

was a delicate point for Sir Robert. Being the highest in rank here, he was obliged to see that the articles of capitulation were strictly executed; and this was particularly observed by the French General. Sir Robert was employed in negotiating from nine in the morning until four in the evening, going backwards and forwards from the shore to the transports, the mob becoming more and more clamorous. Several propositions were made on both sides but none pleasing to the parties. The French agreed to suffer their baggage to be searched, and to give up any thing that should be found belonging to the Portuguese; but as to giving up their arms, they would not consent, and said they would rather die than consent to it. This was communicated to the Juiz do Porto, and then commenced the alarming scene. Persons from both sides of the river jumped into boats, and were proceeding to attack the transports; but by the exertions and perseverance of Sir Robert, tranquillity was again restored, and the French offered to give up their arms outside of the bar. This however, was not acceded to, but at last it was agreed, that they should be disembarked, their baggage examined on shore, and that they should leave their arms.

As soon as this was perfectly understood, barges from all parts went to board the transports, but they took care to begin by the three that were not armed; for one has six 6-pounders, which the French have kept loaded since the beginning of this affair. They took every thing out of the transports, even the provisions and wearing apparel of the ship's owners; every thing was brought ashore, and in a short time every thing disappeared. The Frenchmen were landed, and are now at a warehouse next to those of the wine Company at Massarallos. By this time it was all dark, and the armed transport remained unmolested. There are on board of this about 300 French, who have since remained on board; the others are guarded by our troops, and some Portuguese cavalry, to prevent the mob from destroying them. We do not know what has passed between the Bishop and Sir Robert Wilson; but the Portuguese seem to be ashamed of their conduct, and it is evident that their object was no other than plunder. To this day things remain unsettled, and God only knows how they will end."

OCTOBER 15.

"I gave you in my last, a full detail of what had passed since the arrival of the French from Almeida. The Princess had been detained by Sir Robert Wilson, for the purpose of sending home an exact account of the proceedings. Every thing is settled, and the transports are dropping down the river. There has been a general survey, and the damages ascertained, for they had not left a single thing on board the vessel. Perfect tranquillity is again restored; and we hope things will go on well. Gen. Beresford is expected to-morrow with 5000 men from Lisbon, on their way to the North of Spain."

### SAINT JOHN, January 30, 1809.

By the Saint Andrews Packet, which arrived here this morning, we have been favored with Boston and Newburyport papers to the 20th instant, from them the following articles have been copied.

From NEW-YORK, January 14, 1809.  
PATRIOTIC MEETING.

Agreeably to notification, an immense number of citizens assembled yesterday in and round Mechanic Hall. The Hon. EGBERT BENSON, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and EDWARD DUNSCOMB, Esq. Secretary. A Committee was chosen to prepare and submit to their fellow-citizens, certain Resolutions for their consideration, in the present alarming crisis of the public affairs. The Committee retired, and afterwards reported the subsequent Resolutions, which were first read inside of the Hall, and adopted.—There being a loud call from the street to read them there also, the Chairman and Secretary went out, and Mr. HOFFMAN, after a short and animated address, read them (notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather) to the most numerous and respectable meeting ever seen in the city or State. The reader was frequently interrupted with rapturous applause, and when done, the vote was taken; the resolutions accepted, and the public approbation expressed in six thundering cheers.

New-York Resolutions.

Resolved, That it is always the right of the people, and in times of imminent danger, their indispensable 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 along 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 if the like conduct had been pursued by the present administration on the promulgation of the Decree of Berlin, the consequences would in all probability, have been the same; the national interests would have been promoted, and the national honor preserved.

Resolved, That the Acts of Congress laying a permanent embargo, are repugnant to the habits, and injurious to the welfare of the people; not to be justified by the state of public affairs, and inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution.

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 agri-

culture, 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 United States declaring that the rights of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures 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 carriages 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:—Inasmuch as the President, or even any person he may choose by a 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 at his will and pleasure to his various deputies, which are to be their guide in the execution of the said 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 honor, 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 of 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 honor, which it enjoyed under our IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.

EGBERT BENSON, Chairman.

EDWARD DUNSCOMB, Secretary.

NEWBURYPORT, JANUARY 20.

From WASHINGTON, January 9.

The bill further to enforce the embargo having passed the House of Representatives at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst. after a nineteen hours sitting, and when several of the ablest opponents of this unprecedented measure were debarred the opportunity of delivering their sentiments on it, was returned with amendments to the Senate where it originated, and where the amendments were taken into consideration on Saturday last.

By one of these amendments it is enacted, that in case of the loss or capture of a vessel, the persons having given bonds for the landing of the cargo, and the arrival of the vessel at a prescribed port, shall suffer all the penalties of the bonds, "unless such capture shall be expressly proved to be hostile, and such distress or accident occasioned by no negligence, or deviation, nor unless the mate, or mates, mariners, and crew, shall all if living, (and the proof of their death shall lie on the defendant,) be produced on the trial, and sworn as competent witnesses."

Mr. Lloyd stated the extreme impropriety of this provision, by adducing the instances—of a seaman's quarrelling with the Captain, or owner of the vessel, and never returning to the port from whence he sailed—of any one of the seamen being impressed, or having voluntarily entered on board the ship of war, which had made the capture, and remaining absent from this country for ten years, or dying while absent in obscurity—in any of which cases the owners of the vessel could not possibly produce him, although for not doing it, they would not only suffer the loss arising from an unjust capture and condemnation of their vessel and cargo, but would also have to sustain all the penalties of the bonds,—and they would be obliged to do this, even, if in a crew of twenty persons, nineteen of them should be produced to give their testimony to facts which were perfectly well established, and of the correctness of which, not a doubt existed on the mind of any man in existence.

