



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

We are now about to fulfil our promise made at the time we published Mr. Randolph's Speech. The following was not delivered in the same debate, but it turns principally on the Embargo and the foreign relations of the United States, which were also the subjects of Mr. Randolph's Speeches. It may be taken as a fair sample of the arguments of the administration party, and shows the light in which those of that party wish these subjects to be placed; particularly, as it is the production of the Son in Law of the great head of the party, Mr. Jefferson.

Speech of Mr. EPPES, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 3d December, 1808, on the resolution for raising 50,000 Volunteers.

Mr. Eppes said there was no man who regretted more than himself that a period when the safety, honor, and independence of this country were assailed by external danger; when, under the pressure of a measure resorted to under circumstances of the most urgent necessity, the citizens of this country had manifested a feeling calculated to excite sensations here and elsewhere—that such a period should be seized by gentlemen not to exert their talents in steering the national bark through the billows by which it was surrounded, but in endeavoring to thwart every measure proposed. The gentleman from New-York, (said Mr. E.) had told us he will sound the tocsin of alarm to the people. And what is the project of the gentleman himself? Why, he has told you on a former day, openly, honestly and fairly, that he is for a war with France; he is willing to pocket all the injuries which we have received from G. Britain, and to go to war with France. In vain would the gentleman sound the tocsin of alarm, if this is his project. The people of the United States would not go with him. It is not the sentiment of any portion of our citizens except of the old Tories of our revolution. He would not be followed by the American people in taking to his bosom a nation which has murdered your citizens, and making war upon a nation which had pillaged your commerce. I cannot reconcile the project with ideas of moral principle. He would not be followed by the federalists—cannot believe that those who walked in procession after the body of the murdered Pierce, could stamp on themselves the character of base hypocrisy, by taking to their bosoms the nation which committed the outrage, while the blood of Pierce and an host of other injuries more degrading remain yet unatoned for! All our injuries remain undressed; not the smallest apology has been made; but the feelings of the country not only disregarded but insulted by new acts of violence and injustice. The gentleman's project to save the honor of the nation is submission to England and war with France. I pronounce with confidence it is not the sentiments of the American people; the gentleman from New York has taken occasion to introduce the name of Washington.

The sentiments which that gentleman has expressed were never those of Washington. He never would have been willing to put chains on his countrymen, to consent to a shackled commerce; to allow foreign nations to say to his country, this far you shall go and no farther. This is not the spirit of Washington. It is not the spirit which produced our revolution—opposition to tyrants and manly assertion of our rights at every hazard gave us our rank as an independent nation. The same spirit still pervades our country, and I trust will ever remain. It never however has been the policy of this government to rush rashly into war. The history of our country under former administrations demonstrates this fact—and under the administration of Washington as well as under every other, we have borne with patience degrading insult and injury. As to the regard of former administrations for the personal rights of the citizen, on which the gentleman has dwelt, I shall not go into that part of the subject. In laying an embargo, even in the time of Washington, a short resolution was passed in which the power was vested and the execution left in the executive. This was thought at that time very constitutional and proper no doubt by the federalists. We however can frame no constitutional law on that subject, although they could very constitutionally adopt the old maxim, so I will it, and enforce their system. While, however, I am not disposed to excite unpleasant sensations, by bringing into view acts of former administrations, I believe that a statement of the course pursued under Gen. Washington and Mr. Adams, as to foreign nations, will show that it never had been our policy to plunge rashly into war. I beg leave to read on this subject an extract from a speech delivered in 1803.

Our differences with Great Britain were coeval with the treaty of peace. The detention of the Western posts was a direct violation of that treaty—it diverted a considerable portion of the fur trade from the United States, and disabled us from bridling the hostile Indians, which was a source of immense injury. This evil continued for twelve years, under every circumstance of aggravation and insult. British soldiers issued from those forts into parts of our territory, where we exercised jurisdiction, and seized the persons of deserters without the aid or sanction of the authorities of the country, and these possessions served as asylums for the savages who were in hostile array against us—and as storehouses and magazines to supply them with arms, ammunition, and provisions. The seat of government of upper Canada was also held for a time at Niagara, in the State of New-York, an indignity of the most marked character—many thousands of negroes were also carried off in violation of the treaty, and a very serious injury was thereby inflicted on the agricultural pursuits of our southern citizens.

It is well known that we were engaged in a bloody and expensive war with several of the Indian tribes—that two of our armies had been routed by them, and that we were finally compelled to make great efforts to turn the tide of victory. These Indians were encouraged and aided by the emissaries of Great Britain—British subjects were seen disguised fighting in their ranks, and British agents were known to furnish them with provisions and the implements of war. The governor general of Canada, a highly confidential and distinguished officer, delivered a speech to the seven nations of Lower Canada, exciting them to enmity against this country; but in order to furnish the savages at war with sufficient aid, a detachment of British troops penetrated into our territory and erected a fort on the Miami river. Here the Indians, defeated and dispersed by Wayne, took refuge, and were protected under the muzzles of British cannon! A violation of territory is one of the most flagrant injuries which can be offered to a nation and would in most cases justify a resort to arms because in most cases essential to self defence. Not content with exciting the savages of America against us, Great Britain extended her hostility to the eastern hemisphere, and let loose the barbarians of Africa upon us. A war existed at that time between Portugal and Algiers. The former blocked up the mouth of the Straights, by her superior naval force and prevented the pirates from a communication with the Atlantic. Portugal has been for long time subservient to the views of Great Britain. A peace was effected a subject of derision, and opposition to the imperious mandates of their haughty tyrants, was punished by families or by stripes—by imprisonment or by the gibbet. To complete the full measure of our wrongs, the November orders of 1791 were issued; our ships were swept from the ocean, as if by the operation of enchantment—hundreds of them were captured—almost all our merchants were greatly injured, and many of them reduced to extreme poverty. These proceedings without even a pretext, without the forms of justice, without the semblance of equity, were calculated to inflame every American feeling, and to nerve every American arm. Negotiation was however pursued, an envoy extraordinary in every sense of the word, was sent to demand redress, and a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, was formed and ratified. These events took place under the administration of Washington. The Spanish treaty concluded on the 27th Oct 1795, stipulated for a settlement of boundaries, and an adjustment of spoliations on commerce, and contained a declaration of the free navigation of the Mississippi, and a grant of the privilege of deposit at New Orleans. This treaty for more than two years afterwards, was not executed on the part of Spain. In January 1799, a report was made to Mr. Adams, by Mr. Secretary Pickens, and submitted to Congress, which charged Spain with retaining her troops and gar-

risons within the U. States, with evading to run the boundary line, with stopping controlling, and regulating the passage of our citizens on the Mississippi, and with sending emissaries among the Indians residing within our territories, in violation of the treaty and the relations of amity. Here then, a treaty securing the important benefit of deposit, was in a state of inexecution for a long period. Our citizens were also interrupted in the free navigation of the Mississippi, and other aggressions, affecting our territorial rights, and our internal peace, were superadded.

An amicable explanation was had with Spain, and our wrongs were satisfactorily redressed. This took place in the administration of Mr. Adams, and when most of the honorable gentlemen who support this war resolution, except such as were dangling in the courts of Europe, held prominent stations in the councils of the country.

Our differences with France were of a more serious nature, and of a longer duration. They commenced in the administration of Mr. Washington, and were adjusted in that of his successor. Great and enormous depredations were committed on our commerce by France—And our merchants were fraudulently robbed of compensations for provisions supplied her in the hour of distress. The treaty and consular convention were violated. The right of embassy, a sacred right respected even to the ferocious savage, was wantonly trampled upon; and the representative of our national sovereignty was refused a reception, and ignominiously ordered out of France. A fresh attempt at negotiation was made—three ministers were sent, armed with all the powers, and clothed with all the honors of diplomacy. They were also refused a hearing and refused to leave the country without experiencing the forms of common civility.—The treaty was then annulled, and reprisals directed; and when the honorable gentlemen and their friends then in power, had worked up the passions of the nation to the highest pitch of exasperation—when war—bloody war, was expected from all quarters—when the war-worn soldiers of the revolution were grinding on their swords, and were preparing to stand between their country and the danger which menaced her, the scene suddenly changed; the black cloud passed away and we again beheld three ministers at Paris extending the olive branch, burying all animosities, and returning with a treaty "firm, inviolable and universal peace, and true and sincere friendship." I have read this statement, sir, said Mr. Eppes, because it is the deliberate and grave statement of a man arrived at that period of life when he is not so much under the influence of passion. It is a statement of facts, which, if made by myself, might be attributed to party feeling. It proves that it never has been the policy of this nation lightly to embark in war. And however the gentleman from New-York and myself may differ in other respects, we unite in this, that no evil is so great as war, except a surrender of our independence; nothing short of an attack on which should induce any nation to resort to this alternative, injurious to every nation but particularly so to ours.

