

lectures, that one of the subjects to which the attention of Congress will be called, will be the interdiction of American commerce to Spain and Portugal; and that the American trade to St. Domingo was interdicted on the 1st of France; that the submission to her influence will extend to trade to the Peninsula.

The papers contain numerous accounts of affairs of attacks and defences by the various partizan patriotic corps in Spain. The hatred of these devoted patriots to Frenchmen had been (very naturally) increased to its highest pitch, by the murders and atrocities which the blood-drinkers of France had perpetrated in all the districts which opposed their inroads: Thina, Langa; Mortir, [Empecinado] Sanchez, Manillo, and others, continued at the head of the desperate corps, and daily made great numbers of the French detachments find their sepulchres. The English continued liberally to supply them with arms, ammunition, &c.

General Bellesteros was at Algeiras, where the French were expected to make an attack; and he had made preparations to repel it.

Marshal Beresford had his head quarters near Lisbon; from whence he was sending reinforcements to the Portuguese army.

The grand army is stationed in Portugal in two large columns, the 1st. under Lord Wellington, has 23,000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry, in front of Almeida, the 2d. column under General Hill, has 1500 infantry, and 2500 cavalry forming a line from Elvas to Castello Branco; each column is strong in artillery. The Portuguese troops under Gen. Beresford are now well disciplined, and commanded by British officers; they have no amount in cavalry, but their infantry, effective in the field is 62,000; and ten regiments of riflemen are now raising, which are by far the most useful troops, on account of the rocky and mountainous state of the country.

The French are weak in Spain, and are now concentrating themselves as fast as possible, to prevent the desultory warfare of the Spaniards.

MARITIME FORCE.

If the spirit of foreign conquest, or an ambitious desire to encroach upon the just rights of other powers, entered into the dispositions of those persons who contend for the expediency of creating an efficient maritime force, the people might well listen to their arguments with jealousy and distrust. But if it should appear, that their only object is to protect the lawful commerce of the country, and to provide for our eventual defence against the aggressions of ambitious and powerful nations, the important nature of the subject should insure a favourable attention to the propositions which they advance. The enemies of a naval establishment maintain, that governments are ambitious according to the extent of their power; that to preserve a disposition for peace, they must be deprived of the ability to make war; and that arms should not be put into their hands, lest they should misuse them. In other words, these politicians would deny to the government the power to protect, lest they should annoy, the ability to defend the country, from fear of their making offensive operations upon other states. But may we not as well trust to the moderation of our own government as to that of others, and encounter the risk of raising a spirit which the people can always control, in preference to exciting the ambition and cupidity of foreign powers by an exposition of our inability to defend ourselves against their aggressions; The same politicians, who fear to entrust the government with the management of a naval force, upon other occasions seem to apprehend no danger of an abuse of power by the administration. They discern no evils which might grow out of the extensive and before unknown powers confided to the president by the several acts for laying and enforcing an embargo. These acts were in unison with their prejudices, and the strongest and most unconstitutional means of enforcing them excited in their minds no apprehensions of danger to the public liberties: but a ridiculous and absurd prejudice against a navy is attempted to be defended by arguments equally ridiculous and absurd. Whatever may be the disposition of the individuals who may at any time administer the government of this country we have the satisfaction to know, that this disposition will be unavailing, if not supported by a corresponding temper in the people: and we know, that the people are disposed for peace, and at the same time believe, the great body of intelligent and patriotic Americans wish to see the country in a state of defence.

Another argument advanced by the enemies of a navy is this, that foreign states would make war upon us for the purpose of getting possession of our ships, if we had them. This is indeed a singular proposition. Great-Britain is the power referred to. She has already almost the whole of Europe for her enemies; and her great enemy is rapidly augmenting his marine in a manner which threatens her security. Can it then be supposed that she wishes to increase the number of enemies, having fleets and means of annoyance? When all her ships are wanted for the purpose of blockading the squadrons of France, it would certainly not be convenient to spare a large fleet to fight an enemy at so great a distance as our coast. While our country remains in its present defenceless state, the injury which we could do to Great-Britain, in the event of war, would be to her comparatively of little consequence. She could blockade our principal seaports, and almost annihilate our commerce, even by the inconsiderable force which is now stationed on our coast. But with thirty sail of the line, and a proportional number of frigates and smaller vessels, the United States would be a very troublesome enemy to her. So dangerous, indeed, would be our hostility, that we might calculate upon her submitting to every thing but actual degradation to preserve peace. The enemies of a navy seem

