

upon several points of the Spanish line, and was every where repulsed.

Another body of the enemy's troops has made its appearance in the neighborhood, and greatly alarmed the inhabitants, who, as usual, have sought protection under the cannon of the fortrels.

DECLAMATION.

Cypriot. I know how deep was your grief at the gaining of the infamous surrender of Tortosa. I likewise know how deeply the army of all good patriots felt, and how deeply the nation will feel, when she knows that Tortosa has fallen into the hands of the French, because it has been delivered to them by its treacherous governor, Count de Alacha.

So criminal, so base a deed, which excited in every one of you, a just and strong indignation, powerfully attracted my attention as soon as I assumed the command of this army and province. I ordered an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of such an infamous surrender: in consequence of which and as a proper punishment for so execrable and perfidious a deed, a council of war, composed of general officers, yesterday sentenced Count de Alacha, upon the grounds mentioned in the sentence, to be beheaded—which, owing to his being absent, shall be executed in effigy, to-morrow at 3 in the afternoon.

Catalans! On the scaffold and the gallows shall traitors fatally end their lives, to whatever class they may belong. The country is in danger, and it must be saved. In order completely to obtain this, the law must be allowed to take its course. It puts us all on a level, and in order to its provisions shall I pass a sentence on culprits, and on every infamous wretch like the Count, who shall give up one inch of ground of the principality, altho it were a desert. Let no hopes be built upon my clemency: let no one who calls himself a Spaniard make the attempt, for he shall feel the effects of my indignation. The country has a right to claim every thing from us; and when its salvation or welfare is at stake, regard and attentions are out of the question. I will gladly lay down my life for it: and, so long as I shall command in the province, no mercy shall be shown to one that betrays its interests.

Tarragona, Jan. 25, 1811.

(Signed)

The Marquis de Cambray

Extract of a letter from one of the most respectable Merchants of Lisbon, to a Gentleman in New-York, dated 1st April, 1811.

The people are returning to their ruined habitations and lands: never was such a scene witnessed in this world; some of our Americans would hardly believe that the great Massena would show his back and commit such horrors in disgraceful flight.—The last accounts are up to the 20th ult from the field; the letter I saw was written between Pombreira and Arganil. In the mountains to the eastward of Coimbra, there was a partial action, when besides killed and wounded, 600 prisoners were taken, and a whole battalion drowned in crossing the river, as the bridge was blown up. It is a fair chase, and doubtless some will get off to Guarda and Almeida; but as an army it is frittered away.—They will want at least 100,000 fresh troops to recover their position before this place. The village of Codeixa is burnt, and an officer writes me, I saw on the road a young woman, with her throat cut, and ten others cruelly murdered under circumstances, too horrid to mention. The writer wishes he could found this in the ears of every American, yet all this is a bagatelle to what they (the French) have done. They have ruined the noble Convents of Alcobaca and Batalha, and tore up the body of King John the first, which they destroyed. The towns Pombal, Redinha, and city of Leiria, are burnt up, and their inhabitants destroyed, with many other places."

Latest from Monte Video.

By the arrival at Baltimore of the ship Sidney, in 63 days from Monte Video, we learn that the governor of Monte Video marched (it was supposed against Buenos Ayres) the day before she failed, with 600 men, and was to be joined on his march by 400 more, and had sent to solicit troops from the Portuguese government. Paraguay was considered in a state of revolution. Buenos Ayres was closely blockaded, and no vessels of any nation permitted to enter. The forces of the junta at Buenos Ayres were supposed to be about 2000—most of their troops had been on

expeditions to the interior—that which had gone against the Portuguese, had been repulsed.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The brig Fanny, Roberts, left Madeira the 1st inst. Coming out boarded a ship from Lisbon, and had the perusal of Lisbon papers to the 16th April. They contained an account of the investment of Badajoz by Marshal Beresford, who had summoned it to surrender, which had been twice refused by the French. He was accordingly making preparations to storm it, and meant to attack it by the breach through which the French entered it.

CHARLESTON, S. C. May 18.—The United States Gun Boat, No. 157, Lt. John Kerr commander, bound to St. Marys, in attempting to beat out at the fourth channel yesterday morning, missed stays and drifted upon the fourth breakers; the wind being strong at east, and a heavy sea upon the bar, rendered it impossible for any boat to approach her, and the small boat which they had on board having been dashed to pieces by a sea, immediately after she struck, the crew had no other alternative but to cling to the rigging in the hope that something might come to their relief. It was about 8 o'clock in the morning when the Gun Boat struck on the breakers, and at 10 her mast having worked out of the step, she instantly rolled over, and the whole crew (22 in number) were precipitated into the waves.

