

we shall have a definitive answer to-morrow; but we are fearful it will be unfavorable to our further stay at Buenos-Ayres, and you know it is impossible to get any large quantity of hides in this place."

"BUENOS-AYRES, NOVEMBER 18.

"At this time Buenos-Ayres is blockaded by the squadron from Montevideo, that is, as it respects Spanish, Americans, and Portuguese; as for the English, Admiral came from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo and ordered the raising of the blockade as respected the British flag, and some ships have come up from Montevideo without molestation. I cannot think they will be so stupid and unjust as to raise the Embargo by force, for one nation, and keep it on as respects all others."

"NOVEMBER 22.

"Before you receive this, you will have heard of the execution of General LINERS, and others; and that the Relieving [Revolutionary] army has marched for Paraguay and Peru. In a country like this, where the inhabitants have been born and lived in shackles, and having to contend for their rights against monsters, the measure may not be considered too rash.—He was ungrateful, and he was capable of doing much injury. Justice therefore dictated the sacrifice to the noble cause.

"The Revolutionary army, called the National Relieving Army, is now 600 leagues in the interior, having had some skirmishing, and having taken every town and village on the road to their object—the mines of Potosi. Official advices of their arrival before that city were received yesterday, but being opposed by 2 or 3000 troops, they were compelled to wait the arrival of reinforcements from Cochabamba, which are numerous. Another despatch has announced the junction of these, and that the city was closely besieged.

"The Army of the North (2500 to 3000) have marched against Paraguay; and such is the spirit and good conduct of the present [Revolutionary] government, that in my opinion, if Great-Britain does not discountenance the project, this Government alone will effect a revolution in every Government from Cape Horn to Mexico, and drive those from the soil who have been the support of rich and poor.

"The Montevideans, though they struggle hard, must come under. Admiral DE COURCEY has so clipped the wings of their blockading squadron, that it is expected it will retire.

"No doubt remains with me, that the great work which has commenced will be accomplished. All the English merchants are in favor of it, to a man. Lieut. RAMSEY, with a schooner of 8, and a brig of 10 guns, keeps the blockaders, with their 30 gun ship and other craft, in complete subjection, not allowing them to visit English vessels. The Montevideo squadron lies directly before the city, and has ordered away one American ship as an example."

FROM THE REPERTORY.

War with Bonaparte, the Political Salvation of North and South America.

"France wants money, and we must give it,"
"France has ships, and we have none."

JEFFERSON, & Co.

In the course of the preceding chapters, the following material facts, among others, have been established—That the French Emperor, as a man, and as a magistrate, has been guilty of so many, and such vile and horrid atrocities, of so much falsehood and treachery, as long since to have been unworthy the confidence of the government and people of the United States. That his policy and conduct, are inveterately hostile to our peace and independence; and that by his own declarations he not only has a party among us, but some of the chiefs of that party, traitors in his pay—so much for foreign testimony.

We shall now shew that the acts of our own government have completely confirmed the reality of his declarations.

So long since as the writer of 1804, Talleyrand, in a conversation with Mr. Armstrong, our Ambassador, at Paris, used this language, "The Emperor and King my master wants two millions of dollars, for the ensuing campaign—If your government will send us two millions of dollars, you shall have what boundaries to Louisiana you please. Spain has nothing to do with it." Mr. Armstrong, with the spirit and integrity of a patriot, threw his segar with violence into the fire, and made this answer—"Sir, if your Emperor intends to make such a demand upon the United States we may find some other channel of communication—I shall never disgrace myself and country, by being the bearer of such a degrading proposition." Finding Armstrong stubborn, Bonaparte determined to try the staff of our Philosopher, and ordered Talleyrand to apply directly to the President of the United States.—When Jefferson received the proposition, he sent for Mr. Gallatin—"Sir, said he, the money must be sent, can you not place two millions of dollars at my disposal in France," Mr. Gallatin replied that there was no law authorising the appropriation, &c. "Sir," said the President, "the money must be sent. It is wanted immediately," &c. but Mr. Gallatin being in this, honest, and stubborn as General Armstrong, indignantly replied, that he would have nothing to do with it. The President then sent for Philosopher Madison; and the two Philosophers determined to cheat the people out of two millions, per fas, aut nefas, agreed that under the pretence of purchasing the Floridas, Congress should be prevailed on to grant the 2,000,000 to Bonaparte—Mr. Madison then commenced his operation—He first sent for an influential member of Congress, but he would have nothing to do with the robbery—For this he was immediately proscribed in the administration papers. Mr. Madison then sounded Mr. Randolph—"Sir, said he, France wants money and we must give it, or Bonaparte will not let the Spaniards comply with

their treaty, and we shall have war, &c." Mr. Randolph also bounced at the proposal—It ought to remain fresh in the memory of every American, that Mr. Randolph, like the rest, deemed it so infamous a business, that he publicly denounced Mr. Madison, and the nefarious transaction, on the floor of Congress. For this honorable, and patriotick conduct, he too, was denounced by our frenchified government and party.

