

... from the side of the two women. A woman who was in the boat when the first was killed, made a leap and gave the alarm to the neighbors. The man was undoubtedly in a state of derangement.

### The British Navy.

There are at present in commission 821 ships of war, of which 153 are of the line, 26 frigates, 50 to 41 guns, 170 frigates, 104 ships of war, five bombs and five ships, 170 armed brigs, 56 cutters, and 79 smaller vessels of war, besides which there are building nearly 300 sail of the line, and in ordinary 60, together with a number of every other class, which will make the total of the British Navy 1400 ships of different descriptions.

### KINGSTON :

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1810.

#### COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors.—The Upper Canada Guardian of the 24th November last, a paper printed at Niagara by Mr. Joseph Willcocks, having by accident found its way to Kingston, I see that the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Letters from a Loyalist in Upper Canada to his friend in England," has put the Editor into a prodigious passion.—With his characteristic sagacity, he states as a proof of its demerit, that is a strong testimonial in its favor, namely, that the Agricultural Society of Niagara had come to a resolution to purchase one hundred copies for the purpose of circulating it in that district. While it meets with such distinguished approbation, the Guardian may call it the "last speech of despotism," or any other hard names he pleases. Those who will take the trouble to read it will find that it deserves no such appellation; that the political principles of the author are sound and constitutional; and that it contains correct and valuable information respecting the feelings and trade of the Province; the constitution and administration of its government; and the various departments, civil and military, connected therewith.

There is no reason to suppose, with Mr. Willcocks, that the title is a libellous one. The letters, if they are not addressed to a friend abroad on the subject of such a sedition, and scandalous publication as the letters of the Hon. Mr. Jackson, by John Mills Jackson, Esq.; wherein our constitution is represented as tyrannical, and as violating the public faith; the government as arbitrary and corrupt, the courts of justice as partial and venal; and the people at large as disaffected and ripe for revolt.—While the writer of these letters has occasionally given vent to that indignation which such a wicked misrepresentation was calculated to excite in the breast of every candid man, and every good subject; he has at the same time confuted all Mr. Jackson's statements by facts of the most public notoriety, and unquestionable authority; and has obtained from all personalities except so far as they were necessary to explain and elucidate the character and views of a fiction, who have labored with the most indefatigable industry to throw the Province into confusion; and who, without having the slightest acquaintance with any part of the country on this side of the Home District, have had the impudence to assert that, in their ebullitions of sedition, they were expressing the sentiments of the inhabitants at large.

It is objected by Mr. Willcocks that the letters are anonymous. But it is with the truth and tendency of a work that the public are concerned, and not with the name of the author; and its merit will generally be estimated with greater impartiality when the writer is unknown. The wit which the Guardian affects to display at the expense of the supposed author is in the highest degree puerile and contemptible; and the epithet which he would designate him by, has evidently been suggested by some wag, who wished to make himself merry at the Editor's absurdity.

But it is something worse than absurdity in Mr. Willcocks, now to stand forth the champion of Mr. Jackson, and the advocate of his pamphlet, which, in the month of March last, as one of the representatives of the people, he joined with every other member of the house of assembly in publicly branding as a false, scandalous & seditious libel.

If you have room for the Loyalist's first, or introductory letter, it cannot fail to be acceptable to your subscribers.

FALKLAND.

#### FIRST LETTER.

FOR you who were heretofore so well acquainted with, and so partial to Upper Canada, it is natural enough to ask, what changes can have taken place there, to warrant such a production as the Letter addressed to LORD

CASLERIACH, by Mr. JOHN M. LES JACOBSON, entitled "A View of the Province of Upper Canada?" Calm your anxiety however my good friend, for I can confidently assure you, that no such changes have taken place. Under an epitome of the English constitution, we enjoy the greatest practical political freedom. In full possession of the criminal law of England, including the habeas corpus, and the benefit of trial by jury in all cases; personal liberty can be no where better protected, nor property better secured. In no country is property so easy to be acquired; no where is labor so well rewarded; how then you will say, is the publication in question to be accounted for? This will be fully explained hereafter: in the mean time, I have no hesitation to assert, that it is a tissue of misrepresentation and falsehood. The author is at best, but ill informed on the subject of which he professes to treat; besides, it was his purpose, not to give correct information, but to work mischief; and in pursuance of this charitable design, he has obtruded upon the public, calumnies as gross as ever sprung from the malice of a disappointed faction.—His statements can deceive nobody who knows the country. So conscious are he and his associates of this, that, though they are known to correspond regularly, and frequently, with some of their former coadjutors here; they have not thought it advisable to transmit a single copy of this notable performance, even to their best friend, the author of the Guardian. The very few which have reached us, have come through quite a different channel. Their object is to make an impression on your side of the Atlantic, where the subject can be but imperfectly understood; and where the author's factious machinations being unknown, it will not be readily suspected, that a man decently connected, would have the effrontery to set his name to a publication in which candor and veracity are outraged in every page. It is impossible however, that His Majesty's Ministers can be imposed upon by the publication in question. To lay nothing of the official details regularly laid before them, the legislative proceedings of the Province, which are annually transmitted for their inspection, are sufficient to prevent any impression from it, in that quarter. Our statute book contains evident marks of a cordial co-operation between the Governor and the people, through their representatives. And he has as little influence in the choice, or upon the conduct of these representatives, as the most thorough-paced democrat could wish. But, as it may be of some advantage to the colony, that the good people of the United Kingdom at large, should be disabused with regard to it, I shall in a series of letters which I shall address to you from time to time, discuss the several subjects adverted to by Mr. Jackson; and should you think them calculated to answer this purpose, you may give them to the public.