Those among them who could swim, got upon the bottom of the vessel, where they remained for some hours, and about 2 or 3 o'clock, when the wind lulled, those who had sufficient strength remaining, swam about 70 or 80 yards to some fishing boats which were on the lookout to save them, but who could not approach the place where the vessel struck, without a certainty of sharing in their fate—out of the whole number of which the crew was composed, nine only were rescued from a watery grave.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A letter received from Philadelphia, dated on Tuesday, contains the following postscript: "The southern mail states the arrival of two frigates in the Chesapeake, the Essex, with Mr. Pinkney, and a British frigate with Mr. Foster on board."

Seat of War. It is now some days since we have had any direct accounts from Spain and Portugal. By the last accounts it appears that the power of Bonaparte in those kingdoms, was rapidly on the decline; and that unless some extraordinary exertions were made, it would soon entirely cease. Some are of opinion that he will, for the present, abandon the attempt to conquer those regions; this is however doubtful. It is more than probable that he will make one more desperate effort in the course of the present summer, to subdue those nations.—He cannot, consistently with his plan of universal empire, suffer them to be independent. He must destroy them, or they will, in time, destroy him. It is likely, therefore, that the Spaniards and Portuguese have the worst of the war yet to come. But there is one thing in their favor; they are now more able to bear it than they were formerly. Their invaders have taught them the art of warfare; and, if their leaders can resist the intrigues of the creatures of the tyrant, they are in no great danger. They can never be conquered except by treachery.—Should Bonaparte, as has been suggested, march at the head of his best troops into the peninsula, the people will indeed have much of suffering to undergo; but the invader will have more. He may march his armies into the country, but he will never march them out. Like Massena, he will be glad to get out of a situation where nothing is to be gained by a warrior but misery and disgrace.

A terrible transaction, we learn, has occurred at Norfolk. Some dispute taking place between Messrs. Boden (some say Boudinot) and Meyers, merchants of that place, the latter attempted to cane the former in the market-house, when Boden seized a clea-

ver, and gave him a blow which severed his head almost in two. Mr. Meyers being carried home in that condition, his son in a rage loaded his pistols, ran to the house of Boden and shot him dead.—*Balt. Whig.*

KINGSTON:

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1811.

British Bravery.—A letter published in the Aurora, speaking of the hottest part of the battle of Barrosa, says, "the old man, (Gen. Graham) had his hat knocked off by an 18 pound cannon ball, and soon after a musket shot passed through it." Nothing could intimidate him or his illustrious band.

Anecdote.—During the last expedition, against different parts of the coast of Spain, a party of seamen had been trained for a day or two, in military tactics, and no small number of admonitory precepts were bestowed upon them by a military officer, as to the necessity of obeying with promptitude, the words of command. However, in the attack of a fort, the words "Incline to the right," having been given, the Jacks pushed on in the same direction as before; and appeared to care for nothing but the enemy in view, towards whom they were rushing with their usual dauntlessness. A naval lieutenant, seeing the error, immediately rushed forward in front of the party, and bawled out—"Starboard, my boys!" an exhortation which was instantly attended to with an *aye, aye, sir*, by the whole party.

The following very excellent Impromptu is from a late Glasgow Courier.

The French, in Military terms,
Have made a great improvement;
What once was call'd retreat or flight,
Is only now a movement.

Such movements may they oft renew,
Whilst Britons what their arms can do,
Close following, make them feel;
Be this the war-hoop, as they fly, [cry—
Or WELLINGTON'S or GRAHAM'S
Not fire, my lads, but STEEL!

JOHN BULL.

Ability rewarded.—We learn, (differently from all former reports) that the seaman who scaled the steeple of the brick meeting-house in the fire on Sunday is Stephen M' Cormick, a native of New-Jersey, with an aged mother and two sisters dependent on him for support, and that the trustees of the church have rewarded his exertions with a benefaction of three hundred dollars.

[New York paper.]

CURRACOA.