Mr. L. said he was convinced the House of Representatives could never have contemplated the operation of this provision, and to prevent its injurious effects he moved, that after the words "mate or mates, mariners and crew, shall all, if living, (and the proof of their death shall lie on the defendant) be produced on trial,"—that there should be inserted, the following amendment—"provided it be practicable to produce them, of which practicability, the Court before whom the cause is pending, shall judge and determine."

The adoption of this amendment was very forcibly urged by Mr. Goodrich, and Mr. Hillhouse—but was negatived without a reply.

Mr. Hillhouse then moved an amendment to the bill, in the following words, "provided nothing contained herein, shall be construed to deprive the party of his right of trial according to the rules of the common law as practised in the

states where the parties may reside." This amendment was very ably advocated by the mover, who took occasion in the course of his remarks, to comment in an impressive manner, on the national and state sovereignties, on the essential distinction between a consolidated and federative government, and the necessity equally of protecting the several states from the usurpations of the Federal Government, and the Federal Union from the encroachments of the state authorities; on this subject, as well as on the propriety of vigilantly protecting the rights of the citizens, he spoke at length, and with great zeal and ability. This amendment, however, after a few observations from Mr. Giles, met the same fate as the former.

The absurdity and needless waste of expense, in hiring, equipping and employing thirty additional vessels for enforcing the laws, many of which in a short time would be found, disposing of their extra stores in the West-Indies, while the navy of the United States was lying rotting, as a monument of the wrath of its opponents, in the Eastern branch of the Potomac, and the impropriety of taking this force, from under the control of the President of the United States, whom the constitution made responsible for the use of the military, and placing it at the discretion, and under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, were forcibly urged by Mr. Reed, Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. Pickering, and Mr. White—the former of whom moved ineffectually to strike out the section containing those provisions.

Mr. White then, in an animated manner, expressed his abhorrence of the principles contained in the bill, and moved for a postponement of it until November next, by way of totally destroying it. This motion was also lost, and it being apparent, that the majority would not reply to any arguments that were offered, and the president pro tem (Mr. Bradley) having declared, that even on a question of postponement, the general merits of the bill could not be discussed, as was expected by the minority, and by the rules of the Senate, the decision of the president being absolute, this ominous bill with its amendments, and "all its imperfections on its head," passed the Senate about three o'clock, by the usual majority, with the exception of Mr. Reed from Maryland, who, as we think, very much to his honor, voted against it in all its stages. Balt. Fed. Rep.

Sailed yesterday, Ship Argo, Capt. Dick; Brig Olive-Branch, Capt. Kennedy, and Schooner Hercules, Capt. Thomas, for the West-Indies.

To accommodate the THEATRE, which is to be opened next THURSDAY EVENING, the SUBSCRIPTION DANCING ASSEMBLY will be postponed to that time in the ensuing week.

Monday Morning, 30th January, 1809.

### THEATRE, Drury-Lane.

THE Managers are under the necessity of postponing the intended Entertainment of This Evening, until THURSDAY the 3d of February next, in consequence of the House not being yet ready for performance.

N. B. Persons desirous of purchasing Tickets, are requested to apply at the Green Room between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday, as no Money will on any account be taken at the Doors. Saint John, 30th January, 1809.

### VENTRILOQUISM.

MR. RANNIE,

VENTRILOQUIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John, that his EXHIBITION takes place on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, being the 1st and 4th of February, 1809; when will be displayed a great variety of new Performances, one or two feats Mr. R. begs leave to particularize.

Any Gentleman in company may write a Letter, and burn it in the flame of a Candle, immediately Mr. Rannie will restore out of the Ashes the same Letter, also the same hand-writing. He will likewise perform the catching of a Ball on the point of a Sword, which Ball may be discharged from a Gun or Pistol. And what is still more astonishing, any Gentleman may toss up a Pack of Cards to the ceiling of the Room, at the same instant the company may call any Card, and Mr. R. will fire a Nail through it, and fix it to the Wall. Mr. Rannie will display that surprising experiment of cutting off a FOWL'S HEAD, after the Head and Body are placed on different parts of the Table, Mr. R. will Re-unite them, so that the FOWL shall be nothing the worse, nor can the most discriminating eye discover the least blemish; which among a great variety of other entertainments, is one of Mr. R's most celebrated deceptions—He will break with a large hammer, ten or twelve Gold or Silver Watches belonging to the company present; he pounds them all to pieces, after which he restores to each Lady and Gentleman their Watches, whole and safe.—He will produce the great Curiosity called NIFFICAS LOX, and which is the only self-acting Machine in America, and which has hitherto excited the admiration of every enlightened beholder. Twenty Ladies and Gentlemen drawing Cards from the Pack, a Dove will immediately enter the Room, with a letter in its bill, containing the Names of each Lady and Gentleman's Card.

To which will be added, Ventriloquism, Wire-Dancing, Balancing, Imitations, &c. &c. &c.

To begin at 7 o'clock—Box 5s. Pit 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s. 3d.

N. B. Young gentlemen desirous of learning a few deceptions for their own amusement, will please to call on Mr. R. in the course of a few days. January 30, 1809.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of DARIUS DICKINSON, late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts properly attested to the Subscriber within Twelve Months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

HENRY SMITH, Administrator.

FREDRICKTON, 29th December, 1808.