

forfeited, which shall receive prohibited goods, knowing them to be such, and the owner and master are mulcted in treble the value of the articles.

SEC. 7. Provides against the artifices of false entries and manifests.

SEC. 8. Gives Collectors power to proceed against delinquents under this act, as they are empowered in cases where the payment of duties is evaded. And subjects persons buying or concealing prohibited goods to a fine of double their value.

SEC. 9. Prescribes the form of an addition to be made to the oath taken by masters of vessels, by which they swear to the legality of their cargo under this law, &c.

SEC. 10. Prescribes a similar addition to the oath of affirmation taken by importers, consignees, or agents, at the time of entering goods.

SEC. 11. Provides that if Great-Britain or France, revoke or modify their orders or decrees, so as to render our commerce sufficiently safe in the opinion of the president of the United States, of which revocation or modification, he shall give public notice by proclamation, the operation of this act and of the Embargo acts, shall, so far as relates to the nation making such revocation or modification, and to nations in amity with her, and having no orders, decrees or edicts in force, violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States, forthwith cease and determine; without, however, any remission of previous fines and forfeitures. Vessels bound to any foreign port or place with which intercourse shall have been thus restored, are to give bond and approved security, in six times the value of vessel and cargo, not to proceed to any foreign port, nor trade with any country, other than those with which commercial intercourse shall have been thus permitted.

SEC. 12. Vests the president with power to extend the provisions of the bill to any nation having in force edicts, &c. such as those of Great-Britain and France, and all the penalties, &c. of the bill, are made applicable to them.

SEC. 13. Provides for the method of recovering and distributing fines, forfeitures, &c. to wit, by action of debt, &c.

SALEM, DECEMBER 21.

Arrived at Gloucester the 9th inst. Schooner JOLLY ROVER, Robert Elwell, Owner and Passenger, and Stephen Knights, Master, from Guadalupe, with the Crew of schooner JACK, owned by Jonathan Low, on board. Said Vessels after meeting with various disasters were "BLOWN OFF THE COAST," as was expected at the time of their sailing (winds and weather to the contrary notwithstanding.) The owner of the schooner Jolly, it is said, applied at the Custom-House for an entry of said vessel, the person acting in the absence of the Collector, requested that she might not be hauled in to the wharf until he could ascertain whether she could be admitted to an Entry, and gave the charge of her to the Captain of the Cutter who immediately put on board his Mate with directions that she might not be hauled to the wharf, which was evidently to prevent any smuggling if her cargo had not already been taken out and other difficulties which might arise under existing circumstances. She was taken possession of by a great concourse of people on board and on the wharf, hauled in, her foremast, bowsprit and rigging were cut away, with threats of throwing the Officer overboard. All this was done to prevent her from being stolen as the owner affirms.

We understand they have come well charged with Petitions and Protest.

SAINT JOHN, January 16, 1809.

We are requested to Caution the Public, that there is a number of counterfeit American Bank Bills and half eagles in circulation at present in this City.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday were the coldest days and nights that we have experienced in this country, particularly Saturday, when the Thermometer was 16 degrees below 0 at half past 8 o'clock in the morning.

VIEW OF SPAIN.

[The following speculation on the course and events of the War between France and Spain, is taken from the Liverpool Courier of November 2. It is an intelligent and masterly sketch, and will prove highly gratifying to every well-wisher of genuine freedom and independence.]

ALMOST every thing relative to the affairs of Europe, hangs in a state of suspense. In Spain much depends upon the approaching battle between the Patriots and their invaders, and in Germany the results of the conferences at Erfurth are awaited with no less anxiety. To the latter we confess that we attach much less importance than many of our brother journalists. Bonaparte and Alexander may determine the fate of some of the petty states within their immediate reach, and possibly keep Austria some time longer in check; but the fate of Spain is beyond their reach, it is in the hearts and hands of the Spanish people, and their success will at once blast Bonaparte's schemes of ambition, and render nugatory all the plots and conspiracies either of Tilsit or Erfurth. This consummation, we are happy to notice, appears daily approaching. From the first indication of that noble spirit which now animates the Patriotic armies, every occurrence has added to our hope, and increased our confidence. Their valour has thrown back the invaders upon their own frontier; from Andalusia to Navarre, with the exception of the garrison of Barcelona, of the 150,000 Frenchmen first introduced into their country not one remains in arms; and the scattered remnant of this vast force, not amounting to more than 45,000 men, is cooped up in the extreme borders of Biscay and Navarre, only prevented from retreat or surrender by the hope of receiving the long promised reinforcements. Small as this range is, it is becoming still more contracted. Our last accounts inform us that Bilbao is again evacuated by the French, and that the Spaniards have taken possession of it with a large force. General Blake had on the 14th pushed his advanced corps as far as Ermyra, in the rear of Vittoria and Durango; and two large bodies of Spanish troops

