

on, and each Spectator to conjecture, according to his own sensations, what those were which were concealed by the delicate drapery. In truth, generous Britons, as philosophical people, you must be sufficiently aware, that, however vivid our emotions, our organs are very torpid in their powers of displaying them, and that with souls of sensibility and delicacy, sensations are abundant, but words few in number. You yourselves possess this character which is so analogous to that of the Spaniards—multiplicity of generous actions, few and well-guarded expressions. The wise maxim of "believe in deeds and not in words," is on this occasion the just criterion of your conduct. Let us thank you, inasmuch as, silent with regard to what you have hitherto done, you are still doing, and intend to do more for the benefit of the Spaniards. Yes, generous English! much have you done, and much you will yet do. The moment you saw us labouring under oppression, you turned your eyes towards us. You stretched forth a beneficent hand, the instant we applied to you; and notwithstanding your being at open war with Spain, you offered us your alliance, and undertook our defence with more energy than that of the most friendly nation. You have given us peace; the peace which we so much wished for, a maritime peace. You have opened to us the navigation of the seas; you have opened to us your ports; and, finally, you have placed all your means at our disposal. You have supplied us with implements of war, ammunition, provisions, and cloathing; and, provided with these and other necessaries, you have restored to their homes, for the purpose of their defending them, and joining in the common cause, all the Spaniards who were prisoners among you: they have returned with consolation to their families, that had dispaired of seeing them for a long period of time; but, generous nation, what has been hitherto unexampled, a subscription, we are informed, has been opened at London, and is rapidly filling up, for the relief of the widows and orphans of those Spaniards who may die gloriously in defence of their oppressed country. Great and generous action, which could only be performed by a nation which is great in every thing! But here let me break off and lie silent; for your generosity transcends all my powers of expression."

From the BOSTON GAZETTE of October 20.

#### FRENCH OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PARIS, Sept. 6. 1808.—His Majesty the Emperor has convened the Conservative Senate, to which he communicated the following MESSAGE:

##### SENATORS,

My Minister for Foreign Affairs will lay before you the different Treaties relative to Spain, and the Constitutions agreed to by the Spanish Junta. My War Minister will acquaint you with the wants and the situation of my armies in the different parts of the world.

I am determined to carry on the war with Spain, with the utmost activity, and destroy the armies which England has disembarked in that country. The future security of my subjects, the prosperity of commerce, and a maritime peace, must alike depend on these important operations.

My alliance with the Emperor of Russia extinguishes every hope which England can entertain from her projects. I have no doubt respecting the peace of the Continent; but I neither will, nor ought to rely upon the false calculations and the errors of other Courts; and since my neighbours increase their arms, it is a duty incumbent on me to increase mine.

The Empire of Constantinople is struggling with the most violent convulsions; Sultan Selim, the best Emperor the Ottomans have had for a length of time, has just fallen by the hands of his own nephews. This catastrophe has deeply affected me. I impose fresh sacrifices on my people, confident of their support; they are necessary in order to secure them from heavier sacrifices, and to lead them to the grand result of a general peace, which ought also to be considered as the moment of repose.

Frenchmen, my projects have but one object in view, your happiness and the permanent well being of your children; and if I know you right, you will hasten to comply with this new call, rendered necessary by the interests of the country. You have so often assured me of your affection, I will behold the sincerity of your sentiments in the alacrity with which you will second projects that are so intimately connected with your dearest interests, with the honor of the Empire, and with my glory.

Given at the Imperial Palace, of St. Cloud, this 4th Sept. 1808. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER'S REPORT.

One of the reports of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, though now first divulged, is dated the 24th April, 1808.—It relates wholly to Spain; and is couched in language like the preamble to a declaration of war. It complains to the Emperor loudly of the past conduct of Spain, towards France, for ages as well as that of recent date.—It admits that Spain may be to France either a useful friend or dangerous enemy. It declares Spain to be bad governed; that she neglects using her resources, and does not enter heartily into the wars of France against England; and that she had abridged the commercial rights of Frenchmen residing in Spain. It vents these and similar complaints, very copiously; and adds, "great evils can only be cured by great changes." It insinuates that a change in the Spanish Government is essential to the re-establishment of Peace; and "that every thing which leads to that end is legitimate."—It then delineates [in a portrait of Joseph] the sort of King which ought to govern Spain; and declares that "what policy suggests, justice authorizes;" and to urge the Emperor to the daring interference in the internal affairs of Spain, which the world has since seen, the Minister declared, "That Spain was really in a state of war with His Majesty." Reader, compare this then secret language of the Court of Napoleon as it respected Spain with the lullaby public addresses of Napoleon and silky-milky Proclamations of Joseph before they were opposed in Spain; and then make your comments.

