

**FROM THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY.**

A CHRISTMAS PIECE FOR CROWN CHILDREN.

The following Parody upon "The House that Jack Built," is at your disposal. By Jack I suppose to be meant Jack Tar, the honest American Sailor, who is now deprived of his dwelling:

*The Commerce of the United States.*  
This is the House that Jack Built,  
*The Produce of our Country.*  
This is the Malt, that lay in the House that Jack Built,  
*The Milan Decree.*

This is the Rat, that eat the Malt,  
That lay in the House that Jack Built,  
*The Orders in Council.*

This is the Cat,  
That catch'd the Rat, that eat the Malt,  
That lay in the House that Jack Built,  
*The Embargo.*

This is the Dog, that bark'd at the Cat,  
That catch'd the Rat, that eat the Malt,  
That lay in the House, that Jack Built,  
*The British Fleet.*

This is the Bull, with a crumpled Horn,  
That tofs'd the Dog, that bark'd at the Cat,  
That catch'd the Rat, that eat the Malt,  
That lay in the House, that Jack Built,  
*The Fleet of Gun-Boats.*

This is the Maiden all forlorn,  
Who scared the Bull with a crumpled horn,  
That tofs'd the Dog, that bark'd at the Cat,  
That catch'd the Rat, that eat the Malt,  
That lay in the House, that Jack Built,  
*The new raised Army.*

This is the Man all tatter'd and torn,  
Who kiss'd the Maiden all forlorn,  
Who scared the Bull with a crumpled horn,  
That tofs'd the Dog, that bark'd at the Cat,  
That catch'd the Rat, that eat the Malt,  
That lay in the House, that Jack Built,  
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This is the Priest, all thaven and shorn,  
Who fled to the mountain, all cover'd with scorn,  
And studied philosophy evening and morn,  
And married the man all tatter'd and torn,  
Who kiss'd the maiden all forlorn,  
Who scared the Bull with a crumpled horn,  
That tofs'd the Dog, that bark'd at the Cat,  
That catch'd the Rat, that eat the Malt,  
That lay in the House, that Jack Built,  
*Pickering, Hillhouse, &c.*

These are the Huntsmen, who founded the horn,  
And will publish to ages, which yet are unborn,  
The deeds of the priest, all thaven and shorn,  
Who fled to the mountain, all cover'd with scorn,  
And studied philosophy, evening and morn,  
And married the man, all tatter'd and torn,  
Who kiss'd the Maiden, all forlorn,  
Who scared the Bull, with a crumpled horn,  
That tofs'd the dog, that bark'd at the Cat,  
That catch'd the Rat, that eat the Malt,  
That lay in the House, that Jack Built,  
*Federalism.*

This is the Lark, that sings clear in the morn,  
And all honest Patriots loudly shall warn,  
In aid of the Huntsmen who founded the horn,  
And will publish to ages which yet are unborn,  
The deeds of the Priest all thaven and shorn,  
Who fled to the Mountain all cover'd with scorn,  
And studied philosophy evening and morn,  
And married the man all tatter'd and torn,  
Who kiss'd the Maiden all forlorn,  
Who scared the Bull, with a crumpled horn,  
That tofs'd the Dog, that bark'd at the Cat,  
That catch'd the Rat, that eat the malt,  
That lay in the House that Jack Built.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 22.

A Correspondent begs to know by what laws, or authority, the custom-house officers are now governed? He has frequent recourse to them, in the way of business; and when denied a privilege of trade granted to him by the statute laws, and even by the Embargo acts, to the fourth and fifth generation, he is told, that the restriction comes from the Treasury Department—that Mr. Gallatin *instructs* them so to act; and that being a superior officer, they are held responsible for the fulfilment of his orders, however arbitrary or unjust they may appear. This may exonerate them; but exposes the character of our government, and the condition of the American people to derision and contempt. In what country, or under what system of laws, however arbitrary and despotic, are the citizens denied, through the agency of a subordinate officer of government, a privilege established by the laws? It is believed there is no such instance; and that it is reserved for this country, to set an example of oppression, never before heard of among a civilized and enlightened people.

