

engagement of either ancient or modern times, and in which the gallant, the immortal NELSON, lost his life. What a grand spectacle the battle must have presented to hundreds who witnessed it from this commanding station! The tremendous cannonade was heard even at Cadiz, while the flashes of the guns and the explosion and burning of the vessels were distinctly seen from the tops of the houses. There all was anxiety and anguish during the continuance of the awful conflict. The combined fleet had left that place but two days before, after having been stationed there for many months. Almost every person in the city had, therefore, either a relation or a dear friend on board. Never was a battle more bloody or decisive. It covered all Cadiz with weeping and lamentation, and all the hospitals crowded with the wounded and mutilated victims brought in by the few ships that escaped the general destruction.

Some of those hulks which you seen yonder, are relics of that terrible day. But let us turn our eyes to the opposite side. Here the sight is agreeably relieved by the variegated landscape of fields, orchards, vineyards and gardens with their accompanying cottages and villas. On yonder little eminence you may discover the ruins of an old Moorish castle—it is very ancient, having been built, as is supposed, during the ninth or tenth century, when the Moors occupied this part of the country. A little to the right you may perceive the celebrated medical bath of the *fuelle amarga*—bitter fountain—much resorted to for the cure of cutaneous disorders and inveterate humours. The waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and are extremely nauseating to the taste. The surface of the earth round the bath is covered with that mineral—you may mark the spot at this distance, by its whiteness. Beyond, at the extremity of the horizon, the rude outline of the mountains of *la trochoa* may be seen, with thier craggy and precipitous sides exhibiting a beautiful appearance of intermingled light and shade from the yellow rays of the nearly setting sun.

At their base, still farther to the right, you may observe there commences an extensive plain, which terminates, on this side, at a short distance from the foot of this hill. It is the plain of BARROSA. There was fought the celebrated battle of that name between General Graham, now Lord Lyn-dock, and Marshall Victor, Duke of Belluno, which for the numbers engaged on either side, was undoubtedly one of the most bloody of modern times. Of about six thousand British troops who entered the action, upwards of twelve hundred were either killed or wounded, mostly of the former, as the victory was decided at the point of the bayonet. The loss of the French was much greater and who, although considerable more numerous than the English, were obliged to retire, and abandon the field of battle and the entrance of the Isla to their valiant opponents. This battle, and the hoary veteran Graham, have been celebrated by Scott in some beautiful lines at the conclusion of his "VISION OF DON RODERICK." The report of the cannon and of the volleys of musquetry was distinctly heard at Cadiz, where the contest excited great interest, as on its issue depended, in a great measure, the result of the siege which the place was then suffering. I visited the field of battle on the second day after it had taken place, and never shall I forget the heart-sickening spectacle it presented. The troops were employed in burying the dead: the plain was literally strewn with them, mangled and mutilated in every way, with dead horses, broken gun carriages, musketstocks, pikes, and swords, shattered drums, fragments of ammunition chests, baggage waggons, and an infinite variety of other implements of war, while cannon and musket balls were to be met with at every step.

Few spots on the globe, can be found, presenting, at one view, so many interesting and beautiful objects, and giving rise to so many grand and absorbing recollections. Yonder you have the memorable plain, on which, in one of the most destructive battles recorded in history, the crown of Spain, and the life of its possessor were lost: the event of which subjected the kingdom to the dominion of the Saracens and Moors for the space of nearly eight hundred years, and whose effects are still felt and witnessed. Off that cape was fought the celebrated engagement which annihilated the naval power

of France and Spain, and put a period to the achievements and existence of the greatest naval commander the world ever saw. On that plain was decided one of the most bloody and obstinate encounters of our day; and there is the city, which, founded by the Phœnicians, and subsequently possessed by the Greeks, the Romans, the Vandals and the Moors, has, in more recent times, been the theatre of the exploits and achievements of the renowned Raleigh, the gallant and unfortunate Essex, and the romantic and chivalrous Peterborough, and which has so lately sustained one of the longest and most obstinate sieges of modern times, during which the whole art of attack and defence was exhausted.

[Rhode Island American.]

BOSTON, OCTOBER 29.

Latest from England.—By the ship Mary Caharine, from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to Sept. 18, two or three days later than those before received. They contain no information of great interest.

Mr. Canning was sworn one of the principal Secretaries of State on the 16th, and on the same day transacted business at the Foreign Office. The Duke of Wellington left London on the 17th, accompanied by Earl Clanwilliam, for Vienna. Parliament is further prorogued from the 8th of October to the 26th November.