to reason as though no war existed in Europe, when they contend, that we ought to have no navy, because we cannot immediately have as many ships as Great-Britain or France. They ought to remember, that the fleets of the latter power are blockaded up, and that those of the former are so disposed as to leave but a small disposable force to act against this country.

We wish to preserve peace, and therefore, desire to see our country in a condition to demand respect.—We certainly do not pant for war with Great-Britain; but we should be pleased to be in a situation to say to our Ministers,—respect our rights, or our enmity shall be formidable to you. We desire in fact to have such a force as would make both the belligerent powers fear to have our weight thrown into the scale against them. Even our rivers and bays have been infested with French privateers; and the government has either wanted the power or the inclination to drive them away.—Our merchant ships are burned on the ocean by French pirates, and there is no resistance. British frigates likewise blockade our seaports; and although much noise and clamour is raised against them, no effectual measures are taken to obtain redress. There is much talk of war; but no preparation. Patriotic Americans view this situation of their country with mortification and sorrow. They are grieved to see the administration of their country in the character of a hully, distinguished only by blustering and imbecility; and they reflect with indignation upon the wrongs to which we have submitted,—upon the indignities which we have borne. Let us then arouse from our lethargy, and strive to redeem our fame. There was a time, when the name of an American was a proud name in Europe. But that time is past! Our reputation is not to be redeemed by threats of revenge, at the same time that we patiently submit; nor by unnecessarily and foolishly engaging in war, when unprepared for the contest. The first essay should be to repeal the restrictions which are now laid upon our commerce. If foreign nations molest our trade, that is no reason for our destroying it. Immediate preparations should be made for building ships of war. We have abundant materials, wealth and seamen sufficient to render the United States in a few years a powerful and respected nation. At the same time, let a negotiation be opened with Great-Britain in the spirit of peace; not with a view to throw fresh obstacles in the way of an amicable adjustment, and to keep alive a spirit of animosity and hatred against that power. Some grounds assumed by our government are untenable, and ought to be abandoned; other pretensions are just and ought to be insisted on. Some means should be devised to prevent the impressment of American seamen; at the same time that the just right of Great-Britain to her own seamen ought to be respected. The employment of foreign seamen might be prohibited by law. This would remove one great source of contention, and at the same time be a proper encouragement to our own seamen. If we have not a sufficient number of native seamen at this time, under such a regulation we soon should have. Finally, we recommend to the administration to think less of their party, and more of their country; not to employ their whole time in devising ways and means for preserving their places, but to give some portion of their attention to measures, whose object and tendency may be, to preserve peace, to provide for the security; and to augment the wealth and power of this nation.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1811.

Just as our paper was prepared for press, we received Boston papers to the 14th inst. from which the following information were hastily copied.

FROM BOSTON, NOVEMBER 14.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress, dated Washington, November 7.

"Nothing has yet been done in Congress beyond the reading a large mass of papers sent by the President, with his Message; nor has any thing transpired which points to the course of measures which will be pursued or adopted. A double welded non-intercourse, and war with Great-Britain, have both their advocates, and one or other will, I think, most certainly take place, most probably, however, the former, as, under the restricted system, the retainers and admirers of the executive declare we have prospered, and are becoming sound and wealthy.—God help us."

Extract of another letter from a Member of Congress, same date.

"We have to-day reached the end of the voluminous documents accompanying the President's Message.—With respect to the correspondence between Great-Britain and the United States, while professions of friendship and expressions of courtesy are exchanged, the general tenor of the despatches is unfriendly, and shows little progress in adjusting subsisting difficulties. There is ground, however, to believe that the Prince Regent of Great-Britain is anxiously disposed for a conciliation with this country. In relation to the rencontre with the Little Belt, there does not appear to have been given any instructions by the President to Commodore Rogers of a hostile nature. Mr. Foster appears to have protested most solemnly against the occupation of West-Florida by the United States. The crisis presents much to deplore and little for the consolation of the enlightened statesman, the real patriot.—In the fortuitous concourse and jumble of political atoms, our administration is found again in accordance with the views of the French Emperor."

