

dom of the world.—He supposed he should be stared at for this remark, and wished it to be understood, that he had no attachment to Great Britain; but, said he, a man may be my protector without intending it. He thought a person must have very little knowledge of the human heart, to suppose that after Bonaparte has subdued Great Britain, and acquired universal dominion in Europe, our liberties would then be secure?—This consideration had some weight in his mind. Our victory, in such a cause, would be our defeat—in destroying the energies of Great Britain, we destroy our own security.”

For the KINGSTON GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,

It has long been notorious that the American Government have entertained a strong partiality for France, by whom she has been plundered and insulted, and a jealousy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, not easily reconcilable to honorable feelings, little consistent with the nature of their own institutions, & certainly not dictated by a regard for the liberties of mankind. This monstrous conjunction between a Government which proclaims itself exclusively Republican, & the most powerful military despot that ever oppressed the world, does violence to every principle of reason and natural feeling, and can proceed only from the blindest prejudice and infatuation. Be that, however, as it may, not content to co-operate with the French Emperor in the vain attempt to sap the power of the United Kingdom by checking her commerce, and excluding her manufactures from their country at the expence of much distress to themselves; this subserviency to the mortal foe of our Parent State, hath at length been carried so far, that the American Government have actually assumed an hostile attitude, & have passed a law for the professed purpose of attacking the British Territories in their neighborhood, especially the Canadas.—That this, like former threats, will end in mere vapouring or bluster, is not improbable; but at all events, it behoves us to be prepared for the worst. I trust we will not shrink from the trial should it occur, but be animated by the spirit of the Nation of which we are a part, & shew ourselves ready & determined to repel the aggressions of any of her enemies, or in other words, to defend ourselves.

It is impossible to read without indignation the speeches made in Congress by some of the leading partizans of these warlike measures. They talk of taking the Canadas as a matter attended with no sort of difficulty; and some of them have the impudence to assert, that the inhabitants, instead of offering any resistance, will flock to their Standard. Should they calculate upon this, they will be miserably mistaken, and will find the spirited & loyal inhabitants of this Province anxious to avenge themselves for this foul aspersion, by the disgrace and discomfiture of those who may be fools enough to act under impressions so injurious to the honor of any subjects of the British Empire.

Our motives for the most cordial co-operation in the cause of

our Parent State, are many and powerful; and our means of successful resistance great. On these and other topics connected with a subject so interesting to this Province, I shall take the liberty of offering my sentiments to the public from time to time through the medium of your paper.

FALKLAND.

For the GAZETTE.

IN addition to what was recommended by "An Exile," in your last paper, or rather as an improvement on his plan, allow me, Mr. Miles, to propose,

That one or more Fire Engines of a moderate size be imported from the United States, where they can be had at a much cheaper rate than if brought over from England—that the fire hooks, ladders, buckets and pipes be made by our own mechanics, and (to save the trouble of locking up our pretty wicket house) that a fire-engine ward be erected on one of the many vacant spots in our little village not "occupied by stately edifices," in which the Engines and Utensils may be safely deposited.—That as much as possible be guarded against the dreadful effects of fire, and to secure at all times active and expert firemen, let a company be formed as in other towns on the Continent, whose duty it shall be to take charge of and work the Engine whenever their services may be required.—And to induce the inhabitants to become members of it, exempt the firemen from serving on juries, from being elected town officers, &c. this will be much better than to allow to any person a compensation in money. But as in these cases our most influential characters can do no more than recommend objects of public utility for the adoption of their fellow citizens, why not at once petition Parliament for an act to incorporate the village, and thus give to its magistrates full power and authority to make all such bye-laws, rules and regulations as they might deem necessary for the benefit of the community?—Every man acquainted with the advantages resulting from a well regulated police, would instantly give his support; and sure I am, that the settlement of the place, rapid as it may have appeared to some people, would in consequence be greatly accelerated.

There can be nothing more judicious than the plan recommended by your correspondent to place the Engine on a sleigh—it ought certainly to be adopted.

A FREEHOLDER.

KINGSTON:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1812.

Boston, January 7.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Our Gibraltar papers contain an official account of the fall of Saguntum, to the French General Suchet. The Spanish commander is blamed. It denies that the Spanish army received a ruinous defeat the day previous, although it acknowledges they were unfortunate, but "the reverse does not render them less confident of being able to repel the invasion." In Suchet's summons, as printed at Gibraltar, he only mentions taking 3 standards, 20 pieces, 1400 prisoners, and 2 Generals, in the battle of October 25.

The yellow fever continued to prevail at Carthagen, Old Spain, October 26, and over all the villages in the province of Marcia. In the town of Marcia 6000 persons had died. Alicant was free from it.

An indiscreet manifesto of the Spanish General Lardizabal, published at Cadiz, appears to have caused much agitation in the Cortes, and to have been calculated to produce dissensions between the British and Spaniards. The Cortes were proceeding to complete a constitution for Spain.

A Commission of the Cortes has been appointed to try the Ex-Regent Lardizabal. Some of the sittings of the Cortes have been very boisterous, and large crowds have collected round their place of meeting. A. M. Vallente was convey-

ed on board a ship, apparently to protect him from the populace.

Algaziras, Nov. 7.