Another report of the Foreign Minister is dated

Sept. 1, 1808, which details the proceeding at Bayonne, already known. It then touches on the "troubles" in Spain, which it adds, in the old tune have been excited by England, to furnish an opportunity for her to seize on the Spanish colonies. [England has taken good care to satisfy the Patriots that her assistance is wholly disinterested; and the world sees, that her conduct has been as liberal as it has been prompt.—Her reward will be in the gratitude of the Spaniards.] It admits that the population of Spain has shaken off the yoke of authority; but, again asserts that English gold, and the intrigues of the Priests had caused it. It then threatens that two million of warriors are ready to scale the Pyrennes, to prevent Spain from becoming a colony of England; to meet the English in the field; and to drive them as they did at Toulon, Dunkirk, the Helder, and from Sweden! [The minister says not a word about Egypt, or Maida; nor had he heard Junot's tale of events in Portugal.] It narrates pathetically the excesses of the Spaniards against the French Consuls, &c. and prophecies that the English will be driven from Spain (there are no English in Spain;) and that their expulsion will be their final ruin. [This is about the fortieth time that England was to be ruined, according to French prophecy, during the last ten years.]

The Minister then goes on to say, "the wishes of all Europe will in this contest be with France. France and Russia make common cause against England." Respecting Austria, after enumerating the various hostile measures which she had taken against England and English commerce, in seconding the views of France, he adds, "latterly, however, this power has carried its armament beyond measure—its military force is out of all proportion to its population and finance. Your Ministers, Sire, only wish to remark this, in order that your Majesty may perceive the necessity of augmenting your force, for the purpose of still preserving the relative superiority which exists between the power and the population of the two Empires."

"A new revolution has broken out at Constantinople. Sulian Mustapha has been deposed."

"The Americans, a people who involve their fortune, their prosperity, and almost their existence, in commerce, have given the example of a great and courageous sacrifice. They have suspended, by a general embargo, all commerce and all navigation, rather than shamefully submit to that tribute which the English impose on the navigation of all nations. Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, are peaceable, and wait only for a maritime peace to exert all their industry."

On the subject of "tribute" the Minister forgets to tell how much has been exacted of the United States, by France, in the Louisiana hard-bargain, the vessels captured in her ports, or burnt on the high seas, by French cruizers, which if not shamefully submitted to, has been silently endured. The Minister concludes with some French common-place observations, on the establishment of the darling object of Bonaparte, the peace of the world; which is always a prelude to some new War; and of the devotion of the French people to the Emperor.

#### WAR MINISTER'S REPORT.

The Report of the Minister of War is elaborate. He states the situation and state of the French armies in Poland, Prussia, Silesia, Denmark Dalmatia, Albania, Italy, Naples and Spain; besides three armies of reserve, at Bayonne, on the Rhine, and in the Interior. After recounting the losses in Spain, he notices the resolution of the Emperor to assemble beyond the Pyrennes. Two Hundred Thousand men: This is to be done without weakening the armies in Germany or Dalmatia. "The armies of Albania, Dalmatia, Denmark and the Elbe," he adds, "must not be diminished." To effect this augmentation he proposes to renew drafts on the 4th classes of the conscription of 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809, to the amount of 80,000; and in case of an apprehension of war with "other powers," to make a levy of 80,000 more from the conscription of 1810. After mentioning that the zeal of the French people for the Emperor will overbalance any hardships they may feel from these requisitions, he observes, that according to her population, France will then have left more men in arms than England or Austria. The minister notices, he says, with solicitude the armaments of Austria; but adds, when the conscription of 1810 is called out, the armies of Germany, the North, and Italy, will be augmented more than 80,000 men; at which time France, he says, will have a million of men in arms. This force he assures the Emperor will conquer Spain and effect a maritime peace.

#### AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.—The official particulars of the capture of Junot's army and the Russian fleet in Portugal, has at length arrived, and will appear in the Gazette this evening. The terms of Capitulation are

##### FOR THE ARMY.

"That the French army should evacuate the whole of Portugal, keeping their arms, and taking with them their artillery and baggage, and that they shall be conveyed by sea to some port between L'Orient and Rochfort."

##### FOR THE FLEET.

"That the Russian fleet in the Tagus shall be brought to Spithead, to remain in Deposit till six months after a definitive Treaty of Peace between the Emperor of Russia and his Britannic Majesty—the seamen to be sent home."

Previous to the capitulation, there appears to have been some hard fighting; but in which the British troops were completely successful. Among the killed, we regret the loss of many able and promising officers. The list is not yet published, but we have heard repeated the names of Lieutenant Col. Lake, Lieutenant Col. Stuart, Capt. Bradford, Lieutenant Col. Taylor, Capt. Cook, and Lieutenants Brooks and Donkin.

The terms of Capitulation are not relished by John Bull. He looks furly on the occasion. He had expected and unconditional surrender; and being disappointed, will allow no merit to the victors—nor suffer his friends to confide in the event as glorious or praiseworthy.

