

Francis had before done in a windmill. Even the rational prospect of emancipation from his tyranny was extinct; and the only question that seemed to remain undecided, was, whether, after the subjugation of the Continent, the British Isles, from their separation, their naval power, and their financial resources, might still continue successful to resist.

Let us look at Bonaparte now—the picture has certainly changed essentially in its most leading features. Spain, which was one of the States completely under his grasp, has expelled his armies with immense slaughter, and still greater loss of military reputation, from four-fifths of her territory. Portugal may again be restored to the family of Braganza. Ignominious and disgraceful as the Convention is, which Dalrymple has concluded, it liberates Lisbon, the Tagus, and Portugal from French occupation. A moral, as well as a military shock, has been given to the colossal power of this usurper, who seemed to be elevated above control, and to trample under his feet those obligations, or ties, or observances, which time, or opinion, or religion, had rendered most venerable. Resistance to his immeasurable ambition, and lawless outrage, has not only arisen in a quarter from which none was suspected, but it has been crowned with complete success.—The contagion of example may not, improbably, spread to other countries; and in Austria, or even in Prussia, a Palatino and a Cuesla may arise. In case of a new war on the Danube, he can no longer direct his undivided energies and forces to Vienna, as in 1805; or to Koningsberg, as in 1807; while the Spanish and Portuguese troops were made the instruments of their own, and their country's subjugation.—He must, at the same moment, carry victory into Arragon, and into Austria. He must be triumphant at the two extremities of Europe, while he defends Italy, and Holland, and Germany, and France. He may be even reduced to maintain his armies at the expense of the French people, whom he confederates, in order to place his brother on the Throne of Spain. He has seen his boasted commercial interdict overturned, and new channels of trade opened to England, which are completely shut to him. Above all, he has lost that opinion which might be said to precede his movements, to overpower his enemies, and to render him politically invulnerable. Before he can regain the point from which he has fallen many victories must be obtained. The capitulation of Andujar, the repulses before Saragossa, and the precipitate flight of Joseph, must and can only be erased by the most brilliant military successes. Such may be deemed Napoleon's actual situation.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 16.  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ENGLISH papers to the 26th September, have been received at the southward, though they relate no new events of importance.

The Portuguese Officers in Lisbon, have entered a spirited protest against the execution of JUNOT's convention; and, at the last date, the French had not embarked; and it was expected, they would not be permitted to take away their arms, nor plunder. A Portuguese envoy had arrived in England, on the subject; and the British government was taking measures to satisfy the Portuguese; and punish the ill-judged lenity of their over-reached Generals.

In the north, the Swedes were said to have met a reverse of fortune near Abo:—But the combined Swedish and British Squadrons were closely invelling the Russian fleet in Port Baltic; which it was said must capitulate.

The movements between France and Austria continued menacing; though the language of the governments was pacific.

From Spain no fresh advices had been received.—The Patriots were concentrating their forces; and their spirit continued unabated.

Accounts from Cadiz, as late as the first October, have been received at Newfoundland; at which time the Patriots continued successful; and an indication of the fact, appeared in the order, for the British vessel that brought the news, to return immediately to Cadiz loaded.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

A Review of the Measures of Administration, since 1805.

To obtain a full and accurate knowledge of the nature of that pretension which was assumed by our government as an ultimatum, and of the ground upon which it was resisted, we must take into consideration the peculiar situation of Great-Britain at the present time, opposed to a mighty and ambitious conqueror. She contends, not for glory, or accession of territory, but for liberty, for the preservation of her free constitution and for existence as an independent nation. The views of Bonaparte are not confined to the acquisition of any partial advantage:—he aims not merely to humble, but to subjugate his enemies. This intention, as it relates to England, he has openly avowed; he has devoted an army to this purpose, has directed his attention to the augmentation of his floating castles for the transportation of his army, and at the same time has laboured with unceasing anxiety to weaken that mighty navy which opposes so great an obstacle to the accomplishment of his designs.

To oppose the efforts of this relentless enemy, to preserve from violation whatever is valuable to men and freemen, the government of England rely principally upon the efficacy of their maritime force. To maintain the preponderance of their navy is essential to the safety of their country.—Surely then it cannot be expected that they will consent to any new regulations, by which its strength would be impaired, which would impede its growth, diminish its resources and ultimately reduce it to comparative insignificance.

