected to us, that if we obtain victories, we know not how to reap the fruit of them—we know not how to make the most of them, and deem that every thing is done when the enemy is repelled from the field. In the battle of Salamanca, however, we have already hunted the enemy from the centre of Spain to the northern frontier, and it is not unreasonable to believe, that we shall soon hear of the French army, lately under Marmont, being in the Passes of the Pyrenees.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the Attack gun brig, Lieut. Symonds, after a most gallant action with the Danish gun boats, in a calm off Anholt.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Letters reached town yesterday from Mahon to the 19th of July. A captain of a transport writes under that date, that more than 100 transports were then assembled—that the expedition would consist of upwards of 15,000 men—and that it would sail in the course of a short time.

Orders have been issued from the Admiralty for an active impress for seamen, both in and round the Metropolis, and on other stations; and some of the Pressmasters have received severe reprimands for not being sufficiently active.

At the late dinner given by the Lord Chancellor, in honor of the Marquis of Wellington, by desire of the Prince Regent, His Royal Highness proposed the health of Lord Wellington, and requested that it might be a bumper toast. As the glasses were rather large Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, did not fill his, which induced the Prince to say, "No day-light for Lord Wellington."—Sir William readily filling his glass, said, he wished his Lordship had had more day-light at Salamanca.

SEPTEMBER 4.

French Papers to the 30th ultimo have been received, from which we have given some extracts.—They are of an agreeable nature, if it is agreeable to learn that the French are doing nothing in Russia, and that they have not interrupted our "repose" by a thirteenth Bulletin. What! are they afraid to attack a Lion in his den? What is it that retards your advance to Smolensko, mighty Charlemagne? is it because Smolensko is defended in front by those clouds of Cossacks which you dispersed at Wilna, at Kowna, at Witepsk, and a hundred other places, and which you pushed into the River as often as the map enabled your inventive genius to shew that there was a River in their rear? But to be serious, something disastrous has occurred to check the advance of the French army, for they seem to be at a stand. Perhaps a little reflection, and a circumspect perusal of the French Papers will enable us to divine the cause.—In the first place then, the retreat of the Russians has been of such a description, as to render it necessary for the French to cut their way inch by inch through their massive and impenetrable columns. In the next place the veteran Russian army from Turkey, is in full march to fall upon the rear of the French or Austrian levies, and it is not at all clear that the Turks have not been induced to take advantage of the present crisis to threaten an invasion of Austria, for the Treaty between Turkey and Russia does not imply a neutrality but a vigorous co-operation on the part of the former power. But there are still stronger grounds for the caution now displayed by Bonaparte in his further advancing. Austria is not cordial in the cause into which he has dragged her, and circumstances will transpire in the course of the campaign, nay perhaps within a few days, to prove that we are not hazardings, at random, a chimerical speculation. There is an Austrian agent now in London, who can, if he pleases, bear us out in our conclusion.

The French Papers inform us, that an Austrian General of high rank has been brought a State Prisoner to Vienna. His crime is said to have been so disgraceful, that his regiment would no longer bear his name. It is more likely that he refused any longer to command the slaves who consent to fight under the banners of the Imperial Russian.

The Miserable King of Prussia has now been released from all the trouble of attending to state affairs.—He has left Berlin for the Baths of Toplitz, under the assumed name of Count de Ruppini!—*Sic transit gloria mundi*.

Despatches were sent off last night to Marquis Wellington, and also to our resident Minister at Cadiz.

Anholt is in future to be garrisoned by troops of the line, and to have a Military Officer for its Governor, instead of a Captain in the Navy.