

NAPARTE in this commercial warfare, or in other words, that she was conquered; and, *adly*, That she could not withstand the withholding of our supplies, the subtraction of our commerce—in other words, that her fate was dependent on Mr. JEFFERSON'S breath.

Wretched indeed would be her condition, and as our excellence and independence depends on her navy, wretched would be ours, if this were true.

BUT Mr. CANNING understood this policy, and while he does not disguise the conviction, that the Embargo, was a hostile step dictated by France, and part of the general system to league all the tributary and vassal States, of which Mr. JEFFERSON has made us one, in a general commercial warfare, yet overlooking with magnanimity this intended wrong, he chooses to consider the Embargo as a mere municipal regulation, injurious only to its authors, and in our sufferings under which, he sincerely condole.

The truth is, the Embargo is the best possible measure for the commercial grandeur of Great-Britain.

It is surprising that Mr. JEFFERSON should have made so weak and absurd and insulting a proposal to Great-Britain, and we do not know how it is to be accounted for unless perhaps BONAPARTE perceiving that his decrees bear so hard upon his continental slaves, and produce so little effect on England, and finding it impossible to repeal them without acknowledging his inferiority, may have suggested to Mr. JEFFERSON to make this proposal to Great-Britain, in the hope she might be induced to accept it.

This however is certain, that no wise statesman in the United States, independent of such extraneous influence, would have hazarded his reputation in making a proposal so insulting and so futile.

One other remark, and we have done with this message so destructive and fatal to the future reputation of the President.

It appears, that this great man, obstinate in his faults, and the more obstinate in proportion to their obliquity, is determined to persevere in that rash, unprecedented and hostile proclamation which has been the cause of all our evils.

We now say, and we call on all the corrupt hirelings of France, or the administration to controvert it, that this measure of punishing a nation before demand made of satisfaction, before the act complained of was even known to the party punished, is wholly new among civilized nations, and that we can never have peace or commerce, or public prosperity, or private happiness, until Mr. JEFFERSON recedes from this rash and unadvised measure.

For this cause the Embargo was laid.—For this cause are we to endure it or be hurried into the certain ruin of a War with England. Rescind this measure and offer equitable terms, such as the majority of our nation are willing to accept, and industry, wealth and cheerfulness will succeed to the inactivity, embarrassment and gloom which pervade our beloved country.

AGRICOLA.

November 15, 1808.

## HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 25. PROVINCIAL.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, about half past 1 o'clock his Excellency Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Bart. attended by the Secretary of the Province, &c. went in his carriage to the Assembly House.—At the gate, his Excellency was received by the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies of Halifax Militia, commanded by Captains PYKE and HILL; and from thence proceeded to the Council Chamber, where being seated, a Message, by command of his Excellency, was sent, requiring the attendance of the Assembly. The SPEAKER and the HOUSE attended accordingly; when his Excellency was pleased to deliver the following SPEECH:—

Mr. PRESIDENT, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council:

Mr. SPEAKER and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

IT is with satisfaction, I again meet you in General Assembly; feeling assured, from your former conduct, that your deliberations will be directed to promote the honor of his Majesty's Government, and the safety and prosperity of this Province.

WHEN we last met, the critical situation of affairs, occasioned by the war in which his Majesty is justly engaged for the defence of his Crown, the independence of his People, and the commerce of his Subjects, filled our minds with serious apprehensions; it is, therefore, with great pleasure, I now congratulate you on the favorable alteration in the aspect of public affairs.

THE patriotic and determined spirit of the Spaniards, to maintain the independence of their nation, and resist the usurpation and despotism of France, has enabled his Majesty to discontinue hostilities against Spain.

THE success which has hitherto attended his Majesty's great exertions in this just and glorious cause, affords the most flattering hopes, that the friendly connexion so long wished for by both nations, and now so happily formed, will be permanent.

THE glorious victories obtained by his Majesty's armies in Portugal, have enabled his Majesty to secure the dominions of an ancient Ally, from a cruel and rapacious enemy.

THE constancy and success with which his Majesty's Ally, the King of Sweden, has maintained the honour and independence of his Crown, against a formidable confederacy, allow us to hope, under the blessing of Divine Providence, that the rest of Europe, animated by such glorious examples, will join in the noble efforts now making for her peace and independence.

THE readiness with which the Colonies of Spain and Portugal have united with the Mother Countries, has completed the overthrow of measures planned for the destruction of British trade, by a general confederacy, formed under the influence of France; and the present flourishing state of the commerce and revenue of Great-Britain, proves that the arts and intrigues of France cannot materially affect them.

