

Montreal, Dec. 9.

COUNTY ELECTION.

This warmly and obstinately contested election, terminated on Thursday morning last, agreeably to the most ardent and fervent wishes of every reflecting and upright mind—when JAMES STUART, Esq. was declared to be duly elected by a majority of 192 votes.

The Tragi-comic scene which immediately preceded the termination of this otherwise truly interesting and important contest, beggars all description; and out of mercy to the fugitive supporters of the other candidate, we shall refrain from giving it even the humble garb of recital.

Immediately after the signing of the Indentures, the successful candidate was conducted by the gentlemen who managed the election, to the place appointed by his friends to receive him; where a suitable carriage was prepared to usher their favorite candidate into town with all the pomp suited to his merit and to the importance of the triumph.

At about half past 12 o'clock the procession entered the suburb St. Antoine, and moved with ceremonious solemnity through St. Joseph suburb and entered the town at the south west end of St. Paul Street. Thence through the town and suburb St. Mary, and returned through Notre-Dame Street to Dillon's Hotel, where the candidate elect was saluted by the firing of 14 guns, followed by the national Airs of God save the King and Rule Britannia. The train then moved through the rest of Notre-Dame Street and returned to enter St. Lawrence suburb, when the spectacle the most grand and sublime presented itself to view—not a house nor a window but what exhibited the joyful testimonies of the respect and veneration of the character and merit of the personage thus carried in triumph, and as he passed, he was cheered by all ranks of both sexes. The successful candidate was then conducted to his house in St. Paul Street, and in a short, but most impressive speech in both languages, returned thanks to his friends, assuring them that the distinguished mark of public esteem and confidence which had been manifested on that occasion, were such as to make an impression on his mind of the most lasting nature, and that his gratitude would be proportioned thereto.

Upon the whole, we believe nothing so awful, so grand, so imposing, were ever witnessed in this country, and the regularity and good order observed during the whole of the time were such as to reflect the highest praise on those gentlemen who had planned and conducted the ceremony.

The order of the Procession, so far as we have been able to ascertain, was nearly as follows:

In front were four persons on horse-back bearing small standards with appropriate inscriptions—immediately followed the four persons who managed the election, two of whom were in a carriage & one on each side, mounted on elegant horses richly decorated, and all of them bearing standards descriptive and emblematical—on one of them was inscribed, *Abas la cabale et le mensonge*—on another was, *Vive le patriotisme*—on a

third, *Triomphe des connoissances*—and the fourth represented an Eagle bearing away in its talons four Turkey Cocks, *Coq d'Indes*.

The candidate elect, in an open carriage drawn by a number of persons who had previously forcibly taken out the horses—followed, surrounded by a great concourse of the most respectable citizens on horseback, accompanied by an immense crowd of pedestrians of all ranks and conditions.

This election in its immediate and remote consequences, we consider as highly important to this country. The immediate good produced is the apparent destruction of those national prejudices so injurious to its dearest interests, and the union of what is usually denominated *Englishmen* and *Canadians*, in one sentiment of indignation against a party who had the presumption to oppose the united wishes of the wealthy and respectable citizens of Montreal. It has also ascertained one hitherto doubtful point, that the Town when united can give a decided preponderance to the County Election. The remote good to be expected from the annihilation of this party is a more easy and uniform prosecution of Legislative concerns for the real good of the Province, and less hostile measures against the Mercantile interest than hitherto has been shown.

KINGSTON:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1811.

His Honor the President, has issued his Proclamation for the convening of the Provincial Parliament at York, on the 10th day of January next.

Boston, November 29.

\* \* By the arrival of a ship in 50 days from Belfast, we have received London dates to the 2d ult.

The report of the King's physicians continued the same as for months past.

It is stated, though on doubtful authority, that Bonaparte was collecting a large army at Kiel, for the purpose of taking possession of Denmark.

A fire broke out in the Infirmary, Greenwich Hospital, October 1st, which destroyed the greater part of that valuable building. The patients were all removed out of the reach of the flames.

A desperate attack has been made upon the fleet from the Baltic, by 130 Danish gunboats. Two British 74's dashed in among this fry & about 30 of the gunboats with their crews went down!!

Canada Oak.—The Queen Charlotte, of 120 guns, launched at Deptford, (Eng.) last July, was found in September last to be in a rapid state of decay; the timber in which the decay had taken place was principally of Canada Oak. She was about 7 years in building.

Salem, November 27.

Capt. Evans, who arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, informs us, that vast numbers of troops, infantry and cavalry, were continually passing through that place on the route to Spain, which it was said Bonaparte was now determined to subdue by an overwhelming force. They were expecting him to visit that city shortly. With respect to the Berlin and Milan Decrees, he

knew of no change since he was last there.

The officers of the Little Belt, we understand, have been examined by the four Senior Captains of the navy, at Halifax, for indisputably ascertaining whether the first shot or broadside was fired by the President or the Little Belt. They all gave the same evidence, & fully supported Capt. Bingham's public account of the transaction, which has appeared in the Gazette.