So far then, as we have progressed in our present situation, so far as the course pursued was calculated to preserve peace, it was a course which justice and humanity dictated and which has been approved by the nation. But is there never to be an end to the sufferance of a nation? Is there no time when we shall act? The idea of a permanent embargo—and when on this part of the subject I shall perhaps be told another gentleman was yesterday that my observations resemble more the slang of an al-house, than the debate of a deliberative body—this idea, I observe, it to be found only in the speeches of those who oppose the measures. Such an idea cannot be inferred from the conduct of members of this house, or from any thing else which has occurred. It proceeds only from men who from the first moment the measure was laid on your table, undevoured to place it in the most odious colours. Immediately after the measure was adopted last winter, what takes place, sir? A man distinguished by the favor of the people, a man advanced in years, the very man who in '98 kept back the dispatches from Mr. Adams, and had almost plunged us into a war with France by this act! What does he do?—In 1808, he displays the same spirit of hostility to France which he manifested in '98; writes a letter in which he attributes the embargo to French influence, to the mandates of Bonaparte. [Mr. Gardener requested the gentleman from Virginia to name him.] Mr. Eppes, "General Pickens [It appeared to be doubted whether Mr. Eppes was in order. Mr. Smith said that if the gentleman from New York was permitted to criminate his own government, a reply ought certainly to be allowed.]

Mr. Eppes continued. I wish it to be understood by the Speaker, and the house, that I hold myself responsible to any man who is injured by my observations. No circumstance shall deter me from expressing the truth in relation to our affairs. It is time that the nation should see the strange union of sentiment between gentleman in opposition and that government which has injured us most. I am responsible for my assertions; I have a right to discharge my duty in that way which I please, and in that way I will, I then say this letter proceeded from the man who in 1798 was willing to involve the United States in a war with France. There was a party in this country in favor of it, and if correctly informed, the man who wrote this famous letter is the head of that very party; a party connected and known under the name of the Essex Junto. This was the first stroke of the embargo; and that took place afterwards?

I regret a gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Livermore) is not in his place, whose speech as delivered to his constituents was sent here some weeks before our last adjournment, said to have been delivered to the inhabitants of his district in which he declared that southern members of influence in the republican party here, had openly declared to him their hostility to commerce! The gentleman has had the candor to declare that he did not make to his constituents such a statement; but, sir, it was circulated as his speech, immediately previous to the election, and although the gentleman never made such a speech, many people in Massachusetts believed that he had not, made the speech, but that it was a deliberate expression of his sentiments. These things justify the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Story, that misrepresentations have been spread amongst the people. The federal printers have united in giving currency to these misrepresentations. They have even made speeches for members of Congress; they have made them accuse the majority of Congress being under French influence. A sentiment of this sort has been given in a speech of the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Gardener) although it is denied.

Mr. Gardener said he never had expressed such an opinion; the speech which he had seen, printed had not conveyed that idea. He never intended to express such an idea; for however he differed in opinion with gentlemen, he never had the slightest opinion that gentlemen were governed by disinterested motives. He should hold up their course as pernicious to the nation, and he would cease to do so, thus performing a constitutional right, and a duty from which he would never shrink. It never has been my habit, (continued Mr. Eppes) to attribute to gentlemen improper motives; I never have done so; but the course which has been pursued will give weight to the opinion already entertained in G. Britain that we are a divided people.—That we are divided in opinion on what the gentleman from New-York himself has called a self-evident proposition—that the liegeant decrees cannot be submitted to without a surrender of our rights, independence and honour. Are we to be surprised that the people of Massachusetts or of any other part of the U. States are agitated when they find men so enlightened as their representatives in Congress telling them that it is to be a permanent system? Do gentlemen really believe that it is our intention to abide by the embargo until our injuries are redressed be it soon or late? Do they believe that the embargo is all that is to be opposed to insult, injury and blows? Do they believe that we are destitute of sense? I for one unequivocally deny that I ever had such an idea, or any person with whom I ever conversed on the subject, except the gentleman who opposed it, to whom it was convenient to represent it as a permanent measure. And whatever gentlemen may say on other subjects, they will do me the justice to say that at the last session I told them my opinion that the period would arrive when the embargo would be removed; and that when it was,

there was no other course than war, open and direct, or submission. I defy gentlemen any where to find the embargo considered as a permanent measure, but in their own speeches and the prints of their party.

The circumstances which produced the embargo are well known; but the misfortune is that gentlemen will not state the question fairly, but cover it under a heap of lumber, calculated to conceal from the people the real question. Let the question be fairly put, and there is not a man in America (always excepting old Tories) who would not say that they will resist. What is the real state of our affairs—and I will not stop here to discuss who began first. If we mean to assert and maintain our rights, it is totally immaterial to us who commenced, though on this subject I might refer gentlemen to the letter of Mr. Hammond in 1793, in which he takes the ground now maintained and asserts the right of G. Britain to blockade the whole of France. The statement of our situation is simply this—Great Britain says if you go to France or her dependencies without a license from her, your property shall be liable to seizure and condemnation—France says if you have visited Britain or been visited by a Briton, your vessel shall be liable to seizure and confiscation—Now take the dependencies and allies of France and England, and what remains? Your commerce is as completely blockaded by these decrees, as the port of Boston was in the revolutionary war and when gentlemen come forward and tell you that your ships are rotting in your ports, and the country suffering, is it fair? Is it manly? Is it not an assertion materially variant from our present situation? I call upon any man, federalist, quid, or of what denomination he may be, to answer whether these decrees have not destroyed our commerce; and whether the destruction is imputed to the embargo. At the time the embargo was laid, our exports amounted to one hundred and eight millions annually. Taking all the countries with whom we could trade, throwing G. Britain out of the question, (with whom I contend that no man can be willing to trade under existing circumstances,) and our whole commerce does not amount to seven millions and a half—a commerce not equal to one half of the exports from Massachusetts alone; and give Massachusetts her relative share of one fifth of seven millions of commerce, and this is all she can have to support her seamen, to enrich her merchants whom the embargo is said to have destroyed. This is the real situation of the country. Do the people of the Eastern portion of it know it? No, sir, it is kept from them; they cannot find it in the speeches of their representatives. No, sir; there it is all embargo, the favorite hobby horse of federalism.

Having thus attempted to shew that it was not my intention when the embargo was laid to consider it as a permanent measure, I will proceed to state some circumstances which have rendered that it would otherwise have been. The embargo had two objects, to gather in our capital, and to withhold supplies from our enemies. The first object has been completely answered, and there is not a period at which it would be more necessary to adhere to it than at the present moment. To withhold supplies from our enemies is now more important than ever. The nation must be put in a state to meet war.

It is vain for gentlemen to attempt to delude the people. The decrees of England and France must be withdrawn or we must fight; it cannot be avoided. We have declared we will not submit, and there is no species of effectual resistance, but war.

We have a right to carry our produce to every place on the globe whose municipal regulations do not forbid it. France has a right to interdict our trade with herself, but none to interdict it with her enemy G. Britain has a right to exclude us from her ports, but none to compel us to go there. What other course I ask can the U. S. take but war, or submission to these decrees? Let gentlemen examine the various proposals brought forward. It is immaterial whether we pass a law that we will reduce our trade to the places left by the decrees, or suffer it to be so reduced by the decrees themselves. In either case we submit—we allow foreign nations to fix the amount of our commerce—to destroy the fruits of our industry and legislate for us.

Now, sir, I do not believe that there is a native American in any part of the U. States who is disposed to submit; and I rejoice that in this house there is no division of sentiment. Gentlemen have publicly declared that they will not submit. In what form then will they resist? We have tried paper long enough. It is time either to exert the energies of the nation; or to give up our rights and again become the colonies of Great Britain. I am not for that. I have no other interest than that in land, by the produce of which I live. I would sooner let it go in the general wreck of my country than surrender those rights which are so important to the nation, and which our fathers purchased with their best blood. I am not for disgracing our ancestors who fled from oppression abroad; I am not for proving ourselves a base degenerate offspring. We possess a country of 2000 miles extent, a population of six millions of souls, six hundred thousand men fit to bear arms. If with this we cannot preserve our independence, we deserve to be kicked out of the territory neck and heels by those powers whom we have suffered to trample on our maritime rights. In the course of my remarks I have noticed the strange union of sentiment between gentlemen in the opposition and the British ministry on the subject of the embargo.

On this subject I will read an extract of a ministerial pamphlet—

"Providence has ordained, that nations as well as individuals, should, in a certain degree, be dependent on each other; and the inhabitants of no country can be debarred from their accustomed commercial communications, without being deprived of many advantages and enjoyments.—Society being thus constituted, the government that attacks the comfort and happiness of the people, by prohibiting this intercourse, alienates their affections, and consequently holds its authority by a very precarious tenure. When the late emperor Paul entered into the confederacy against Great Britain, his subjects were at once reduced to severe and general distress. Their hemp, their flax, their tallow, their ashes, their iron, their timber, all their great staple commodities for the sale of which they depended on British purchasers, were left a dead weight upon their hands. If the produce of the land becomes of no value, the landlord may apply his tenant for rent in vain. If the soil can procure no employment, he can pay nothing to his lord. Thus the nobles, whose revenue is derived from the rents of their estates, and the labour of their vassals, found themselves involved in the calamity of their inferiors; and were led by common interest, to attempt that revolution, which cost the emperor his crown and his life.

"If any further elucidation of the principle to which this event is ascribed were wanting, it promises to be found in the United States of America; where the salutary effects of the soil are deprived of the fruits of their labors and the merchants of their commercial gains, by the present Embargo. The forced state of things, cannot be of long continuance. Already have the Vermonters set the constituted authorities at defiance, and persist in carrying on their trade with the Canadian across Lake Champlain, while the northern states manifest strong symptoms of discontent."