In the mean while, permit me to give you a correct summary of the situation of this colony, extracted from an address delivered by a friend of mine, on a late public occasion. Could you have witnessed the expressions of loyalty and gratitude, which burst from his numerous hearers, while their hearts glowed assent to the truth of this animated sketch, you would have required no other confutation of Mr. Jackson's View. "You gentlemen, will I am confident, feel on the occasion as honest men and loyal subjects ought to feel; indignant at the enemies of your country, and resolutely determined to support her cause. Independent of the common though powerful ties that bind every man to his country; independent of the generous pride that must glow in the breast of every man to be numbered among a nation so renowned as Britain; she has peculiar claims to the gratitude and attachment of the inhabitants of this province.—We possess from her bounty a soil of no common fertility, which furnishes in abundance every necessary of life. We live in the most unbounded security of our persons and property, without being at any charge for our judicial establishment. We enjoy every benefit of the best regulated government, without being called on to defray any part of its expense. Every advantage which men can derive from civil society, hath been lavished upon us, while we have been exempt from all its burdens:—These are benefits conferred on us alone, and cold and worthless must be the heart on which they fail to make an impression!"

Extract of a letter from a British officer to a near relation in this Province, dated CADIZ, 22d July, 1810.

This place has been for the last three months besieged by the French, and the cannon are on both sides now roaring in my ears.—No material injury has been as yet, sustained on either side; nor do we apprehend there will until the fate of our army in Portugal is decided. We hourly expect to hear of a tremendous battle, with much anxiety. When I came here last summer, I did

not expect my next visit would have been in this kind of way.—Our regiment has lost very few men, and one of the best except the 1st battalion, 79th regiment, that are here. Our force consists of a brigade of guards, 30th, 44th, 87th, 88th, 2 battalions and 98th regiments, with five companies of artillery. The 30th and 87th regiments occupy Cadiz; the others are out at the Island of Leon, with about 17,000 Spaniards, a poor set the latter are to form the least reliance on.—The French are from their batteries unable to reach Cadiz, but can throw shells from fort St. Catalina, to reach the utmost ships in the Bay. We have a fort called Puntalas, directly opposite to Matagorda, round which the French have erected batteries; and that is where the firing is constantly kept up, and which I hear at this moment. I was down there the other day on duty with two subalterns, and 100 men, to repair some damages the French had done with their shells; during which time both kept up a heavy fire, and some men of war boats were passing by, one of which they struck and sunk; the crew were saved except one man, who was drowned; four of the crew swam to the fort and were taken up. The first man on being taken up, had a bladder of gin in his hand, and who exclaimed, "D—n the French b—gg—rs, they sunk us and I have lost a new jacket, but I saved the gin, and when Ned Thompson, who I see swimming this way arrives, we will drink d—n to the French rascals!"

### A Caution to Shopkeepers.

Extract from an act passed in the 40th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for the summary conviction of persons selling spirituous liquor by retail without licence."

Clause 3d.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the fifth day of April now next ensuing, it shall not be lawful to or for any Shopkeeper licensed to sell wine, brandy, rum, and other spirituous liquors by retail, to sell or vend the same, in any less quantity, or by any smaller measure than one quart; and if any Shopkeeper or Shopkeepers, shall from and after the said fifth day of April, sell, or vend any wine, brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors, in less quantity, or by smaller measure than one quart, he, she, or they shall, for such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds.

A Philadelphia paper states, that orders have been issued by Brig. Gen. Hampton, who is on a visit to Charleston, (S. C.) for a detachment of the troops in garrison in the harbor of that city, to proceed immediately for the south-western frontiers of Georgia. If the above be correct, we presume this disposition of the forces is in consequence of the commotion of the people of Florida.

Troy Budget.

Messrs. Livingston & Fulton have commenced a third Steam-Boat for the North River, which is to start in May or June next. We understand that the engine for this boat is to be constructed with the late English improvements, which give near twice the power with one quarter the weight of machinery, and one half the consumption of fuel.—With these advantages it is calculated she will run from six to six and a half miles an hour.

Public Advertiser.

The following extraordinary succession of calamities took place last month on board the United States' Frigate Constitution, Captain Hull, in the short space of four days.

