

or merchandize.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures, incurred by virtue of this act, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, recovered and distributed, and be mitigated and remitted in the manner provided by the act, entitled, An act, laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time," and also, that the penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act may be recovered subsequently to the expiration thereof, in the same manner as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
April 14, 1812, Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We understand that the mind of the executive is made up to war, without any further attempt at negotiation. A cabinet was held, and the secretaries consulted. The secretary of state was for war immediately. The secretary of the treasury was ready with his ways and means; the secretary of the navy, with his small, but gallant force. The secretary of war wished for 60 days to strengthen * * * and to arm the frontiers. The president recommended the embargo for 60 days, determined, we presume, to cut short all further negotiation, and not to wait till we could hear the effect of the embargo on G. B. but to go to war within the 60 days. The H. of R. came into this view. The senate would not consent to an embargo under 90 days.

From the National Intelligencer.

Recruiting for the additional military force has commenced, and promises to progress vigorously and with much success, if we judge from the facts which have come to our knowledge. By the 30th of last March, we learn, on enquiry, that recruiting instructions and money for bounties, &c. were forwarded to every quarter of the country. The appropriations for the support of the additional military force were made on 21st of Feb. and on the 24th of February near 600 nominations of officers for that army were made to the Senate; on the 12th of March those nominations were confirmed by the senate, and within three days thereafter the mails carried official notices of appointment to the officers in every section of the country. The law for the establishment of a quarter-master's department did not pass until the 18th ult.—immediately after which the recruiting orders were issued.

Zanesville, (Ohio) April 8.

Governor Meigs has received orders from the president of the United States to raise twelve hundred volunteers, to march immediately to Detroit, for the protection of our frontiers.

Boston, April 3.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town dated Canton, Dec. 9, 1811. The ship Tarquin which carried out the cargo to Columbia River, after landing was taken by the natives, and blown to pieces, at a port very near the one where Capt. Walter was taken. Capt. Walter (of Boston) had also a vessel taken, the natives at one time having possession of his vessel.

Boston, April 9th, 1812.

The statement of votes this day given will justify the confident anticipation, that the desire of the Friends of WASHINGTON, COMMERCE and PEACE, has been gratified in the election of the Honorable CALEB STRONG, Governor; and the Honorable WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Lieutenant Governor, of Massachusetts, by a majority exceeding Three Thousand votes. Laus Deo!

QUEBEC, April 2.

Extract of a letter from Carleton, Chaleurs Bay, dated Jan. 11, 1812.

On the night between the 20th and the 21st Nov. I believe the same time that so much damage was done by a storm at Quebec; the wind, which had also been very strong here, came round, suddenly, to the north-west, and continued to blow, with great violence, till daylight. During the whole night, horrid howlings and howlings were heard, a thing without example in these parts. The darkness of the night, the fury of the tempest, the roaring of the sea, and the melancholy noise of the conflicting waves joined with the extraordinary howlings, had a wonderful effect on many of the good people of Bonaventure. Several old ladies took refuge in their cellars; others whose minds were already agitated by the appearance of the Comet, were persuaded that they were now arrived at the period of the final destruction of the World.

Next morning, the beach was found strewned with an unknown fish, which were at first thought to be salmon. One hundred and seventy-two of them, were found, from the middle of the parish of Bonaventure to New Carlisle. The sight of so rich a prize soon dissipated the remaining fears of the inhabitants, who, each armed with his axe and knife, half clothed, half awake, fell to work upon the stranded fish.

In the course of the day a large one was discerned at about 20 or 30 arpents from the shore, bellowing as if in extreme pain, and to the astonishment of all present, instead of following the course of the tide, making straight for the shore, in which he threw himself high and dry, and was immediately dispatched. Another, which had only its head on the bank of a river, and the rest of its body afloat, let itself be killed without making any attempt to escape.

No one can tell what fish they are; none similar having ever been seen on the coast. They are of the cetaceo species; the largest are about twenty feet in length, with a proportionate thickness; the head, which is as large as a tierce, is rounded at the top and covered with a lump of fat, of about ten or twelve inches in diameter; it has a blow hole like that of a whale; the lower jaw resembles that of the Hog. The back and sides are as black as the side of the whale, the belly white. The blubber or fat is between three and four inches thick, and of a firm texture. Excellent Oil, of an unusual transparency was made of it. The blood of these fish is uncommonly warm. I could not discover the nature of its food; the stomachs of all those that I saw opened being empty.

Where can these fish have come from? None of the kind have ever been known in these Seas. I am inclined to believe that they are a species of Sea Hog, which Earthquakes, the tempests, &c. have frightened from their abodes, and that afterwards they have been attacked by some terrible enemy. Several of them appeared off Paspibiak, and were apparently insensible to the shot and nails which were fired at them, and even undismayed: lead and nails were however found in the lump of fat on the top of the head, of those which were found on the other side of the Bay. At Nipisicuit 14 large ones were found. This affair, upon a moderate calculation, has been worth upwards of 3000l. divided amongst only a few of the inhabitants.

Montreal, April 17.

The Ship Tarquin, an account of which is given under the Boston head, carried out the party of settlers that went from this city in the Spring of 1810, under Mr. Alexander McKay.

THE MILITIA BILL.

By the Provincial Parliament proceedings, it will be seen what preparations are making to meet the exigency of the times. The act which has passed the lower house and which will probably pass into a law, for calling out a certain proportion of the Militia, is, considering the situation of the country certainly expedient.—2,000 is con-

sidered as about one to thirty, of the militia in this Province.