The Bill was finally passed in SECRET—It was in the hand writing of Jefferson. There was a hard fought battle about it. The King of Prussia, said if he wished to render any of his provinces miserable, he would send a philosopher to govern them. Thus Americans! by the fraud and artifice of the two chieftains of our government, aided by the pestiferous agency of party zeal, and blind prejudice, not money only, but the honor and independence of the nation, were placed at the feet of a European Tyrant, several years ago!! And it is God's truth, that from the date of the above transaction, to the present hour, our political relations with Bonaparte present nothing but a continued scene of arrogance, insult and injury, almost incalculable on the one part—and vile submission, meanness, and cowardice on the other part.

In the preceding transaction, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Randolph, manifested integrity, dignity and patriotism. But language wants expression for the infamous conduct of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and indeed the whole catalogue of those disgraceful, false patriots, who from foreign attachments and party severity combined, did secretly, sneakily and wickedly, consent to rob the public treasury of 2,000,000 of dollars. From such republicans good Lord deliver us! But even all this, is but as one grain in the comparison of the robberies, losses and disgrace, which their parricide conduct and system have entailed upon the United States.

How lamentable is the case, when foreign villainy is courted, protected, and sanctioned, not only by the first officers of a government but when some of the freely elected representatives of a nation become *particeps criminis*.

I call aloud and solemnly to all good republicans, to make a change in the representation of most of their leading characters. There is no other salvation for our union and liberties.

If this is not done, Bonaparte will assuredly select out of your ranks, the next President of the United States, and others of the most important officers near his person.

I know he can do it, and I know it is easy to be done, and I know how it will be done.

You will have reason in lamentations to remember these warnings, unless they are regarded, when I may be dead, and probably before.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

AMERICAN REVIEW.

We have been politely favored with a cursory perusal of the first number of an American Quarterly Review, published in Philadelphia—it is got up nearly on the plan of that commenced some time since in Edinburgh. The Editor, ROBERT WALSH, Esq; is a native of America; who has devoted several years to the study of men and manners in Great-Britain and in France. The state of the latter under the present Despot, elucidated in a series of letters, is deeply impressive—the hand of the TYRANT is every where conspicuous; and should, "the Despotism of the Sword triumph abroad as it does at home, the human Drama must, by the sure operation of known causes, soon present all over the Continent of Europe, the same sickening spectacle—

"Sloth, ignorance, dejection, flattery, fear;
"Oppression, raging o'er the waste he makes!"

We lament that our limits do not admit of more copious extracts from this invaluable work; but the few following sentences, will convey some idea of the spirit which pervades the whole.—Of the self-raised AUTOCRAT of the European Continent Mr. WALSH says:—"He is now establishing his Generals on the Thrones of the North; and ere long, there may not remain a single Monarch in that vast Dominion, whose Crown will not be of his gift; nor one atom of strength, either physical or intellectual, of which he will not enjoy the controul, and direct the application.—When we call to mind the *Fell Spirit* by which this stupendous mass of power is animated—when we advert to the evils which it has already produced, and of which we ourselves have witnessed a part, we find in the prospect something that overpowers and withers the imagination.—We should lose all hope for the preservation of any of the true honors, or comforts, or embellishments of existence, if we did not discern in the midst of an ocean of confusion and of horrors, one solid Rock, braving the fury of the tempest, and invulnerable to the assaults of the billows. To this Rock we look in part for our own safety; and therefore, we would not consent—were it left to ourselves to decide,—that one particle should be loosened from its supposed foundation, lest the whole concrete mass might give away.