Perhaps I ought to apologize to the Representatives from the state of Vermont for reading a clause speaking particularly of that state, but I assure the gentleman that it is not my wish to bring the attention of the House to circumstances which have passed there. I view them with that deep regret which I shall ever view a similar state of things in any portion of the people of this country; however they may feel, they should manifest their feelings in that form prescribed by the constitution and the laws. We are told by this pamphlet of true British origin, that the United States cannot stand this measure; and what are we told on this floor? "You cannot stand it; you are committing suicide on yourselves." All this goes to Great Britain, what I say never will reach it. All these signs of it will be a garbled statement in a federal paper which I could cover with my thumb, and that will be sent to Great Britain.—Through this corrupt source their information is derived, and they know nothing of the real situation of American feeling or American character. And is it strange gentlemen to blame when I declared to God that I have with speeches at-

tributed to me which I have never made—the most shameful misrepresentations made by men brought here not for the purpose of reporting our proceedings to the nation but for supporting party purposes. Gentlemen tell us we cannot stand a permanent embargo. We never intended it. Gentlemen will know that the rights of the nation cannot be abandoned without a struggle. The only question is when to commence it. Our resources will soon be at our command. Means of resistance are provided, and the period must soon arrive when nothing will be wanting but spirit on the part of the representatives to use them. The people are with you—you have their support.—Nothing can forfeit it but abandoning their rights. If by war only they can be maintained, the people will meet it with firmness. I never had any other feeling; but that these decrees must be withdrawn, or we must resort to war. I said so last year; I told it openly—My sentiments are known to the people I represent. They unite in that sentiment. It is the undivided sentiment of the state in which I live.

It has been said that the southern people wish to destroy commerce. I will ask gentlemen what but commerce has produced our present difficulties! If I had consulted my interest only, of what importance to me was the carrying trade? None sir, but it was, it ever will be, of infinite importance to me to support the principles of our constitution.—What are these principles? Equal and exact justice to every class of our citizens. United for common protection and for the general safety, the rights of no one class can be abandoned—he merchant has as good right to protection in the use of his ships as the farmer has in the use of his plough. I said so in 1805, and I say so still. Our situation, however, is now changed; it is no longer a commercial question; the late decrees and orders make a direct attack on the sovereignty of the nation; it is no longer a question whether we will trade, but whether we will maintain or surrender our independence. The embargo at the time it was adopted, was I believe, the best measure which could have been resorted to—its operation was defeated partly by the misrepresentations of which I have spoken. While on this subject I will ask attention to another point, which I had nearly omitted. I have said something about Tories—I wish it to be understood, that I mean no gentleman in this House. I mean to state that the Tory principle had manifested itself in a portion of this country. And that it was that principle, in union with the agents and acts of the British government which produced the evasions of our law, Your towns swarm with these British agents, who send to their friends, what is essential to their prosperity in violation of your laws. Nay, sir, Toryism in this country, has in one case assumed a sort of official form, I refer to the proceedings of the Essex Junto. I hold them in my hand, and I will read a resolution from them.

These patriots say—As to the orders in council—It will be recollected that these orders, bearing date 11th Nov. 1807, were occasioned by the decree of the French emperor, dated Nov. 1806, declaring all the British dominions in a state of blockade. G. Britain may think these orders completely justified by the *Lex Talionis* (law of retaliation). There is no reason to consider them as originating from a disposition hostile to this country, and they ought not to be so considered.—It is notorious that she could, according to known law and usage, plead the actual blockade by her navy, of all the principal ports under the power of France."

Now, sir, this I say is a rank Tory principle; and it is immaterial what may be the professions of men. The man who can say in the present situation of our country, that the conduct of Great Britain towards us is justified by the *Lex Talionis*, or by any other law, is a Tory. It is in vain for the people in any portion of the union to make professions of patriotism, when they come forward and by a public act say, that we have no cause of complaint against Great Britain. I wish gentlemen correctly to understand me. If the British nation would come forward and make reparation for the insults offered in our ports and waters, she will stand with me on equal ground with France. But when I recollect that instead of rendering reparation for the most humiliating insults and injuries, she sent here a *legation of spies to insult us with insolent demands*. I cannot consider in point of injury done to this country, these two foreign nations as equal in the honorable career of injustice and violence towards us. Let Great Britain redress these injuries, and I would as soon tender the hand of reconciliation to her as to France.

I believe the principles of both are infamous. That in a contest of the empire of the world, they regard only their own aggrandizement. It is the duty of the United States to take a firm and manly attitude, and oppose them both; to maintain the independence of the nation and spurn a foreign yoke. You must assert your rights; they cannot be maintained without men. The independence of our country is an object before which all differences as to the administration of our affairs should sink. This is a period when all honest men have a common interest. It is a period when all party feelings should be sacrificed at the shrine of our country's good. It is a period when federalists ought to forget that they have not the helm of state, when the old Tories, dispersed through our country, should forget that we have acquired independence and when all honest men should unite to maintain those rights which are the birth right of an American.

NEW-YORK RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it is always the right of the People, and in times of imminent danger, their indisputable duty peaceably to assemble and declare their opinions upon the measures of government, and the state of public affairs.

Resolved, That the United States, placed upon an extensive Sea Coast and upon the banks of great navigable lakes and rivers, have by a successful pursuit of commerce, risen in wealth and power with a rapidity, unexampled in the history of nations;—a prosperity, which, under Divine Providence, was owing to the wise and prudent policy of former administrations; who, while they resisted injustice with firmness and energy, cultivated, with good faith and impartiality, peace and friendship with foreign nations.

Resolved, That the conduct of the government in 1798 supported by the people in the measures then adopted, was completely successful, and in an illustrious instance, which can never be forgotten, fully demonstrated that it is always both wiser and safer to repel first aggressions with spirit, than by a tame and submissive acquiescence, to invite a repetition of injuries and insults.

Resolved, That this and other ruinous measures of the administration have paralyzed every branch of industry, reduced the value of property, distressed all classes of our fellow citizens, extinguished commerce, discouraged agriculture, nearly annihilated the public revenue, and must eventually load the people with heavy and oppressive taxes.

Resolved, That the Amendments to the Constitution of the U. S. declaring that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizure shall not be violated; and that no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath, or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized; and that "excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed;" are essential to the enjoyment of liberty and property, but that the Act making further provisions for enforcing the Embargo is a violation of the same.—Inasmuch as the executive officers are authorized, upon their own mere suspicion, to enter any place (not excepting even our dwelling houses) where specie or goods of domestic growth and manufacture are deposited, and take the same into their custody, or may stop and detain any vessel or any sort of carriage by land, apparently going towards the territories of a foreign power, or towards the vicinity thereof; all which they may do, without oath, without the interposition of a civil magistrate, or process of law, and without being obliged to assign any cause for such violence.—In as much as the President, or even any person he may choose by simple mandate to appoint, may call out the land and naval forces of the United States to assist in enforcing this provision of the act. Inasmuch as the President is invested with the power to give secret instructions to his will and pleasure to his various deputies, which are to be their guide in the execution of the a-

act; which they are bound to obey, and which are to be their complete protection against any appeal to the law of the land at the suit of the aggrieved:—Inasmuch also as in many cases excessive bonds are required, and the citizens subjected to enormous penalties and vexatious suits, in which innocence is no defence, followed by ruinous judgments against which there is no possible relief, but by application to the mere discretion of the very ministerial officer, at whose recommendation this odious law was adopted; in all which, and several other provisions of said Act, it is in our judgment, arbitrary, oppressive and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That we are ready to expose ourselves to every hazard, and every sacrifice of life and fortune to preserve the safety the honour, peace and liberties of our country.

Resolved, That whilst we cannot forbear to express a want of confidence in the wisdom and impartiality of our present rulers, yet in a period so much difficulty and danger, we deem it our duty, solemnly to call upon our fellow citizens, however aggrieved, to act with the utmost caution and moderation, and to abstain from every thing that might endanger the peace and safety of the country, or put the union of the states in jeopardy.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens throughout this state, peaceably to assemble in their several counties, to take into consideration the alarming crisis of our public affairs; to unite with us in our endeavours to obtain a redress of grievances, and, by averting the calamities which threaten our beloved country, restore it to that elevated prosperity and honour, which it enjoyed under our Immortal Washington.—JANUARY 13, 1808.

EGBERT BENSON, Chairman.

EDWARD DUNSCOMB, Secretary.

Extracts from the Boston Resolves agreed to the 24th Jan. 1808.
Resolved, That we will not voluntarily aid or assist in the execution of the act passed on the ninth day of this month, for enforcing the several Embargo Laws; and that all those who shall so assist in so enforcing upon others the arbitrary and unconstitutional provisions of this act, ought to be considered as enemies to the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and hostile to the liberties of this people.

Resolved, That the raising a large standing army in a time of profound peace, with the name and title of "Volunteers," for the purpose of enforcing arbitrary and unconstitutional laws, and the attempt to place the military above the civil authority—though it cannot overawe nor dismay this great and powerful people—yet must be considered as dangerous to liberty, and ought to call forth the most pointed disapprobation of all its friends.