From Washington, Nov. 22.

"Congress move on slowly.—The war-talks are now made in whispers. A few days ago, one of the democratic members told Mr. Randolph, we must have a war with England—"Well, sir," he replied, "you may make war if you please; but if you do, let me assure you that I will make peace." What he meant needs no conjuration.

"Mr. Randolph has taken his side, and will draw after him, if not a preponderancy in numbers, at least a powerful weight of talent against the ministerial party. He has regained his activity, and uses it with energy and effect."

From Washington, Dec. 1.

WAR REPORT.

The report of the committee of Foreign Relations, was on Friday presented to the House of Representatives of the U. States by Mr. Porter. It recounts the great and multiplied injuries received from both great belligerents, for five years past—the pacific measures of the U. States government—The revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees—the cessation of their practical operation—the failure of G. Britain on her part to fulfil her promise in revoking her edicts—the new pretensions on the part of G. Britain, that the United States shall insist upon France giving up the commercial welfare against G. Britain—and the distressing situation of American seamen, &c. &c. and concludes with recommending,

1. That the Military establishment, as authorized by existing laws, ought to be immediately completed, by giving a bounty of lands, &c.

2. That an additional force of 10,000 men ought to be immediately raised for 3 years, with a bounty of lands, &c.

3. That the President be authorized to accept the service of any number of volunteers, not exceeding 50,000 men, to be used as emergencies may require, &c.

4. That the President be authorized to order out, from time to time, such detachments of the militia as he may deem expedient, &c.

5. That all public vessels, not now in commission, be immediately refitted for service, &c.

6. That it is expedient to authorize merchant vessels owned & navigated exclusively by American citizens, to arm in self defence, &c.

Such is the concluding part, or rather the substance of this War Report. One would suppose it somewhat curious that the committee of Foreign Relations should for weeks delay to recommend measures which they themselves say ought to be immediately adopted. Mr. Porter gave notice that he should call for the consideration of the report on Monday, when an interesting debate may be expected to commence.

For the KINGSTON GAZETTE.

FURIES seize thee, tedious book,  
Confusion to the author too;  
Nay! nay! thy pardon, good Lord Coke,  
'Twas F\*\*\*A made me curse thee so.

As por'ing o'er the page I lay,  
Her image play'd around my head,  
And in a whisper seem'd to say  
"What, to the charms of beauty dead?"

Lo! how the Village fair complain,  
Legions of belles without a beau;  
"E'en LAURA's beauty blooms in vain,"  
She said, and down the book I threw.

But what! shall I in frenzy yield,  
And leave the fond pursuit of fame,  
To die in beauty's flow'ry field,  
And in oblivion sink my name?

Not so great Newton, did we know,  
Not such th' immortal Milton's pride,  
Else might their glorious names, I trow,  
With their own mortal dust have died.

Homer shall breathe in song sublime,  
When worlds no other Greek shall know,  
E'en I, perhaps, may live in rhyme,  
When death obliviate's ev'ry beau.

Then, F\*\*\*A, do not knit thy brow,  
But kindly take the hint, sweet maid,  
And let thy charms which flourish now,  
Like Sappho's beauty, never fade.

Adieu, and if I seldom call,  
Impute it not to disrespect,  
For now I tell thee, once for all,  
That I am courting intellect.

SANDY.

Midland District, } THE Court of Gen-  
to wit. } eral Quarter Ses-  
sions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Court House in Adolphus Town, on Tuesday, the 28th day of January next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon:—Therefore, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and all other Peace Officers, as well as those that have any business to transact at said Court, are hereby required to take notice, and give their attendance accordingly.

C. STUART.

Sheriff's Office,  
31st December, 1811. }

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Sales at Auction.

TO be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of the subscriber, the whole of his Stock in trade; consisting of a very extensive and well chosen assortment of English, India, West-India Goods & Groceries, Crockery & Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, &c.

Sale to commence on Monday, the 27th of January next, at 10 o'clock, and to be continued every succeeding Monday at the same hour, until the whole is disposed of. In the mean time he will sell at private sale, wholesale or retail, at cost and charges, without any advance, which will be from 20 to 50 per cent. less than his usual prices. Those who may wish to purchase at private sale, will do well to call and examine for themselves; as a considerable part of the Goods have been purchased with cash at a very low rate, there certainly will be some bargains worthy of attention; and on Auction days, (as the subscriber is about to close his business in this place and remove to Montreal) Goods will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

N. B. Those who have accounts unsettled, will be pleased to call and adjust them.

B. WHITNEY.

Kingston, 30th Dec. 1811.

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Disolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm of ALEXANDER ROBINS & Co. is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to BENJAMIN WHITNEY, immediately.

ALEXANDER ROBINS,

B. WHITNEY.

Niagara, 27th Nov. 1811.

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For Sale,

TWO excellent HORSES, fit for either Saddle or Harness. Enquire of the Printer.  
December 31.