

FROM A LONDON PAPER.
THE NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR,
ANALYZED.

YE Preceptors no longer perplex Pupil's senses,
With old systems of Cases, Moods, Genders and Tenses,
NAPOLEON'S Construction is now the new book,
On which Master and Pupil should studiously look.
For if they neglect it, in spite of their rules,
Europe's Masters and Scholars will find themselves fools,
Europe's Masters and Scholars will go to their graves,
The dullest of dunces, the vilest of slaves!

NAPOLEON'S a Noun that can vary his Case,
With an unprecedented assurance of face;
'Tis Dative, or Ablative, just as he likes;
But Vocative Caret, whenever he strikes.
Although in the Genitive none have him seen,
Since his fond Conjugation with fair JOSEPHINE!
Yet few can excel him in arts of seduction,
Notwithstanding this Case may not suit his construction.
In the Nominative, none can such energy boast,
As many a Potentate knows to his cost!
In the gloomy Accusative, too, he displays
A promptness that puzzles, destroys, and dislays.

A lofty Pronoun, indeclinable He,
Whose Imperial I supercedes Royal We:
For We, among Kings, consultation implies;
But who dares an absolute Tyrant advise?

An Irregular Verb, but by few understood,
Save when he is in the Imperative Mood:
Then, Presto! his will must be done in a wink,
There's no time left to Jotter, remonstrate, or think.
His Indicative, some new aggression forethrews;
His Potential means plunder to friends and to foes.
His Subjunctive denotes turning Saints into Cash:
His Optative aims at these Islands a dash—
But his cloudy Infinitive mocks speculation;
Ambition ne'er formed such a strange Conjugation.

Of Adverbs about him still strut a vain crowd,
Submissive as Spaniels, as Turkey-Cocks proud.
Prepositions unnumbered, his mandate can muster,
And curious Conjunctions, like bees in a cluster.
But dull Interjections are kept at a distance,
Except on occasions that need their assistance;
They must take care, as their silence they burst,
That their Notes found the praise of Napoleon the First.

Ye Linguists of Britain, then keep a strict watch,
Lest he in his Syntax you napping should catch.
Entrapp'd, all your Logic will henceforth be vain;
Your Pens and your Tongues he at once will enchain.
HAFIZ.

FALL OF BUONAPARTE.—If we may trust the prophetic intimations of a Clerical Seer, the downfall of this sanguinary Despot is likely to take place in a short time. The Reverend Prophet founds his predilections on some passages in the 13th chapter of the book of Revelation, which he thus interprets:—"The Beast rising out of the Sea (Corfica) with seven heads and ten horns, and upon his ten horns ten crowns—is Buonaparte. This Beast was to have reigned forty and two months.—As Emperor of France, Buonaparte has nearly reigned this exact number of months, The Dragon (i. e. the Devil) gave him this power and great authority, and he caused all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand i. e. Buonaparte has caused all persons to submit to his tyranny.—The Beast's number was six hundred three score and six, which exactly corresponds with the numerical calculation of all the letters in Buonaparte's name, reckoning the letters according to their number affixed to each before the introduction of figures, thus:—N—40, A—1, P—60, O—50, L—20, E—5, A—1, N—40. (the letters of his Christian name); B—2, U—110, O—50, N—40, A—1, P—60, A—1, R—80, T—100, E—5, being the letters in his surname, amounting altogether to 666, the identical number of the Beast—i. e. Buonaparte."—This venerable expounder of divine mysteries adds, that the Spanish Patriots are the destined instruments of the destruction of this Beast, as he denominates the French Ruler, according to the symbolical language of the passages which he thus explains, and it is said that he confidently relies upon the truth of his interpretation. There are very few persons in the world who can wish that he may prove a false prophet.

LONDON, July 9.
INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

On Thursday evening, dispatches from our Squadron off Cadiz were received at the Admiralty. They were brought to Plymouth by the Alpha cutter, of 10 guns, Lieutenant Gibbons, and contain official details from Lord Collingwood, Admiral Purvis, and General Spencer. Before the Alpha left the fleet, Lord Collingwood had joined from the Mediterranean, and his Lordship took the opportunity of sending home accounts of the latest proceedings. The Alpha was, immediately upon her arrival on Tuesday evening, put under quarantine. The Alpha sailed the 13th ult. from our fleet, which, in consequence of Lord Collingwood's junction, amounted to thirteen sail of the line. The dispatches are dated the preceding day, and it appears from them, that the French Squadron, consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, having placed themselves in a defensive position in the channel leading to the Caraccas, or dockyard, out of the reach of the guns of the fortresses, and having refused to listen to any terms, were attacked by the Spanish gun and mortar boats, and by batteries on the side of the Leon. The firing lasted the whole of the day of the 9th, and was resumed by the Spaniards on the morning of the 10th, when a flag of truce was hoisted by the French Admiral. The terms he proposed, being deemed inadmissible, the Spaniards employed themselves in erecting additional batteries, and the attack was about to be renewed with doubled vigour.