The Earl of Clanwilliam has resigned the Private Secretaryship at the Foreign Office. It is said the Noble Earl signified his intention of so doing the moment it became probable that Mr. Canning was to be the new principal Secretary.

The Turkish frigate sailed from Deptford on Monday, excellently provided with shot and shell. At twelve o'clock there were no appearances indicative of her leaving her moorings, no bustle whatever, and only a few idle fellows looking on deck, before 5 she was gone, or in the sportsman's phrase, *had stolen away*. The thing appears to have been exceedingly well contrived, and if this frigate always succeeds in performing her manœuvre with such secrecy, silence and despatch, she must prove a most formidable enemy to the Greeks—but some allowance must be made for the proximity of the Dock-Yard.

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LONDON, SEPT. 16.

City, one o'clock.

"There is still much interest excited respecting the arrangements of the Bank, as to a bonus and reducing the annual interest on the stock. The meeting advertised for Thursday next attracts much attention.

Sir W. Knighton has succeeded Sir B. Bloomfield, as Private Secretary and Keeper of the Privy Purse. Mr. Maribie still retains his place as Clerk of the Privy Purse, and Mr. Watson assistant Private Secretary. The latter gentleman was many years with the Duke of Cumberland, and has been a good deal abroad. The Red House, lately occupied by Sir B. Bloomfield, is to be got in readiness, it is stated, for the reception of the family of Sir W. Knighton.

SEPT. 18.

Consols for the settlement in October opened this morning at $8\frac{1}{4}$, but the transactions done in them were exceedingly uninteresting. It is now generally believed that at present the Bank proprietors do not intend to make any alteration either in the amount of their capital stock or in its annual interest, and money is at the same time so scarce, that it has again reached the interest of five per cent. A large quantity of Cash Consols have consequently been sold, and a decline of one fourth per cent. has been the result of those operations. Money will continue scarce till the dividends are paid on the 10th proximo, and a considerable sum must also previously be paid up on foreign loans.

OCTOBER 30.

Greek and Turkish Affairs.

The Paris, and London papers contain numerous statements of these affairs: most of which are interesting. Part of the intricacy and contradiction in which they have been involved has been removed—The use of different Calendars, by different writers, in narrating the same event, has been one cause of the confusion and contradiction of dates. The Greeks alluding to an event, said, it occurred on the 8th of the month, using the old style; the Franks alluding to

the same event, said it occurred on the 20th, using the new style; and there were no indications to point out, whether the account came from a Greek or a Frank source. Thus accounts stated the reported Greek victory at Thermopylae to have occurred on the 8th, 14th, and 20th July. Other accounts were equally incongruous; and some found to be sheer fabrications.

Affairs of Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—On the 27th ult. the Court Martial appointed to try the once celebrated General Don Francisco Xavier Elio, on the charge of having formed a conspiracy in Valencia against the Constitutional Government, commenced their sitting, which terminated the next day. On the last day, the Court removed to the fortress where the General was confined, and heard his defence which occupied four hours. When he was ordered to withdraw he fainted from fatigue. The Court then adjudged him to be guilty, and sentenced him to suffer death. General Espino having approved the sentence, it was executed on the prisoner on the 4th.

On the 28th ult. the Priest Cezar was executed at Ronda, convicted of having commanded a party of the factious.

The Spanish papers contain numerous accounts of "battles, skirmishes, and rencounters," with alternate success, between divisions and parties of what are called Royalists, and Constitutionalists, in a great number of the provinces. The following are samples of the mode of this horrid warfare.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—On the 22d ult. 800 of the "Army of the Faith" attacked St. Felix de Guixol, and took possession of the place. Soon after, they were attacked in their turn by the Constitutional militia, and put to flight. On leaving the town, they set fire to it in several places; when 42 houses were destroyed, and with them some old men, women, and children.

