

was said to extend to the *Perdido*, to which Mr. Madison also claims: But Spain never possessed Louisiana, as extending into *West-Florida*. The meaning therefore of the clause of the treaty of *St. Ildefonso* is:— 1st. "With the same extent it now has in the hands of Spain," that is, detached from *West-Florida* altogether. 2d. "That it had when France possessed it," which words must be confined in their operation to the other boundaries of Louisiana, to render both clauses, consistent, and to give each a rational meaning. If this construction be found, the United States have no title to a foot of Territory in *West-Florida*. It was not this construction that Spain claimed and held *West-Florida*, and when an act of Congress was passed, in February, 1794, justly supposed by the Spanish minister, to extend the powers of American legislation to *West-Florida*, the Marquis Yrujo protested against the act, and Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, gave him a written explanation, that the act of Congress had no such meaning.

"Yet, admitting that the title of the United States is clear and unquestionable, is it consistent with sound policy and the pacific professions of the United States, or does it accord with our neutral or impartial character, to oust the Spaniards at the point of the bayonet? Whilst Spain was the ally of France, we did not dare to assert our rights in arms. Mr. Jefferson mustered courage enough to inquire of France what would be the consequence if possession was taken of *West-Florida* by force, and the answer was, that "France could neither doubt nor hesitate, but would take part with Spain." The project was instantly abandoned.

"When the Spanish Junta sent a minister with authority to pay the United States eight millions of dollars as an indemnification for depredation on our commerce, he was rejected by Mr. Madison, upon the ground of impartiality.

"When our rights to the free navigation of the Mississippi was denied, we had not the courage to maintain it, lest France should be offended, so fifteen millions of dollars were sacrificed in preference to the maintenance of a just right, and for the sake of impartiality.

"But the question is now reversed. Spain is the ally of Great-Britain, and is struggling to defend her soil, her religion, and her laws against an invading tyrant. To avoid a rupture with England, has Mr. Madison, as in the case with France, enquired in what light England, would consider the occupation, by force, of a country, held by Spain? Has it been ascertained whether a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, exists between England and Spain; and that the former is pledged to guarantee the latter in her possessions? If such a treaty does exist, then are we necessarily brought into collision with England, and we have not the least doubt that the object of administration is to embroil us with that nation. We think it a just speculation, that *West-Florida* has been seized, not only with the consent of France, but at her special instance, and is probably, to be held in secret trust, for NAPOLEON, until the fate of Spain is determined, when, as Mr. Madison suggests, the claim will be still open to negotiation. Certain it is, and no man who has noticed the various arts of subserviency towards France, will say to the contrary, that Mr. Madison would not have dared to seize and invest *West-Florida* with an armed force, against the will of BONAPARTE. An open declaration of war against England or Spain is not to be looked for, but a war may be brought on by juggling.

"May we not enquire, whether the cargo of French Emissaries brought out in the *Tilsit* to this port (and who instantly directed their course to the western country) have any concern in the operations of Madison and Governor Claiborne and Holmes?

"May we not anticipate the seizure of *East-Florida* by the English?

"May we not conclude that Spain will seize all our property in her ports, by way of reprisal? Could we complain in such an event? and will not the ultimate consequence be, a war with Spain and her ally England?

"As *West-Florida* was in the possession of Spain, and our claim was referred to negotiation, and as we feared to enforce our claim while Spain and France were allies the seizure of *West-Florida* is not only a breach of neutrality, but an highly dishonourable act; the more galling to Spain, because, pressed on all sides with difficulties, and the more grateful to France, because it tends to involve us with England."

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 27.

Very important from the North of Europe.

The Golden Fleece, Capt. Thompson, has just arrived from Tonningen. She brings advices from thence to the 7th November. On the 5th the new French decree for searching after English merchandise was put in force in Hamburg, by the military, assisted by the police, and some brokers; but the quantity seized was trifling; and on the 9th was to commence the Burning of the goods, and the Branding of the smugglers. Similar proceedings were to take place all over Germany. The following is a translation of the notification of the Senate of Hamburg:—

HAMBURG, NOVEMBER 4, 1810.

"PUBLICANDUM. It having been notified to the Senate of this place by the French military administration, that in consequence of an Imperial Decree, dated 19th Oct. 1810, all prohibited English manufactured goods, [*merchandises Angloises provenant de fabrique Angloise*] in the Hanseatic towns, shall be seized and burnt—and that in order to effect this decree, a beginning shall be made to-morrow, the 5th of Nov. The Honorable Senate solicits every citizen of this place in the most parental manner, to submit to this unavoidable measure, to hold these aforesaid English manufactured goods ready for seizure, and to lessen the calamity of the searching of houses, by delivering them

without opposition; and in the mean time to rely, that the Honorable Senate, in the present afflicting situation, will leave nothing unemployed to promote the best interests of the citizens here, so far as lays in its power. However as commotions and obstinacy will inevitably prove fatal in their consequences, this Honorable Senate admonishes every individual quietly to submit to the said measure, with warning, that every contumacy will infallibly be punished according to the severity of the laws."

We have it further verbally and by letter, that such were the French and Danish vexations on the American trade, and it was reduced to the most distressed condition, and that it was a matter of great doubt with the holders of many Articles of American produce, whether to pay the duties or abandon the goods. The French custom-house duties were rigidly enforced in all the countries under the immediate influence of France.

Hamburg, when the Golden Fleece sailed, had a French garrison of 3000 men, under Gen. Count Morand, and Marshal Davoust was expected to make it his H. Q. during the winter. The French troops were frequently changed after being well clothed at the expense of the city, in order to make room for others equally needy, who in their turn were equipped in like manner. No French troops had entered Denmark, but numbers occupied the coasts opposite.