Resolved, That the example given by that veteran soldier General LINCOLN, and other undeviating patriots, in resigning offices intended to be prostituted to subvert the purposes of oppressing the citizens, and enforcing arbitrary edicts, ought to be imitated by all public officers, and that the inhabitants of this town consider it as highly honorable sacrifice of individual emolument to public welfare.

Voted, That these Resolutions be adopted by the town, and printed in the public papers.

Attest—WM. COOPER, Town Clerk.

Extract from the Resolutions of the inhabitants of the town of Portland.

"That we contemplate a war with England as unnecessary, unjust, unpolitic and ruinous. That we believe there are no causes of difference with that nation which might not have been; and may not now be adjusted by impartial, fair and honorable negotiation."

From the Newburyport Resolutions.

"That we will not aid, or assist in the execution of the several Embargo Laws, especially the last; and that we consider all those who do, as violators of the Constitution of the United States, and of this Commonwealth; and that they be considered as unworthy the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens."

NEW-YORK, January 25.

Yesterday arrived at this port the British Packet Princess Amelia, Moorson, from Falmouth via Bermuda, having left England on the 8th December; and the ship Phillipsburgh, Leffingwell, from Liverpool and Cork. The latter left Liverpool on the 27th of November, and Cork on the 12th Dec. By these two vessels the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received London papers of the 3d December, and Cork papers of the 8th, nearly a month later than any previous advices.

The Captain of the Packet informs us that on the 6th of Dec. two British regiments of cavalry sailed from Falmouth for Spain, to reinforce the patriotic army; and that on his passage he spoke the Guerriere frigate from the West Indies, and received intelligence that the English had taken Martinique.

Capt. Moore, we understand, brought London papers to the 5th December, but gave them to the Governor of Bermuda.

Mr. H. Purvoyance, passenger in the Phillipsburgh, is the bearer of dispatches for government, from our Minister at the Court of St. James.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 24.—Sailed, the Lavinia of 40 guns, capt. Lord W. Stuart for Corunna, having on board 1,500,000 dollars for the Patriots, with private specie for Lisbon and Cadiz. The Spanish Deputies are returned in her, with several Staff Officers for the British army, and the Commander in Chief of our forces in Portugal, Sir J. Craddock, K. B. is gone passenger to Lisbon.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Mr. Munro, one of the King's Messengers who arrived yesterday with the Corunna Mail, and brought dispatches from Lord William Bentinck and Mr. Frere, brought also dispatches from Generals Broderick and Leith, having passed along the line of march of Sir David Baird's army. The accounts received by government were given in substance in the following Bulletin.

BULLETIN.

"It appears by dispatches received from Corunna, dated the 23d, and from San Vincente de la Barquera, dated 19th. ult. that the account of General Blake being defeated is confirmed. He was engaged in continual actions from the 4th to the 13th. On the 11th the Asturians having been worsted on the left, the French got possession of a height which covered the road on which they retreated, and they were thrown into great confusion, and General Blake retired to Reynosa; but a French column appearing upon this road from Burgos, he retreated by Solo to San Vincente de la Barquera. There upon the 17th, he had collected near 20,000 of his troops, and the Marquis de la Romana had taken the command, and they would soon be in a state to advance again.

"The French had occupied St. Andero and Santona—the former on the 16th, and the latter on the 20th. But by the exertions of General Leith, all the provisions, ammunitions, and stores sent by this country had been removed.

"It appears that part of the army of Estramadura, had been defeated near Burgos by the French; but there are no accounts of their having advanced beyond it. General Moore arrived on the 10th at Salamanca.—General Baird was at Astorga.

"To this we add, on the credit however, of private letters, that the French corps that advanced to Valladolid had afterwards retreated to Burgos.

Letter accounts.—The Favourite cutter has arrived at Plymouth, from the coast of Spain.—The Bonne Citoyenne, capt. Thomson, arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, capt. T. has since reached town. He left Corunna on the 26th ult. and brings accounts from Gen. Blake's army to the 24th. The substance of the intelligence by the Bonne Citoyenne, will be found in the subjoined letters:

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 1.

"This afternoon arrived here the Bonne Citoyenne, Capt. Thomson, with dispatches from Corunna, from whence she sailed on Saturday last, the 26th ult. Captain T. brings dispatches from Gen. Blake's army, which continued retreating, but bravely defending every inch of ground, till the 24th, when Gen. Blake made a firm stand and repelled his enemies, numerous as they were. After this action Gen. Blake's force remained 25,000 strong. This we must think very good news; but we regret to hear that Romana's force, having made some mistake in the route, fell in with the enemy, and, after a brave resistance, and having slaughtered an immense number of the enemy, he was at length overpowered and cut in pieces. We regret still more to learn, that Bonaparte's emissaries had but too succeeded in stirring up faction, and that the Prince of Peace's party, was ultimately secured over Bonaparte and the Prince of Peace.

"The news from Oporto are unfavorable. The party there in opposition to the Regency is very strong, and Gen. Be-

resford had meditated in vain. The French are at Valladolid."

Another Letter same date.

"This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Bonne Citoyenne sloop of war, arrived from Corunna, from whence she sailed on Saturday last, bringing accounts from Gen. Blake's army up to the 24th ult.

"The dispatches she has brought will be found to relate to several most dreadful battles between the armies of Marshal Ney and Gen. Blake. The Marquis Romana's troops (from the Baltic) by advancing too far ahead of Gen. Blake's army, were severely defeated; one of the regiments of Catalonia has been cut to pieces.

"The fighting on both sides was most obstinate and desperate. The Marquis of Romana's cavalry was preserved. In the last attack, Blake repulsed the French with considerable loss. He is now at Cintu, about 40 miles north [South W.] of St. Andero, with 25,000 men. The communication between him and the centre army, under Castanos, is cut off, the French army being between them, whose head-quarters are at Valladolid. There are many fears for the safety of the centre army.—The Prince of Peace's party in Spain is very strong, and the patriotic cause looks desponding. Sir David Baird was at Astorga, with his army, and Sir John Moore at Salamanca. They have not been engaged.

"In the Bonne Citoyenne came passenger captain Gage, of the Royal artillery, with dispatches from Sir Robert Wilson, at Oporto. His dispatches are not so favorable as could be wished. The party against the Provisional Government is very strong and turbulent. Sir Robert had clothed, armed and trained 2000 Portuguese and formed them into a battalion. There were three British regiments there."

In addition to the above, we have to state, that this day an officer from Oporto, arrived in Downing-street, with dispatches. He came over in the Bonne Citoyenne. He touched at Corunna on his passage home, and sailed again from that place on the morning of the 26th ult. At that time no news of importance had been received there of a subsequent date to that which we yesterday communicated. After quitting Corunna, the Bonne Citoyenne fell in with the Minerva frigate, which had been cruising to the eastward, the Captain of which stated, that he had received intelligence that the French had attacked the Marquis de la Romana and General Blake in the strong positions which he had taken at St. Vincente de la Barquera, that the battle was most obstinately contested, but at length the French were defeated with very great loss, and the Spanish army were in consequence of this success, about to advance.

The above is the substance of the intelligence communicated by Capt. Hawkins, of the Minerva. It certainly is not to be considered as official, but it appears to be highly probable.—The position at St. Vincente de la Barquera, is an extremely strong one, and the French army must have been very much weakened by the numerous and sanguinary conflicts in which it has been engaged.

CORUNNA, Nov. 26.

By letters received in the course of yesterday, we learn, that with commendable activity and address, the Lieutenant Colonel Don Enrique Canseco has preserved the artillery of the army of Estramadura, and in like manner that the lieutenant colonel Don Miguel Valledor has conducted to Leon, the artillery & ammunition at Reynosa. Considering the activity and address necessary for these particular services, one cannot but highly praise these worthy officers, and in general all those of the royal corps of artillery who conducted themselves so gallantly; without meaning by this eulogium to deprive the other officers and soldiers of the army of the praise due to them. The retreat of our army to Leon has deranged all the plans of the enemy, who the moment they shall know of our junction with the English army and the reinforcements which we shall send with the utmost dispatch, must abandon all the country he occupies, unless he would be cut off and obliged to surrender, this point of reunion was the only one we ought to have chosen in case the enemy penetrated by Burgos, as we have not cavalry to enable us to engage in the plains. But when the two armies have joined, we shall have cavalry, and that very respectable. The organization and reunion will be effected without loss of time, and clearing the plains we will march immediately to dislodge them from Burgos, and all the country they occupy from that to Bidasoa. Let us then have courage and constancy, and make every exertion that reinforcements may not be delayed an instant.—Diario de la Corunna, Nov. 26.

MADRID, Nov. 18.

The army of Estramadura was attacked near Burgos on the 10th inst. On the 11th it was again assailed; but on both days they gave the enemy a warm reception.

On the 12th, they were engaged by a prodigious number of horse, by which the French infantry was supported, and the Spaniards not being provided with cavalry, thought it prudent, under these circumstances, to retire to Aranda. All males are ordered to enroll themselves and join the army between the ages of 16 and 35.

ARANJUEZ, Nov. 17.