Extract of a letter.—The Constitutionalists have been making much preparation to attack *Seo d'Urgel*, where the Royal Supreme Junta has been installed, but it has proved abortive; and the Constitutionalists have suffered in many rencontres. Brigadier Terrijos, learning that the Royalist Chief Mirales was at Sao Ramon de Manroza, proceeded thither, by forced marches, and arrived in the night. The Royalist Chief had caused all the gates to be opened, and the outposts and centinels to be withdrawn. The Constitutionalists believing that the Royalists had retreated, entered without suspicion and in disorder.—Cannon loaded with grape-shot were planted upon all the principal avenues. At a signal given, a tremendous discharge was made; the Royalists quitted their ambuscade, and fell upon the Constitutionalists, causing a dreadful carnage. Terrijos lost 460 men; he encamped on the heights round the town, where he remained several days in observation; but having learnt that the Baron D'Eroles was coming to the assistance of Mirales, he fled to Sellent. It was there that the Captain-General of the Royalist forces came up with and attacked him. All the accounts agree in saying that the affair of Sellent was not a battle, but a butchery; hardly a soldier escaped to carry to Lerida the dismal news of this disaster. The Constitutionalists are overthrown; they will be still more so in a few days.

Affairs of France.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Court at Poitiers, have condemned Gen. Berton, and Caffé, Sange, Fradin, Jaglin, and Senchalet, to death.

The Lords of the British Admiralty have directed, that the ships of war at Bahadoes shall afford protection to vessels between that island and Maracaibo.

The *Redwing* is fitting for India, to carry the result of the arrangements, by which Mr. Canning goes into the Ministry, instead of going out to India.

Bombay papers announce that a fire had consumed 1500 houses in one of the suburbs of Surat, inhabited by weavers, 7000 of whom lost their effects, and were thrown out of employ.

Nov. 2.

FROM PERU.—Letters from Lima, of June 14, are received at this city. An expedition was fitting out, to include 7000 of the first troops, to proceed against Araquipa the only strong hold on the coast in

Upper Peru, remaining in possession of the Spaniards.

Nov. 4.

From Buenos Ayres.—By an arrival at Philadelphia from Buenos Ayres, information is received that on the 23d of August, a conspiracy against the government was detected, and Don Gregorio Tagle, formerly Secretary of State, and several others were arrested.

Serious differences have taken place between Lord Cochrane and General San Martin.

Capt. Mayhew, from Pernambuco, informs, that at the latest intelligence from St. Salgado, (about Sept. 20) the place remained in possession of the Royalists, and it was expected they would be able to hold it. A fleet of three ships of war and a brig which had sailed from Rio Janeiro for St. S. finding the Royalists too strong, had touched at Pernambuco, and proceeded back to Rio.

The last New-York papers contain several columns of notices of the return of men of business to their former stores and offices in the city.

YORK, (U. C.) Sept. 23.

Bear Chase.—The week before last, two boys, one 10 and the other 11 years of age, sons of Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Champenfield Pay, Lake Suncoo, observed an old bear and three young ones swimming across the Bay; they put after them with a bark canoe, and, by the use of their fire arms, soon dispatched the young ones, and took them on board of their canoe. They made several shots at the head of the old one, with little or no effect; at length, coming in contact with her, one of them fired and broke her shoulder; the savage ferociousness of the animal was now raised to desperation, she endeavoured to upset the canoe. A sister on shore seeing the hazardous situation of her little brothers, took another boat and put out to their assistance. The bear saw her coming, left the boys and made towards her, upon which the young Nimrods cried out, "Don't fear Sally, thump her on the nose and keep her back. We have broken one of her shoulders, keep her back till we can load again, and we will break the other." The boys were as good as their word; they did so, and having both legs disabled they pushed her head under water with their paddles and drowned her. They, with some difficulty, got her into the boat, and took the four in triumph to land. The names of these lads are James and William Johnson.

A sporting schoolmaster, a few days since, bought a dog of the *pointer* breed; but the animal, on trial, not possessing the necessary qualifications, was returned by the purchaser, accompanied by a note, quaintly stating that the dog knew nothing of punctuation.

At the late Lewes Assizes, a landlord brought some wine to a Gentleman dining in a private room, which he did not approve; and he requested it might be changed. The landlord expressed his surprise at this, as he said it was greatly admired by the *Gentlemen of the Bar*, who were drinking it above stairs. "Aye," replied the other very coolly, "they are not Judges."

Steam Boat Notice.

THE Proprietors request all Persons that are in arrears for Freight or Passage to the Boat, to make immediate payment to JAMES SEGEE. All notes and accounts over one year's standing, that are not paid previous to January next, will then be placed in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

St. John, 29th September, 1822. 2m.

Removal.

The Attorney General's Office, removed to the Corner of King and Church-Street.

A NOTE of Hand for £20, drawn in favour of Samuel Freeman, has been left at this Office. The owner may have the same by paying expense of advertising.

29th Oct. 1822.

Almanacks,
FOR 1823,
For Sale at this Office.