

Soult. These Generals, all united force was reduced by disease, to 12,000 men, are said to have retired into Leon, and the adjacent part of Altona, carrying with them no less than 6000 sick and wounded; and it is asserted, that not one single French corps was in Galicia on the 26th ult.

These are certainly important tidings at the present instant, and lead us to anticipate the happiest result in relation to the affairs of Spain; they confirm likewise, retrospectively, the observations that we long ago made on the beneficial effects which Austrian hostilities, resumed at that precise crisis, would produce upon the war in the Peninsula. It will not be long before it be known in all parts of the Continent, that the web of villainy which Bonaparte had so treacherously woven for the thralldom of the Spaniards, is now gradually unravelling; and thus will the affairs of Austria and Spain reciprocally reflect their beneficial effects upon each other.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, too, will now have nothing to dread upon his rear and left flank; but may, as the nature of his instructions admit, or the course of events call him, prosecute with undivided attention, his attacks upon Victor, or commence his march towards Madrid, in order to effect the second emancipation of that capital. The day of retribution for all the atrocities committed in the Kingdom of Spain, is, we trust, not far distant; and domestic treason will, we hope, not fail of its due reward. As Ferrol is again in the hands of its natural possessors, where is the Spanish Admiral who basely surrendered the fleet in that harbour to the oppressors of his country, without one effort for its rescue? If he has not fled with Soult and Ney, he has, ere this, we suppose, expiated his guilt by his life.

But to urge with accelerated rapidity the ruin of the French in Spain, Great Britain's assistance is most peculiarly necessary at the present moment. Let any man but consider the effect which the bare sound of an English force landing in the Bay of Biscay, would produce upon the broken spirits of the scattered corps of the French army—how they would immediately begin to tremble for their final safety, and doubt the possibility of their retreat. It will be recollected how warmly Ministers were upbraided, during the last session of Parliament, for not attempting to dislodge the enemy from their position on the Ebro. The difficulty that obstructed the execution of any project of this kind, was slated to consist in the probable arrival of fresh troops from France, by which the British force would have been placed between two armies. This same position of the Ebro may, at this moment, afford the enemy his only hope of retaining any footing in Spain, till the conclusion of the Austrian war; and the arrival of no fresh troops need be apprehended from France. The grounds is therefore open for our occupation; and under this change of circumstances, with no danger of being taken in the rear ourselves, we have it in our power to place the enemy between two armies—that which we are advising Ministers to send out against him, and the other consisting of those Spanish and English troops to which he is now exposed.

The port of Santona, at no great distance from Bilboa, we have often before recommended, on account of its capacities and facilities for disembarkation; and most wisely do we urge the execution of a project of this kind upon the attention of his Majesty's government.

Accounts from Portugal to the 21st ult. reached town yesterday; and it is observable, that these make but very little mention of Sir Arthur Wellesley and his army. This singular omission is said not to be casual, but intentional; proceeding from a direct request of Sir Arthur himself that effect. We confess that we are not

altogether surprised at such a circumstance, though there is in fact no just ground for the adoption of this precaution on the part of Sir Arthur; for it must be recollected, that if he suffered before from the accounts circulated in England respecting his proceedings, as he unquestionably did, those accounts were not transmitted to us in Portuguese newspapers, but sprung exclusively from the supposed friends in public office at home.

Private letters, however, convey some intelligence respecting the discipline of the army under his command, which we are pained at being obliged to repeat. Great complaints have been made against it for plundering the natives; and on the 10th ult. Sir Arthur published a General Order to the following effect, "that he was sorry to hear further accusations urged against British soldiers, of injuriously treating our defenceless allies, and that such corps as he should discover to be most notorious in this respect, he should punish by confining them to serve in garrisons, being determined to meet the enemy with a small army, under proper discipline, rather than lead to battle a numerous band of robbers." If the crime committed by our countrymen affects us with grief, the corrections of it is of such a nature as to give us pride, inasmuch as it appears that the punishment which British soldiers are supposed to dread more than all others, is their being kept from meeting the enemy.

It will be seen, too, in another part of our paper, that Bonaparte has been obliged to issue a similar edict against his troops at Vienna; not, we apprehend, that this is the first occasion on which there was ever a necessity for such a measure on his part; but that he is now first in a situation to dread the retributive consequences of these irregularities. The French papers, however, servile as they are, assume, it will be observed, a liberty in mentioning these circumstances, which we believe some of our enlightened countrymen would, if their power were equal to their wisdom, deny to us.

