

him that after we had, by our own WISE (he would not say wife-acre) measures, contributed to enrich the Canadas, and render them valuable, we concluded that we had a right to take possession of them, on the ground that the laborer is worthy of his hire!—He alluded to what had yesterday fallen from Mr. Grundy, in addressing the Republican Members of the house. In order to know whether he might rank himself with these, he should much rather hear an explanation of the term Republicanism from one of the Fathers of the Church, than from a junior apprentice of the law—He adverted to the situation of the southern states. Such was the subordination of the Blacks during the revolution, that not one thought of rebellion was ever entertained by them at that time. But far different was the situation of things now. The infernal principals of French fraternization had been industriously propagated to an alarming degree amongst the Slaves, not only by persons in the shape of Pedlars, but even Masters had been found silly enough to spread doctrines which laid the knife to their own throats. He spoke from facts when he asserted, that the nightly bell never tolled for fire at Richmond, but the mother hugged her infant closer to her breast. He believed it was no better in South Carolina. The Southern States, he trusted were competent to self defence; but they were utterly incapable of waging an offensive war—He expressed his surprize that we should manifest so unconquerable an enmity towards the country from which we sprung originally. The Russian government excited none of our hatred; we were in friendship with the Dey of Algiers; in fact, we hailed savages from every clime; but at the name of England, all our antipathies were roused. He was willing to make allowance for honest prejudices; but after these prejudices had been conquered by Washington, no man need be ashamed of disavowing them. He confessed he could not but feel a pride in boasting, in common with Englishmen, of Shakspeare, of Newton, of Locke, of Hampden, of Sidney, of Chatham. And by whom was this violent antipathy against England propagated & encouraged in this country? By men who, escaped from the jails of Europe, came here and set themselves up as political teachers; whose doctrines ever had their influence on certain Members of this House, & whose Pupils never displayed any other mark of improvement than a blind devotion to Bonaparte.—Could it be possible, he said, that men calling themselves republicans could seriously wish to aid a great military despot in acquiring universal dominion? He conjured the house to reflect a little on the cost of taking Canada, before they talked so much about it, before they ran their heads against that post, Quebec. If the bounty lands, however, proposed to be given, were to come out of Canada, he should be willing to give them, not to the wretches who sold themselves for a glass of gin and a few dollars, but to the clerks in the public offices who were already making out blank commissions for this land.—Mr. R. contrasted the language & conduct of the ruling party with their professions while in the minority; they were now as clamor-

ous for armies and navies as ever could be found among the Essex junto; and yet they were still excellent republicans!

House of Representatives—December 16.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the report of the committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Randolph spoke for three hours in opposition to the second resolution.

The question was then taken on concurring with the committee of the whole in their agreement to the second resolution, which is in the following words:

“That an additional force of ten thousand regular troops ought to be immediately raised to serve for three years; and that a bounty in lands ought to be given to encourage enlistment.”—Yeas 109. Nays 22.

The question was then taken on the 3d resolution, in the following words:

“That it is expedient to authorize the President, under proper regulations, to accept the service of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand; to be organized, trained and held in readiness to act on such service as the exigencies of the Government may require.”—Yeas 113. Nays 16.

The question was next taken on the 4th resolution, in the following words:

“That the President be authorized to order out from time to time such detachments of the militia, as in his opinion the public service may require.”—Yeas 120. Nays 8.

The question was then taken on the 5th resolution, in the words following:

“That all the vessels not now in service belonging to the navy and worthy of repair be immediately fitted up and put in commission.”—Yeas 111. Nays 15.

The question was put from the chair on the 6th resolution, in these words:

6. That it is expedient to permit our merchants vessels owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm under proper regulations to be prescribed by law, in self-defence, against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas.

When the resolution was, on motion, ordered to lie on the table.

The three first resolutions, for filling up the present establishment, for raising an additional number of regulars, and authorizing the acceptance of volunteers services, were referred to the committee who reported them, with instructions to bring in bills in pursuance thereof.

Boston, December 11.

A gentleman in town has received an official copy of the Order of the British Privy Council, for allowing a trade between certain ports in the British provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and the United States of America; which after reciting a preamble, is as follows:

“His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by virtue of the powers vested in his Majesty, by the above recited act, is pleased in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty’s Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the first day of November, 1811, and during the continuance of the act above recited, until further orders made thereon, it shall be lawful in any ship or vessel, except in vessels belonging to France, or to the subjects thereof, to export from the ports of Halifax,

Nova-Scotia, and the ports of St. Andrews & St. John’s, New-Brunswick, to any port belonging to the U. States of America, from which British vessels are, or shall be excluded, any articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any of his Majesty’s colonies, plantations or settlements, in the West-Indies, provided such articles shall have been certified by the Collector & Comptroller of his Majesty’s customs at any of the ports above mentioned, from whence the same shall be shipped for any of the ports of the U. States as aforesaid, to have been imported into one of the said provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick in a British ship or vessel from a port of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain & Ireland, or from a port of the said colonies, plantations, or settlements; and also to import into the port of Halifax, Nova-Scotia, and the ports of St. Andrews and St. John’s New-Brunswick, from any of the said ports of the United States, wheat and grain of any kind, bread and bulcruit & flour, pitch, tar and turpentine, such articles being of the growth, produce & manufacture of the said states.”