had, at the same time, crossed the Ebro, one in the neighbourhood of Calahorra, and the other at Logrono, to cut off the communication between the French divisions in Alava and Navarre. These latter movements are calculated to produce important events. Joseph Bonaparte, according to the latest accounts, was at Salvatierra, between Vittoria and Pampeluna; on the 8th he held a Council of War, at Ochandiano, at which most of the French Generals attended, and immediately after which several of the advanced corps of the army stationed on the Ebro were withdrawn. The divisions from Milagro, Lodofo, and Viana, were concentrated in a very strong position between Lorin and Olete, and amounted to nearly 20,000 men. Thus there is not a province in the peninsula but is now at liberty to offer its quota of troops in aid of the common cause. Navarre is so far delivered as to order a conscription of all from 17 to 40 years of age, and a similar measure we expect will soon be pursued in Biscay.

The valour, the skill, and the patriotism which have achieved these important victories, would not fail, if nothing more were done; to transmit the names of the Spaniards of the 19th century with honour to posterity; but they are entitled to a much higher praise, in the conquests they have gained over themselves. Bereft, not only of their King, but of the whole dynasty which claimed a right to the throne; and left in fact without any government, they preserved their country from anarchy by the establishment of provincial Juntas, and the prompt obedience they yielded them. These in their turn have magnanimously renounced the petty, but too prevailing egotism which clings to man in almost every situation, and have acknowledged a Supreme Central Junta, confiding to it the absolute government of the whole nation. Emanating from every province, it commands the confidence of the whole, and governing only in the name of the sovereign, it exhibits a cheering example of unshaken allegiance, and acquires an authority founded in the veneration of every true Spaniard for a sovereign no less endeared to them by his virtues than his sufferings. Spain has now therefore but one directing influence, and one object—to rescue the kingdom. The business of the Central Junta is thus simplified. No speculation on forms, or modes of government, calls upon its attention; it is the representative of Ferdinand VII. and its duties are to maintain the peace of the kingdom by enforcing its ancient laws, and to preserve it in its integrity for the sovereign in whose name it is constituted. Its first attention has therefore been naturally directed to the reinforcement and maintenance of the armies. The general enrolment of all the males capable of service in the kingdom has taken place. These are training for service, and from these the gallant armies now engaged in the North will be supplied, as the pressure of the enemy is directed, or as their ranks are thinned in the glorious conflict. Spain is now in every sense a military nation, and only waits for the distribution of arms, &c. from her own resources and this country, to enable her to call the whole of her sons to her standard, and to present more than one million of men in arms, to punish her invaders.

From this state of things, it is evident that the conquest of Spain is fast verging to the bounds of impossibility, or at least will prove so arduous an undertaking, that all the former labours of Bonaparte will sink into nothing in the comparison. By nothing else than force, pure physical force alone, can it be effected, and what degree of force must be brought, to conquer and to keep down a people equally inflamed and implacable? Stratagem will avail him little; he has once uncovered his designs, all Spain knows them, and it is now too late to attempt to hide them with a veil. Promises are means to which he cannot now resort. He did promise to regenerate Spain; to give them a sovereign who should repair all the errors of the old dynasty; and to raise Spain to her ancient splendor, and if these effects could have been produced by perfidy, cruelties, murders, and thefts, Spain would have enjoyed no small share of happiness.—But in nothing has his bungling policy been so much discovered as in his conduct to Spain. From the first no means were adopted to conciliate the Spanish nation. He treated them with contempt. He brought to the case of Spain ideas purely military. He conceived himself as able to change the ancient dynasty of that kingdom, as to cashier a commander of one of his own legions, and replace him by another, and true to these ideas when resistance was made, the last appeal was to military execution. Without honor himself, he knew not the force of its operation in others.—Rising by base servility into power, he judged Spain by his own heart, and expected to see her lick the foot of the vilest and most unprincipled oppressor ever projected against any people; but as his gross injustice at first kindled a whole people into fury, his subsequent conduct has but fanned the flame into a more destructive blaze. Compromise is impossible.—Bonaparte may indeed attempt it, as it is reported he has; he may say to the Spaniards as his general said to the brave Palafox, amidst the ruins of Saragossa, "peace and capitulation," and like Palafox every Spaniard will reply—"war and death."

