

have all given full proof of the effect of French alliance. Against all these powers the same design has been carrying on in war and peace, and peace has to them all been more fatal than war. War at least kept the evil at the point of the bayonet, but peace, throwing away the means of defence, has opened the arms of all these powers only to give the enemy an opportunity to stab them to the heart. When men talk of peace, still keeping the ideas of former times in their minds, they talk of what has now no existence—the term only remains. Peace, which is supposed to disarm both parties, does now in fact only disarm one, and the true construction of every treaty which Bonaparte signs is solely this—“lay down your arms that I may destroy you with less trouble.” War, though unfortunate, has its chances of success, but peace of this kind has none, and much greater would have been the probability of Alexander’s rising again to fill a glorious and an independent throne, had he been driven, before the treaty of Tilsit had been signed, with a few scattered bands only, into the deserts of Tartary, than that he should so emerge out of the snares of Caulincourt. The adjustment of claims, the assignment of territory, may be easy; but in our estimate of the possibility of making peace with such a power as France, these are matters of the least consideration; for when a power is determined to observe no articles or stipulations but for reasons of present convenience, it matters but little what the conditions of pacification are which it agrees upon. The prime consideration is the character of the stipulating party, and that of France, stamped with marks so many and so deep, cannot be mistaken. To make and maintain peace with her, the national character must be degraded by sanctioning her present spoliations, and winking at or aiding in the acquisition of new ones. The nation thus treated must commit itself along with that restless enemy of human happiness, to convulse and desolate the world; but whilst it is doing this, let it not be concluded that the spoil will be shared, or the safety of that power itself secured: the work shall be divided, but the profit shall be indivisible. Your alliance with her opens the door to her emissaries, the sacred character of an Ambassador is with her prostituted to that of a spy, and his first work will be to form a party against the power to which he is commissioned; to gather every traitor, even to the very sweepings of worthlessness and villainy, under his protection, to corrupt the corruptible, to fasten divisions, and to ripen plots and treasons. This is the kind of peace in which Spain, Sweden, Russia, and Denmark have been entangled.—Austria has fallen into the same snare, and such a peace only could be made by Great-Britain, with this difference, that as we are most hated and most feared, every engine would be set at work with double subtlety to effect our ruin. We have once made the experiment.—After the peace of Amiens, while France held on her career of aggression without the liberty of our press, our popular institutions, were attacked within. Happily Great-Britain was found too zealous and too spirited to submit to the first encroachment. The quarrel was therefore again renewed, and that quarrel must continue whilst our country maintains the greatness and integrity of its present character, and France the base insidiousness of her’s. To fight or to fall is our only alternative.

SPAIN. CADIZ, NOVEMBER 7, 1810.

In the Grand Cortes of the Kingdom the 20th October, Don JOAQUIN BLAKE, Don GABRIEL CISCAR, and Don PEDRO AGAR, were appointed to exercise the Regency, or Executive Power. The two former being absent, the Marquis DEL PALACIO and Don JOSEPH MARIA PUIG, were appointed Substitutes, *pro hac vice*. When called upon to take the oath prescribed by the Cortes, the Marquis answered “I swear, without prejudice to the oath I have taken to King Ferdinand 7th.” This excited great astonishment, and the Marquis explained, that it was only a scruple of conscience that induced him to make the reservation and not for any principle of disloyalty or disobedience. The Marquis was immediately ordered to the bar, and the President sat down, with Don AGAR and Don PUIG on his right and left. The Marquis again apologized from the bar, and expressed his readiness to take the oath as the other Members of the Executive had. This was opposed and rejected nearly unanimously. The Marquis again asked leave to speak, but was answered by the President, “His Majesty (the title of the Cortes) does not think proper further to hear the Marquis del Palacio, and commands him to withdraw.” After he had withdrawn, an order was given for his arrest, and he was confined in the guard room of the Congressional life-guards.

The new Regents then retired, escorted by a number of Deputies, to the Palace of the Regency; where they were received by the Old Regents, who had requested leave to resign, and invested with their scarfs. The Marquis de CASTELAR has been appointed to replace the Marquis PALACIO.

PORTUGAL. LISBON, NOVEMBER 15, 1810.

