

... which ...; but the main road is an object of primary importance, not only to the immediate travellers, but to landholders, and owners of other property, men of business generally, and the public at large. It will facilitate the transportation of the mails, the establishment of lines, the transaction of business, the administration of justice, the necessary public communications, and the various operations of government.

The effect of combined exertions in favour of a public object are beyond ordinary calculation. We have before us the successful example of our neighbors in the United States, where, we are told, in roads scarcely passible a few years ago, the public mails are now carried at the rate of a hundred miles a day, in stages, which, at the same time, accommodate passengers. Their success has already exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

The internal prosperity of Great-Britain has long been known to have been immensely promoted by the improvement of the great roads.

The effect may be proportionable here. This Province has past the feeble state of infancy, and is now growing up with the vigor of youth. Its progress will be fare and rapid, if its energies are well combined and rightly directed. PUBLIUS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EISENACH, Sept. 3.—The day before yesterday a calamitous event took place here. About 9 in the evening, a convoy of ammunition was passing through our town. The three first waggons, which were mostly laden with cartridges for cannon, took fire; the explosion was terrible: the adjoining houses were blown into the air with a dreadful crash. The fire caught both sides of the street called the Monegraffe, which was wholly destroyed. 38 persons have perished.

LONDON, September 7.—Lord Wellington has transmitted to ministers an intercepted letter from Napoleon to Massena. The letter, of which the original has been sent, is evidently an answer to one from Massena, in which he had been soliciting a reinforcement of at least 40,000 troops. In his reply Napoleon expresses himself to the following effect—

“As to the reinforcement you demand, it is impossible at the present moment, to send you so many troops. As soon as it is practicable, you shall have every possible assistance. In the mean time, you must bring the English to a general action. If you are victorious, the Peninsula is our own. If you are defeated, which is not unlikely, you will at any rate so weaken the enemy, as to furnish yourself with the means of retreating to advantage.”

In consequence of this letter, of the genuineness of which Lord Wellington was perfectly convinced, a reinforcement of 4000 men had been ordered to be detached from Cadiz to co-operate with his Lordship, and these troops were daily expected at the date of his last despatches.

September 28.—Never, perhaps, was the city a scene of greater confusion than it was during the whole of this morning. Business seemed almost at a stand, and the stock exchange and the avenues leading to it were crowded to excess, to ascertain the particulars of an event which we are about to mention. It is the death of Mr. Abraham Goldsmid, one of the great contractors for the loan—and, we grieve to add, by his own hand. He shot himself this morning about 8 o'clock, at his house at Merton.

September 29.—Yesterday arrived in London Lieut. Col. Leith, charged with dispatches of great importance from the governor-general of India. He came passenger in the William Pitt, extra ship, which left Madras on the 8th May, when every thing was in a state of the greatest tranquillity. Lord Minto was preparing to return to Bengal.

Great exertions and incessant labor have been bestowed by the enemy to repair the works in the Island of Walcheren, which is now in a good state of defence. They are not, however, free from apprehensions for their safety, in case of a serious attack.—The fleet under Sir Edward Pellew, made its appearance a few days since off the Duerloo channel—a circumstance which excited no small degree of alarm for the safety of their new fleet, and filled the inhabitants with terror.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Government yesterday received dispatches from General Armstrong, our minister in France, which we understand, afforded official information of the late change of attitude by that nation.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the fourth section of the act of Congress, passed on the first day of May, 1810, entitled “an act concerning commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes,” it is provided “that in case either Great-Britain or France shall, before the third of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the President of the United States shall declare by proclamation, and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eighteenth sections of the act, entitled “an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes,” shall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and discontinue in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid.”

And whereas it has been officially made known to this government that the edicts of France violating the neutral commerce of the United States have been so revoked as to cease to have effect, on the first of the present month: Now therefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the said edicts of France have been so revoked as that they ceased on the said first day of the present month to violate the neutral commerce of the United States; and that from the date of these presents, all the restrictions imposed by the aforesaid act shall cease and be discontinued in relation to France and her dependencies.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my (U.S.) hand at the city of Washington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-fifth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

(CIRCULAR.)

Treasury Department, Nov. 2, 1810.

SIR—You will herewith receive a copy of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, announcing his revocation of the edicts of France which isolated the neutral commerce of the U. States, and that the restrictions, imposed by the act of May 1st last, accordingly cease from his day, in relation to France. French armed vessels may therefore be admitted into the harbors and waters of the United States, any thing in that law to the contrary notwithstanding.

It also follows, that if Great Britain shall not, on the 2d day of February next, have revoked or modified in like manner her edicts violating the neutral commerce of the United States, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 18th sections of the “Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes,” shall, in conformity with the act first above mentioned, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to Great Britain and her dependencies, from and after the said 2d day of February next. Unless therefore you shall before that day be officially notified by this department of such revocation or modification, you will, from and after the said day, carry into effect the above mentioned sections, which prohibit both the entrance of British vessels of every description into the harbors and waters of the United States, and the importation into the United States of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and of any articles whatever brought from the said dominions, colonies and dependencies.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Collector of the Custom for the district of

Extraordinary Event.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—On Saturday Charles Breece, late a city constable, was examined and committed to jail, on a charge of Murder, committed in August, 1792, on

Miss Elizabeth Reeves, a mantua-maker, aged 17 years. His commitment was on the confession of Breece's step-mother, now at the point of death, who swore, that on the night Miss Reeves was murdered, the accused came home covered with blood, took off his shirt and washed it;—that for some time after he was restless in his sleep, and would make frightful exclamations; and soon after the murder she, the step-mother, hearing him groan, went into his room and was told by him that a young woman had just been in the room with a lighted candle in her hand, but that he had turned his back on her as soon as he saw her. These, and other circumstances, induced her to suspect Breece of the murder, and she could not die in peace without divulging them. Breece asserts his innocence; but has given contradictory statements of where he was at the time of the murder. The woman also accuses another person, who is absent, as being accessory to the murder, and we understand that a stock-buckle, which was found in the hand of the corpse, is marked with the initials of this man's name. At the time of the murder a very minute description of all the horrid circumstances attending it were published in the papers, and Gov. Mifflin issued his proclamation offering a reward of 300 dollars for the discovery of the murderers, without any effect. But after 18 years kercey, a clue is now found, it is expected, to trace it.