Mr. J. Randolph, has taken his seat in Congress, and already shewn a temper of mind, opposed to the tools of administration. His watchfulness may produce something beneficial: and he appears ready to sound the tocsin, whenever the public danger shall require his energy.

FROM RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from Archangel, dated Sept. 11.

"To judge from appearances, it is not improbable there may be a broil on the continent. This country, it is said, have 350,000 men under arms on the frontiers; and if Napoleon has leisure from Spain and Portugal, he will, in all probability, attempt to enforce the same measures in this country, in which he has succeeded, in almost all others on the continent; and, as Russia will not submit without a contest, we may date the termination of the present peace whenever Spain and Portugal shall be evacuated or subdued."

Latest from Portugal and England.

By some arrivals at New-York, we have dates from Portugal to the 7th October, and from England as late as the 5th or 6th of the same month.—The accounts from the former place, advise, that the position of the armies was the same as stated in our former accounts; and from the latter, not a syllable is published.



BY THE HONORABLE
MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire,

PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and
(L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

MARTIN HUNTER.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the first TUESDAY in DECEMBER next; I have 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 FEBRUARY next ensuing, then to meet at FREDERICTON for the dispatch of Business.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Sixteenth Day of NOVEMBER, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, and in the fifty second Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,

JON. ODELL.

Saint Andrew's Society Dinner.

THE Anniversary Dinner of the Saint Andrew's Society, will, as usual, be held on the 30th inst. at Mrs. Cock's.—NOTICE is hereby given, that such Members and other Gentlemen of Scotch descent as may wish to attend, will leave their names with Mrs. Cock by the 28th instant.

Dinner on the Table exactly at half past 4 o'Clock.

By Order of the President,

November 23. L. DONALDSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership of Hammon Easterbrooks and Jonas Fitzherbert, Blacksmiths, was dissolved on Wednesday the 30th October, by mutual consent, they therefore request all persons indebted to them to call and make payment in three months from this date.

BROOKS & FITZHERBERT.

Fredericton, 30th October, 1811.

HENRY SMITH,

Has opened the Store lately occupied by Mr. JAMES BELL, deceased, where he offers for Sale, an assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, upon very reasonable terms.

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, viz.

SUPERFINE, second, and coarse CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Serges, Prince's Cord, Blankets of all sizes, Bombazetts and Wildbors of fancy colors, Calimancoes, Durants, Flannels, Baizes, Pelisse Flannels, green floor Cloth, Irish Linens, shirting and sheeting Cotton, India ditto, Cambric Muslin, French Cambric, Calicos, Fustians, Dimities, Huckaback, Damask and Diaper Table-cloths, fine Damask by the yard, Towelling, Oznaburg, Silk Handkerchiefs of all sorts, Ribbons, Tapes and Bobbins, women's cotton Stockings, ladies and gentlemen's Gloves, ladies Morocco and Kid Shoes, fire Mats, Saddles, men's and boy's Hats, wrought Iron Tea Kettles, Iron Pots, bake Ovens, Blistered, German and English Steel, Paper, Quills, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Ivory Folders, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Hyson, Sou-chong and Bohea Tea, Jamaica Spirits, Soap and London mould Candles, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Nails of all sizes and Window Glass.
Fredericton, 13th November, 1811.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of ABIATHAR CAMP, Esq. formerly of this City, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same without delay to the Subscriber, (at Waterborough in Queen's County) who is appointed Administrator with the Will annexed of the Goods of the said deceased unadministered by the Executors of the Estate during their lives.
ABIATHAR CAMP.

Saint John, 21th November, 1811.

BOARDING and LODGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a genteel Boarding and Lodging House in King's-street, where every attention will be paid to those who may encourage his undertaking.

CHARLES M'PHERSON,

St. John, 6th June, 1811.