The bridge which the enemy had thrown over the Legare, [a branch of the Tagus running north of the river] has been broken down by the freshets, and in consequence they have removed that part of the materials which was not carried away.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Translated from a Lisbon paper of November 12. Extract of an official communication of his Excellency the General in Chief, Lord Wellington, addressed to his Excellency Signor D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated Pero Negro, the 10th inst.

Most illustrious and excellent Sir, Nothing material has occurred since I transmitted to your Excellency my late despatch, under date of the 3d inst. The enemy made, on the 5th of the present

month, a reconnoitering movement upon Abrantes, and under cover of this operation, they sent a small corps of cavalry and infantry across the province of lower Beira towards the borders of Villa Velha, evidently with the intention of taking possession of the bridge, which existed in that place over the Tagus; however they found it destroyed, and these detachments on this account returned to Sobreria Formosa.

The greatest number of vessels that the enemy could collect, taking them from the different neighboring places, are employed on the bridge that they have built on the river Lezere,* which is pretty bad; and will be, at least I hope so, soon destroyed.

By my last communication from Badajoz, dated the 4th inst. I find that the corps under the command of Mortier remains yet at Seville, and that the troops composing the same are rather sickly.

* This bridge was destroyed.

LISBON, NOVEMBER 12.

The 7th inst. the order of the Bath was conferred with great solemnity on Sir W. C. Beresford, by Lord Wellington, at Mafra, where were present a great number of noblemen, officers and magistrates.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 1.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. White of the brig Bellona, left Lisbon on the 18th Nov. at which time it was reported that the siege of Caiz was raised, and that Marshal Soult had marched from Seville with 12,000 men to join Massena in Portugal. There had not been any general engagement between Wellington and Massena, both armies remained in much the same situation as at our previous advices, but the skirmishes between the advanced posts were frequent. The embargo had not been raised. Flour 18 75, and markets good for provisions.

FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

Arrived schooner Pointer, Morse, 17 days from La Guira—came out with the schooner Paulina, Capt. May, of and for New-York, under protection of a British frigate, bound to Jamaica, the coast being much infested by small cruising vessels under Spanish colours, fitted out at the city of St. Domingo.

Capt. Morse, informs, that a civil war is raging in the province of Carracas, &c. and that the country party had lately taken Cora and Gibraltar. *Philad. Journal.*

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

TOULON FLEET.

The following is said to be a correct List of the French Naval Force, ready for sea, in Toulon roads.—

Ships Names.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
Austerlitz	120	1200	Vice-Admiral Allemande.
Majestoux	120	1200	Rear-Admiral Bowden.
Commerce de Paris	120	1200	Rear-Admiral Coromonde.
Hambel	74	700	Capt. Marti.
Genoese	74	700	Montabert.
Brutan	74	700	Allemande.
Danube	74	700	Louville.
Saffrien	74	700	Henrie.
Borea	74	700	Linos.
Magnanime	74	700	Joaquim.
Ulm	74	700	Donelds.
Ajax	74	700	Petit.
Penelope	44	—	Dunborden.
Pomone	44	—	Rosamus.
Paulina	44	—	Montfort.
Amelia	44	—	Naguard.
Incompetitie	44	—	Martin.
Adoira	44	—	unknown.
Proserpine	36	—	form. Eng.
Hornet	36	—	unknown.
Victorious	20	—	unknown.
A large Store Ship	30	—	name unk.

Besides the above, there are in the inner harbour the following:—

Ships Names.	Guns.	Men.
Donavert	80	800
Wagram	120	— just launched.
Sceptre	80	—
Lion	74	—

Muscovite, Russian corvette, and several smaller vessels. Admiral Gantheaume, is Commander in Chief.

FOR SALE,

THE FEE-SIMPLE of the Town or Parish of Campo-Bello, subject to the out-standing Leases—Also several small Islands, contiguous to the main Island of Campo-Bello; some of which have buildings upon them, and are in other respects extremely valuable.—For particulars apply to D. OWEN. Campo-Bello, January 1, 1811.

Wanted Immediately,

A Smart active BOY from 14 to 17 years of age as Apprentice to the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS. None need apply but those of good connexions. 19th November. RICHARD LAWRENCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

MOST Respectfully offers his services to his Friends and the Public in general, to do any Writing, that they may think proper to entrust him with, which will be executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch. December 10, 1810. PETER LUGRIN.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

English Playing Cards of a good quality.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

(NEW-BRUNSWICK.)