WHEN I turn my thoughts to the affairs of this Pro-

vince, I find much to congratulate you upon:—We can now fully and fairly estimate the effects of the Embargo, so long and so rigorously imposed on the commerce of the United States, by the Government of that country. The manner in which the general restriction of trade has been carried into execution, leaves no doubt as to the real object intended to be accomplished by it. The project has totally failed; and the British nation has derived sufficient experience from the measure, to be convinced, that her Colonies and Commerce can be as little affected by the Embargo of America, as by the Blockading Decrees of France. New sources have been resorted to with success, to supply the deficiencies produced by so sudden an interruption of commerce, and the vast increase of Imports and Exports of this Province proves, that the Embargo is a measure well adapted to promote the true interest of his Majesty's North American Colonies.

THE abundant crops of every kind, with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless this Province; the great increase of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the considerable supply of timber which we have sent to the Mother Country.—The augmentation of our Revenue; and, above all, the just sense which the people of this country entertain of the happiness they enjoy under his Majesty's truly paternal Government, afford ample cause for congratulation, and give unquestionable proofs of the prosperity and rapid increase of this valuable Province.

AFTER the close of the last Session, I took the earliest opportunity to give effect to the act then passed for the better regulation of the Militia Forces; and I feel great satisfaction in informing you, that twenty-six Battalions are completely organized, and placed in a state of training and instruction; and I have every hope, from the general zeal and good disposition of the people, that the Province will acquire a great degree of permanent security from the measure, I have already caused a large proportion of the Militia to be armed and accoutred; and I have ordered the Quarter-Master General to lay before you the proper accounts of this expence; that measures may be adopted to liquidate and pay the same, in conformity with your Resolution relative thereto.

THE tour I made through the midland and western Districts of the Province, afforded me a just conception of many local points; and particularly, the importance of good public roads.—I have paid every attention in my power to the expence of the monies voted for that service; and the proper accounts in that Department are directed to be laid before you.—Besides calling your attention to that important object, I must also recommend to you such measures as may be judged beneficial for the improvement of the Agriculture and Fisheries of this Province; and to encourage Settlers to occupy and cultivate the waste lands.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The limited period to which the Revenue Laws are continued being near at hand, that object will require your immediate attention. I have no doubt you will grant such supplies as shall be necessary for the support of his Majesty's Government, and for increasing the prosperity and safety of the Province; for which purpose I have directed the proper Officers to lay before you the Accounts of receipt and expediture of the Revenue for the past year.—If the means which the continuance of the present Laws may provide for the exigencies of Government the ensuing year, should be inadequate, your experience will suggest such further aid as shall be necessary, and least inconvenient to the general interests of the Province.

Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council,

And House of Assembly:—

IN obedience to his Majesty's commands, I shall shortly proceed on a particular foreign service: It affords me a satisfaction, that, during my temporary absence, the Civil Administration, in conformity to his Majesty's Instructions will devolve to the Honorable ALEXANDER CROKE.—The experience I have had of his knowledge, integrity and ability, leaves no doubt in my mind, but that his best exertions will be used to promote the honor of his Majesty's Government, and the true interests and welfare of the Province.—To your confidence, therefore, I strongly recommend him; and I indulge every hope, that on my return, I shall find the same unanimity prevailing in the several Departments, which I have hitherto experienced.

## THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

### SAINT JOHN, December 12, 1808.

We understand that the Expedition, under the command of Sir GEORGE PREVOST, left Halifax last Monday.

During the last fortnight prosecutions have been carrying on before two Magistrates of this County under the Act of Assembly for "the more effectual prevention of Desertion from His MAJESTY'S forces" against several persons for harbouring, concealing and assisting *Baldwin, Lennan and M'Evoy*, the three Deserters from the 10th Regiment, who have lately been condemned for the murder of *Capt. Tilton*, and, we understand, the result has been the conviction of *Elizabeth Wade*, wife of *Peter Wade* of this City, Tailor, *Timothy Tobin*, a journeyman Tailor working in Wade's shop, and *Hannah Wise*, wife of *William Wise* of the Parish of Portland.—Mrs. *Wade* and *Tobin* in the penalty of 20*l.* each under the 2d section of the Law for harbouring, concealing and assisting the Deserters, and Mrs. *Wise* in the several penalties of 20*l.* and of 5*l.* under the 2d and 3d sections of the Law, as well for harbouring and assisting the Deserters, as for receiving Regimental necessities from them. Although there was no evidence against *Wise* himself upon which he could be legally convicted, yet, from the circumstances that transpired in the course of the investigation, and from the dying declarations of the two unhappy sufferers, there is no reason to doubt, that he and his wife were the principal means of bringing them to their melancholy end, by encouraging their desertion in the first instance, and promising to assist them in effecting it.—For it appeared that *Wise* had actually engaged to conduct them

