

which they did not take up; they called the ship's crew to see these papers, and though two thousand dollars were offered to sharpen the fight of any one, still they could see nothing but a *beef bone*!! The supercargo and Captain both offered to swear that there never had been any papers thrown overboard, but the oaths were not admitted, as the Judges said they were interested parties; now I suppose the privateersmen were considered as quite disinterested! "I hear there are several French privateers cruising in the Baltic."
"Captain Palmer, in the *Statira*, of New-York, is detained here."

BOSTON, OCTOBER 2.

FROM LISBON.

Since our last letters and papers to August 18, have been received from Lisbon.

A letter says, defections from the French army are numerous; that Massena has a sick list of 23,000, and is in great want of provisions.

There are some intimations that the Anglo Lusitanian army were about to commence offensive operations.

The papers contain a letter from Lord Wellington, dated at his head-quarters at Celerico, Aug. 10. Nothing very important had occurred from the 1st of the month to that date. The French General Regnier, from Spanish Estramadura, appears not to have advanced beyond Salvaterra. Two detachments of his army had been defeated by the Portuguese and Spaniards. The Spanish General Romana's head-quarters were at los Santos in Estramadura. The Portuguese General Silveira gained some advantages over the French in the North on the 21st July.

Massena's main force was in front of Almeida, preparing for the siege of that place.

A letter from Gen. Brevinford, dated Aug. 12, incloses an official letter from Gen. Silveira, dated at Puebla de Senabria, (Spanish Province of Leon) August 10, giving an account of the surrender of the garrison of that place by capitulation. It consisted of 400 Swifs, including 3 officers. A French force of 4000 infantry and 800 cavalry was at the time in the vicinity.

It is reported that a body of 8000 French troops have been defeated with the loss of one third, between Garcia and Serena, in Estramadura, by the Spanish Generals Balalleros and Carrera.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman of respectability in this town, from his friend abroad, of a very late date.

"The affairs of Spain, have assumed a very favourable aspect, and people now begin to think that Bonaparte will find it a difficult task to conquer Spain, not to say if he will ever be able to accomplish its entire subjugation.

"I consider the late irruption of the French into Andalusia a very fortunate circumstance for the whole Spanish Nation, as it was the means of dissolving a Government which had imbibed all the vices of the former, which had taken no steps to expel the enemy, or to reform the abuses, which the Country so much required, and which had lulled the people into an apparent security by circulating false reports respecting their true situation. The present Government is composed of men who have given sincere proofs of their patriotism and talents; great activity is observed in all their operations and they have adopted some very judicious measures. The Minister of State, Don Eusebio de Bardaxily Azara, has been always distinguished for his loyalty, capacity, and disinterestedness, and is a man well adapted to be at the head of affairs in the actual state of the Nation."

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

A FRAGMENT OF A DIALOGUE.

We have had it verbally, from very respectable authority, that a conversation of the following kind passed between a European of high distinction for talents and information, who was travelling over this country, and an intelligent citizen of the United States. It was at some period during the first term of Washington's administration; when the country was blest with general harmony, as well as unrivalled prosperity.

European. This is a fine country, and you at present are the happiest of people. The constitution that binds together your state republics in one general confederacy, evinces great wisdom in its framers. It is an experiment, which the world is beholding with admiration; and it has succeeded hitherto far beyond all expectation. I repeat it, you are now the happiest of people; happier than any nation else that now is, or than any perhaps that the sun ever shown upon. But it is not in the course of human nature that this state of things should last long. The present calm will be succeeded by storm. You will be exposed to internal agitations and convulsions, similar to those which all former republics have experienced; agitations and convulsions, which, if they should not tend to pieces your constitution of government, will so warp and pervert it as to make it quite a different thing in its nature and operations from what it is now. In short the experiment is but just begun; and though every thing respecting it looks fair and prosperous hitherto, it is hardly time to make positive conclusions concerning its final success.

American. For myself I see no reason why the United States under the protection and blessing of divine Providence, may not continue in the same dignified and prosperous course they are in now, for ages, and even for centuries to come. I see no reason why they may not continue to exhibit an example of order and harmony, and of every thing that is great and noble in human nature, so as to convince the whole world of the permanence as well as excellence of the republican form of government. I beg, therefore, Sir, you would have the goodness to explain to me the causes of your apprehensions.

