

are this morning getting under weigh, with 7000 troops on board, destined for Italy."

Yesterday the carpenters began to remove the partitions of the boxes at the King's Theatre, preparatory to its being opened by the Covent Garden Company.

SELECTION FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Bonaparte is so blinded by his fortune, that he thinks he can predict the fall of a people as formerly he announced the fall of a throne—When he began a campaign he named the day on which he would enter the capital of the Sovereign he went to attack; but the means of employing this charlatanism of power and superiority are now wanting—He can no longer as formerly know before hand the number and nature of the troops that will be opposed to him, the character and talents of the Generals who are to command them and the positions that will be taken; he can no longer employ those intrigues and that corruption which made him master in the outset of the whole plan of the campaign, and of the ulterior projects of the Cabinet that had adopted it.

In the present state of affairs, all these boasting prophecies will turn to his shame. And when he says that on such a day he will enter such a capital, he will be forced to measure back his steps to his own.

With his usual hypocrisy he announces that Peace is the wish of the universe; and with his usual contempt for truth, he attributes to the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens and the refusal of the Russian Mediation, all the shocks that Europe has experienced since the renewal of the war with Great-Britain, and the treaty of Tilsit. Who will be seduced by these impostures? Does he think that the Continent after having seen every state fall that was an obstacle to the aggrandisement of his family—after having experienced that it is in time of peace he attacks with greater audacity the institutions of Nations, and the foundations of Empires—does he think that after so many proofs of insatiable ambition and bad faith, he can fix upon Great-Britain crimes which belong to him alone, and by which he alone has profited? When he forced Sovereigns to unite England, when he left them no alternative but that of giving up to him basely the Throne he covered, or of defending it bravely, he attacked and deposed them, because they had connected themselves with us—Europe knows full well that the greater part of those Princes had been our enemies, or had been obliged to take part against us, until the moment when seeing the precipices, which their connection with him had dug under their feet, they had only the time to return hastily to us and solicit our assistance.

But Bonaparte's instinct (for despots like wild beasts are warned of every thing by their instinct) has long indicated to him that it is this Country, which he has never been able to touch nor intimidate in the midst of his greatest successes against which he has directed nothing but ridiculous menaces, vile declamations and miserable attempts; that it is this Country which will first make his power tremble by exciting enemies against him, and will then deal against it a blow that shall be fatal. The moment of defeat is arrived, and England is preparing the arrival of the moment of his fall.

Every time that Bonaparte meditates a new war, he appears to be desirous of a Peace, offering thus that false light to nations, as perfidious enemies place lights near the rocks upon their coasts, in order to deceive the mariner and invite shipwrecks. At the moment he is expressing this hypocritical wish, he indicates fresh sources of confusion and discord. In declaring that if England does not make peace she is responsible for what may happen upon the Continent, he lets it be seen that he is preparing events similar to those which have already taken place, under the pretext of injuring our interests.

Peace! Can the world receive it from hands soiled with pillage and murder? Can a work so desirable but so difficult be accomplished by him who, when he has appeared to repair what had been injured has produced only a more widespread ruin—who when he has seemed to attach himself to certain principles has only been preparing fresh crimes.

Peace! can it be concluded when confusion exists in the social order; when nothing is fixed, when the ephemeral kingdoms which Bonaparte himself has created have no precise limits, and menace neighbouring States enveloping them in their definitive organization? So great a blessing cannot yet be granted to Nations; they can only enjoy it when social order shall have returned, by successive gradations, to that state of perfection, which the impolicy of some Cabinets, the ambition of others, and the corruption of the greater part of them had lost. The more the elements which must serve for its re-organization are confounded, the greater are the difficulties with which that epoch are surrounded—Those large bodies, which have been mutilated or decomposed, can find again their disunited numbers only by shocks almost as great as those which dispersed them; and in order that fresh tempest may not destroy the Universe, it is necessary that reaction which is to raise them should be equal, in some sort to the first action which produced them.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

The conduct of our Administration, towards France and England, dispassionately considered.