Lieut. Gen. Don Joachim Blake, has reported from Espinosa, under date of the 10th inst. that finding it impossible to maintain himself in Biscay on account of the scarcity of provisions, he resolved to move with the army to the above place and its environs, in order to procure provisions and allow his troops some moments of repose. When he made the necessary preparations to carry that resolution into effect, the enemy appeared before Valmaseda, 14 to 15,000 strong, which place was occupied by the first and second divisions and the Asturian troops. Several detachments were sent to skirmish with the enemy, while the main body was falling back to Nava. The third division posted at Orantia, was at the same time attacked by the numerous French corps, which, no doubt, intended to occupy the road to Nava, and cut off the retreats of our troops; but the enemy were defeated, and the third division effected a junction with the army in Nava, the whole of which filed off for Espinosa de las Monteras, covering the retreat of the North division, commanded by brigadier general Count de S. Romana. The said general Blake reports from Reinos, under date of the 11th, that at 9 o'clock in the morning, his army was attacked by very superior forces; but our troops both officers and men, maintained their positions with the utmost gallantry until the fall of night, and the enemy was repulsed on all sides, but being considerably reinforced by fresh troops and availing himself of his vast superiority in number, he attacked again the following day, general Blake's army, still fatigued by the glorious exertion of the preceding day, and making some impression on our left, the centre and right fell back towards St. Andero, and took post in Reinos, where the whole army rallied, and the Marquis de la Romana assumed the command in chief.—Madrid Gazette, Nov. 18.

Private Letters.

CORUNNA, Nov. 22.—General Moore's army had a very severe march. The English seem very much alarmed, that is, the few that remain behind the army in consequence of indisposition, but such of the sensible Spaniards as I have hitherto conversed with, are not in the least dismayed. The raising and disciplining of troops go on with the greatest activity in every part. This day I saw with great pleasure, upwards of two thousand young and robust fellows practising their evolutions. Bonaparte, it seems, has returned to Paris.

"The Central Junta are treated with the honors of Majesty, and all their edicts are issued in the name of Ferdinand VII. Jovellanos is at the head of the Administration of Gracia and Justicia; and the Duc del Infantado, Comde de Altamira, and all the other popular characters are in the Administration, so that it appears that all party difference and punctilios are laid aside, and every thing possible done to conciliate and strengthen the Government, which is formed into different sections, each of which appoints its Minister. As for example, the section of the Foreign Department (Negocios de Estrado) is composed of five members, who have appointed Don Pedro Cevallos, as their Secretary. On the 7th inst. Mr. Frere and his brother arrived at Madrid, and on the 9th they went to Aranjuez. On the 9th the Russian minister, Baron de Stroganoff and all the Russian Legation, departed from Madrid for Carthage with a passport from the Duke del Infantado of the most respectful and attentive nature.

Nov. 23.—The sad accounts we received some time ago from Biscay, have been since followed up with a succession of melancholy intelligence. There is not the least doubt, that the enemy have cut off the communication with Madrid, as the Mail from thence, due the 21st, has not come in.—Those here connected with English army mention their information, but our government preserves the deepest silence.

On all hands, however, there is the most gloomy apprehension and foreboding.

Extract of another letter of the same date.

"Early yesterday morning dispatches were received from the English head quarters at Astorga, the contents of which have this moment been published by the government. This is the sole source of the public information, and the members of the actual government say they know no more. This account states in substance (for I am not disposed to copy the melancholy detail) that on the

31st. ult. the French attacked at Zornosa.
5th. inst. Gen. Blake drove them beyond Balmaseda.
7th. Gen. Blake attacked at Guiana.
8th. An engagement on the rear-guard.
10th. The French attacked at Espinosa.
11th. The French attacked again, and appear to have cut off the retreat in part.
12th. Gen. Blake retired to Reynosa to collect his army.
13th. The general was attacked there, and he retreated towards Santander.

Thus the army of Galicia has sustained 7 attacks valiantly though unsuccessfully; and the character of its general in chief has not sunk in our estimation from the calamities to which he has been exposed. Who that knows the French system of warfare, and recollects the position and divided force of the Spanish armies, can wonder at the result?

At the same time we are informed that between 7000 or 8000 men have penetrated beyond Burgos into the plains of Castile. We know from former statements, that from the Ebro likewise the French have made successful advances, and there can be no doubt that their vehement and repeated attacks upon general Blake's army have been made to enable the French to proceed towards the metropolis, not subject to molestation from the right.

Whether they will now proceed to Madrid or whether they will first continue their attack against the remains of Gen. Blake's army in the mountains of Asturia in whose rear, namely, at or near St. Andero, are the troops from the north and afterwards advance into Leon, upon the English forces, whose head quarters are at Astorga, remains to be seen.

Whatever may take place, the provincial government appears to be roused to unusual exertions. Orders have been sent to call into action the whole force of the kingdom of Galicia. The British troops, and all the Spanish forces which can be collected, will re-unite at the passes of Galicia; and the mountains which surround the province, form so strong a natural bulwark, that the English army alone it is said, will be sufficient for the defence of the passes for a very considerable time. Of these passes there are two, one in the neighbourhood of Villafranca and Ponterrada, and the other by Montefort. I mention the name you will find on the smaller maps. These two points being secured, there are no entrances into Galicia except by Portugal and Asturia. The mountains of Asturia are also difficult of access; and there the remains of Blake's army, the troops from the north, and a brave and hardy race of Mountaineers, they who had the honor to precede the other provinces in the revolution, to defend their own soil, in the strictest sense of the term. The north of Portugal also presents some excellent points of defence, and is besides a sufficient distance to occasion a necessary waste of time in the marching thither—so that we flatter ourselves we are secure from an immediate assault, though this country affords so many advantages to the enemy, that the possession of it cannot but be an object particularly desirable to him.

But in the mean time, what is the fate of the armies of the centre and the right? We have had no precise information of late concerning the forces under Palafox and Castanos. The French have overwhelmed, by superior power, the army of the left, in spite of a vigorous and obstinate resistance. It is hardly conceivable that the reinforcements from France should have been so immense as to enable them to defeat in like manner the armies of the centre and right. And, if not, will not the brave Arragonese under Palafox, and the Valencians and Andalusians which were collected under Castanos, flank the victorious enemy? or if Palafox retreats from his advanced positions in Navarre, near Pampeluna, is there a French force sufficiently strong to attack his rear? And is there any impediment to the marching of the army of the centre from Soria, in order at the same time to protect Madrid, and threaten the rear of the French if it should proceed to attack the English in Leon?

These are all questions which every man asks with anxiety, but which none can answer except those who deem it their duty to be silent.

Extract of another Letter.

A great superiority of force has won battles—but the vanquished have invariably fallen bravely, and their resistance has been such, that it is not too much to say, that the enemy's victories, if they are all bought as dearly, will secure the independence of Spain. Still there is great cause for sorrow and regret. The fate of none is more deplored than of a strong division of the brave army of the north—these suffered heavily. The regiment of Catalonia was offered quarter by the enemy but refused it, and every man of 1700 died voluntarily and gloriously, and, in his death, heaped destruction upon his enemies. The dismounted cavalry of the same troops were prevented from engaging by the want of horses; but the marquis of Romana has placed all the horses of the province in a state of requisition. The fresh troops of Galicia fought furiously and like veterans. Their general having been severely wounded in the foot, rode along the lines exhorting and animating the troops to vengeance, and refused to permit the dressing of his wound until they had sworn, as he had done, to die for their liberties and their country. His exhortation had an irresistible effect upon his soldiers. This brave officer died afterwards on board one of the Spanish frigates.

The public feeling is, on the whole, in a better state than it was ten days ago. Human nature must lament the sufferings and endurance of the brave Patriots—but the recollection is unaccompanied by any dismay, at to the result of their exertions.

STOCKHOLM, November 11.—His Royal Majesty has received the following report from the General in Chief of the Finnish army, including a report from Colonel Sandels, Chief of Brigade, touching a severe battle which has been fought in the vicinity of Idensalmi.

"Since the armistice, concluded between the Swedish and Russian armies, was declared to be at an end, a Russian officer, arrived from Lieutenant Gen. Tutchkoff, with the intelligence that hostilities would be immediately recommenced.

"Soon after I received a report that my advanced guard had been attacked by the Russians, and compelled, by the enemy's great superiority in number, to fall back to Werda bridge, which was soon after broken down after the troops had crossed it. A violent cannonade immediately commenced by the enemy from the neighbouring heights, which was vigorously returned from our side, and Prince Dolgorucki, who commanded the Russian van, was mortally wounded at the beginning of the action, and expired soon after. In the mean time the enemy's chassours and infantry crossed the bridge, which they had repaired, formed in a line, and advanced against our troops notwithstanding the vigorous cannonade which was kept up from our batteries, which they attempted to carry, but were repulsed by our troops with the utmost intrepidity and valour, and pursued as far as Werda bridge. In this action the enemy's loss consisted in 300 men killed and wounded, and 70 taken prisoners, among whom are two Field officers.

"According to the account of the prisoners, the enemy's force in the above affair, which lasted six hours, exceeded 6000 men, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Tutchkoff, and under him by Generals Rachenoff, Prince Dolgorucki, and Alexyeff.

"At the close of the action, the Russian commanding General proposed a suspension of hostilities for 24 hours, to bury his dead, which I was the more ready to grant, as our loss was also considerable, consisting of 30 killed and 250 wounded."