A letter from Bordeaux of the 30th October, says, "our government has passed a Decree, prohibiting the importation of any colonial produce, except direct from her colonies, and in French bottoms only." A similar Decree has passed in Holland.

The Embargo once more.—A rumor has been some time afloat, on the authority of Mr. Elliott, that the Embargo will be partially raised in February.—We are willing to give all due credit to Mr. Elliott, and we are satisfied his information from head quarters is correct, with respect to the intentions of the administration, so far as the members of the cabinet know their own minds. But we hesitate not to say that the administration have no settled plan, and that their movements will be regulated entirely by information to be received from the other side of the Atlantic. The nation has fallen into the ranks of his imperial Majesty and it must now attend to its file leader. And though we do

not wish to destroy hope, we cannot consent to deceive.—We therefore assure our mercantile friends, that no relief from their sufferings is to be expected from the present Congress. No commerce can be carried on while we are at war with Great-Britain; and that we shall be at war with her, there is now not the least doubt. When the plans for prosecuting hostilities against Great-Britain are matured, the Embargo will be partially raised, but with such restrictions that no vessel can go to sea with any prospect of gain. [Wash. Fed.]

**FROM BELL'S MESSENGER.**

Meeting of the Emperor of Russia and Bonaparte.

We may consider this meeting as an indubitable proof of the continued subserviency of the Russian Monarch to the views of Bonaparte; but, we do not think there is much ground for the apprehensions which many persons both entertain and express, of Bonaparte inveigling Alexander, into his toils for the purpose of detaining him captive. This is an experiment, which he will probably not repeat after the lesson which the Spaniards have given him. A silly and mean spirited Sovereign is to him an invaluable agent, and he has learned by this time to distinguish between the energies of a nation when roused in its own defence, and suppressed by a weak and corrupt Government. Let him carry Alexander prisoner to France as he did Ferdinand, and we shall have immediate peace with Russia. It is not with the Muscovites, but with the family on their Throne, that we are at war.

It is really wonderful to see the ignorance which in this country prevails, both respecting the resources of the Russian Empire, and the character of the reigning Sovereign.—Aspiring at the pre-eminence of dividing the Sovereignty of Europe with France, Russia never has deserved to rank above a power of the second class. It is ridiculous, really, to think on what has been said, and written, respecting its gigantic force, seeing as we do, that it is utterly unable, with the support of Denmark and France, to make the smallest impression upon Sweden, whose Sovereign Bonaparte one day, in derision, denominated a BOITELET. The notions entertained of the character of the Emperor himself are quite as exaggerated, and in many respects erroneous, as the estimate commonly formed of the magnitude of his power. Nothing can be more absurd and disgusting than all the nonsensical cant we have heard about the generosity and magnanimity of the Czar.—Far from meriting such encomiums, he is a vain, silly young man most accessible to flattery, always talking big to those whom he does not fear, and respecting only those whom he dare not defy. We should not, perhaps, have adverted to this mistake, were we not convinced that it has in more than one instance had a most fatal influence upon our practical policy. Ever since the rupture with the Court of Petersburg, it has been the fashion to recommend trying to reclaim it from its wanderings, by a system of moderation and forbearance. Hence that timid and undecided warfare which we have been carrying on against the most abject and prostituted agent of Bonaparte;—and hence, we are afraid, the late revolting Convention between Sir Charles Cotton and Admiral Simavin. It was by stripes that Bonaparte gained his friendship, and it is by still severer stripes that we must recover it. We must therefore implore Ministers to display a little of their boasted vigour in the Gulph of Finland. They may depend upon it, that if Sir James Saumarez can take, sink, or destroy the Russian fleet, they will soon find Alexander as MAGNANIMOUS as ever; but if they spare him from any absurd motive of generosity, he will continue his endeavours to indemnify himself for subserviency to France by holding a high and insulting tone to this country.