KINGSTON:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1810.

Highly Important!

From a New-York paper of Nov. 9.

The ship Radius, Capt. Miller, sailed from Corunna on the 7th of October. Two days previous to his sailing, Capt. M. saw an official letter addressed to the American Consul, which mentioned that a severe and decisive engagement took place near Almeida, in Portugal, on the 27th of September, between the French and the combined forces of England and Portugal, under the command of Lord Wellington, and continued, without intermission until the evening of the 29th, when the French were compelled to make a precipitate retreat, with the loss of 14,000 men killed and prisoners. The loss of the combined armies was trifling, compared with that of the French. The Portuguese troops behaved with the greatest gallantry on this occasion. The German troops were daily deserting the French standard.

The foregoing news has already been given to a part of our readers in an extra sheet. The official letter of Lord Wellington has been received at New York, but we were unable to obtain it for this paper. We are informed by a gentleman who has seen and perused it, that it states the French to have left 2000 dead on the field, and that their loss in wounded and prisoners was immense.

Captain Norman, of the ship Lucy, arrived at New York, left Liverpool on the 27th of September; he brought a London paper of the 24th, which he says contained an account of a fleet of 37 sail of merchant ships, American and British, under convoy, bound to the North-Sea, being overtaken by a violent storm in the beginning of September last, and 17 out of the 37 were totally lost, vessels, cargoes and crews.

The Natchez Chronicle of the 8th October states, that the Conventionalists in W. Florida, are becoming pretty strong: that they have nearly 600 men at Baton Rouge, and that the friends of the old Spanish monarchy are embodying themselves in the eastern part of the province to resist the conventionalists.

Early Sleighing.—In the city of New-York, on Thursday night and Friday morning, the 1st and 2d Nov. the snow fell to the depth of eight or ten inches, and on Friday and Saturday the streets were filled with sleighs, and the sleighing was as good as usual in winter. In New-Jersey the snow fell about the same depth, and the inhabitants travelled in sleighs to the distance of eighteen or twenty miles.

Noble act of private munificence.—General Wade Hampton, of South-Carolina, now acting as commander in chief of the American army, has made a donation to the suf-

ferers by the late fire in Charleston, of the whole amount of his pay and emoluments, due him as an officer of the United States, from his first entering the army to the 10th of next month; together with a thousand dollars from his private purse. The whole amount cannot be less than from 6 to 8000 dollars. [Balt. American.]

General Armstrong, the American minister in France, having accomplished the objects which induced him to remain in France after having disposed of his household furniture in May last, had determined to embark between the 10th and 20th October, at Bordeaux. He was to leave Paris on the 1st of October. Aurora.

The rolling and slitting iron works of Mr. Brinkerhoff, two miles below Troy, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 4th ult.

We are informed that two men were lately lost in attempting to cross the Niagara River, a short distance above the falls.—There was another person in the boat, who saved his life by swimming to a small island.

*** Our readers are desired to correct the following errors of the press, in Abolition Randy's communication in last Tuesday's paper. Instead of “equally solicitous to distinguish himself,” read “equally unsolicitous,” &c.—Montgolfier should also have been spelled Montgoulier.

To prevent notices of this kind, as painful to us as disagreeable to our correspondents, they are once for all desired to write legibly.

MARRIED,

In this town, by the Rev. Dr. STUART, Mr. Anthony Demill, to Miss Amy Russell.

An Examination

of the Public School in this town, will be held on Wednesday the 19th inst. at which the parents of the pupils, and others who are desirous to observe their progress in learning, are requested to attend.

Kingston, 1st Dec. 1810.

2w

CHEAP STORE.

B. WHITNEY, has just received and is now offering for sale, a very extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Hardware, West India Goods,

All of which (wholesale and retail) at reduced prices. I daily invite those who are in the habit of purchasing by wholesale, to call and examine for themselves.

Kingston, 1st December, 1810.

11tf

FOR SALE,

A SPAN of English Horses, rising of 15 hands high, stout built, one 6, the other 7 years old—excellent for the saddle or harness; one a beautiful roan, the other a dark bay. They will be sold together or separate, as may suit purchasers.—Inquire of SAML. HOWE.

Kingston, December 4, 1810.

11 3w

SADDLING BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having removed to the building occupied by Messrs. ABBOT & BASCOM, respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that they are now carrying on the SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK-MAKING business, in their several branches.

They have now on hand a quantity of warranted work; and their stock comprising almost every article usually kept in a Saddler's shop, they flatter themselves that they shall be able to answer all orders for work in their line—and that on as reasonable terms, for ready pay, as can be purchased in the Province.

Constant attention to business, and the quality of their work, will be their only claim upon the public patronage.

*** REPAIRING done on the shortest notice. C. WILLISTON & Co. Kingston, Nov. 6, 1810. 7tf

ABIA B. SAYRE, CABINET-MAKER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston, for past favors, and informs them that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet Making in its various branches, at his shop opposite Capt. EARLE'S, where customers may be supplied with Clock-Cases, Sideboards, Desks, Book-Cases, Bureaus, Dining Tables, Bedsteads, &c. &c. at the shortest notice. Kingston, Oct. 16, 1810. 4tf