"England may be conscious of her strength; but she must also be diffident of her security—Her statesmen, although they may have full assurance of the sufficiency of their resources, do feel that in this struggle, they must not relax a nerve—they must hazard no experiments.—In this state of things—when every measure of her Foe is justly considered as a new machination for her ruin—When she imagines that she can be saved only by keeping every nerve in the most rigid tension is it for Us, whose battles she is really fighting no less than her own, to feel surprise or affect resentment, if she should refuse to relinquish what she considers—no matter whether justly or erroneously—as one of the elements of her strength, and one of the pledges of her deliverance?—How can we expect, that in the midst of

the vast interests, and of the tremendous dangers, which claim her attention, she is to enter into scholastic disputations, and metaphysical theses upon abstract *Neutral rights*—to pause, and weigh deliberately, as it were in a balance, her own great measures of defence, against the interests of our remnant of trade—to calculate so much *positive* gain for the one, against so much *contingent* damage resulting to the other—to sacrifice the *first*, in case it should appear that the *latter* might be injured—to hazard her own existence, by filling the Exchequer and gratifying the ambitious views of her Foe, merely because it appeared probable to our Administration, that the concurrence of the United States in these objects, might induce the insolent Despot to tolerate their commerce in his dominions?"

It will be seen, that this train of reasoning, refers immediately to his Majesty's Orders in Council, Right of Blockade, &c. the repeal or surrender of which Mr. W. seems to think cannot be expected, in the present state of affairs.

Halifax Chronicle.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

The greatest *hoax* that ever has been heard of in this metropolis, was practised in Berners-street, Oxford-road, on Tuesday. The house of Mrs. Tattenham, a lady of fortune, at No. 54, was beset by a multitude of trades-people at one time, with their various commodities, and such a crowd collected as to render the street impassible. Waggons laden with coals from the Paddington Wharf, upholsterers' goods in cart loads, organs, piano-fortes, linens, jewellery, and every other description of furniture, sufficient to have stocked the whole street, were brought as near as possible to the door of No. 54, with anxious trades-people and a laughing mob. About this time the Lord Mayor of London arrived in his carriage, and two livery servants, but his Lordship's stay was short, and he was driven to Marlborough-street Police Office.

At the Office his Lordship informed the Sitting Magistrate that he had received a note, purporting to have come from Mrs. Tattenham, which stated that she had been summoned to appear before him, but that she was confined to her room by sickness, and requested his Lordship's favour to call on her. Berners-street, at this time, was in the greatest confusion, by the multiplicity of trades-people, who were returning with their goods; and the spectators laughing at them. The officers belonging to Marlborough-street Office were immediately ordered out to keep order, but it was impossible for a short time. The first thing witnessed by the officers was six stout men bearing an organ, surrounded by wine merchants with their permits, barbers with wigs, mantua-makers with band-boxes, opticians, with their various articles of trade; and such was the pressure of trades-people who had been duped, that at four o'clock all was consternation and confusion.

Every officer that could be mustered was enlisted to disperse the people, and they were placed at the corners of Berners-street, to prevent trades-people from advancing towards the house with goods. The street was not cleared at a late hour, as servants of every description, wanting places, began to assemble at five o'clock. It turned out that letters had been written to the different trades-people, which stated recommendations from persons of quality. A reward has been offered for the author of the hoax. This hoax exceeded by far that in Bedford-street a few months since; for, besides a coffin, which was brought to Mrs. Tattenham's house, made to measure agreeable to letter, five feet six, there were accoucheurs, tooth drawers, miniature-painters, and artists of every description.

SAINT JOHN, April 1, 1811.

Arrived, Brig Tobago, Capt. Carrathus, Martinique, —Cargo, Rum, Sugar and Coffee, to Andrew Crookshank, Brig Jane, Capt. Walker, Turk's-Island, —Cargo, Salt, to Miles & Disbrow.—*Nothing New.*

RUM, SUGAR and COFFEE.

Just Received by the Subscriber, and for Sale on reasonable terms for Cash or at a short credit,
50 Hhds. SUGAR excellent quality,
40 Puncheons RUM,
50 Barrels COFFEE.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

Saint John, March 30, 1811.

At Public Auction at the Custom-House, ON WEDNESDAY next, at XI o'Clock,

Will be Sold (weather permitting)

2 barrels Geneva, 1 keg Raisins, sundry pieces of India Cotton, sundry pair of Shoes, 34 sides of Leather, and 1 Boat; seized by the Officers of His Majesty's Customs, and condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty, as forfeited to His Majesty.

Also, at the same time will be Sold,

1 Trunk of Merchandize, 4 bales of empty Bottles, 1 Carpet, 1 box of China, 1 keg Gunpowder, and sundry articles of Hardware, &c. seized by Lieutenant M. Molloy, and condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty, as forfeited to His Majesty.

N. B. The Money must be paid before the Goods are delivered.

Custom-House, 30th March, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands on the Estate of WILLIAM MILBY, late of Shelburne, deceased, are requested to render them to the Subscriber, duly attested, within eighteen months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

SARAH MILBY, Administratrix.

Shelburne, January 5, 1811.