SAINT JOHN, January 21, 1811.

Since our last we have been favored with Boston papers to the 9th inst. from them we have made several extracts for this day’s paper. There are various reports in these papers respecting the life of our beloved Sovereign, which we do not conceive entitled to notice, as there does not appear to be any intelligence from London to be depended upon respecting this all-important subject, later than the Bulletins of the 6th and 7th of November, which were published in our last paper. The accounts from Lisbon are down to the 18th November, at which time, there does not appear to have been any farther engagement of importance between the allied and French armies. The report contained in these papers respecting an action between the left wing of Massena’s army and the combined army in which 2000 of the French were killed, 450 English and 200 Portuguese, including several English Officers, wants confirmation, as it is stated to be derived from the Schooner *Hunter*, said to have sailed from Liverpool about the 1st of December, bound to Nova-Scotia, and by the Halifax papers it appears that this Schooner had arrived, and neither this account nor any farther intelligence respecting the King’s health is in these papers. The report that letters had been received at Lisbon from Cadiz, stating that Marshal Soult had discontinued the siege of that place and had marched with 12,000 men to join the forces of Massena, also wants confirmation, as it appears that Soult remained before Cadiz on the 9th November. Affairs begin to wear a very serious aspect in the Congress of the United States, in the correspondence between Mr. Smith the Secretary of State and General Turreau the French Minister, laid before Congress in pursuance of an application for that purpose to the President from the House of Representatives; Mr. Smith states to Mr. Turreau that though the *Berlin* and *Milan* decrees might be *nominally* revoked, yet that they were in effect in full force and virtue, as under the present decrees many of the products of America (such as Cotton and Tobacco) were prohibited the French ports, and that on the other articles the duties were so high as to amount to a prohibition; this statement Mr. Turreau does not pretend to deny, but says, such modification of the French decrees as will be favorable to American commerce must depend upon the united exertions of the two Countries against the common enemy. In plain English, as an American writer observes, if the United States “will agree to fight the British under the banners of Napoleon, they may hope for a share of commerce, but not without.” A short time will now determine whether the Americans are prepared to adopt this hazardous alternative which their Government appear to be endeavoring to force upon them.

MARRIED] On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. BYLES, Mr. WILLIAM JACOBS, to Miss HANNAH OLMSTEAD, both of this City.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Dr. BYLES, Mr. JESSE WHEELOCK, merchant of Boston, to Miss PHEBE GOLDING, of this City.

GOOD FIRE BUCKETS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends making FIRE BUCKETS on moderate terms for Cash. Those Gentlemen who are disposed to favor him with their commands, will please leave their names at his Shop in Duke-Street; where the price will be made known. January 21, 1811. CALEB GREEN.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

On the 15th of February next, at the *Indian House*; ALL the Personal Estate of the late JAMES EAGLES, deceased, consisting of a dwelling House, and fish Store on Leased ground, a quantity of Household furniture, together with some Herrings in barrels, and all the fishing apparatus belonging to the said Estate. Conditions of Sale will be made known at that time. ANDREW CROOKSHANK. Saint John, 12th January, 1811.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 29th of January, 1811, at the Subscriber’s Auction Room, will be sold, —

THAT valuable SAW-MILL in the South-Bay, commonly called *Dunham’s*, with the Dwelling House, Barn, &c.—and the Lot whereon the same are erected, containing 200 Acres; the contiguous situation of this property to the Saint John market, makes it a most desirable purchase.

ALSO—The HOUSE and LOT on the corner of *Horsfield’s Alley* in Saint John Street, now in the occupation of *Mrs. Ernest*, being an excellent stand for a Shop and Tavern, and well calculated for that purpose, having lately been put in repair and now rents for £ 50 per Annum.

Particulars will be made known at the time of Sale. ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

For Sale 150 Boxes Soap.

Saint John, 24th December, 1810.

A CONTRACT.

ANY Person disposed to undertake the furnishing of LOGS, and the building a WHARF 70 by 30 feet, may hear of an advantageous Contract by applying at this Office. Saint John, 7th January, 1811.