#### ESCAPED SPANISH TROOPS.

SEPTEMBER 8. Lt. Hanson, has just arrived with

dispatches, from Admiral Keats. They inform that the Spanish troops from Langeland had been embarked on board our vessels, and have arrived at Gottenburg in safety. A Spanish officer has also brought dispatches from the Marquis Romana to the Spanish Deputies.

#### THE AUSTRIAN ARMIES

Are to be formed into Eight Divisions. The Arch-Duke CHARLES is Commander in Chief, and sole dictator of military operations.

## THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

SAINT JOHN, October 31, 1808.

ARRIVED—Ship Stranger, Gordon, Aberdeen; Brig Phillis, Smith, London; Brig Juno, Main, Aberdeen; Schooner Thomas, Rideout, Boston.

CLEARED—Ship Oscar, Innes, Dublin; Ship Pandora, Johnston, New-Providence; Schooner Mary-Ann, Beateay, New-York.

From Boston, October 15.

The ship Argo, Capt. Dick, 41 days from Liverpool arrived at New-York on Monday. September 15 lat. 49; was obliged to throw overboard 100 tons of goods of various kinds, the ship having sprung a leak.

#### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Saint John, 27th October, 1808.

A Sweep Stakes of 25 guineas each was run for by the following Horses, one mile heat.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Capt. Killikelly's (Mr. Huggins's) Bay Gelding      | } 1 |
| Jerry Sneake, 6 years old, rode by Capt. Killikelly |     |
| 14 stone 10lb.                                      | } 2 |
| Mr. Kirby's Patrick, aged, rode by Mr. Kirby,       |     |
| 14 stone 10lb.                                      | } 3 |
| Major O'Mailey's Brown Mare, 4 years old, 13 ft.    |     |
| Mr. Huggins's Bay Gelding Comet, 6 years old,       | } 4 |
| rode by Mr. Huggins, 14 stone 10lb.                 |     |
| N. B. Jerry Sneake never gave a lead.               |     |

MARRIED] On Thursday evening by the Rev. Dr. Byles, Mr. JOHN WILMOT, Merchant, of Fredericton, to Miss SUSANNA WIGGINS, daughter of Mr. Samuel Wiggins, of this City.

DIED] On Tuesday morning, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude, Mrs. DOUGLAS WATSON, aged 52 years, wife of Mr. Francis Watson, of this City. Her remains were interred on Thursday afternoon, attended by the principal inhabitants.

## WEEKLY ALMANACK.

| OCTOBER—1808. | Sun Rises & Sets. |    |    | High Water. |    |
|---------------|-------------------|----|----|-------------|----|
|               | H.                | M. | H. | H.          | M. |
| 31 MONDAY,    | 6                 | 59 | 6  | 9           | 14 |
| 1 TUESDAY,    | 7                 | 0  | 5  | 10          | 16 |
| 2 WEDNESDAY,  | 7                 | 2  | 5  | 11          | 0  |
| 3 THURSDAY,   | 7                 | 4  | 5  | 11          | 40 |
| 4 FRIDAY,     | 7                 | 5  | 5  | 0           | 23 |
| 5 SATURDAY,   | 7                 | 6  | 5  | 1           | 12 |
| 6 SUNDAY,     | 7                 | 7  | 5  | 1           | 50 |

Last Quarter, 11th Day. 5h. 22m. Morning.

## THE CONSIGNEES

OF GOODS in the PHILLIS from LONDON, are notified to attend to the Receipt of their Packages at the Market-Wharf, where she commences discharging this Morning. 29th OCTOBER, 1808.

## GEORGE MC CALL,

Has Received by the Ship GOVERNOR CARLETON, Capt. UDNEY, via HALIFAX, AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Among which are a few Pieces of Ingrained Carpeting, Which he will dispose of on his usual low terms. Saint John, 31st October, 1808.

## JOHN L. VENNER

Has Imported in the PHILLIS from LONDON, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, Which is now landing, and will be sold on his usual liberal Terms. N. B. A few Pipes first Quality GIN and BRANDY, and a few Chefts of fresh TEAS are amongst the Assortments.

## Captain SMITH of the Phillis,

has Six Pipes of Old London Particular Madeira WINE, and a few Casks best bottled BROWN STOUT for sale—Apply as above. St. JOHN, 27th OCTOBER, 1808. 6w.

## CORNELIUS VAN HORNE,

BLACKSMITH,

MOST Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced the above Business in all its various branches at FREDERICTON, where the smallest favor will be thankfully acknowledged, and executed in the neatest manner upon the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. He has provided himself with a quantity of STEEL and IRON of the best quality that can be procured. OCTOBER 28, 1808. 4w.

WHEREAS my Wife CATHARINE has left my Bed and Board without any just cause.—This is therefore to Caution all Persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date. JOHN NEWBERY. St. JOHN, 28th OCTOBER, 1808.