

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Address of the Governor of Guatemala, to the People of that Province.

[Concluded from our last.]

Besides revealed truth, experience and natural reason forewarn us, that this immense Colossus is not firmly established. Let us overlook the continual perils which surround him; the many enemies which his crimes have raised against him; and his unhappy condition of being forever engaged in war and pillage; for one moment of peace, which would deprive his creatures of the hope of fresh booty, would be the most dangerous of his life. Let us give a natural term to his existence, which many causes can shorten, which, for many reasons, should be limited. What a spectacle will the astonished world then exhibit! What new scenes for all the nations of the globe! That immense machine, raised with so much blood, will fall by its own weight: for it is physically impossible that any other artificer can direct it, much less sustain it. Then wars of ambition and spoilage; divisions of treasure; effeminate passions; every thing will influence; every thing will be put in motion. Then oppressed nations will take advantage of the times, and be paid with usury for the sufferings which have been inflicted upon them.

This will be the time for the glory of Spain. No nation has more motives of noble indignation against those hordes of plunderers, who will disband when they lose their captain. None will have a better opportunity to attack them; none will have better resources.

Until that happy moment shall arrive, which the whole world ardently desires, what shall be the conduct of Spanish America?

The provinces of America, united in the firm bonds of fraternity, have paid to the mother country, on this occasion, the debt they owed her; and will still continue to pay it. By these means they have deserved her praises, and those of the whole world; which could form no idea of so intimate a union, since there never existed elsewhere, that firmness of character, goodness of disposition, and re-union of moral and political causes, which established the Spanish empire, throughout the world, upon a firm and indissoluble basis.

What has America to fear from the tyrant? Why shall she not defy his power, which can never extend to these fortunate countries? Shall we fear his detestable emissaries, whether they amount to five hundred, one thousand or more, who not with arms, but with plausible pretences, endeavor to chain us to his galling yoke? Shall we fear the insolent and base proclamations of that self-created King, the style of which alone, from a specimen which we have received from Mexico, renders them ridiculous in the eyes of every Spaniard?

These trivial means, which he employs, are a convincing proof, that he is destitute of other more effectual resources. And that he is destitute of others, cannot be doubted. For, were all the military and naval forces which he has at his disposal, united in one body and brought over to this hemisphere, they never could secure to him even the precarious possession of the least part of these happy dominions. But it is to be supposed, that he would in preference employ them for the recovery of those important Islands which he has lost; since they formerly were sources of immense wealth to France, though they now afford cause for discontent and insurrection.

St. Domingo is a sufficient example, that every attempt against America will prove abortive. The short peace of Amiens afforded Bonaparte an opportunity of sending over a Squadron and a veteran army, capable, as experience has shewn, of conquering any kingdom of Europe, Spain alone excepted. By a condition of the same peace, and for her own advantage, in the reduction of the negroes, England facilitated the passage of those troops. All were destroyed, not so much by the fury of the negroes, though great and overwhelming, as by the torrent of disorders and privations, which European troops will ever experience, when destined against any part of America, unless they meet with prompt and adequate assistance from the inhabitants themselves. But what assistance will the French flag meet with in these seas, where it is despised, and whence it is driven and pursued with contempt by our allies, who hold the trident?

The United States, now at difference with Great Britain, carrying to a reprehensible excess their laws of neutrality, admit French vessels in their ports. There disembark, and hence are fitted out those vile emissaries, who are destined to stab to the heart every loyal Spaniard. These are just motives of complaint; just reasons to mistrust that Government, impotent in all political relations, both interior and exterior. This however should excite in us not the least apprehension. Those States, which call themselves United, are only so in the name and title of their acts. Parties convulse that beautiful country—Should their Government have the madness to commence hostilities with England, the signal of a most bloody civil war, is already given, in their public papers and in their speeches in Congress. But even admitting that they should throw an indelible stain upon their glory, and blast their fame forever; that committing a most horrid treason to their principles of civil liberty, they should unite with our execrable enemies in the base design of enslaving us, even then their assistance would be useless, and we would defy the efforts of so iniquitous a coalition.

Of this the tyrant is well aware, and has therefore given out, in his ministerial papers, that he has no design to rule over our American provinces. With a vain show of generosity, giving what he neither possesses nor has any hopes to obtain, he says that he will grant to us our liberty, if we will it, but on condition that we make no treaties with England. Can the logic of tyrants couple together liberty and subjection? Is that individual or nation free, which cannot have intercourse with whomsoever it may think proper?