While Captain Hull was on shore at Sandy Hook, where the Frigate was lying at anchor, six names on paper were handed to the commanding officer for permission to go on shore—he marked four names as permitted, saying that all could not go.—It so happened that he marked those of Morgan and Rogers, two midshipmen, between whom a duel took place at that time as mentioned in the papers, and their two seconds—the result of the duel it is known was the death of Rogers, and Morgan wounded—the dead body was the same evening carried on board the Frigate, and the next day with the usual ceremonies buried on shore; while the procession of boats for this purpose were moving towards the shore, a man fell from the mast-head of the Frigate and was killed, in a quarter of an hour afterwards another fell from the same place and was so hurt that he died the next day; while they were lowering this wounded man into the cock pit, another fell backward into the cock pit and badly fractured his leg—the next day the Frigate sailed for the Delaware, and the day after while she was going up the bay at the rate of ten knots an hour, a midshipman fell overboard and was drowned; while the boats were lowering away to go to his relief, the stern boat with a pendant and three men in it was capsized, and they were all immediately plunged into the water, from

which they were with difficulty rescued by the surrounding boats.

### TIGER HUNTING.

A singular instance of intrepidity took place at Agoata, near Goa, on Tuesday, March 21, 1809. Early in the morning a report was received at the cantonments, that a large cheetur (tiger) had been seen on rocks near the sea. About nine o'clock a number of officers and men assembled at the spot where it was said to have been seen; when after some search the animal was discovered to be in the recess of an immense rock: dogs were sent in, in the hopes of starting him, but without effect—they having returned with several wounds.

Lieutenant Evan Davies, of the 7th regiment, attempted to enter the den, but was obliged to return, finding the passage extremely narrow and dark. He however, attempted it a second time, with pickaxe in his hand, with which he removed some obstructions that were in his way. Having proceeded a few yards, he heard a noise, which he conceived to be that of the animal in question. He then returned, and communicated the same to Lieutenant Thew of the artillery, who also went in some distance and was of a similar opinion.—What course to pursue was doubtful: some proposed blowing up the rock, others smoking him out. At length a postire was tied to the end of a bamboo, and introduced into a small crevice which led towards the den. Lieutenant Davies went on his hands and knees down the narrow passage which led to it (which he accomplished with imminent danger to himself,) and by the light he was enabled to discover the animal; having returned, he said that he could kill him with a pistol, which being procured, he entered again and fired, but without success, owing to the awkward situation he was then placed in, with his left hand only at liberty. He then obtained a musket and bayonet, and wounded him in the loins, but was obliged to retreat as quick as the narrow passage would allow, the tiger having forced the musket back towards the mouth of the den. He lastly procured a rifle, with which he again forced his way into the place, and taking a deliberate aim at his head, fired and put an end to his existence.

Another difficulty still presented itself; how to get him out required some consideration. Ropes were procured, but every attempt to reach him proved fruitless, till Lieutenant Davies with a pickaxe in his hand cut his way into the den, and got sufficiently near to fasten a strong rope round his neck, by which means he was dragged out, to the no small satisfaction of a numerous crowd of anxious spectators. He measured 17 feet and a half from the nose to the tail.

### The subscriber begs

leave to inform the Public, that he has just received and has for sale, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. A. Borron, the following articles—Viz.

Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Coatings, silk and cotton Velvet, Dimity, Corduroy, Swanedown and Patent cord Velling; white and printed Cottons; Bandanna, Roman and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Camels' hair Shawls; common ditto; Leno, jaconet, seeded and book Mullins; Cotton Cambrics, Gingham, Chambray, Irish Linen, Shirting, Cottons, brown Holland, Lace.

Spirits, Whisky, Teneriffe and Port Wines, Sugar, Teas, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Raisins, Chocolate, black and purple Morocco Skins, Seal & Ruffet ditto, Shoes, Suspenders, Olive Oil, Stoughton's Bitters, Camphor, Turlington's Balm, Essence of Mustard, Lemon, Bergamot, Peppermint, Harlem & British Oil, Opodeldoc, Arnatto, Windsor Soap, Nails & Hardware of various descriptions.

—ALSO—

The following BOOKS:—Mrs. Clark's Memoirs—James' Letters—American Lady—Charles Twelfth—Elizabeth—Cælebs—Enfield's Speaker—School Bibles—Testaments—Webster's Spellingbooks—Dilworth's ditto—besides several articles too tedious to mention.

The whole of which are of an excellent quality, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash.

H. C. THOMSON.

Kingston, Dec. 18, 1810. 13 tf

### MASONIC.

THE Brethren of Lodge No. 6, ANCIENT YORK MASONS, propose to attend Divine Service on St. JOHN'S day, at eleven o'clock, and afterwards dine together at the Kingston Hotel. Any Brother intending to favor them with his company, will please to signify the same to Mr. Walker on or before the 25th inst. Dec. 11.

BLANK HALF-PAY BILLS, for sale at the Gazette Printing-Office.