The claim of Great-Britain to take her own subjects from on board neutral merchant ships is founded in the clearest reason. It is a necessary consequence resulting from the first principles upon which political societies were founded. Individuals unite in communities or nations to the end that they may be protected from violence, and under the fostering care of a regular government, direct their faculties to the

attainment of those advantages of which their nature is susceptible. An implied contract is presumed between the several members of society and the government which they have organized. The conditions are, that one party shall yield protection, the other allegiance. This contract is mutually and perpetually binding. Neither party can justifiably refuse to perform the duties which it imposes. As citizens, as members of a body politic we enjoy the benefits which flow from a regular administration of government, and can we refuse our aid when that government is menaced with danger.—Shall we partake of the privileges and bear none of the burthens incident to our social relations? Shall we acknowledge the claims of our country only in the halcyon days of peace and tranquillity, but desert her in the hour of peril, when our services are requisite? Gratitude and moral obligation forbid such conduct—but selfish considerations too frequently silence the dictates of conscience, and overpower the principles of virtue. How many British seamen have been allured from the service of their country by the temptation of superior reward! It is notorious that the majority of the mariners in our merchant service are foreigners by birth and principally subjects of the King of England. These men are in fact deserters, having avoided impressment by abandoning their country.—That country has a claim upon them, a vested right to their services, of which she cannot be deprived. Her present situation renders the aid of all her subjects essential to her safety, and requires that she should enforce her rights, that she should compel those degenerate beings, whose hearts are insensible to the emotions of patriotism, to return to their duty. But where shall she find them? They are in neutral territories, or on board neutral vessels. The former is a sanctuary which cannot be violated; but the ocean is a place of common jurisdiction. It is now conceded by all nations that the officers of a belligerent may lawfully enter a neutral merchant vessel to search for enemies property or prohibited goods. These they may seize as their own, as forfeited and vested in them by the laws of war.—Nations have a property, an interest, in the service of their seamen, often of greater consequence than any pecuniary consideration. Certainly, then, the same right which will sanction the seizure of merchandize, will authorize the impressment of seamen. No injury is done to the neutral power; for one nation has no claim upon the subjects of another. No jurisdiction is violated, for the jurisdiction is common.

In opposition to the principles so just, to reasoning so satisfactory, the advocates of this novel pretension assumed by Mr. Jefferson, make no other reply than by shewing that the right has been sometimes abused. It cannot be denied that American seamen, have in some cases been impressed, either through mistake or the wilful injustice of British officers. But the abuse of a right is no argument against its existence. The unlawful taking of our own seamen is an injury for which reparation is due, but it can never justify the detention of British subjects. From the similarity of language, manners, and appearance of the natives of the two countries, it would be natural to expect mistakes would happen, and disputes arise in consequence.—This is an evil to which we are unavoidably subjected; but it is evident, that arrangements might be made compatible with the rights inherent in the respective parties by which this inconvenience would be lightened, if not entirely obviated.—Expedients to this effect were suggested by the British commissioners, but ours were not authorized to recede from the lofty ground assumed by administration.—Nothing would satisfy Mr. Jefferson short of the humiliation of England. He requested an abandonment of her rights, and would consent to no accommodation but upon the acceptance of his inadmissible pretensions.

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.  
FEDERAL INCONSISTENCY.

This charge is brought in the Intelligencer on the ground that the Federalists assert that the Embargo was laid at the command of France, and that it was intended to coerce Great-Britain, at the same time they declare that it does no harm to the latter. But this is by no means inconsistent. That it was and is still intended to coerce Great-Britain, is proved by all the writings and speeches of the party, from Mr. Jefferson, down to Honeflus; they rarely speak of France at all. It is evident they intended it should affect Great-Britain only, else why the oppressive laws against an intercourse by land, with Canada, while free permissions are given to vessels bound to the French Islands, and while the privateers of that nation, receive full supplies?

That the Law is so understood by France is clear, for the Tyrant would not express his approbation of ALL that has been done, if he did not so consider it. The Prefect of Guadaloupe had long before pronounced it a new proof of our loyalty; and further, it is proved so, from the situation of the belligerents. Every one must see that it cannot affect France because the British Blockade, is an efficient Embargo on her ports; this was anticipated when the law was pass. Indeed whatever might have been the difference of opinion at first, it is now certain, that this plan of a Non-Intercourse was adopted instead of an open war with England, which had been enjoined by Bonaparte. The professions of our deceitful rulers might have duped the members of Congress and a portion of other people at first, but now all see in this system, nothing but submission to France.

Yet though intended for this purpose the Federalists have always said it was futile, that if withdrawing a portion of that commerce by the aid of which England has flourished, we greatly distressed her, we must surely, by annihilating our own, distress ourselves in a tenfold degree; so that we are to be RUINED, in order that she may be in a small degree, only injured. But even this inconvenience which is brought on England by our Embargo, is fully balanced by the advantages she derives from the monopoly of all the other trade of the world, which we have voluntarily relinquished; and also by the new impulse that is given to her provinces, which at this moment are rapidly improving by the encouragement this state of things affords them.