Brigade Quarters, Idensalmi, Oct. 26, 1808.

From the Royal Cornwall Gazette.

The greatest exertions are making to increase the British force in Spain. All the line of battle ships at Plymouth and Portsmouth, are victualled for five months, a shipwreck by the Spanish coast. Should the worst happen, these ships will facilitate the escape of the British troops; and such of the Spaniards as wish to escape, while it will also rescue from the gripe of France, the whole of the Spanish navy. It is at all times sound policy to provide against the worst. But the cause is not therefore to be considered as hopeless. Nothing like it. Another army is to accompany this fleet, from which it is inferred that the plan often recommended, of a floating army is to be adopted, which without the fatigues and privations of a long march, may

be conveyed from one side of the peninsula to another, at pleasure; thus constantly threatening and alarming the enemy at his most vulnerable points. This army it is said, will amount to 12000 Infantry. In the mean time, the 3d, and 4th regiments of heavy dragoons are to embark immediately at Portsmouth, where more than 300 transports are assembled.

A letter received in this city by the London, arrived in Hampton Roads, dated 25th November, quotes Wheat at 14s. 8d. to 15s. sterling per bushel, and in great demand, large sales having been made.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 14.—Came in, the Amethyst, Captain Seymour, of 36 guns, from a cruise off L'Orient. Last Thursday evening she fell in with a large French frigate of 44 guns and 436 men, including 100 soldiers—brought her to close action at 7 P. M. in the most gallant style, which lasted three hours and a half, one hour and a half of which they were grappled by the anchor of the Amethyst sticking in the bow of the French frigate, when the fire of the enemy slackened and soon ceased.—After two smart broadsides from the Amethyst she struck. On being boarded she appeared like a charnel-house, the dead and mangled bodies lying in heaps on the deck. She proved to be the Thetis, Mons. Pinsen, of 44 guns, and 436 men, including 100 soldiers—out of which she had Capt. Pinsen killed, and 236 men killed and wounded. Out of the 100 soldiers, there are only 14 left alive. She had on board 1000 barrels of flour for Martinique and Monsieur Thibaud, Lieutenant-Governor of that Island. She is a fine frigate of her class, and every officer on board her is either killed or wounded. The French frigate from all accounts, was well manœuvred; but the very superior fire of the Amethyst bore down all opposition. We are happy to state that the gallant Captain Seymour is unhurt; Lieutenant Kindall, Royal Marines, is killed; Lieut. Payne, Royal Marines, wounded; Mr. Gibbon and Mr. Marks, masters mates, we are sorry to state, are badly wounded; 19 seamen and marines killed, and 51 seamen and marines wounded. It is supposed to be the most desperate action that has been fought this war, and redounds greatly to the credit and discipline of Captain Seymour, his officers and ships company. The Thetis is twelve feet longer than the Amethyst.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24. The British schooner Swift, capt. Young, from Port Rico, is arrived at Reedy-Island, with the loss of her anchors. Capt. Y. informs that the British had taken Martinique with the loss of 730 men.—The city of St Domingo had offered to capitulate to the government of Porto-Rico, and an officer had been dispatched to St. Domingo for that purpose.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JAN. 14.—The House took up the bill providing for the appropriation of 200,000 dollars, for the relief of the sick, disabled and distressed seamen, who stand in need of the asylum of the marine hospitals.

JAN. 16.—The bill on the subject of fitting out the navy, was again discussed; and the amendments of the Senate thereto, all negatived, Yeas 69, Nays 55; and the bill reduced to the shape in which it had originally gone to the Senate.

JAN. 17.—A message was received from the president of the United States, communicating the letter of Mr. Canning (lately published), and Mr. Pinckney's reply to it. The president states that he had Mr. Canning's letter when he communicated the official correspondence to Congress, but had not Mr. Pinckney's answer. Mr. Pinckney's reply is very long. He insists that he made no "unauthorized" proposal to Mr. Canning.

MONTREAL, Feby. 6. The London Courier of the 16th Nov. announces under the War-Office head, the death of GENERAL LORD DORCHESTER, late Governor of this Province.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1809.

It is not without much concern that we announce the reverses of the Spanish armies. We have given nearly the whole of the extracts on the subject, contained in the New-York papers, and the public have the same opportunity with us of judging of their extent and probable consequences. We cannot, however, omit remarking that there is as yet nothing, if we except the experience we have so repeatedly had of the decisive nature of the successes of Bonaparte, that can authorize a belief that the affairs of the Patriots are in a perilous way. We are authorized to conclude that the two corps of the Spanish army stationed on the northern and southern sides of the Biscayan and Asturian Mountains, have been beaten and forced to retreat with the loss of part of their artillery, baggage and Magazines, leaving on the southern side of these mountains, a free passage to the enemy into the plains of Leon and Old Castile; but this seems to be the whole extent of the loss. Neither of these corps appear to be in danger of having their retreat cut off, and in no instance does it appear that any part of them have surrendered to the enemy. If no disaster have befallen the armies of Castanos and Palafox and of Catalonia, from which no accounts have been received, what has happened will prove of little consequence; but if the attack of the French have been general, and these armies have also been defeated, the consternation throughout the country will be so great as to produce the worst consequences.

The intelligence which has arrived, is not sufficient to give any correct idea of the plan of the enemy. It is probably either, after bearing down and striking terror into the Spanish armies, to penetrate immediately to Madrid; and there crown Joseph, proclaim forgiveness, and with the aid of division and force, afterwards, reduce the provinces; or, to conquer, on the one side the Asturias and Galicia and Leon, and on the other Arragon and Catalonia,—and thence proceed regularly to reduce the rest of the kingdom. The former seems the most consonant to the genius of Bonaparte. In both cases the final success will entirely depend on the good conduct, the constancy and unanimity of the Spaniards: for a country situated like theirs, and so populous and extensive, aided by a power like England, can never be reduced for want of physical force.

With respect to our own army in Spain, it does not seem to be in any danger, even in the supposition of the total defeat of all the Spanish armies. Sir DAVID BAIRD can meet with no difficulty in effecting a retreat from Astorga to Corunna, as he must have been apprized of the proceedings of the army under Blake. Sir JOHN MOORE at Salamanca, must have, likewise, been informed of the French having penetrated to Valladolid, at an early day, so as not to have made any movement to prevent his retreat to Lisbon or Oporto. Any port of embarkation on the coast of Spain and Portugal, and to which the army is nearer by a direct road than the enemy, is, indeed, always a point of retreat for our army; for with proper precautions, vessels may always be had to bring them off. We trust however that things will not come to this; and that the brave men of whom that army is composed will have an opportunity of joining bayonets with the enemy with something like a parity of numbers.

The report of Bonaparte's being at Madrid the 17th November is without foundation. The report of his having returned to Paris appears to be also unfounded.

The New York papers by yesterday's Burlington mail, are not so late by four days as those received in town on Saturday last.

The House of Representatives of the United States was engaged on the 19th January in fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress. Some of the Members proposed the fourth Monday in September instead of May; but it is probable that the meeting will be in May.

The anti-Embargo town meetings continue to extend in Massachusetts and New-York, to the interior as well as the seaports. The latest papers are filled with the resolutions of these meetings, and in some instances it is said that all parties joined in them. The Embargo is indeed in a jeopardous situation. There is one thing certain however, that all those who are against the Embargo are for remaining at peace with England; for, on a contrary supposition, it would be of no use, to take it off. The Embargo is in fact but a sample of the evils of a war with England; and, we in this province, in particular, and probably the inhabitants of the Empire at large, are much obliged to the Gentlemen who were instrumental in laying it on: for it is not the interest of England to go to war with the United States.

The Collectors of Providence, Rhode Island, and of Port-

PORT OF QUEBEC.

EXPORTS 1808.

Table listing various export goods such as Hhds. Beer, Casks bottled do., Bbls Apples, etc., with their respective quantities and values.

IMPORTS.

Table listing various import goods such as 15 Butts, 202 Pipes, 36 Hhds, etc., with their respective quantities and values.

* The foregoing is exclusive of goods, to a great amount, which are not dutiable.

MONTEAL } BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Edward William Gray, Esquire, the only surviving administrator and trustee of the property belonging to the estate of the late Samuel Jacobs in his life time of St. Denis merchant, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Garant of St. Antoine in the said District, Yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said JOSEPH GARANT, a land situate in the Parish of Saint Antoine in the said District containing two arpents and a half and one perch in front by forty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the river Richelieu, in the rear by Jean Marie Gadebois, on one side by Jacques Coursil dit Lafleur and on the other side by Jean Baptiste Courtemanche, with a house and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the church door of the parish of Saint ANTOINE aforesaid, on MONDAY the FIFTH day of JUNE next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described land and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his office, in the City of Montreal, according to law, and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said land and premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. Sheriff's Office, 26th January, 1809.

