

copy an hour. So there was no speechifying—no churning—no procession—nothing that could excite passion, and consequently no expression of popular sentiment. Sir Francis (to use a new-fashioned term) was completely flabbergasted. He vented his own rage at this want of rage among the people, in a long printed address, that his party newspapers might have something to circulate upon the occasion. The Government of course is heartily abused in it; and so galled is he at the quietism of his Constituents, that he declares he will not be so sent to Parliament. So he retires in dudgeon.

In the borough of Southwark, the Baronet's brother, Mr. Jones Burdett, at the close of the Poll on Monday, had but 541 votes, while Mr. Calvert had 2177, and Mr. Thoroton 1801. Of course he lost his election.

In the county of Middlesex it was in contemplation to start a *Burdettite*; but it seems he thought better of it; and Mr. Mellish and Mr. Byng, were re-elected without opposition.

The readers of the Reformists papers know how often Mr. Waithman is represented as speaking the sentiments of the City of London! Well; he started as a candidate for that city, as did also his and Sir F. Burdett's friend Mr. Alderman Wood; and they have both failed. At the close of the poll on Monday, the numbers were—

Combe	5125	Atkins	3615
Curtis	4577	Waithman	2622
Shaw	4082	Wood	2373

Let this criterion of the politics of the city of London be remembered when the country is insulted again, as it has been, by being told, it should take example by the insolent addresses and seditious speeches fulminated from its Common Halls against both Prince and People, by the Waithmanites.

At Bristol, Mr. Hunt (of that Committee in London to which our Cornish *Illuminati* occasionally repair to 'draw light') is trying his fortune again, but to little purpose. A letter, written last Wednesday morning at Bristol, says—'Sir Samuel Romilly has resigned. State of the poll last night,—Davis 2282, Protheroe 1097, Romilly 1490, Hunt 379.'

William Cobbett, *citizen and esquire*, had the modesty to offer himself for Hampshire! He appeared on the hustings at Winchester, and was nominated by Mr. Jones, and seconded by Peter Finnerty, *esquire* also, in a fine display of eloquence *a la Jacobin*. The patriotic group were received with such thundering horse laughs, that poor Cobbett slunk off without demanding a poll, and it is even said that Peter Finnerty blushed. Colonel Wardle has retired from Parliament—taken a farm, and actually *sells milk*!

However the Reformists may pretend to account for this ill-success of their champions in those populous places too, where aristocratical influence cannot be felt; it is manifest that they are every where losing countenance. Their fine principles and coarse practices so ill agree; their worn-out pretences are so completely seen through, that men begin to get tired of their brawling, and sick of their hypocrisy.

We apprehend, that the friends of the Prince's Government will gain strength in the new Parliament; that the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning's party will also find an accession of numbers: and both at the expense of the old Opposition.

BARBADOES, BRIDGE-TOWN, NOVEMBER 3.

His Majesty's armed ship Emma, and *Monche* schooner arrived this day, after having had a severe action off Martinique, with an American privateer schooner of 18 guns; and supposed to be manned with upwards of 100 men (answering the description of that chased to windward by the *Swaggerer* brig of war,) which the Emma most gallantly defeated in three attempts to board, in a close engagement which lasted two hours and twenty minutes. Great praise is due to Capt. Seymour and his crew, for the defence of this ship against a force so considerably superior. We regret to state, that Lieut. Pierce, an Officer in the Quarter and Barrack Department, who had proceeded in the Emma for the benefit of his health, received a wound early in the action, of which he died 4 hours afterwards; his remains were interred at Martinique.

On board the Emma, killed 1; wounded 10.

The Emma would have been a valuable prize to the enemy, as there were 57,000 dollars on board for the use of this army. Besides the loss of the commander of the privateer, she must have otherwise suffered considerably in killed and wounded, as the crew were literally swept from the ship's side in their attempts to board. There seemed to be great regularity on board the enemy—the officers wore an uniform, and all the men appeared in red shirts and blue caps. The Peruvian brig of war having been fallen in with shortly after, and informed of the privateer's course, it is to be expected that more accounts of her will shortly reach us.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1813.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the ship Diligence, Capt. Simonds, on her passage from Halifax to this port, with government stores, &c.—she went on shore on Beal's Island, near Mispick reach, about 20 miles below Machias, and bilged.

FROM HALIFAX, JANUARY 18.

The cartel brig Sir John Sherbrooke, Floyd, from Portsmouth, N. H. mentioned in our last as having put into Margaret's Bay, arrived here on Wednesday.