But we will be free, insolent monster! free from thy iniquitous power; free from thy base artifices. We will follow the path that our reason, unclouded by sophisms, shall direct and act as Spaniards should, in the cruel situation, to which thy infamy has reduced us.

How happy is the condition of our American provinces,

in the midst of the convulsions and revolutions of the rest of the polished world! How much happier, in particular, is the kingdom of Guatemala! Nature defends her coast on the North and South; the former by the horrors of sickness and the proximity of two British establishments; the latter by an immense ocean. The mountains of the interior, abounding in precipices, defiles and military posts, where a single cannon could stop a large army, if hunger and sickness had not before reduced it; the little knowledge people have of our posts, to which foreigners have not been permitted access; the still greater ignorance of our roads, which are scarcely passable; all these circumstances, which were just motives of regret on other occasions, are now means of security; such an assemblage of which no other country affords.

But we do not depend solely upon these natural resources. Against the very remote chance of an invasion, which, if it were attempted upon this kingdom, would soon draw down the assistance of all the neighbours, every measure, conducing to vigilance and precaution, has been taken; others are now taking; and whatever more, circumstances may require, will be strictly attended to. The garrisons of the northern ports are well provided with good artillery.—The corps of Militia on the same coast, owing to the continual detachments which are sent there, are like veterans.—The regular troops, and as many more as can be raised, shall be exercised under my own eyes, or under my direction. Should the enemy pass to the interior, in that case every person capable of bearing arms, would be called out, and we would all unite in defending our altars, our oaths, and every thing which constitutes our existence, with a firm resolution, well nerved arms, and the perseverance of Spaniards.

Without overlooking military preparations, let us turn our view to objects, which are more agreeable, and equally lawful. We can and should continue our assistance to the unsubdued Peninsula, in those places where the standard of Ferdinand is still hoisted. What can be more gratifying to affectionate sons, than to fly to the redemption of their mother from an unhappy captivity! We will prepare the most fraternal reception for those glorious brethren, who flying from the persecutions of ignominious slavery, choose our happy land as an asylum. What can be more just, what more pleasant, more agreeable to our sentiments of religious hospitality, or more conducive to our own political advantages?

We abound in resources to give an operation to these two things equal to their importance; we are not deficient in the desire; whilst the knowledge and information of ages are at our disposal to affect them. The enumeration of the great natural riches, which this kingdom contains, served formerly but to graffy an idle curiosity. Every plan of reformation, how well digested soever, met with invincible obstacles. The hands of government were tied; the wished to promote public happiness; and many proofs could be given of her ineffectual efforts, some of which are notorious, and all contained in documents, which were either defined to the moth, or reserved for a better opportunity. She saw the public evils, heartily wished to remedy them, but could never carry it into effect.

This is the time, when plans can be undertaken with success, which will immediately secure the happiness of the present generation, and lay the foundation for that of every succeeding one. Without abandoning the strict line of duty, which binds us all; without wandering from the narrow path of justice, but rather rigidly adhering to it and following its dictates, we can render this delightful kingdom the land of happiness, and our duty commands us to put it into execution.

The eyes of the world, I repeat it, are fixed upon our enviable and envied possessions in America. We will afford them cause for admiration and praise, by our perseverance in our fixed resolves, our loyalty to our Royal Family, our adherence to the sacred cause of our country, and by our unanimity in repelling with indignation all foreign guile, and maintaining, as we hitherto have done, that happy tranquillity, that friendly and pacific disposition, which sacrifices individual sentiments, advantages and interest to the public good.

These are the pillars, which shall support the glorious fabric of our prosperity. Hatred to tyranny is the foundation upon which they are raised. Should any base emissary or other malignant spirit dare to tread the happy land of loyalty, to sow the seeds of discord or of hemlock, or exercise his wicked artifices under any pretext whatever, soon shall he suffer the severest punishment an injured country can inflict, loaded with the most bitter execrations of all her faithful children.

Duty and inclination will ever prompt me to be the first in maintaining these pure sentiments; the first in sacrificing, if it should be necessary, my life, my property, every thing upon the sacred altars of Religion and my Country, for a beloved and legitimate Sovereign, and for this kingdom in particular, committed to my vigilance and love by our Sovereign Lord Ferdinand VII. and in his name by the Supreme Junta.