Many persons, however, appear very apprehensive of the vast reinforcements mentioned in the French papers, as on their march to Spain. Whatever their amount may be when they arrive, or whatever they may perform, the remarkable delay which has taken place in forwarding them, is a decided proof to us that the vaunted military force of France, so often held up by the *Moniteur* in *terrorem*, has both in numbers and efficiency been far too highly estimated. If, as it is boasted, France has 800,000 effective troops, is it not piling strange, that during the space of three months that the French armies have been suffering defeats in Spain, daily reducing in numbers, and retreating towards their own frontiers, and in danger of having that retreat cut off; that notwithstanding the march of troops for Spain has been so long announced in the *Moniteur*, and considering the framed celerity of the movements of the French armies, to this time we have no authenticated account of the entrance of an additional regiment into that country. This we think is not very difficult to explain. Bonaparte has not that number of troops. They may exist on paper; they may be found on the conscript rolls; but they are not forthcoming, nor indeed are likely to be so. He has a vast army, it is

true; but how small a part will he be able to send into Spain. As his empire is founded on violence, by force alone can it be preserved; and there is not a part which he dare leave without a strong guard. The coast of France is to be guarded; Italy must be well garrisoned; and Austria must be watched with the greater part of his force. His very decrees against commerce lock up a great proportion of his men; his soldiers transformed into revenue officers, and scattered along the sea coast, can make war only upon the honest traffic of the industrious merchant. The difficulties of Bonaparte are of the most serious nature, and the turn of events in Spain have evidently embarrassed all his measures. He cannot send his new raised conscripts into Spain, for the Spaniards have taught him that they are not to be conquered by boys. A great part of his force is composed of foreign troops—Swiss, Poles, Germans, Italians, and kidnapped Portuguese and Spaniards; the latter he can place no dependence upon, and few of the former can be sent to Spain, where the temptations to desertion are so great, and where, remembering the degradation and oppression of their own respective countries, they are in danger of catching the flame of patriotism from the gallant Spaniards.—Suppose he sends these into Germany, where his best French troops are, and marches his veterans into Spain, will he trust to foreign troops the fate of his empire in case of a war with Austria; will he hazard these against the experienced soldiers and able Generals belonging to that power? This embarrassment we firmly believed occasioned his journey to Erfurth, and the objects of the conferences there are to awe Austria into neutrality, by his own power on the one side, and that of Russia on the other; or to purchase the acquiescence of both Alexander and Francis in his measures respecting Spain, by tempting offers of indemnifications and acquisitions in Turkey. From these designs the offers of peace lately received in this country have very naturally resulted. Alexander was cajoled into the treaty of Tilsit, in part by his being complimented with the title and office of Mediator; and the same stratagem may be played again upon his weakness and vanity, with the effect of binding him for some time longer to the interests of the crafty Corsican.—By this means a larger force may be brought to bear upon Spain; but we trust that a decisive blow will have been struck before it arrive. But if not, there is no room for fear. Near 100,000 men must be sent before the French army in Spain is reinforced to its original standard; and to expel these the Spaniards are every way better prepared than when at first they offered their lives to the service of their country, and rose successively against their oppressors. Their peasantry are trained to arms; their armies are collected and better supplied; they have the choice of their positions; and are supported by a powerful body of allies,

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

JANUARY—1809.		Sun Rises & Sets.		High Water.	
	H.	M.	H.	H.	M.
16 MONDAY,	7	30	5	11	47
17 TUESDAY,	7	29	5	0	24
18 WEDNESDAY,	7	28	5	1	3
19 THURSDAY,	7	27	5	1	44
20 FRIDAY,	7	26	5	2	12
21 SATURDAY,	7	25	5	3	0
22 SUNDAY,	7	24	5	3	48

First Quarter, 23d Day, 8h. 57m. Morning.

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner JUNIPER, THREE Years old, burthen 70 Tons, now lying in Mr. HORSFIELD'S Slip—She is well found and in good order—For further particulars, apply to W. HARPER. Saint John, 13th January, 1809.

The next Dancing Assembly will be on WEDNESDAY the 18th inst. being the QUEEN'S Birth Day. JANUARY 9, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

And Possession given the first of May next, A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND in Saint John Street, joining Mr. Horsfield's Alley; the Lot is 44 feet 9 inches in the rear and 29 feet front.—The House is 29 feet front on Saint John-Street and 30 feet front on the Alley, and has been rebuilt new from the foundation, except the Chimney, which is very good, with four fire places that never smokes. Since May 1807, there has been built a good Cellar 20 by 30 feet with a Stone Wall near a feet thick under the whole House. A good Shop for any kind of business, and the House will be finished by the 1st of May; calculated for a large family.

Likewise for Sale, A quantity of FURNITURE, and LAMP OIL at 4s. per gallon.

Any person wishing to purchase may know the conditions by applying to the Subscriber on the premises. W. HARPER.

Saint John, 9th January, 1809.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

ON TUESDAY the 14th of FEBRUARY next, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises—The FARM containing Four Hundred Acres, the Real Estate of the late JONATHAN SHERWOOD, deceased—By Virtue of a Licence from His Honor the PRESIDENT and His Majesty's Council of this Province, for the purpose of discharging the debts due from the Estate of the said deceased. PHCEBE SHERWOOD, Executrix. Westfield, King's-County, January 4, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE PEWS in the METHODIST CHAPEL will be Let, at the House, on Monday the 23d inst. beginning at 11 o'clock—The conditions of tenure will be stated at that time. St. John, January 2, 1809.