to the American lines, and had received from them, as the reward of his proffered assistance, a watch, all the money they could collect, and sundry articles of clothing and regimental necessities which they were prevailed upon to steal for the purpose, and which have since been found in his house, although in the end he treacherously deceived them and altogether failed in his engagements; his wife, indeed, supplying them with provisions for some days after their desertion.—It is to be regretted that under this state of facts there is not legal evidence enough to bring such daring offenders to trial on a charge of a much more serious nature. Mrs. *Wade* and *Tobin* were convicted for concealing the deserters and supplying them with clothing and provisions a day and a night in *Wade's* barn, it appearing that *Wade* himself during the whole of this time was intoxicated, and there being no evidence of his knowledge of the fact, although his previous intimacy with some of the deserters, and particularly his frequent reception and entertainment of *Baldwin* at his house, were fully established. *Tobin*, for want of effects whereon to levy the penalty, has been committed to goal for three months.

From the foregoing circumstances there is too much reason to apprehend that all the former deserters from this Regiment, since it has been in this Province, have been encouraged and assisted by some base unworthy characters in our own community, of whom, however, it is to be hoped there are but few, and every loyal subject must feel it to be his duty to use his utmost endeavours to discover and bring to condign punishment such profligate offenders. Had no such encouragement and assistance been given in the present instance, the life of a valuable member of society would probably have been saved, and the unfortunate culprit, instead of incurring by their crimes a premature and ignominious death, might have long continued with honor and credit to themselves good subjects and brave soldiers in the service of their King and country.

We understand that Major O'MALLEY, who with the most laudable promptitude and zeal prosecuted the above offenders to conviction, and to whom one moiety of the penalties recovered was consequently due, has, with his characteristic liberality and humanity, generously bestowed the whole that he was intitled to receive upon the aged widow of the unfortunate *Tilton*, who fell a sacrifice in the discharge of his public duty.

TO CAPTAIN JOHN FOGARTY.

The Address of the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants of the Town of Saint Andrews.

SIR,

WE learn with regret that the Detachment of His MAJESTY'S 10th Regiment under your command are about to remove from this station.

It gives us pleasure to express to you our satisfaction with their regular and orderly conduct during their residence among us, and we cannot omit this opportunity of assuring you Sir, of our esteem, and the high sense we entertain of your unremitting attention to promote and cultivate that friendly and good understanding which has uniformly subsisted between them and the Inhabitants here.

We shall always feel warmly interested in your and their future welfare, and remain with esteem,

Sir,

Your friends and humble servants,

Saint Andrews, 21st November, 1808.

To the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the Town of Saint Andrews.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR approbation of the conduct of the Detachment of the 10th Regiment during their residence at St. Andrews has, (I am authorized to say) endeared you to them, if possible, more than even the uniform civility and attention they have ever experienced at the hands of the Inhabitants since their arrival among them.

Personally I can only add, that if I have by an impartial execution of my duty at all contributed to the reciprocal good understanding existing betwixt the Inhabitants, and the Detachment I have the honor to command, I am much gratified by the event, and beg leave to assure you that the prosperity and welfare of the Inhabitants of the Town of St. Andrews, will ever afford a particular source of satisfaction to

Gentlemen,

Your friend and very humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN FOGARTY.

Saint Andrews, 22d November, 1808.

DIED] At Carleton, on Wednesday morning, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude and christian patience, Mrs. BETSEY WHITNEY, wife of Mr. Sylvanus Whitney, in the 58th year of her age.

From HALIFAX, December 2.

His Majesty's Gun brig Attentive, lately cruising off Guadaloupe, chased two French luggers into a harbor near Balfetierre:—Sent a boat on shore the night following—the officer and men of which entered the fort, found the sentinel asleep, spiked all the guns up, and returned on board.—The Attentive then took possession of the luggers, got them under way, and carried them safe to Mariagalante. They proved to be from Brest, and their cargoes worth near 15,000 sterl. On the alarm being given that the luggers were taken, the French soldiers ran to the fort, and attempted to discharge the guns: but finding the trick that had been played—took revenge on the poor sentinel, who was immediately hung up on the Flagstaff.

## CAUTION.

THE Subscriber having on former occasions experienced much trouble and loss of money, in consequence of Accounts being presented against the Crew of the *Caledonia*, when on the point of sailing, he not having leisure at that late period to examine said Accounts, the Seamen have afterwards in several instances disputed them; in order to prevent like trouble in future, no accounts will be paid for Seamen of said Ship.

THOMAS BOAG, Master.

St. JOHN, DECEMBER 12, 1808.