The much desired mail has this moment arrived from Vera Cruz. The black cloud is dispersed, which concealed from our view the situation of Spain. The news from Malaga, which has given us whole weeks of anxiety, turns out to be materially untrue. True it is, the enemy had possession of a considerable part of Andalusia in February.—An individual misfortune to those suffering towns, which have claims to our assistance when an opportunity shall present itself. But how will that forward the principal design of Napoleon? The Moors were divided, and we overcame them. In the same manner, we will overcome these fierce hordes, which have not the persevering enthusiastic ardor of the Mahometans, nor the inspiring impulse of their Caliphs. Of what consequence is it to them, that they have arrived within sight of the pillars of Hercules? It has been by an incursion similar to that of the wandering Arabs; not by a military conquest, which can secure to them the possession of the country, or give them the least dominion over the hearts of the inhabitants; whose minds are more enflamed for this very reason, and more impatient for vengeance.—The protection of Heaven for one single hour, one action

like that of Baylen, a single energetic attack upon one of their numerous flanks, the smallest misfortune, produced by the most unexpected or slightest cause, is sufficient to drive them again from the Southern coasts to the Pyrennees, to pursue them thither, cut them to pieces, deprive them of their spoils, and purge the soil of Spain from their desling presence.

On the other hand, how bright is the luminary which is presented to our view! Spain still is ours; we still have and ever will have a Country! We have a Supreme head most vigorous and active, which has commenced its painful career amidst the horrors of a siege; and surrounded by those horrors, displays that heroic fortitude and serenity, which are characteristic of Spaniards. Our Sovereign Council of Regency, though besieged in the Island of Leon, was taking the most effectual measures for the preservation of Spain, and watching over the welfare and happiness of South America, as if that was the only object to engage its attention. It was watching particularly over this kingdom of Guatemala, dispatching its affairs, listening to its private wants, and expressing to us its paternal gratitude, merely because we complied with our filial duties. I will soon show you proofs of its wisdom and beneficence, in several Royal Orders, which I have just received, and which I will communicate or publish as their nature may require. I have myself the satisfaction of receiving the most honorable and flattering approbation, for the rectitude of my actions and desires.

I shall endeavour to deserve it until the last moment of my life. It shall be the firm purpose of my heart to promote the welfare of the faithful inhabitants of this province, as far as my talents extend; to defend them; to encounter the dangers which may threaten them; and to perish a thousand times, rather than violate, in the least, the sacred oaths upon which the preservation of our political existence and our eternal security depend. Upon you I also rely with confidence, and trust that you will continue to lend me your assistance, as you have hitherto done, in fulfilling these objects which I propose.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

BY Virtue of a Licence of His Honor the President and His Majesty's Council; at Gabriel Van Horne's Tavern, in Fredericksburg, on the 30th day of November, 1810—A part of the Real Estate of the late Benjamin P. Griffith, Esquire, deceased—An Island called Griffith's Island, containing 63 Acres; and a Lot of Land on the West side of the River Saint John, all of which is in the Parish of Woodstock.

Terms will be made known at the time of Sale.

DUNCAN McLEOD, Administrator,
MARY GRIFFITH, Administratrix.

Saint John, 29th October, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Col. GABRIEL DE VEBER, late of Manguerville, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY DE VEBER, Executrix.
ELIJAH MILES, Executor.

Manguerville, 1st November, 1810.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of Capt. DAVID MOWAT, late of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte and Province of New-Brunswick, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts duly attested to the Subscriber, within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MEHITABLE MOWAT, Administratrix,
ON SAID ESTATE.

Saint Andrews, New-Brunswick, 25th October, 1810.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late EBENEZER WHITNEY, Senr. of Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are hereby required to render their accounts duly attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment to

RICHARD SIMONDS, } Administrator,
ANTHONY ROGERS, } Administratrix.

MIRAMACHI, 27th August, 1810.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of DANIEL MORRELL, late of Hampton, King's County, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JEMIMA MORRELL, Administratrix.
SALYER MORRELL, Administrator.

Hampton, 23d July, 1810.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN ANDREWS, late of Windsor, in the County of Hants, and Province of Nova-Scotia, Esquire, High Sheriff, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

CATHARINE ANDREWS, Administratrix.
WILLIAM FRASER, } Administrators.
ELIJAH DEWOLF, }

WINDSOR, JULY 7, 1810. 67

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of the late JONATHAN MOREHOUSE, Merchant of this Town, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts duly attested to the Subscribers, within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM MOREHOUSE, } Executors.
ICHABOD CORBITT, }

Annapolis, 7th May, 1810.