MONTEAL } BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Marie Louise King, widow of Louis Denis de Laronde de Thibaudiere, deceased, against the lands and tenements of the vacant succession of the said LOUIS DENIS DE LARONDE DE THIBAUDIERE, in the hands of Jean Marie Mondelet, Esquire, curator, to the said vacant succession, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said vacant succession.—1. A Land situate in the parish of Saint Anne, in the seigniory of Montreal, in the said district, containing two arpents in front, by twenty arpents, more or less, in depth, and then three arpents and one half of an arpent in front, by ten arpents, more or less, in depth, bounded in front by the river Saint Lawrence, in the rear by the cote of the road of Saint Anne, on one side, to the north east, by Antoine Cerré, and on the other side by the land herein after mentioned, with a house and other buildings thereon erected.—2. A Land situate in the said parish of Saint Anne, of the same dimension as the above mentioned land, bounded on one side by the said land, and on the other side by Jacques Vinet, with a house and other buildings thereon erected.—3. A Land situate in the said parish of Saint Anne, containing three arpents in front, by twenty five arpents in depth, bounded in the front by the King's highway, in the rear by ungranted lands, on one side by Joseph Berthe, and on the other side by Joseph Renaud, with a house and other buildings thereon erected.—4. A woodland, situate in the Isle Perrot, in the said district, containing two arpents in front, by twenty arpents in depth, bounded in the front by the river Saint Lawrence, and in the rear and on each side by Philippe Sarazin. Now I do hereby give notice that the said three first mentioned lands will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the parish

of Saint ANNE aforesaid, and the said last mentioned land at the church door of the parish of ISLE PERROT aforesaid, on MONDAY the FIFTH day of JUNE next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at which respective times and places the conditions of sale will be made known. EDWD. Wm. GRAY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described land and tenements, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his office in the City of Montreal, aforesaid, according to law; and further that no opposition, *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said land, and tenements, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.—Sheriff's Office, 26th January, 1809.

MONTEAL } BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Joseph Hebert, against the lands and tenements of Denis Brossard, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said DENIS BROSSARD, a land situate in the seigniory of Saint Hyacinthe d'Yamaska, in the said district, containing about thirty arpents in length, by three arpents in breadth, bounded in the front by the road which leads to Saint Hyacinthe, in the rear by the line of separation of the two concessions, on one side, to the north, by Joseph Vallin, and on the other side, to the south, by one Quenon Lallemand. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the parish of Saint HYACINTHE aforesaid, on MONDAY the TWENTY NINTH day of MAY next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

EDWD. Wm. GRAY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lands by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said lands, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. Sheriff's Office, 19th January, 1808.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, 19th Jan. 1809.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS FLOUR, SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MINOTS BEST BOILING PEASE; To be delivered at the following places in the quantities and at the periods below specified.

On or before the 20th May, 3000 barrels, King's Stores at Montreal. On or before 1st June, 2000 ditto ditto ditto. On or before 1st June, 3000 ditto King's Wharf Quebec. On or before 1st July, 2500 ditto ditto ditto.

Total 10,500 Barrels. PEASE. On or before the 1st June 4000 minots King's Stores at Montreal. On or before 1st July, 3000 ditto King's Wharf Quebec. On or before 1st July, 500 ditto King's Stores 3 Rivers.

Total 7500 Minots. The above to be Fine Flour, packed in good and sufficient Casks, containing 196lb Net each; subject to inspection; warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months, after the day of delivery. Any of the Flour found defective, within the period specified, to be replaced by the furnisher with an equal quantity of good and sound Flour.

The Contractors may be accommodated with an advance of one half of the amount contracted for, on good and approved security. Sealed proposals, endorsed "Flour" or "Pease", or both articles, will be received at this Office on WEDNESDAY the 15th MARCH next, for the whole or part of the above supplies in quantities not less than 300 barrels, or 300 minots Pease. JAMES GREEN, Actg. Depy. Com. Genl.

DEPUTY COMS. GENERAL'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, 2nd February, 1809.

WANTED FOR THE SUPPLY OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick &c. SEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY BARRELS FINE FLOUR, FOUR THOUSAND MINOTS BEST BOILING PEASE. To be delivered on the King's Wharf at Quebec, at the following Periods: On or before 15th June, 3000 Bls. Flour—2000 Minots Pease. On or before 1st July, 2000 do. —2000 do. On or before 1st August, 2450 do.

Total 7450 Bls. Flour. 4000 Minots Pease. The Flour to be packed in good and sufficient casks, containing 196lb net each,—subject to inspection—warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months after the day of delivery.—Any of the Flour found defective within the period specified, to be replaced by the furnisher, with an equal quantity of good and sound flour.

The Contractors may be accommodated with an advance of one half of the amount contracted for, on good and approved security. Sealed proposals, endorsed "Flour," or "Pease," or both articles, will be received at this Office, on WEDNESDAY the 15th MARCH next, for the whole or part of the above supplies, in quantities not less than 300 barrels Flour, or 200 minots Pease. JAMES GREEN, Actg. Depy. Comisy. Genl.

MONTEAL } EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION emané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal sus-dit, à la poursuite d'Edward William Gray, Ecuyer, le seul survivant administrateur et Sincide de la propriété appartenante à la succession de feu Samuel Jacobs, de son vivant, Marchand à Saint Denis, contre les terres et possessions de Joseph Garant de Saint Antoine, dans le dit District, Cultivateur, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JOSEPH GARANT, une terre située dans la Paroisse de Saint Antoine, dans le dit District, contenant deux arpents et demie et une perche de front, sur quarante arpents de profondeur, bornée devant par la rivière Richelieu, derrière par Jean Marie Gadebois, d'un côté par Jacques Coursil dit Lafleur, et de l'autre côté, par Jean Baptiste Courtemanche, avec une maison et autres bâtiments dessus construits. Or je donne par le présent avis que la dite terre et prémisses seront vendues et adjudgées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la Porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de SAINT ANTOINE sus-dite, LUNDI le CINQUIEME jour de JUIN prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

J. A. GRAY, Coronaire. Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur la dite terre et prémisses ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque, ou autre droit ou servitude sont par le présent avis d'en donner avis au dit Coronaire, à son Bureau dans la Cité de Montréal, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition, afin d'annuller ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie de la dite terre et prémisses ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelle, ne sera reçue durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente. Montréal, 26e. Janvier, 1809.

MONTEAL } EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION emané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le District de Montréal sus-dit, à la poursuite de Marie Louise King, veuve de Louis Denis de Laronde de Thibaudiere, décédé, contre les terres et possessions de la succession vacante du dit LOUIS DENIS DE LARONDE DE THIBAUDIERE, es mains de Jean Marie Mondelet, Ecuyer, curateur de la dite Succession vacante, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant à la dite succession vacante.—1. Une terre située dans la Paroisse de Sainte Anne, dans la seigneurie de Montréal, dans le dit District, contenant deux arpents de front, sur vingt arpents plus ou moins de profondeur, et alors trois arpents et un demi arpent de front, sur dix arpents, plus ou moins, de profondeur, bornée devant par la Rivière Saint Laurent, derrière par la cote du chemin de Sainte Anne, d'un côté au nord-est, par Antoine Cerré, et de l'autre côté par la terre ci-après mentionnée, avec une maison et autres bâtiments dessus construits.—2. Une terre située dans la dite paroisse de Ste. Anne, de la même dimension que la terre ci-dessus mentionnée, bornée d'un côté par la dite terre, et de l'autre côté par Jacques Vinet, avec une maison et autres bâtiments dessus construits. 3. Une terre située dans la dite paroisse de Ste. Anne, contenant trois arpents de front, sur vingt-cinq arpents de profondeur, bornée devant par le chemin du roi, derrière par des terres non-concédées, d'un côté par Joseph Renaud, avec une maison et autres bâtiments dessus construits. 4. Une terre en bois debout située dans l'île Perrot, dans le dit District, contenant deux arpents de front, sur vingt arpents de profondeur, bornée devant par la rivière St. Laurent, et derrière et de chaque côté par Philippe Sarazin. Or je donne avis par le présent que les dites trois premières terres ci-dessus désignées seront vendues et adjudgées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la porte de l'église de la paroisse de STE. ANNE sus-dite, et la dite dernière terre ci-dessus mentionnée à la porte de l'Eglise de la paroisse de L'ILE PERROT sus-dite, LUNDI le CINQUIEME jour de JUIN prochain, à DIX heures du matin, auxquels tems et lieux, les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

EDWD. Wm. GRAY, Sheriff. Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les dites terres et prémisses ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau dans la Cité de Montréal, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuller ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie des dites terres et prémisses, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente. Bureau du Sheriff, 26e. Janvier, 1809.

MONTEAL } EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION emané de la cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté pour les causes civiles dans et pour le District de Montréal sus-dit, à la poursuite de Joseph Hebert, contre les terres et possessions de Denis Brossard, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit DENIS BROSSARD, une terre située dans la seigneurie de Saint Hyacinthe d'Yamaska, dans le dit District, contenant environ trente arpents de profondeur, sur trois arpents de front, bornée devant par le chemin qui conduit à Saint Hyacinthe, derrière par la ligne de séparation des deux concessions, d'un côté, au nord, par Joseph Vallin, et de l'autre côté, au sud, par un nommé Quenon Lallemand. Or je donne avis par le présent que la dite terre sera vendue et adjudgée au plus haut enchérisseur, à la Porte de l'Eglise de la Paroisse de SAINT HYACINTHE sus-dite, LUNDI le VINGT-NEUVIEME jour de MAI prochain, à DIX heures du matin auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

EDWD. Wm. GRAY, Sheriff. Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur la dite terre et prémisses ci-dessus désignées, soit par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude sont par le présent avis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau, dans la Cité de Montréal, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuller ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie de la sus-dite terre, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icelle, ne sera reçue durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente. Bureau du Sheriff, 19e. Janvier, 1809.