European. The question is not what the people of this country might do, should they continue virtuous and true to their own interests; but what probably they will do, under impulses which will rouse their passions and mislead their judgments. I draw my conclusions from the common principles and passions of human nature, as they have been developed by history and experience in all ages of the world. The bulk of mankind are very much alike every where;

and in judging how they will act under any given circumstances, we must reason not from what they should be, but from what they actually are. They are selfish, obstinate, open to flattery, and easily duped by the crafty and designing.—The people of this country at present are under some singular advantages, which in the nature of things can be but temporary. Among the chief of these I reckon their having at the head of their government, the great and good Washington; a man who unites all hearts; a man whose patriotism is as pure and ardent, as his judgment is sound, and his views comprehensive; a man whose signal services and long tried faithfulness have gained him such a weight of character with the nation, as no other man can ever attain.—The whole weight of his personal character bears upon the public with a most salutary influence. Intriguers stand abashed before him. Political iniquity hides its head. His example gives a tone to the public mind. Thousands admire it, and follow it. He uniformly consults the good of the nation in his selections to office; and the people in accordance with his example and views, choose some of their wisest and best men to represent them in congress; so that you are now governed by real statesmen and incorruptible patriots. But when his influence ceases to be felt and his living example shall be no longer before the eyes of his countrymen, the spirit of Patriotism among them will decay. They will gradually grow remiss in their elections, as to the all important point of examining the real merits of candidates. Nay it is possible, they may be wrought up to such a pitch of insatiation as to prefer some of their worst men to their best.

American. No body appreciates the character of our Washington higher than I do, or would more regret his death. But far am I from thinking that the weal of this country, thus happily organized as its government now is, depends in any considerable degree upon the life of a single individual. We have many Washingtons in this country; many wise statesmen and pure patriots. He has marked out the path and set the example: they will follow his footsteps, and the people will rally round them and support them in every thing conducive to the public good. The people of the United States are virtuous and enlightened, more so than any other people upon the globe; unquestionably they will perceive their own interest and pursue it. It is essentially for their interest to choose their honest and most capable and meritorious men, as the guardians of their rights and privileges. They all well know it; nor is there danger in my opinion, that they will betray themselves by acting otherwise.

European. Happy people! Happy in your present enjoyments, and happy in the hopes you fondly cherish, of their perpetuity. But I must say, I look into futurity (and the prospect really pains me) with different eyes.—Admit that you have scores of Washingtons in the nation, it is quite uncertain whether they will be promoted or disgraced. You in this country know nothing, as yet, of the cunning intrigues of demagogues; nothing of their subtle arts to deceive the people; nothing of the blindness and obstinacy of party spirit. But should there hereafter rise amongst you an ambitious demagogue, thoroughly versed in all the mysteries of European intrigues; a man cunning, unprincipled, and completely skilful in the knavish ways and means of courting popular favour—Should there hereafter, I say, rise amongst you such a man, and by his wily schemes throw the whole country into two great parties, and array them in deadly hostility against each other—then you will find growing up in the body politic a mortal disease which scarce admits of remedy. The people will be impelled by a blind fury instead of being governed by reason. They will consult their wills more than their consciences, and more than even their own present interest. Your elections, if not actually corrupted by bribery, will (what is near as bad) be influenced altogether by party views. In the violent struggles to build up and strengthen party, and perpetuate its predominance, the essential interests of the country will be forgotten. As it was in the republics of ancient Greece, your men eminent for their wisdom and pure patriotism, will be suspected, reproached and disgraced; and your mushroom statesmen, your pseudo patriots, will ride in the whirlwind.

Thus, Sir, have I told you the nature and grounds of my own apprehensions; and will only add the expression of my earnest wish that the course of future events, as respects this country, may be according to your expectations rather than mine.

HALIFAX, OCTOBER 5.

Arrived, Tuesday, H. M. S. Diadem and Regulus, with 2d Batt. of H. M. 8th Regiment, commanded by Major ROBERTSON, from Portsmouth, and Raceon Sloop of War, from Jamaica. Yesterday, brig Earl Percy, 64 days from London.

In the Diadem came passengers, Major Gen. BALFOUR and three young Ladies, daughters of the General.

We have nothing by the arrivals this week from England, so late as the papers previously received by the Elk, from Plymouth; but the Diadem fell in, about three weeks ago, with a vessel, which left Lisbon the 2d of September, when it was reported, that the French armies were in great want of provisions, and had been compelled to relinquish the siege of Almeida.

MARRIED Tuesday morning, at St. Paul's Church, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Nova-Scotia, HENRY DILKES BYNG, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and nephew to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount TORRINGTON, to MARIA JANE, daughter of the late Hon. J. B. Clarke, Esq. Member of H. M. Council of Cape Breton.

The Governor and Lady PREVOST were present at the solemnization, and His Excellency gave the bride away.

Thursday, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Nova-Scotia, Lieut. HENRY S. BLANCKLEY, H. M. 23d Regt. to ELIZABETH, daughter of James Foreman, Esq. His Excellency Sir George and Lady Prevost honored the ceremony with their presence.