Friday, schooner Rachel and Mary, Ritchie, from Antigua, 29 days.

Yesterday, u. s. schooner Paz, Lieut. Dumaresq—

She sailed from hence for Bermuda, about three weeks since—when arrived in the latitude of the Island, she fell in with His Majesty's Ships San Domingo, Admiral the Right Honourable Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN, Capt. Thomson; Dragon, Rear-Admiral LAFOREY, Capt. —; Statira, Capt. Stackpole; and Colibri, Capt. Pechell, and was ordered back to this port, with despatches from the Admiral.

Under the Falmouth head will be found a statement of some political changes which have taken place in the late General Election in Great-Britain.—To us this side of the Atlantic they are as important as they are pleasing; the good sense of the Mother Country is called into action, to vindicate her rights, and to defend our liberties; to guard the line of her dominion from encroachment.

The Squadron, fallen in with by the Paz, under the command of Admiral Sir J. B. WARREN, was bound it is probable, on an expedition against some part of the American Coast—the whole is vulnerable, and, if the American Government are determined to persist in the war, we sincerely hope the whole will be gradually attacked; and not a vessel left floating in an American port.

H. M. Ship Maidstone, we are happy to learn by the Paz, has sent an American ship into Bermuda, richly laden, from Borteaux.

The Teazer, privateer, of New-York, has been captured by the San Domingo.

The late United States' ship Wasp, we understand, has been put into Commission at Bermuda; and Capt. Gill, from the San Domingo, appointed to the command of her.

Capt. Thomson, from the Colibri, has been posted into the San Domingo; and Lt. Pechell, from the San Domingo, promoted to the rank of Master and Commander, and appointed to the Colibri.

Combustible materials were found early on Thursday morning under one of the Ordnance stores; and on Thursday night in the Cellar under Messrs. Scaife and Bain's store; but there was no injury done by them to either buildings. Since these discoveries have been made, the Magistrates have been daily engaged in the investigation of the circumstances connected with them.

We gladly publish the following observations on President Madison's Message to the American Congress communicating Com. Decatur's letter relative to the capture of the Macedonian frigate—they are every way worthy of their able author, and cannot be too attentively read by our countrymen, or too seriously reflected upon.

FOR THE HALIFAX JOURNAL.

Mr. Howe,

The last paragraph of a Message from the President of the United States to Congress of the 11th of December, respecting the capture of the frigate Macedonian, must have attracted your notice.

In the dawn of its naval and military career, it is fit and proper that the Government of the United States should catch at every fortunate event, however small in itself, and hold it up to the public in the most brilliant point in view.—But the President does not stop at this.—The capture of this frigate affords him an occasion for urging Congress to a continuance of this most unjust war; which, 'till a more specious plea can be invented, is to be considered as waged in favor of the American seamen.—He says that, "a nation feeling what it owes to itself and its citizens could never abandon to arbitrary violence on the ocean a class of them which gives such examples of capacity and courage in defending their rights on that element"—But mark the residue of the sentence—"examples which ought to impress on the enemy, however brave and powerful, a preference of justice and peace to hostility against a country whose prosperous career may be accelerated, but cannot be prevented by the attacks made on it." In these few words much more is meant than meets the ear. The Americans are spoken to, and the British are expected to listen—and listen they should most attentively, for, the world betrays the inmost heart of their author, as well as that of a large body of Americans both Federal and Democratic.

Let us dilate this significant paragraph, and by supplying what is left to be understood, endeavor to make it speak out its full meaning, roundly and clearly, that those may apprehend who have not ears to hear and understand dark sayings: It will then run thus—"We only did what we were in honor bound to do when we declared war against Great-Britain; for, after we had admitted British seamen to the rights of citizenship, such seamen became identified with ourselves—and to suffer Great-Britain to reclaim them from our ships would be the abandoning not only them but our own native born seamen to arbitrary violence on the ocean. The right of an European seaman is to sail on that great highway of nations under what flag he pleases until the American flag shall wave paramount to all others. When that day arrives he must submit to the dictates of American policy, and employ his capacity and courage as shall be directed by that great nation, which is rising to foster, enlighten and govern the world. The British nation, however brave and powerful she may boast herself, with her thousand ships of war and her numberless valiant commanders, must not set Fortune at defiance: examples like the present ought to impress her with sober thoughts. However she may deal with others, she must not think of exacting her rights from us; on the contrary, she ought to go the length of self-abasement to sooth, court and pacify us; for, "the day must come, the day decreed by fate," when the increased wealth and population of the American States will enable them to expel all European power from this Continent: the day when, in the progress of their prosperous career, they will have

