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BY THE HONORABLE
GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esquire,
 PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council, and
 (L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the First Tuesday in JANUARY next; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His MAJESTY'S Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the First Tuesday in APRIL next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirtieth day of December, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, and in the Forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,
 JON. ODELL.

BY THE HONORABLE
GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esquire,
 PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and
 (L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign, intituled "An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His MAJESTY'S Colonies and Plantations in North-America and in the West-India Islands, and the Colonies belonging to the United States of America, and between His MAJESTY'S said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies." I do, by and with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Seaming, Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any sort, to be imported by British Subjects in British built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from the first day of JANUARY next:—And of this Proclamation all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirtieth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, and in the Forty-ninth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,
 JON. ODELL.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Munson Jarvis and Ralph M. Jarvis,
 Under the Firm of MUNSON JARVIS & SON, will by mutual consent be Dissolved on the 1st day of May next.

ALL Persons having any demands against the said Co-Partnership, are desired to render their Accounts for payment, and all persons indebted to the said Co-Partnership, are requested to call and settle their Accounts without delay. All Accounts not settled by the 1st day of July next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, to be sued for without discrimination.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,

A quantity of high proof and well flavored JAMAICA and WINDWARD ISLAND SPIRITS, MUSCOVADO SUGAR and MOLASSES of an excellent quality, and COFFEE, which they will sell low for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

Saint John, 27th February, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Valuable situation for Public Business, in the Parish of Portland, opposite the Soldiers Barrack, consisting of Two Dwelling Houses joining to each other; one of the Houses is 26 feet by 30, two stories high, with four rooms with fire places well finished, one bed-room and a convenient Shop with a good Cellar, &c.

The other House is 30 feet by 17, two stories high, calculated for two rooms on each floor, the lower story is comfortably finished with one excellent fire place in each story. The House was built last summer. For particulars please to apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM FAYERWEATHER.

PORTLAND, 27th FEBRUARY, 1809.

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

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.
 NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The following is a literal copy of a letter from on board the Africa, and gives an enteresting account of the action between that ship and the Danish gun-boats:—

His Majesty's ship Africa, off Copenhagen, Oct. 20.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,

"I offer sincere thanks to Almighty God, for his infinite mercy in preserving my life this day, during a very severe action with Danish gun-boats. We sailed from Carlscrona, in Sweden, about a week since, with a convey under our protection of near 200 sail of merchantmen, for Malmo.—Our convoy got into the wished-for port, all, I believe, except one taken, and three on shore, which were burnt by our people, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Danes.

"The Africa kept between the convoy and the Danes, to cover and protect them. About one o'clock this day it was quite calm. We saw the Danish gun-boats rowing towards us, to the number of 32 boats; perhaps you do not know, but for your information I tell you, when a large ship is becalmed, she is quite unmanageable, a mere log on the water, which was our case. The Danes with their oars, took the opportunity to come on our quarters and bows, where they knew we were weakest and endeavoured to rake us. About half past two o'clock, they came within gun-shot of us, and we opened a brisk fire on them.—They continued advancing, and stationed themselves some on the quarters, and some on the bows.

"These boats have in a calm much superiority over a ship; by means of their oars, they can pull round a ship in any direction, and being small, comparatively only like a speck on the water, they are no mark to aim at like a large ship. They contained in all, as far as we could learn, about 1925 men, and 128 guns, 32's and 42's, with twelve. To do them justice they showed much courage on coming near us, for our shot went far over them.

"I was stationed at the lower gun deck, to hand powder from the magazine, and I confess I should have to see the poor sailors knocked down in our ship, as I could sometimes, through a slit in the thick flannel screen, which was hung round the hatchway on which I stood, to prevent any fire from the flashes of the guns communicating to the powder, as it was handed up to the people above us, immediately over the magazine. I confess my weakness; my standing over the powder room, the shots pouring in, in every direction, together with shells, I thought the magazine would be blown up. I endeavoured to bear up against my fears, and succeeded.

"The grape shot could only be likened to showers of stones or dust thrown into the ship by shovels. The screen round me was soon knocked away entirely, by splinters.—A cartridge of powder, of 4 lbs, which I held up over my head to the man above me, blew up, the lid of the cartridge box being off, without burning me, except a slight stroke on the eye, I cannot think how I escaped, but by an overruling Providence, from destruction. Several large shots came through the ship's side, close to me. Two iron stanchions, six or seven inches in diameter, were shot through and broken to pieces. The man over me to whom I handed the powder, was wounded in both arms, and in the breast.

"At half past seven, those that remained of the enemy began to pull away from us. I am informed by our people who were on deck, they supposed the Danes suffered extremely by our fire, as they saw several boats sink, and they were picking up the people out of the water. Some had not more than five men left in them. The darkness of the night finished the business.

"At the conclusion we find that we have eight men killed outright, and in wounded many badly. The total is sixty-one.

"Our colours were twice shot away. The enemy supposing we had struck, huzzaed and pulled nearer; we huzzaed and pelted away at them; they drew back.