The Spanish General Ballesteros obtained a victory on the 5th, over the French General Semale, who was at Bornot with 2000 men. The French had many killed and wounded. Among the former the commanding officer of the 16th regiment. We have taken some artillery, all their ammunition, many horses & mules, muskets, knapfacks, and made many prisoners. Some of our soldiers got 1000 dollars, as their share of the specie taken.—Our troops continue to advance.

Spanish Notice of Suchet's late Victory.

General Orders of the 2d Army of Oct. 26.

The Commander in Chief (H. E. General Blake,) being accustomed to the vicissitudes of war, does not wonder at the failure of yesterday's attempt, although he had the best founded reasons to hope for a prosperous issue, and appearances at the commencement of the action, were most flattering; nor does that reverse render him less confident of repelling the enemy's invasion.

He is satisfied in general, with the conduct of the Generals, Commandants, Officers and Men, and particularly so with the 4th Division of the 4th army, under the command of Camp Marshal Zayas; but is highly displeas'd with certain corps and a few individuals. He will not disgrace the latter before they are convicted; as soon as their cowardice shall have been proved, he will take care, that the whole rigor of justice and national vengeance alight upon their head.

Defeat of a French Division.

CADIZ, Oct. 4.—Lt. Col. SAN- TIAGO, Aid-de-camp to Gen. CASTANOS appeared at the bar of the Cortes, and gave a relation, of which he was an eye witness, of the defeat of the French General Girard's division near Merida.—[Here follow the particulars which have been detailed in General Hill's despatch.] The Col. in addition, stated, that Girard's advance to the vicinity of Valencia (of Alcantara) before the defeat occasioned Castanos' army to experience great scarcity of provision, & that the expedition was planned by Generals Hill and Castanos to relieve the army. The Cortes directed the Regency to thank Generals Castanos and Hill. 1500 of the French prisoners captured had arrived in Valencia (de Alcantara.) The joy which this event had occasioned was excessive—"Long live the brave tattered soldiers of the 5th army"—"Eternal alliance of Spain, England and Portugal!" is the universal cry. A Spanish General writes, he saw numerous French soldiers lying dead on the field, who had been pierced through & through by the long bayonets thrust by the nervous arm of the English warriors.

The British minister's carriage was seen for some hours at the door of the President's house the day after the army bill passed. The circumstance has given rise to much speculation.—Some think the minister went to apologize for all that has passed, and to beseech his democratic Majesty not to make a rapid descent upon Canada. Rather prepare to hear, that in the name of the Prince Regent, a demand has been made upon Government as to the real

object of raising the regular army.—Madison's answer, if ever known, will be amusing. [Balt. Fed. Rep.]

It is mentioned, as a rumour, in the Alexandria Gazette, that Congress are about "to adjourn for two months in order to hear further from England." The same rumor is also thus announced in the Baltimore Federal Republican—"An adjournment of Congress for a few weeks has been talked of.—Such a step would be, most grateful to Mr. Madison's feelings, and would afford a temporary relief to the embarrassed majority, but it would open the eyes of the people, and clench public opinion as to war with England."

INDIAN WAR.—A rumor prevails at Washington, that an extensive Indian War is to be apprehended; as the Prophet's brother had re-appeared on the Wabash with 300 warriors. Another brush is seriously anticipated.

FOR THE KINGSTON GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,

Please to insert the enclosed in your next Gazette, and oblige yours,

FLORA.

"Sandy! Sandy! Why persecutest thou me?"

Oh! cease, silly Sandy, we've sure had enough

Of your Sapoho's, and Laura's, and Flora's, and stuff;

Then cease, I entreat, if you would not induce

Me to think you've but intellect fit for a goose;

And my name never mix in your maudlin strains,

That prove want of intellect, wit, and of brains.

Stick to "Coke upon Lyttleton," study most meet,

And continue engrossing at two pence a sheet.

FLORA.

—0000000000—

MARRIED,

At Quebec, on the 22d instant, by the Rev. S. J. Mountain, Lieutenant Jameson, 10th Royal Veteran Battalion, to Miss Charlotte Paxton, daughter of the late Captain Paxton, Marine Department, Upper Canada.

Notice.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that attendance will be given every Saturday during the approaching Session of the Provincial Legislature, from Eleven o'clock till Three, at the Library of William Firth, Esquire, at the house in which he resides at York; when his elegant and extensive Collection of Books, will be exposed to sale by private contract on the most reasonable terms. It is needless to remark that, this very extensive Library offers ample gratification to the Historian, the Politician, the Divine, the Poet, the Lawyer, the Naturalist and Novelist; there is also a rich collection of all the most celebrated Greek and Latin Classics. It is the intention of the subscriber to send all the Books remaining unsold in the Spring, to Lower Canada. W. W. BALDWIN,

Agent for W. Firth.

York, 14th Jan. 1812. 121f

N. B. Two elegant Bedsteads with Beds, Mattresses, Boulders, Hangings, &c. complete; with some other articles of Household Furniture, and a large double Cariole and Harness, are also for sale at the same place. W. W. B.

Notice.

THE subscriber informs the Public that he has provided himself with a good Sleigh and Horses, for the purpose of conveying passengers between Kingston and York, which he will engage to perform on as reasonable terms as any other person.

SIMEON MOREY.

January, 1812. 11

FOR SALE

By the Subscriber, excellent

Coniac Brandy.

H. C. THOMSON.

Nov. 23d, 1811.

SPAFFORD'S GEOGRAPHY.

For sale at the Office.