In England, Hon. SAMUEL HOOD, son of Admiral Lord HOOD, to CHARLOTTE NELSON, niece of the immortal NELSON.

SAINT JOHN, October 15, 1810.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Schooner Hercules, Woodworth, New-York; Ship Caledonian, Boag, Plymouth; Schooner Energlan, Cox, Bermuda; Brig Betsey, Baird, Merryport; Brig Baltic, Cobb, Hull; Ship Rosina, Potter, Portsmouth.

On Saturday last, about 12 o'clock, was Launched at Portland, the Brig Brothers, 311 tons, built and owned by Mr. Barlow.—Shortly afterwards, the Ship Belona, 367 tons, was also Launched at Portland, built by Mr. Adams, and owned by John Black, & Co.

The Brothers and Belona, is allowed, by good judges, to be the finest vessels built in this Province.

From BOSTON, October 3.

PORTUGAL.—Since our last we have received from an intelligent correspondent in Lisbon, a circumstantial account of the state of affairs in that kingdom, to the 18th August; and a file of Lisbon papers. No new war-event had occurred to that time.—MASSENA had not made his attack on the English army;—he was even said to be advancing backwards into Leon.—Scarcity of provisions, and a great sick list, were said to be the causes. Lord WELLINGTON's army was strong, and well supplied; but remained in the high lands. Defections from the French armies continued. On the frontier of Galicia, 400 Swifs surrendered to a Portuguese General, the official accounts of which are published. The fears of the early conquest of Portugal had subsided; and hopes were entertained that Spain would yet rid herself of her marauding invaders. We shall give our correspondent's letters at length on Saturday.

London letters mention, that Mr. J. Adams, our Minister in Russia, was out of health, and proposed returning home. If so, his outfit of 6000 dollars will be easily earned.

BONAPARTE, maugre all his "great love" for Americans, has not even promised to refund the Millions of property he has purloined from them under pretexis which General ARMSTRONG has declared unjust and scandalous; and which President MADISON has denounced as unprecedented. Will the American government pay any regard to his revoking orders while those stolen goods remain unreturned? What says Justice and Independence!

New Way to pay Old Debts.—BONAPARTE robs the United States of many Millions dollars of property;—he is called upon to restore that property; and what does he? he repeals some decrees which were never of one cent profit to himself; and has the impudence to think that for this boon the Millions of plundered property will be forgiven and forgotten!

The Torpedo hoax is rapidly dissolving "into air—thin air."—We are told, that Commodore RODGERS has asserted that he could defend his ship against all the Torpedoes FULTON could invent. We feel no sympathy for this project.—FULTON has offered it to France, to England and probably for money would offer it to the Dey of Algiers.

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

TWO THOUSAND Bushels of TURK'S ISLAND SALT for Sale, on board the Schooner Energlan, William Cox, master—of which a bargain may be had, if taken out of the Vessel immediately.—Apply to WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co.

Saint John, 11th October, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED

By the Ship FIVE SISTERS, Capt. CRONK, and for Sale by THOMAS MILLIDGE, Junr.

8000 Bushels of Liverpool SALT,

25 Crates of well assorted Crockery Ware,

100 dozen Jugs and Milk Pans, 10 tons of Coal.

Also, by the Schooner LILY, Capt. LEAVITT,

from JAMAICA,

71 Puncheons of high proof and well flavored SPIRITS, 60 Barrels of SUGAR, 5 Bags of COFFEE, 5 Bags of PIMENTO, and 100 Dry HIDES; for which CASH will not be refused in payment. OCTOBER 8, 1810.

LONDON BROWN STOUT.

BY the MARGARET, just arrived from LONDON, JOHN L. VENNER has received a Supply of this Article of the very best quality, in proper Beer Bottles, not in those of a reduced size, into which it has lately become a practice to put it. 16
Saint John, 24th September, 1810.

TIMBER.

JOHN L. VENNER has for Sale on the most moderate terms, a few Cargos of WHITE PINE TIMBER with small Stowage. 24th Sept. 1810.

DESERTED on the 2d inst. from H. M. Schooner *Culle*, JOHN HETICK, seaman, aged 24 years, about 6 feet high, blind of one eye, long featured and light hair. All persons are cautioned from harboring or concealing said Deserter, as they would wish to avoid the penalty of the Law, for that purpose made and provided.

The Reward which is allowed by Government will be paid to the person apprehending the above Deserter.

M. MOLLOY, Lieutenant and Commander.
Saint John, 6th October, 1810.

NOTICE.

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 payments to RICHARD SIMONDS, Administrators.
ANTHONY ROGERS, }
MIRAMICHI, 27th August, 1810.