"We expect the masts to fall if we should have much wind, before we can reach a port; in short, we have many shots between wind and water, and some such large pieces knocked out of the side, that I could almost creep through, and we are a mere wreck. Our boats are shot all to pieces; an arm-chest on the poop blown to pieces by their shells; but thank God, we beat them off. We suppose their loss in men must be three times greater than ours, considering their numbers, and from what those on our decks saw.—Those now in the ship, and who were in Lord Nelson's late action at Trafalgar, say, this surpassed it for hard fighting.

"The enemy showed great courage. We have three Officers wounded, and the Serjeant Major of Marines badly.—Capt. Barrett walked the deck all the time during the action, as cool and composed as if nothing was doing, encouraging his men. He has given both his cabins to the wounded; and the Officers have given them their coats.

"We are going to Carlscrona to refit. The worst is, we have nothing but empty honour for this, and hard knocks; no prize-money.

"I am writing this on Saturday night. I drink all your healths and happiness in a glass of grog. This is a brave ship's company, somewhat under 400 men, and too much cannot be said in their praise.

"If the day light had continued two hours longer, and the enemy persevered with a little more judgment, they had killed two thirds of our ship, for the will, with our Captain, never strike her flag while she swims.

"I suppose we shall next come to England, as our ship is above thirty years old, and quite done up. This evening (Saturday), about ten o'clock, we fell in with our Commander in Chief, Sir J. Saumarez, in the Victory. Capt. Barrett went on board to him, and gave orders to go to Carlscrona to repair his damages.

"Sunday—I have been on shore, and on returning to the ship I was surpris'd on viewing her stern and sides.—In the stern there is not a square foot without a shot striking, or a hole; there are 70 holes in it.

"We have got some carpenters from the ships here, and they are busy in repairing the damages, in order, as we suppose, to enable us to proceed to England.

NOVEMBER 26.

Letters from the 60th regiment, which was at Corunna when the last packet sailed, have been received, but they are dated on the preceding day, and, therefore throw no light on the precise circumstance which occasioned the recall of the transports on the 19th. They mention, however, one fact which, of itself, might induce precaution on the part of our Commanders. One of the letters says:—"The Spanish General Cuesta has been detected in a traitorous correspondence with the enemy, and is now in ignominious confinement." These letters also mention, that they heard of a severe action near Bilbao, but had not learnt the particulars.

A Lisbon Mail, which arrived yesterday, gives us reason to think that the Spaniards, on the right of their line, will be more successful than in other quarters. They have driven the French, from the town of Barcelona, into the Citadel of Montjuich, which they surround with 25,000 men.—The surrender of the garrison may be, therefore, looked for.

It is expected that a Proclamation will appear in the Gazette of this evening, summoning Parliament to meet on the 16th of January, for dispatch of business.

The Funds experienced a depression yesterday, in consequence of the unfavourable accounts from Spain.

POLITICAL REVIEW.

The intelligence from Spain becomes every day more interesting. The crisis of its fate, or of the present campaign at least, approaches; perhaps is already determined. The blow that we expected has not been struck. Bonaparte has passed the Pyrenees, and is now at the head of an army, increased in numbers and animated by that confidence which his marvellous successes must naturally inspire. His force is not much, if at all, inferior to that of the Spaniards. In point of discipline and experience, there can be no comparison between the two armies. Of the strength of that of France, and the fortunate skill by which it has been conducted, we have the melancholy proofs in the subjection of the greater part of the Continent, and the humiliation of the whole. The greatest Captain of the age is at the head of the first military power in Europe. What are opposed to these? Untried talents, raw levies, and troops that have never seen service. On one side we perceive consummate skill, perfect discipline, entire obedience, and unbounded confidence. On the other there present themselves fluctuating councils, leaders without experience, and armies scarcely formed and but half organized. Here are frightful odds, sufficient to appal the stoutest heart, yet still we do not despair. There is a principle that we trust, when it comes into full operation, will outweigh all the advantages we have allowed the French to possess.—Enthusiasm. It is on the spirit of nine millions of men, conscious that they are fighting for their altars and their hearths, for freedom, loyalty, and religion, and against impiety, slavery, and usurpation, we found our hopes that the better cause will eventually prevail. The conquerors of Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland, may overwhelm or dissipate the bands of patriots by whom they are opposed, the Despot of France may enter Madrid in triumph, and crown the Usurper there, but still Spain will not be subdued. As long as the sacred fire of liberty subsists, slavery cannot prevail there. The success of the monster, with whom rivers of blood, devastation and famine, and all the multiplied calamities of war, count as nothing when compared with the gratification of his vain ambition, may confine it to a corner of Spain, but while a spark survives, the monuments of his power and wickedness are insecure. The slightest breath might kindle a flame that should devour them all.

Confident as we are in the ultimate success of the Spaniards, if they continue animated by their present spirit, we deeply regret that they have not displayed more energy and activity. A little vigorous and well-timed effort would have saved Spain from a world of woe. It was not until within these six weeks that reinforcements began to pass the Pyrenees. The signal reverses the French army sustained in