The French Admiral was perfectly aware of the alliance concluded between the British Government and the Juntos of the different Provinces, and to that circumstance, and the fear of an attack upon the part of our Squadron, it was attributed that the French ships had moored so far up the Caraccas as to place themselves out of the reach of our guns. Both Admiral Purvis and General Spencer had offered the most prompt and cordial assistance to the Spaniards for the capture of the enemy's Squadron, but it was declined by the Spanish General Morla, the new Governor of Cadiz. The refusal was not the effect of any misunderstanding between our forces, whether naval or military, and the Patriots, but the confederates in Andalusia wished to signalize the commencement of their operations against the French by an act in which they alone might be concerned. The greatest harmony existed between the leaders of the Patriots and our officers, and every plan and resolution adopted by the former had been regularly communicated to Admiral Purvis and General Spencer. The arrival of Lord Collingwood off Cadiz may be considered as highly important in the present crisis. The people of Cadiz entertain sentiments of the most perfect confidence in his talents and integrity.—General Morla had ordered fresh batteries to be erected, for the speedy reduction of the French Squadron, though he ultimately relied upon their surrender, in consequence of the want of provisions and water, from all supplies of which they were completely cut off.

The force of the Patriots already organized throughout the Province of Andalusia, is calculated at 80,000 men, of which number 25,000 are either regulars or militia. Some alarm appears to have been excited at Cadiz about the 8th ult. in consequence of the movements of a body of French troops towards the frontiers of Portugal. It proved to be a corps from Elvas, in the Province of Alentejo, which attempted to effect its escape by the way of Badajoz, and join the French fleet at Cadiz. The Patriots had fixed their head-quarters at Cermona, and the advanced guard was at Eighreja. The provinces to the eastward, including Catalonia, continued to exert themselves with the utmost spirit; and it was stated that a French corps had been surrounded at Barcelona. It would seem, that before General Dupont received the check which forced him to repass the Sierra Morena and retire to Madrid, he had pushed his advanced posts to Cordova, and some distance further within the Andalusian frontiers.

We have peculiar satisfaction in learning, that the past accounts received from Spain have not been exaggerated, either with respect to the real strength or unshaken determination of the people. All the provinces are now up in arms, and have expressed their resolution to share but one fate with the patriotic mas of their countrymen. The resistance of the French Squadron at Cadiz, and the refusal of the Spaniards to accept of our co-operation in its reduction, are not to be considered as proofs of the weakness of the Patriots, or of their want of union and harmony with us. Their motive for entreating the forbearance of the British Admiral was merely their wish to prove to the enemy that they were themselves capable of effecting their reduction. If the renewed attack did not succeed, of which, however, there seemed no doubt, the British force was in that case to be called into action, and the conquest of the enemy's Squadron would be effected without further loss of time.

General Dumourier sailed on Tuesday from Plymouth, in the Plover sloop of war. He was accompanied by two Spanish officers, and his destination is certainly either Spain or Portugal. We think it is more likely that he will be employed in the latter country, with the resources, habits and manners of which he has been a long time acquainted.

We have once more to state, that no determination has been made by Government to send an army to Spain.—The fact is, that such a measure, if unopposed by the Juntos, would be altogether improper, and give rise to great jealousy and distrust. There is not a single province that has yet asked for troops to be sent to their assistance; but they all unite in demanding arms, ammunition and money. The report of a Commander in Chief having been appointed, where there is no army to command, does not, therefore, require the trouble of a contradiction on our part. If a General in Chief were really wanted for Spain, we are convinced that neither the Duke of York nor the Earl of Chatham would be appointed.

Private letters from Hamburg state that the change of affairs in Spain was at length known in France, and that the French funds had fallen 2 per cent. Peremptory orders had been received at Paris from Bayonne to hasten the march of the French troops southward. The City of Paris was to be bared of regular soldiers, and left under the protection of the National Guards.

PORTUGAL.

Mr. Ware, our late Consul at Oporto, received by the recent arrivals the following letter:—

Oporto, June 7, 1808.

"Yesterday evening at seven o'clock, the Commander of the Spanish forces in this city took the French General and the whole of his Staff prisoners, consisting of twenty-eight persons: he then delivered up the Government of the City to the former Governor Louis D'Olevada, who immediately resumed his functions, and ordered the Portuguese flag to be hoisted upon all the batteries and forts, and at twelve o'clock a royal salute was fired.

"An invitation was immediately sent to the Captain of his Majesty's ship Eclipse, which was cruising off that port, to enter it, with an assurance that the port should henceforth be opened to British ships. The Eclipse accordingly entered the port, and saluted the Portuguese flag with 21 guns. The Spanish troops have marched to join their countrymen, and have taken the French General and his Staff with them.

"The house of Mr. Ware, the British Consul, which had been occupied by the French Corregidor Mor, has been given up, with the furniture and books untouched."