Sir Arthur is likewise said to be raising a Portuguese army, which, when united to the English, will produce in the whole a force of not less than 70,000 men. With this it was expected he would proceed towards Madrid; from whence, according to some accounts, Joseph Bonaparte had already retired; according to others, he was fortifying himself in the Capital, in the expectation of being attacked.

Accounts from Hamburgh of the 28th ult. are said to state, that the Austrians were on the point of entering the territory comprised under the general denomination of Hesse. The place is not specified. The foreign papers however, represent the Austrians as retreating from Saxony and Franconia.

When the last letters were written at Heligoland, it appears to have been generally credited there, that a further battle had taken place between the two grand armies near the Danube, in which the French were defeated.

Yesterday Mr. Jackson, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, took leave of his Majesty, previous to his leaving England.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

On Friday, the 25th instant, THE DWELLING-HOUSE and lot of LAND at present occupied by the Subscriber—as also the LOT of LAND on the opposite corner, situate in Cooper's Alley, so called.

Likewise—A LOT in Prince William Street, on the opposite corner to Mr. WILBOUR.

PETER WADE, Taylor. Saint John, 13th August, 1809.

THE above Sale is postponed to a future period, of which notice will be given. August 24th.

NEW-BRUNSWICK. SAINT JOHN:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1809.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—ENTERED
Brig Success, Scorer, New-Castle.
Schooner Hercules, Woodworth, Halifax.
Am. Sloop Semarasmis, Wals, Machias.

OUTWARDS.
Brig Pandora, Walker, Martinique.
Isabella, Nichol, Aberdeen.
Ship Flora, Gaskin, Liverpool.
Active, Sutter, Ramsgate.
Sch'r Hiram, Yeamans, Boston.
Snow Dromedary, Reed, Liverpool.
Brig Lord Duncan, Butler, Aberdeen.

Arrived yesterday, Government Schooner Hunter, Capt. O'Bryen, from Halifax.

This morning, His Majesty's Brig Plumper, Lieutenant Frisfel, from Digby.

Every day (says a late London paper) gives birth to events, which the sagacity of the politician seems to have little foreseen, and which still affords a reasonable ground of hope that the independence of Europe may yet be re-asserted. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt (what but a very few days ago would have been rejected as uncredible,) that Prussia has not only determined upon war with Bonaparte, but that 40,000 Prussians have actually entered Saxony and proceeded to acts of hostility.

Copies of the Declaration of War by Prussia against France have within the last few days been circulated, in which the grounds urged for against appealing to arms are, the detention of Stettin, Cultrin, and Glogau, by France, in violation of the stipulation of the late peace, the detention of a considerable number of prisoners, under various pretexts, the extortions of France, and the further injustice and exorbitancy of her demands.

On the 15th June a British convoy arrived at Cadiz from Lisbon, to take on board 30,000 sheep a present from the Spanish Junta to the King of England.

From HALIFAX, August 14.
Arrived, on Wednesday, the Lady Pellew, packet, Capt. Harvey, with the Mails from Falmouth.

We have received at this office by the Pellew, packet, a regular file of London papers of the last month, to the 7th.—The most recent and interesting of their contents, we lay before our readers in this day's paper.—The advices from Spain and Portugal are satisfactory. The French Bulletins are from Vienna, to the 20th of June, but are unimportant, (only giving lengthy details of positions, inflated animadversions, and improbabilities) except the two last, 19th and 20th; by them it appears, that the French have been successful in an attack on the Archduke John:—they are given at length in our subsequent columns.

Those great impending events, which in their maturity promise success to the opposers of the great disturber, must speedily burst forth, and in their termination we may look forward with strong hopes of a material change that must be gratifying to every mind capable of contemplating the baneful results of despotism. At no period could greater exertions be made, and much time has elapsed since the enormous forces of France have been so signally checked, as was the case on the 22d and 23d of May, by the efforts of the brave Austrians, under the guidance of their great leader.—*Novator.*

AMERICAN TRADE.

"We are authorized to inform the Public, that his Majesty has not thought proper to issue an Order in Council, under the late Act of Parliament, respecting the intercourse between the Provinces of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the United States: and that in consequence, our trade with America must shortly revert to what it was, previous to the passing of the Act of the 47th of his present Majesty.—*W. Chron.*

From NEW-YORK, August 4.
Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port, the dispatch ship Mentor, Capt. Ward, in the remarkably short passage of 24 days from L'Orient, which place she left on the 9th of July.

Mr. Maliby Gelston, is the bearer of Dispatches for Government, and proceeds to Washington this morning.