Between 600 and 700 English vessels had arrived in the Baltic, but no hope appeared of their being able to land or sell their cargoes, and nothing remained for them but to return to England.

Danish privateers still continued to carry in American vessels indiscriminately as usual, and the Prize Courts to condemn on false and most frivolous pretences; but the Court of Appeals had lately reversed several of their decisions, especially those on which the pretext was, the being furnished with the prescribed French certificates of origin.

The King of Denmark had reluctantly been compelled by necessity, and foreign influence, to reduce his army to 30,000. The ports of Denmark continued shut to colonial produce.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

By the schooner Dash, arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, we have received papers of that place, down to the 12th November. They contain Lisbon accounts to the 8th, at which time the most sanguine expectations were formed of the success of the combined armies, which consisted of 72,000 men, with all the necessaries of life in abundance. Massena's, on the contrary falls short of 50,000, destitute of bread, subsisting on Indian corn, cooked in various ways, which has already had the effect of producing inveterate fluxes. Desertions were frequent and numerous.

The Cadiz accounts are to the 8th.—We regret to observe that in addition to its other misfortunes, that city is visited with a contagious disorder resembling the yellow fever of this climate. The number of deaths during the month of October, was 1,104. The same disorder has appeared partially at Gibraltar. At Carthage the daily amount of deaths was from 80 to 86.

LATEST FROM TONNINGEN.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Golden-Fleece, in 45 days from Tonningen.—By her we have received Hamburg papers to the 6th of November, and the following verbal intelligence, that by a decree of the King of Denmark, all American property in Holstein, has been sequestered, and the owners have to make declaration within 48 hours, in which case, they are to pay to the Danes, 6 per cent additional duty, whether they wish to enter their goods at Hamburg according to the new French Tarif, or if not, they will have to pay immediately the Danish duty for home consumption, and 4th addition to it, which is very high.

N. Y. Mercantile Ad.

BOSTON, JANUARY 2, 1811.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Since Saturday we have received London dates a few days latest. The principal object of attention in England, was the derangement of the British King who had been incapable of transacting public business from the 25th October, and continued so the 7th November. Parliament was to meet the 15th November. A crisis in the affairs of England was expected; and a Regency with the Prince of Wales at the head, was talked of, as being among the first Acts of Parliament, if the King's illness was considered permanent. No mention had been made of the cessation of the Orders in Council; and scarce a syllable was uttered on American affairs. While the King remained as he was, no public business could be transacted until a Regency was formed.

Information from the North of Europe continues replete with the mad measures of Napoleon to destroy the trade of England, and with it the commerce of neutral nations. After the imposition of his most exorbitant duties in all his slavish States, he had ordered bonfires to be made in all English fabrics, and at the last dates his military custom-house officers were commencing the piles at Hamburg.

The dates from Lisbon, via Gibraltar, are no later than the 6th November; but they corroborate our direct accounts in many particulars, and represent the allied army as having increased, and the French as having diminished in numbers; and that no fears existed at Lisbon of the speedy entrance of the French into that capital. There were no official accounts from Lisbon. We cannot long be without news from this interesting section of Europe.

We have accounts from Cadiz into November: Some of them mention, while others are silent, on the prevalence of the yellow fever in that city; it is certain it had not affected the defensive operations. It appeared the French had not, as reported, withdrawn from before Cadiz into Portugal. The Isla still bid

defiance to all the skill and enginery of its experienced assailants.

The British have failed in one of their expeditions against the Isle of France, and lost three fine frigates.—But the strong expedition which recently took the Isle of Bourbon, must have been near the Isle of France soon after.

BATTLE IN MEXICO.

Capt. Lopez, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday, from Havanna, informs, that a sanguinary battle took place in Mexico, last November, between the army of Ferdinand VII. and the army of the insurgents, in which the latter were totally annihilated, having lost between 6 and 7000 in killed and prisoners. The authority of King Ferdinand is completely re-established in Mexico.

SAINT JOHN, January 14, 1811.

Since our last, the Schooner Jubilee, Lane, has arrived from New-York, and Schooner Speedy Packet from St. Andrews; by the former we have been favored with New-York papers to the 29th ult. and the latter with Boston papers to the 2d instant; we have extracted from them all that appears of any moment.

At a Court of Vice-Admiralty held at the City of Saint John on Monday last, were libelled fifty square sticks and twenty logs of White Pine, seized in the County of Charlotte by the Deputy Surveyor General of the Woods for this Province, for having been cut without Licence; and it is understood to be the intention in future to prosecute with the utmost rigor all offences of this nature.

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.

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.

JOHN L. VENNER,

Has remaining on Hand

A Valuable Stock of TWINES,

Exactly suited to the Fisheries of the Country, and of every kind in use, whether for Seines, Salmon, Shad or Herring Nets.

ALSO—TEAS from England, which he will endeavour to sell as low as those that have been smuggled, notwithstanding the vast supply which was introduced from the States the last Season. Saint John, 7th 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.

TO BE SOLD,

And Possession given immediately,

THE two Story DWELLING HOUSE, belonging to the Estate of ROBERT BLACKWOOD, deceased, opposite to the Store of John Black, & Co.—There is five good rooms in the House, three of which have fire places, and a good well of water in the cellar.

For further particulars inquire of Mrs. BLACKWOOD on the Premises.

ST. JOHN, 7th JANUARY, 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.

10th November.

RICHARD LAWRENCE.