The truth therefore is plain, that every thing advanced by the Federalists last winter on the subject of the Embargo,

has been fully confirmed by the subsequent events. And it can no longer be denied by honest men, that this measure was adopted at the instance of France, though not ALL she directed—that it was intended to injure or irritate and bring on a war with England—that it has been approved by Bonaparte, as the best thing Mr. Jefferson could do for him, though the people of this country are to be punished, by a confiscation of all their property in France, because they will not permit Mr. Jefferson to make open war—and that it irritates England so far only as to deprive Mr. Jefferson of the few friends he had among the opposition in that country, while the administration hitherto looked upon Mr. Jefferson's hostile measures with perfect contempt.

MR. CANNING, the celebrated British Minister, while he supports the dignity of his country, appears to be very pacifically inclined towards the United States of America. He stated in the British House of Commons, on the 24th of June, "that in the whole conduct of the British Government, with respect to the affair of the Chesapeake, we have endeavoured to keep in view the principle upon which we set out, namely, to make AMPLE REPARATION for that which was decidedly a WRONG ACT; but to make that reparation under a determination not to surrender a right which the great majority of the country, has ever considered as essential to its dearest interests." On this occasion Mr. Canning observed, that the extraordinary circumstance of many arrivals from America without any communications from its government, led to a conjecture, that, "America had entered into negotiations with France, which are expected to lead to some result, and that the communications of America to the British government, were to be contingent on that result."

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.  
SAINT JOHN, November 28, 1808.

On Saturday His Honor the PRESIDENT and Suite arrived in this City from the Seat of Government, and yesterday morning they left this place for Halifax.

Sailed on Saturday morning the Speedy Packet, Capt. Johnston, with a Detachment of the New-Brunswick Fencibles, under the command of Capt. Cerau for St. Andrews.

ARRIVED—Brig Tartar, M'Dowall, Barbadoes, and Brig Friends, Robson, Jamaica via Boston.

SAILED—Ship Active, Sutter, Peichead; Brig Juno, Main, Aberdeen; Ship Stranger, Gordon, Aberdeen; Schooner Hercules, Thomas, New-York; Ship Rufina, Potter, Portsmouth; Sloop Nancy, Turner, Tortola.

THE EXECUTION—Wednesday last, Baldwin and Lennan, two of the criminals who were sentenced on Friday the 18th inst. were executed, in the presence of a large concourse of people, and the whole of the Garrison, who were turned out upon the occasion.

The spectacle was awful and truly affecting. The criminals were completely and handsomely clad in white, and walked with a steady firm step, singing Hymns and Psalms from the Prison to the place of Execution; where they spent a short time in Devotion, and appeared fully reconciled to their fate. They were attended by the Rev. Mr. BENNETT, of the Methodist Society, to whom much praise is due, for his unremitting attention, during the whole of their confinement. The steady exemplary conduct of the Military deserves particular notice. We know how distressing it must have been to them to part, in this way, with two of their brother soldiers; and their patience was put to a severe trial, by the distressing accident of the breaking of both Ropes at the same instant, (immediately upon the removal of the stage) which brought the unfortunate Men to the ground, and occasioned a delay of upwards of half an hour:—during all which time nothing escaped from the soldiers but sighs!

M'Evoy remains yet in confinement, under sentence.—What will be his fate can only be conjectured. It is probable his case has been submitted by the Judge to the King's Representative; and possibly his life may be spared. Between him and those who have suffered there was this difference—that they were actively engaged in the death of Capt. TILTON, and he was not, but was implicated in the guilt from being a partner in the Desertion. [Times.]

On Monday last, the 21st inst. died very suddenly at Kingsclear, Mrs. MARY WINSLOW, wife of the Hon. Edward Winslow, Esq.—Aged 54 years.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

NOVEMBER—1808.	Sun Rises & Sets.	High Water.
	H. M. H.	H. M.
28 MONDAY,	7 35 5	7 50
29 TUESDAY,	7 35 5	8 32
30 WEDNESDAY,	7 36 5	9 14
1 THURSDAY,	7 36 5	10 5
2 FRIDAY,	7 37 5	10 50
3 SATURDAY,	7 38 5	11 31
4 SUNDAY,	7 38 5	0 13

Full Moon, 2d Day, 11h. 18m. Evening.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber, FARM No. 26, lying on the west side of Kennebecasis River, containing 200 Acres of good Land, 15 of which are cleared, the remainder will cut 2000 cords of good Fire Wood; Also on the premises are a good Barn and Dwelling House.

JOSEPH BARLOW.  
Portland, 16th November, 1808. 3w

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.