IT has been the object of our Administration and its supporters to impress on the minds of the people an opinion that it has been strictly impartial in its conduct towards foreign governments. This opinion has however been opposed by stubborn facts, which betray the ruinous and treacherous partiality of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison towards that country of which they are adopted citizens. The repairs of the Berceau amounting to 30,000 dollars; the purchase of Louisiana; the prohibition of our intercourse with St. Domingo; the two millions of dollars which Mr. Jefferson wished to send without an appropriation to Bonaparte, and which Mr. Madison said we must give, because France wanted it; the passing of the partial non-intercourse law with Great-Britain; the shuffling game of negotiation which Mr. Jefferson has been playing with her, wishing the people to believe that he desired to make a treaty, while his object was merely delay; the refusal to accept of the proffered reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake; the returning, without even submitting to the senate, a treaty which our Ministers, Monroe and Pinckney, had negotia-

ted, and which embraced all the points contained in their instructions, as they themselves officially declared; the refusal or the neglect to remonstrate with France on the subject of her decrees which violated her treaty with the United States; and last of all, though not the least, the embargo; all these facts are at variance with the declarations of the administration, and speak a language, which has lately been well understood in all the eastern states, and in New-York, North-Carolina, Maryland and Delaware.

There is another instance which strongly illustrates this partiality of our administration to France, and which shows that France may do with impunity what is considered hostile when done by great Great-Britain. It may be perhaps important at this time to state it, since the disputes now existing between Great-Britain and the United States are in a great measure connected with the principle involved in it, a principle which until now, has never been denied or doubted by any honest administration or any intelligent statesman.

In the month of September 1796, General Washington announced his intention of retiring from public life. The candidates for the presidency were Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson. The French government had been toiling since 1793 to involve the United States in the war on her side, and they now thought the election of a president furnished them with an opportunity of accomplishing their purpose. Mr. Adet, the French Minister here, was therefore instructed to make an effort to procure the election of Mr. Jefferson, whom the directory supposed to be favourable to their views. They knew that Mr. Jefferson had been in France when the principles of the revolution were first broached by her philosophers; that he had returned to America deeply tainted with them; that he had held "a language confidential" with Genet; that he had assisted in organizing the democratic societies; that he had complained to Mazzei of the ingratitude of America to France; that he had established Frenau's paper at the seat of government to vilify and traduce it; and that Genet, Duane, Leib, Dallas, Tench, Coxe, and others attended, his private levee, assiduously and regularly, to mature their plans. France was therefore deeply interested in this election, and resolved on making a strenuous effort to promote it. It was shortly to take place; and to terrify and to seduce the electors, Mr. Adet published on the 27th October, 1796, a decree of the French Directory in the following terms—"All neutral or allied powers shall without delay be notified that the flag of the French Republic will treat neutral vessels, either as to confiscation, as to searches or capture in the same manner as they shall suffer the English to treat them."

The manner of publishing this decree was highly insulting to the government of the United States; because they find intimation of its existence was obtained by seeing it published in the Aurora of 3d October, 1796, annexed to an official note from Adet to the Secretary of State. The intention of it, therefore, was, by appealing to influence the pending election. And Adet, conscious that he had violated the privileges of his station, and that it would be so considered by the American government, as well as to terrify the electors by inducing them to believe that France was about to declare war against us; immediately sent another note to the Secretary of State, announcing the suspension of the functions of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French republic, near the United States of America.

But what is the principle contained in the decree? It was, as Mr. Adet states in his official note accompanying it, that "the flag of the republic will treat the flag of neutrals in the same manner, as they shall suffer it to be treated by the English," and he goes on to say, that "It is a measure, as far as it may concern the United States, dictated by imperious circumstances and approved by justice"—that "the French government only follow the conduct of the British government" that, "if the United States through partiality, weakness, or other motives should suffer the English to sport with their neutrality, and turn it to their advantage, they could not complain when France, to restore the balance of neutrality to its equilibrium, should act in the same manner as the English"—and that "a neutral government cannot complain if a belligerent power will enjoy advantages which its enemy enjoys or if it seizes on them, otherwise that neutral government would deviate, with respect to it, from the line of neutrality, and would become its enemy."

When this inflammatory note of Mr. Adet, and the outrageous decree of the directory were published in the Aurora, did it excite the animadversion or censure of the democrats? No. But they approved of it, and shortly after sent a private envoy to France to assure the directory of their sanction to it.

The government of the United States did not object to the principle, but merely to the application of it, under existing circumstances to the United States. Indeed, it could not be objected to, since it was founded upon the rules of justice, and was incorporated into the law of nations. But they denied the facts upon which France had founded it. They denied that they had deviated from their neutrality, and of consequence, insisted upon the fulfilment of the treaty by France, which they had violated by their decree.