Capt. Ward has obligingly favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris Papers to the 4th of July. The dates from the French Army in Germany are to the 24th of June, and comprise the 22d bulletin, at which time the Emperor Napoleon had his head-quarters at Vienna. The town of Raab capitulated on the 23d of June to General Lauriston, and the terms of the capitulation occupy nearly the whole of the last bulletin.

We learn verbally, that no battle had taken place between the French and Austrian Grand Armies since the 21st and 22d of May; but that both the Emperor of France and the Archduke Charles were reinforcing and concentrating their armies; and that a great battle was shortly expected to take place.

We further learn that the Emperor of Russia had sent three large armies to assist the Emperor Napoleon, and that they were marching through Galicia on their way to the French Army.—Prussia had not declared war against France.

Mr. Washington Morton had arrived at Paris with dispatches from our minister at the Court of Saint James' for Gen. Armstrong.

We are further informed, that two or three American vessels had recently arrived at Amsterdam; but we are ignorant whether any change has taken place in the decrees of France favorable to the interests of the United States.

Col. Burr had arrived at Stockholm, from England.

FRANCE and the UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter from Mr. PREBLE, at Paris, to a respectable mercantile house in this town, dated June 23—received by the Mentor.

"I open my letter to say, that the Emperor has appointed a person to settle the differences, and make a treaty with the United States—and there is every probability that Commerce will again be renewed. I hope soon to see some of your vessels at Marseilles."

From WASHINGTON, July 31.

"On the late disavowal of Mr. Erskine's conduct by the British government, the indignation is general it seems, throughout the country as well as here. The Secretary of State has applied to the President to know how Mr. Jackson was to be received, and WHEN? Whether he would return to the seat of government soon for that purpose, and enquired generally how the subject is to be treated. The general expectation was, that he would immediately return to this city to receive Jackson; but he has answered explicitly and without reserve, that he does not mean to return before about the close of September, which was the originally intended period of his absence, and will then receive the minister and his communications." The reason is obvious—the tenth Congress has left him nothing to do.

"The Secretary of the Treasury contemplated a visit to Mr. Madison, but the late news detained him in expectation of the latter's immediate arrival. The President now, however writes him that he holds him to his engagement, and looks for him next week in Virginia!"

"The Secretary will barely wait until Jackson's arrival, to make his usual excursion to Baltimore! The Secretary of the Navy is going to the Southward! Thus you may suppose Jackson's negotiation will progress rapidly!"

"Nor the public feeling but the public sentiments is much suspended here. No one ventures to give any specific opinion. In fact, the state of things is so unexpected and so embarrassing, that the soundest politicians appear as yet, to have no digested system in their minds."

Assize of Bread.

PUBLISHED AUGUST 24, 1809.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf to weigh 1lb. 11 1/2 oz.
Ditto Rye 2 lbs. 10 oz.
And other Loaves in proportion.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

[BY PERMISSION.]

New Museum of Wax-Work.

PARDEE & SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John, that they have opened, at the House lately occupied by Mr. Michael McCarty, in Prince William Street, —a New and Elegant Collection of WAX FIGURES, as large as life, among which are the following characters:—

The Death of Lord NELSON, in his last moments, attended by his Officers.

A striking Representation of the Duel between Gen. Alexander Hamilton and Colonel Aaron Burr.

An elegant figure of the Grand Bashaw of Tripoli—
And sundry other Figures.

MUSIC on an elegant ORGAN.

Hours of Exhibition from 9 o'clock in the Morning till 9 in the Evening.

ADMITTANCE 2s. 6d. for Grown persons—Children, half price.
Saint John, August 24th, 1809.

FIVE GUINEAS REWARD.

DESERTED

From the Ship MARY, James Jennings, master, JAMES HUTCHINSON, a Scotchman, aged about 27 years, dark complexion, stout made, and of a middling stature.

NATHAN WHEELER, an American, aged about 40 years, fallow complexion, spare made, and of a middling height; has a hobbling gait, having been discharged from a man of war as an invalid.

PETER LIND, a native of Germany, about 28 years old, fresh complexion, of a middling stature, and pretty stout make.

WILLIAM DILLON, apprentice, a native of Ireland, 17 years old, stout made, fresh complexion, and marked with the small pox.

All Persons are forbid harboring the above named Men, as they would avoid the severest penalty of the Law, and the Reward of Five Guineas for each of them will be paid to any person giving such information as will directly lead to their apprehension; and the informants name concealed, if required.

In case any Person will give to the Subscriber such information as will enable him immediately to apprehend the above described WILLIAM DILLON, such informant shall receive Ten Guineas Reward instead of Five.
JAMES JENNINGS.
August 24th, 1809.