an irresistible army and navy; and will shew their ambition as barefacedly as the crazy French, who now (thought without intending it) are working effectually for our aggrandisement. In that day we shall be Lords of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and Newfoundland—we shall possess the West-India Islands and the sole trade of the East.—In short, we shall be alone a nation and there shall be none beside us. A thousand English travellers and writers have foretold this, and the British nation is doubtless jealous and anxious for herself; but she ought to know and feel that she cannot prevent it. For my own part, if she would be content to let us steal away her power piece-meal, I would not rise in open arms against her, but continue my war in disguise—and believe me, Gentlemen of Congress, that in a little while she will suffer this, if you will but persevere in the present war. Soon will she perceive that a continuance of this war will accelerate our prosperous career: It will give us a navy and a regular army: It will consolidate the powers of government; and we shall be enabled to shake down that fruit which otherwise we might wait for 'till it ripens and falls itself into our mouths. Persevere then in this war, and you will frighten Great-Britain into what terms you please; then, my brother place-men, shall our Administration be deemed a glorious one; and our families and dependants will share the highest honors of this country."

Now, notwithstanding that all Americans are inflated with anticipations like these of the great President; and too many good Englishmen dread that, what is so anticipated, will be realized; I am not of the number that so dread; but am, with many, of opinion, that Great-Britain can, and will, repel with proper spirit the present injurious and ungenerous war of the United States, and take that just vengeance which is now due to her honor and her interest.—This done, she may afterwards so effectually interpose in the distribution of American power, as to prevent its affecting her just and ancient rights.

The United States are composed of settlements variously and differently ordered, vulnerable at many points, both from without and within—There is yet a valuable part of the English people, who though situated on this side of the Atlantic, have not forsaken the family and nation—who are not desirous of setting up for themselves, much less of joining with their revolted and unnatural brethren.

It is to be hoped that the Americans will forever be kept from possessing the remaining British Colonies.—If once in their power, they would by every means depress them and hinder their growth.—It would be their interest to do so; for, the growing strength of these Northern Settlements, promises the only future check to American ambition.—It is then proper, at this period, to be understood that the prosperity of these Colonies is identified with that of Great-Britain that the prosperity of each is secretly aimed at; and before long, will be openly threatened by the United States.—Former Colonies have been valuable as affording to the Mother Country the monopoly of certain species of commerce—these Colonies are growing valuable as being the surest barrier to the career of a nation that designs to deprive her of all commerce.

This being then the true light in which we are to be viewed, our utmost prosperity can create no jealousy with the ruling part of the Empire; but, we may confidently look forward to the being fostered with the most liberal policy.

These speculations might be pursued a great way, and perhaps with profit.—The time has arrived when it is proper that our fellow subjects on both sides the Atlantic should turn their thoughts much upon them.

For the present, however, I shall close this article with a wish that, the subjects of the best and happiest Government under the Sun, in whatever local situations placed, may have but one interest, one heart, and one mind.—If so, there seems nothing in present appearances to prevent their long continuing one nation, powerful, unbroken, and happy. TECUMSES.

MARRIED] At Sussex Vale, on Thursday evening the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Arnold Mr. JOHN VAIL to Miss CHARLOTTE ARNOLD, eldest daughter of the Rev. O. Arnold, all of that place.

At Hampton, on Tuesday last, Mr. JESSE OLMSTEAD, of this City, to Miss AMELIA VINCENT, daughter of Mr. Burling Vincent, of that place.

MR. PARKS

RESPECTFULLY informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John, that his School for practising Dancing one Evening in each Week for Three Months, will commence on MONDAY Evening next, at Mr. Cady's Long Room. Those who would wish to attend the Quarter, will please leave their names at Mr. PRICE'S. January 23, 1813.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 4th January, 1813.

WANTED,

FOR the use of the ROYAL ARTILLERY in this City, Three Tons of good STRAW, to be delivered at the Artillery Barracks in the Lower Cove. ROBERT PARKER, Ordnance Storekeeper.

THE Co-Partnership between JOHN DEAN and JOHN HARBEL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those who have any demands against said firm, are desired to present their Accounts for settlement—and those indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN DEAN, who is fully authorised to settle the business.

JOHN DEAN.
JOHN HARBEL.

Saint John, December 21, 1812.