With respect to the communication opened by Admiral Cotton with the inhabitants of Lisbon, the following letter has been received from on board his Majesty's ship Hibernia, off the Tagus, June 13:—

"A Spanish Nobleman and General has just come on board, with the agreeable news of the Spanish Patriots having opened Cadiz to our fleet, and the consequent occupation of the French ships in that harbour. He also states that the French and Russian ships in the Tagus would now be in our possession, had not the Spanish Commander, either through fear of Junot, or from attachment to him, communicated to him a plan which the Spanish troops, in concert with the people of Lisbon, had formed for occupying St. Julien, Balem, &c. Junot immediately disarmed the Spanish troops, and sent 4000 of them on board the hulks in the river.

"Sir C. Cotton expects in a day or two a body of troops from Gibraltar; but from the nature of our communications with the shore, we are led to believe that we shall not have occasion to wait their arrival.

"Sir C. Cotton has sent a flag of truce to the Russian Admiral, acquainting him with the recent important events at Oporto, and throughout Spain; and proposing, as I understand, to accept the surrender of the Russian fleet, under the condition of restoring it to the Emperor on a conclusion of a peace between the two countries. Admiral Siniavin, it is added, is allowed till this evening to accede to the propositions; after which, in the event of his ships falling into our hands, they will be considered as prizes.

"The Spaniards are every where in arms, and no doubt is entertained here of their success.

"Amongst other reports from the shore is one which states that Joseph Bonaparte has been assassinated by some of his new subjects at Bayonne, and that Napoleon narrowly escaped the same fate. It is said the Duke d'Infantado wounded him in the arm, but was overpowered and killed."

A vessel has arrived at Bristol, in twelve days from the Tagus, with a cargo of 260 pipes of wine. So confident is the Master of the expulsion of the French troops from the whole of Portugal by this time, that he has offered to return thither immediately, with a general cargo of British goods.

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, June 30.

Sir John Moore arrived from Stockholm last night, he immediately repaired on board the Victory. The expedition will now, it is said, sail the first fair wind, but its destination yet remains a secret.

From the Stockholm Gazette, June 25.

A Report from Field-Marshal Klingspor, dated Brahestad, June 10, states, that after Colonel Sandels had driven the Russians from Rautalampi, Lappavirta, Jarois and Warkaus, taken all their magazines and artillery, (99 cannon in all) he proceeded to Kolwillo, where, after a severe conflict, the Russians were again defeated, when a number of prisoners and considerable stores fell into the hands of the Swedes. Sandels was still pursuing the enemy. His head-quarters were at Cuopio.

A Report from General Vegeback, dated the Island of Karlo, 21st June.—Our Readers know that the Swedes from Aland went in three divisions to land in Finland, one at Jacobstad, which had orders to proceed to Old Carleby, with a view, in conjunction with General Klingspor's main army, to hem in the Russians, who are here between 7 and 8000 strong—the second at Wafa, which also has made good their landing; but although several favorable rumors are circulating, we have no official reports yet from either of these divisions. The third was destined to make a false attack upon Abo, with a view to draw the Russian force to that quarter, in order to facilitate the operation of the other division. In consequence of this, General Vegeback reports, that he made himself master of the different Islands in the inlet to Abo, stationed strong armaments on Kusto and Kaxkerta, the nearest of them, and distributed his force in small bodies on every Isle and rock, so as to seem formidable, and make the enemy believe that the main attack was meant upon Abo; but fearing that this alone should not have the desired effect of drawing the Russians from the north, he determined to make a landing, which he accomplished on the 19th, at the Point of Lemo, under the protection of the well-directed fire of the gun-boats, which came close ashore, and soon forced the Russians to make room for the Swedes. General Vegeback now proceeded to the pass at Outer Lemo, on the high road to Abo, having three guns and one thousand five hundred men. Here an affair began, which lasted fourteen hours and a half, the Russians endeavouring to dislodge him; but seeing great bodies of Russians, mostly cavalry, hourly pouring in, and hearing from a Swedish non-commissioned officer, who in the night had made his escape from Abo, that the Russians, already ten thousand strong, were advancing from all quarters, and that they took his corps to be only the *avant guard*, he judged that he had attained his purpose, and re-embarked under the same protection of the gun-boats. His loss in killed and wounded he states to be 194 men, including officers. His Adjutant, Baron Ramlay, was killed. Barons De Geer and Adelsvard, of the volunteers, wounded. He praises the soldier-like conduct of this latter corps, whom he now had the honor the first time to lead to battle. In the night of his landing, 107 young men, of whom 66 were soldiers of the garrison of Sweaborg, flew to his standard, and embarked with him.

The galley fleet, under Admiral Hjelmhjerna, was blockading the Russian fleet between the Islands of Hirventalo and Sattala, in the Bay of Finland.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS frequent and repeated Trespasses have been committed on Lots No. 5, 8, 9 and 10, on the West side of the Grand Lake, in Queen's County, belonging to the Subscriber. This is to forbid all persons whatsoever from cutting or carrying off Timber, Cord Wood, Hoop Poles, or otherwise trespassing on the above Lots, as I am determined to prosecute the offenders or offenders as the Law may direct. WILLIAM BALSTER.
Saint John, 11th July, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
A Few Halifax Almanacks for 1808.