The island of Curracoa, in the West Indies, which with all its inhabitants, shipping, &c. was sunk by an earthquake on the 9th of February last, formerly belonged to the Dutch. It was 30 miles long and 10 miles broad, and contained one of the largest and cleanest towns in the West Indies. The public buildings were numerous and handsome, the private houses commodious, and the magazines large, convenient, and well filled with productions from all parts of the world. All kinds of labor was there performed by engines, and some of them were so well contrived, that ships were at once lifted out of the dock. It was a place of very considerable trade, distant 25 leagues from the continent of South America.

[Extracted.]

Precautions against drowning.

When a boat has sprung a leak, and is in danger of sinking from the weight of the passengers, the only way to keep her up, is for them to lie down in the water within the boat. The specific gravity of the human body being less than that of matter, the body will of course float, and the pressure of the passengers on the boat, the cause of sinking, will thus be removed. Every thing heavier than water must of course be thrown overboard, and nothing left standing above the level of the boat. These precautions will prevent the boat from sinking till assistance can be procured.

Bonaparte turned Tobacconist!

Bonaparte has established a public manufactory of Tobacco and Snuff, and has decreed that it shall be carried on by a particular committee for the benefit of the public chest, or in other words for his own benefit, and that no private individual shall in future be concerned in the manufacture of these articles. His committee are to manufacture no Tobacco but of French growth, with the exception only of one fifteenth part foreign.—The growth, the delivery, the valuation, are subjected to regulations, and no manufactured tobacco is to be imported, not even from his loving subjects of Holland, nor is any individual allowed to have in his possession any tobacco not manufactured at the imperial manufactory. To obtain the necessary sup-

ply of foreign stock, the Emperor has seized all the American Tobacco in his ports, which he probably considers as the cheapest, and most expeditious method of supplying his infant manufactory.

EPICRAM.

Bony, with neutral friends well pleas'd,
Has kindly their Tobacco seiz'd,
Intending thus, without a joke,
At their expense to snuff and smoke!

A late New York paper contains 100 advertisements of insolvent debtors claiming the benefit of a late bankrupt act of that state.

ESTIMATE OF LIFE.

It was a custom among the Thracians every evening, before they slept, to throw into an urn or quiver a white pebble, if the day had passed agreeably; but if not a black one.—And at their death, by counting the pebbles their life was judged to have been happy or unhappy.—

This custom was admirably adapted to afford a true estimate of the value of human life—Let every one try the experiment, and he will have a better opinion not only of the beneficence of Providence but of his capability of enjoyment, than he will acquire from the querulous complaints of debilitated age, or more querulous cantings of disordered minds.—He who is truly sensible of the goodness of his Creator, may enjoy it—and he who is disposed eternally to complain, will yet, in spite of himself, enjoy much even in the pleasure of complaining.

SLANDER.

Augustine had a law written on his table intimating that whoever attacked the character of the absent were to be excluded. What a pity such a motto is not more popular at present: slander is the common table talk.



DIED.

In London, Mr. Unwin, a clerk in the Land and Assurance Office. His death was caused by a puncture in his finger, occasioned by catching at a penknife while falling from a desk. The accident occurred on the 7th, and the incision made by the penknife was so small that hardly any discharge of blood took place. He continued to attend his business until the 10th; and on the 19th Dec. he was carried off by a mortification which had previously taken place. Mr. Unwin was only 18 years old, in the bloom and flower of youth.—*London p.*

TO BE LET,

From the first day of September next, THAT elegant and convenient HOUSE, with Out-houses, and two Lots situate in King Street, in the town of York, now occupied by Mr. JAMES ROCH: Any person wishing to rent it, will find it to his advantage to make early application; as its situation for any kind of public business is equal to if not surpassing any in this province.—For terms apply to GREEN DESPARD, at York.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A few barrels of old WHISKY, of an excellent quality. June 10, 1811.

A HOUSE TO BE LET—

ALSO, THREE excellent ROOMS, in the House now occupied by the subscriber.—For terms inquire of JOHN PONCET. Kingston, 3d June, 1811.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK DEEDS & Memorials, — Bills of Exchange, — Half Pay Bills, — Bills of Lading, — Note Books, — Summons for Court of Requests, &c.

THE Lessees of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and those who have Licenses of occupation in the *Midland District*, are once more requested to make immediate payment of their arrears of rent to the subscriber, who is authorized to receive the same and grant receipts.

Those who do not attend to this notice shall be returned as defaulters.

CHARLES STUART, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, 3d June, 1811. 24