Now, what has been done by Great-Britain? Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, negotiated with her a treaty "on all the points embraced in their instructions." At this time the Berlin decree was promulgated, Great-Britain sent a note to our minister, intimating the existence of the decree, and stating to them, that if our government did not remonstrate against it, Great-Britain would feel herself at liberty to oppose it by a counter decree. This was considered by Mr. Jefferson as justifying him in sending the treaty back to England. Great-Britain waited a twelve month, in order to see whether the United States, would or would not remonstrate with France, and finding that no remonstrance had been made, and that the Berlin decree had gone into operation in the case of the Horizon, and other vessels, she issued her orders in council, upon the avowed principle stated by Mr. Adet in 1796, "that Great-Britain would treat the flag of Neutrals in the same manner as those neutrals should suffer it to be treated by the French."

And this is considered by Mr. Jefferson and Madison,

as a hostile act, and authorizing a declaration of war by the United States! What was done by the French in 1796, was right, even where the circumstances on which it was founded, had no existence, or if existing, were justified by the law of nations. What is done by Great-Britain in 1807, is an act of war, even where the circumstances on which it is founded did exist, and were a deviation on our part from the system of neutrality which we proposed to maintain.

DETECTOR.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 31. FRENCH PIRACY.

Under the marine head in this day's Gazette is an account of several acts of Piracy committed on American vessels in the West-Indies, by four French brigs and a sloop of war. It appears that whenever French armed vessels fall in with Americans, they either capture, sink, burn or destroy them, and treat the crews with the greatest brutality. And yet there are people here who still advocate the cause of France!

Lang & Turner's Marine and Commercial Register.

Arrived—Brig Ann, Howland, 27 days from St. Pierres, Martinique, with 260 hhds. of Molasses and Sugar. An Embargo had been laid at Martinique, which was continued 5 days, and was raised the day before Capt. H. sailed—on account of the sailing of several vessels for France. Four days out, was boarded by a British frigate and a brig, and treated politely. Oct. 6, fell in with the brig Jane, of Portsmouth, from St. Vincents for St. Thomas, in distress, having been robbed by four French brigs, and a sloop of war, bound to France, with cargoes of coffee from Guadeloupe—then only 45 days from France. These vessels had fallen in with the brig Juliana, Lee, in the lat. of 23—35 hours from St. Vincents for New-York, scuttled her, took out the crew, and put them on board the Jane. Captain Howland took off John Petit the 2d mate, and one seaman, and brought them to this port. The Captain and crew, 18 in number, remained on board the Jane, having been left by the Frenchmen with only 40lbs. of meat and 20 of bread.—The above French vessels, on the outward passage, captured and burnt an American ship from London, and one from Liverpool, both bound to the United States.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, November 14, 1808.

This morning His Honor the PRESIDENT and Suite left this City for the Seat of Government.

ARRIVED—Sloop Nancy, Capt. Turner, from Philadelphia; Snow Jane, Capt. Walker, New-York; Brig Harriet, Capt. Lester, Halifax; and Brig Little George, Capt. Hervey, New-York.

CLEARED—Schooner Hope, Capt. Crowell, Shelburne; Schooner Ann, Capt. Leavitt, Boston; and Ship America, Capt. Colburn, Plymouth.

DIED] Last Monday night, Capt. JOHN COLVILL, in the 71st year of his age, much lamented by his numerous friends. On Friday afternoon his remains were interred, attended by the chief part of the inhabitants.

Yesterday morning, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH SCOVIL, wife of William Scovil, Esq. and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Byles.

This day, Mrs. SARAH HARPER, in the 41st year of her age, wife of Mr. William Harper.

WANTED to exchange a good Milch Cow that Calved in July last, and is now with Calf, for one that will Calve in the course of a fortnight or three weeks—Inquire of the Printer. NOVEMBER 14.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of the late JOSEPH DREW, of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to exhibit them within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

STEPHEN KENT, } Executors.
JOHN DREW. }

ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER 14, 1808.

TO BE LET,

THAT Valuable FARM and Stand for a place of ENTERTAINMENT (particularly in the Winter Season) formerly occupied by William Puddington, on the Portage from the Kennebec to Bellisle. For particulars apply to

CALEB WETMORE.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A good FARM of about 500 Acres at the upper part of what is commonly called the VILLAGE, on Hammond River, at the distance of only 18 miles from the City.

He will take several head of Cattle to Winter at Brookville Farm, the Village, at the moderate prices of 15 dollars for a Horse and 8 dollars for a Cow, and other Stock in proportion. Carleton, 5th November, 1808.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDING to quit the Province in the Spring, requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment.—All Accounts left unsettled the 1st of January, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect. FRANCIS WATSON.

Saint John, 3d November, 1808.

Wanted Immediately,

A Good MILCH COW—A generous price will be given by applying to the Subscriber.

DAVID MORRIS.

Saint John, 7th November, 1808.