**GEORGE M'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.

**SPRING GOODS.**

**P. FRASER,**

Has Just Received by the Ship William and Charlotte,  
from LIVERPOOL,  
A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**MERCHANDISE,**  
Suitable for the Season, which will be Sold on the most  
reasonable terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange.  
FREDERICTON, 7th MAY, 1808.

**TO BE SOLD,**

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,  
THAT excellent Stand at Carleton, well known by the  
name of CARLETON FERRY-HOUSE, with  
its appurtenances.

ALSO—A STORE and WHARF, and a Copper's  
SHOP near to it, together with a Fish-Vat, 100 Fish  
Hogheads, a Scow, five Boats, the half of a Seine, six  
Salmon Nets, and sundry other articles necessary in the  
Fishing Business. For particulars apply to the Subscriber  
on the premises.  
CALEB WETMORE.  
Carleton, 20th August, 1808.

**For Sale by the Subscriber,**

A good FARM of about 500 Acres at the upper part  
of what is commonly called the VILLAGE, on Hammond  
River, at the distance of only 18 miles from the City.  
CALEB WETMORE.  
Carleton, 5th November, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
A few Copies of the Militia Law.

**PROCLAMATION**

FOR PARDONING DESERTERS FROM HIS MAJESTY'S REGULAR LAND FORCES.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the KING, that there are at this time several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in HIS MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due influence upon their future behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to Grant His Free PARDON to all DESERTERS from HIS REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the twenty-fourth of October, to the Commanding Officer of any regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

Such Deserters, if able-bodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officers, on or before the twenty-fourth of October next, and they shall not be liable at any future time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly served.

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate, is to continue in force until the arrival of the Deserter at the Head-Quarters of the nearest Military Post, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unless prevented by Sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the back of the Magistrate's Certificate or to be otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Officer commanding at such Military Post.

And with a view to prevent as far as possible all Soldiers from Desertion, after these His Majesty's most gracious intentions shall be made known, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the name of every Soldier who may hereafter desert shall be transmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Parishes, to which the Deserters belong; in order that their names may be exposed to public view in the Church, or such other conspicuous place, as may render it impossible for Men, who have been guilty of this crime, to return home to their Friends, on whom they have brought disgrace by their misconduct, without immediate detection; and His Majesty has further commanded, that this measure shall be made public, that every Soldier may be assured, that the greatest exertions will be used for the apprehension of any Man who may hereafter desert, and that those who have already been guilty of this crime, may be aware of the daily risk they incur of detection, and of the most severe punishment, if they do not immediately avail themselves of the Pardon held out in this His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Majesty's gracious intentions are made public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost severity.

It is to be clearly understood, that this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deserters from the Army of Reserve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deserter from His Majesty's Militia Forces.

By His Majesty's Command,  
JAMES PULTENY.

The Commander of His Majesty's Forces in the British Provinces of North-America, having received an Official Copy of the above Proclamation, issued by His Majesty's Orders in England, and desirous of affording to all Deserters the opportunity of availing themselves of His Majesty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleased thus to make the same public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with respect to the Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada to 24th December next ensuing, and with respect to such persons as are desirous of atoning for their past misconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th February, that will be in the year 1809. Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer, or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Post in either of the aforesaid Provinces, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which certificate will be in force in the same manner, and under the same limitations, as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

Given at Head-Quarters, Quebec, 7th Nov. 1808,  
J. H. CRAIG, General.  
By His Excellency's Command,  
ED. BAYNES, Adjutant General.

The Major-General Commanding extends the period to which the above Proclamation and General Order will be in force, until the 24th day of February, which will be in the year 1809, as far as respects the Provinces of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and their several Dependencies; and with regard to those Deserters who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th March.

Given at Head-Quarters, Halifax, 7th Day Dec. 1808.  
MARTIN HUNTER, Major-General.  
By Command of the Major-General,  
WILLIAM BOWYER, Dep. Adj. Gen.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!  
CASH or BOOKS given for Clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS at this OFFICE.