KINGSTON:  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1812.

We observe by the York Gazette of the 1st inst. that his Honor the President has been pleased to prorogue the meeting of the Provincial Parliament until the Third day of February next, and then to meet for the “actual dispatch of Public business.”

London, Nov. 6.

Windfor-Castle, Nov. 2, 1811.—This day his Majesty’s Council, consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Duke of Montrose, the Earls of Aylesford & Winchelsea, Lord Eldon and Sir William Grant, arrived at the Castle, for the purpose of examining the Physicians in attendance, which examination lasted but a short time, and the result, from what has transpired, was in substance, that his Majesty’s health still remains in a very precarious state, and the greatest attention is necessary to prevent the depression of spirits under which he at present labors from increasing debility; as in that case it would certainly be attended with danger. It is said that on Saturday last, another messenger was sent from Windfor to Greatford, near Stamford, the residence of Dr. Willis; but the Doctor did not, as was expected he would do, set off for Windfor in consequence. It is understood, that he has all along, given his opinion, most decidedly against the manner in which the royal Physicians have treated their patient.

The Duke and Dutchess of York are at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty.

The last bulletin of the King’s health, is dated November. It says, “His Majesty was not able to walk in the course of the day, and seemed much depressed in mind and body—signed by three physicians.

Paris, Sept. 22.

His Majesty the King of Rome, (aged six months, three weeks, four days, six hours, nine minutes, twenty-one seconds) returned yesterday from Campaigne to the Castle of St. Cloud.—Official paper.

Plymouth, Oct. 25.

The Cleaner hired armed ketch, of 14 guns, arrived here yesterday from New-York, with despatches from Mr. Foster, which have been forwarded to London. Lord Wellesley had an interview with the Prince Regent on the subject of these despatches, but nothing further had transpired.

From a London paper.

A well has been lately discovered in the Keep of Dover Castle, by Mr. Mantell of that place; it is situated in the thickness of the N. E. wall, near the top of the building, and exhibits a fine specimen of the masonry

of our ancestors, being stoned to the bottom with the greatest regularity and compactness; it is about five feet in diameter, and is upwards of 400 feet deep. This, according to the tradition, is the identical well that Herold promised to deliver with the Castle of Dover, into the hands of William the Conqueror, the breach of which promise cost the former his life and kingdom. Its existence in the above mentioned Tower had been long known, but it had been so carefully arched over, that its precise situation had till lately eluded the most diligent investigation.

A plan of the most destructive nature, is now in agitation, and has been brought forward by a Mr. Fane, and was a few days since exhibited before the Lords of the Admiralty. It is a four pound shot, wrapped round with a prepared cotton, & made very hard, so as to appear like a large cannon ball—on firing of which, it has the usual effect of a cannon shot; but the moment it starts from the cannon’s mouth it presents one solid mass of fire—and whatever it hits, whether the rigging or hull of a ship, will immediately take fire.

L. pap.

For the KINGSTON GAZETTE.

TO MISS E. S.—

When the fair form, by virtue fairer made,  
Displays those charms that Angels erst display’d,  
The envious stars perceive their blaze decay,  
Drown’d by a purer light and brighter ray.

Her bosom whiter than the lily shows—  
Sweet are her smiles, and sweeter than the rose;  
Her eyes, untaught the wanton’s noxious art,  
Speak all her wish, and picture all her heart.

Thus arifeth turtles roll their modest eyes,  
Look all their soul, nor know a mean disguise;  
Heav’n clad Simplicity and white-robd Truth  
Live in her heart, and guide her in her youth.

Forgive me Heaven, permit me to resign  
My heart a victim to so fair a shrine!  
So shall my soul confess a glorious flame,  
And Love conduct to virtue, truth and fame.

MECÆNAS.

EPIGRAM.

As the hero of France sat musing of late  
On the prosperous state of his fleet,  
In slept his unfortunate messenger, Fate,  
And announced its shameful defeat.

“Is it thus, partial Demon,” he cries in a rage,  
“That thou with old Ocean combines;  
“Shall Britain’s proud genius with one arm  
engage  
“Thus to frustrate my noble designs?”

“Tho’ Britain her one armed trophies can raise,  
“Shall I be call’d partial,” cries Fate,  
“When thou with one tongue dost all Deities  
praise,  
“And with two arms canst plunder a State?”

T. C.

Notice!

AS the subscriber intends removing from this place so soon as he can arrange his business for that purpose, he earnestly requests every person or persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, as he is determined to put every account which will remain unsettled on the first day of February next, into the hands of his Attorney.

GEORGE DOUGLAS.  
Kingston, 8th January, 1812. 9f

Just received from England,  
A NEW ASSORTMENT OF  
Cloths & Cassimeres,  
And are now offered for sale by the subscribers at Mr. WM. STOUGHTON’S Inn, on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Broadbent, Whitehead & Son.  
Kingston, Jan. 13, 1812. 9

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.

CHARLES STUART, Sheriff.  
Sheriff’s Office,  
31st December, 1811. }

SPAFFORD’S GEOGRAPHY,  
For sale at this Office.