AYANT plu à Son EXCELLENCE le GOUVERNEUR EN CHEF d'accorder aux Soussignés, par Patente sous le grand Sceau, un lot de terre pour y ériger une Eglise pour la Congrégation de l'Eglise d'Ecosse dans la Ville de Quebec, ils se proposent d'ouvrir une souscription pour cet objet Mardi prochain, et ils espèrent que l'entreprise sera libéralement soutenue. ALEXR. SPARK. J. BLACKWOOD. D. MONRO. JOHN MURE. JOHN PATERSON. Quebec, 10e Janvier 1808.

A VENDRE—Six Tonnes d'esprit de la Jamaïque 10 Boucauts de Sucre de Londres en pain, simple raffiné. 4 Tonnes de cuivre en barre assorti. 12 Balles de Cotton des Indes. 6000 lb de Sain-doux. 500 minots de pois. 200 quintaux de biscuits. 900 quarts de fleur fine et superfine. 12 Boussoles. 1 caisse de Soies de moulins. 1 do.—3000 douz. paires de boucles à souliers. 5 Milliers de douces choiques. Aux magazins de Quebec, 18e Janvier, 1808. JOHN MURE & Co.

COMPTES FAITS, pour l'usage des Marchands de bois et autres, donnant le nombre de pieds, de pouces et de lignes, que contiennent des plançons, planches, et madriers dont les dimensions sont données; et le prix des douves au cent, au quart de cent et à la pièce lorsque le prix du millier est donné. Imprimé et Vendu par JOHN NELSON, à Quebec, et se vend aussi chez Mr. JAMES BROWN, à Montréal.

LE Soussigné, autorisé par la veuve et les Héritiers de feu Mr. CLAUDE GAUVREAU de St. Roch, prie tous ceux qui doivent à la Succession de payer aussitôt que possible et au plus tard avant le 31 Mars; et tous ceux qui ont quelques demandes contre la dite Succession sont priés de les présenter au Soussigné immédiatement. LOUIS CLAUDE GAUVREAU. Quebec, 1er. Fevrier, 1809.

BUREAU DU DEPUTE COMMISSAIRE GENERAL, QUEBEC, 19e. Janvier, 1809. ON a besoin pour les troupes de sa MAJESTE' dans le Bas-Canada. DIX MILLE CINQ CENS QUARTS DE FLEUR. SEPT MILLE CINQ CENS MINOTS DES MEILLEURS POIS.

Pour être livrés aux lieux suivants, dans les quantités et aux périodes ci-dessous spécifiés. FLEUR. Au 20 Mai ou avant, 3000 quarts aux Magazins du Roi à Montréal. Au 1er. Juin ou avant, 2000 ditto ditto ditto. Au 1er. Juin ou avant, 3000 ditto au Quai du Roi à Quebec. Au 1er. Juillet ou avant, 2500 ditto ditto ditto.

Total 10500 Quarts. Pois. Au 1er. Juin ou avant, 4000 minots aux Magazins du Roi à Montréal. Au 1er. Juillet ou avant, 3000 ditto au Quai du Roi, Quebec. Au 1er. Juillet ou avant, 500 ditto aux Magazins du Roi, aux Trois-Rivieres.

Total 7500 Minots. La Fleur ci-dessus doit être de la Fine Fleur, dans de bons quarts, contenant 196lb net chaque, sujette à inspection; garantie qu'elle se conservera en bon état pendant douze mois du jour de la livraison—toute fleur trouvée défectueuse, dans l'espace de tems ci-dessus spécifiés, à être remplacée par le fournisseur par une égale quantité de bonne fleur. Les contractants pourront recevoir une avance de la moitié de la somme pour laquelle ils contracteront en donnant de bonnes cautions approuvées. Les propositions scellées, endossées "Fleur" ou "Pois" ou l'un et l'autre, seront reçues à ce Bureau, MERCREDI le 15e MARS prochain, pour le tout ou partie des fournitures ci-dessus, en quantité pas moindre de 300 quarts de fleur, ou 300 minots de Pois. JAMES GREEN, D. C. Général.

BUREAU DU DEPUTE COMMISSAIRE GENERAL, QUEBEC, 2e Fevrier, 1809. ON a besoin pour les Troupes de Sa MAJESTE' dans la Nouvelle Ecosse, Nouveau Brunswick, &c. SEPT MILLE QUATRE CENS CINQUANTE QUARTS DE FLEUR. QUATRE MILLE MINOTS DES MEILLEURS POIS. Pour être livrés sur le Quai du Roi à Quebec, aux périodes ci-dessus spécifiés.

FLEUR. Au 15 Juin ou avant 3000 quarts. 2000 minots. Au 1er. Juillet ou avant, 2000 ditto. Au 1er. Août ou avant, 2450 ditto. Pois. 4000 minots. 2000 ditto.

Total 7450 quarts. La Fleur ci-dessus doit être de la Fine Fleur, dans de bons quarts, contenant 196lb net chaque, sujette à inspection; garantie qu'elle se conservera en bonne état pendant douze mois du jour de la livraison—toute fleur trouvée défectueuse, dans l'espace de tems ci-dessus spécifiés, à être remplacée par le fournisseur par une égale quantité de bonne fleur. Les contractants pourront recevoir une avance de la moitié de la somme pour laquelle ils contracteront en donnant de bonnes cautions approuvées. Les propositions scellées, endossées "Fleur" ou "Pois" ou l'un et l'autre, seront reçues à ce Bureau, MERCREDI le 15e MARS prochain, pour le tout ou partie des fournitures ci-dessus, en quantité pas moindre de 300 quarts de fleur, ou 200 minots de Pois. JAMES GREEN, D. C. Général.

A louer au premier de Mai pour une année ou plus. LA MAISON Seigneuriale de la Pointe du Lac, avec les étables et autres appentis. Le Jardin et le Parc; aussi la liberté de couper du bois de chauffage sur les prémisses pour l'usage de la maison. Pour les détails s'adresser à MDE. MONTOUR à Woodlands, ou à JOHN Wm. WOOLSEY. Quebec, 1er. Fevrier, 1809.

VIN de MADERE.—A vendre par le soussigné quelque Pipes de Madère L. P. arrivé l'été dernier dans le Brig Speedwell, à bon marché pour argent comptant ou à court crédit, à la pipe, à la Barrique, au quart ou à la douzaine, pour la commodité des familles. CHAS. HUNTER. Basse-Ville de Quebec, 29 Janvier 1809.

TROIS-RIVIERES } EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION emané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles dans et pour le District des Trois-Rivieres, à la poursuite d'Ezekiel Hart, de la Ville des Trois-Rivieres, Ecuyer, contre les terres et possessions de James Hicks et Gordon Lawrence du Township de Shipton, cultivateur, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JAMES HICKS et GORDON LAWRENCE, ou à chacun d'eux.—Le lot No. 15, dans le treizieme rang, avec plusieurs améliorations; aussi les lots No. 13 & 14, dans le quizieme rang, du dit Township de Shipton, lesquels dits deux lots mentionnés en dernier lieu, contiennent ensemble 183 acres de terres. Or je donne avis par le présent que les sus-dits lots de terre, seront vendus et adjudgés au plus haut enchérisseur, à mon BUREAU LUNDI le SIXIEME jour de MARS prochain, à DIX heures du matin auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de vente seront énoncées.

L. GUGY, Sheriff. Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur les sus-dits lots de terre, ci-dessus désignés, par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude, sont par le présent avis d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff, à son Bureau dans la Ville des Trois-Rivieres, suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuller ou afin de distraire le tout ou partie du sus-dits lots de terre, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur icieux, ne sera reçue durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont la vente. Bureau du Sheriff, 1er. Novembre, 1808.

Three-Rivers } BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the District of Three-Rivers, at the suit of Ezekiel Hart, of the Town of Three-Rivers, Esqr. against the lands and tenements of James Hicks and Gordon Lawrence, of the Township of Shipton, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said JAMES HICKS and GORDON LAWRENCE, or to either of them.—Lot No. 15 in the thirteenth range with several improvements; also lot No. 13 and 14 in the fifteenth range of the said Township of Shipton, which said two last lots contain together 183 acres of land. Now I do hereby give notice that the aforesaid lot of land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my Office, on MONDAY the SIXTH day of MARCH next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lot of land by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of Three-River, according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said lot of land, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. Sheriff's Office, 1st Nov. 1808.

Just published price 2s. half bound. A READY RECKONER for the use of DEALERS IN TIMBER and others: showing the number of feet, inches and parts in pieces of Timber, Boards and Planks of given dimensions; and the price of Staves per hundred, quarter hundred and single stave, when the price per thousand is known. Printed and sold by JOHN NELSON, Quebec, and may be had at Mr. JAMES BROWN'S Montreal. QUEBEC: Printed and published by J. NELSON, No. 5 Mountain-Street.—Price 20s per ann. De l'imprimerie de J. NELSON, rue la Montagne, No 5 Prix 20s par An.