KINGSTON:

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1812.

The Governor, says the Albany Gazette, by an instruction from the President of the U. States, has ordered out 1600 of the militia of this state, to garrison our northern and western frontiers. 500 we understand are intended for Niagara, 500 for Oswego, and the residue probably for Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Foster has written to the Chevalier D'Onis, that the administration of the general government has given him [F.] assurances that the conduct of Gen. Mathews, Col. Smyth and Com. Campbell, is highly disapproved of, and that Amelia Island shall forthwith be re-delivered up to the Spanish commandant. Philad. paper.

Murder and Suicide.—About sunrise the 2d inst. while a John Pembroke, of the town of Benton, was at work a little distance from home, his housekeeper, a young woman by the name of Sally Chris, put a period to the existence of his three younger children, by cutting their throats with a razor, and then cut her own in a most shocking manner, of which she died the next day about three o'clock P. M. The coroners inquest has been held and a verdict returned, that she had murdered the children and herself.

The mind of the reader, in reflecting on an act of desperation almost unparalleled in the annals of human depravity, may be naturally led to enquire for the causes which have induced the perpetration of this dreadful deed. Those causes, it is believed, have been pretty correctly ascertained. It appears that she had lived with Mr. Pembroke (who is a widower) nearly three years, in the capacity of a housekeeper—was about 20 years of age, with an unblemished reputation, and was respected in her neighborhood for her habits of industry and economy; that she was engaged to be married with a young man of her acquaintance some time last summer, and that the match had been broken off by Mr. P. offering her marriage; she relied on his integrity—was imprudent—and therefore unfortunate. In the evening preceding the tragic scene, she communicated to him her situation, and reminded him of his promises; he gave her to understand she had nothing to expect from him, and that she must very soon leave his house; she entreated him to permit her to stay, saying she could not leave him or his house; he still persisted—she retired to her bedroom, and in the morning—but let the curtain drop—the subject is too painfully horrid to dwell upon.

Geneva Gaz.

From the accounts which have been received respecting the late much talked of election in Massachusetts, it is pretty evident that the citizens of that State, have dismissed their old fire brand Gov. Gerry, elected their former Gov. Strong, a man worthy of filling the station of so respectable and important an office. In a political point of view this may be looked upon as important; the Governor of the State is commander in chief of the Militia, which Mr. Madison thinks, (if he believes Mr. Henry,) to be the bone and muscle of the Union; and every one who has noticed the Legislative proceedings of that State, while governed by Mr. Gerry, will readily concede that he was willing to make any sacrifice in the power of the State that

could be asked for by the General government, to accelerate a war with Great-Britain. Governor Strong will do no more than his duty in an unnecessary war; and whatever his prejudices against G. Britain may be, the rule of his conduct will not like that of Mr. Gerry's be governed by a blind partiality for France. [Can. Courant.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to confirm to his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart. the authority given to Sir James Craig, for nominating young Gentlemen of respectable families in the Provinces to appointments in the Canadian Regiment of Fencible Infantry.—Quebec Mercury.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Probus" is received, but unless he will become accountable for the matter it contains, we must decline publishing it.



DIED,

At his lodgings at the City of Washington, April 20th, after an illness of about four weeks, Gen. George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States.

Kingston, 11th May, 1812.

A QUANTITY of condemned CANNALS will be sold at Public Auction at the King's Store opposite to the Barrack Gate, on Saturday the 16th inst. at 12 o'clock. JOHN DARLEY, Auctioneer.

Strayed,

A RED COW, with crooked horns and a short tail.—Whoever will give information where she can be found shall be liberally rewarded, and all charges paid, by applying to the Printer. Kingston, May 12, 1812. 25

For sale by the subscriber,

Three SCOWS.

RICHARD SMITH.

May 12, 1812. 26

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose Notes and Accounts have become due, are requested to call and settle the same without delay, otherwise they may expect to find them in the hands of an attorney for collection. DANIEL KINGSBERRY.

Napane Mills, May 12, 1812. 27

Caution to the Public.

BY the act of the Provincial Legislature, passed 6th March, 1804, any person directly or indirectly prevailing upon, procuring, persuading or encouraging any soldier to desert, is to be committed to jail for 6 months, and may also be adjudged to pay forty pounds, and if not paid, to be publicly whipped.—Persons harboring, concealing, receiving or assisting any deserter, shall forfeit twenty pounds, and if not immediately paid shall be committed to goal for three months. 25 4W

LOST,

IN the month of March last, in the town-ship of Cramahe, a negotiated NOTE, executed by Joseph Caldwell to Levi Heath, sometime in the month of February or March in the year 1809, for the sum of fifteen pounds, Halifax Currency, with interest, and payable on demand. Said Note had endorsed on the back of it thirty gallons of Whiskey, in the month of June, 1811. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Note, as I have purchased it and received payment in full for it. JAMES LEWIS.

Cramahe, 6th April, 1812. 25

Wanted,

A JOURNEYMAN COOPER; one who understands his business perfectly. Liberal wages will be given.—Inquire of BENJAMIN SHAH, at the Napane Mills.

CHARLES SMYTH,

OFFERS for sale on moderate terms, a very capital lot of Land in the second concession of Kingston, 2 1/2 miles from town, containing one hundred acres, about twenty of which are cleared, and well fenced.—Several other tracts of two hundred acres each, in the townships of Rawdon, Portland and Elmley.—Likewise, an excellent portable Copying Machine, with brass Cylinders, in a Mahogany Case, well secured with brass bands. Kingston, 19th April, 1812. 23