

portion of the children so instructed, in this school, will be by their means qualified for admission into the higher, or Public Grammar Schools, and thus the general welfare of the community will be promoted,

And,

Your Petitioners,  
as in duty bound,  
shall ever Pray, &c. &c.  
To be continued.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

In the South of France, a most horrid persecution has been raised against the Protestants.—Thousands having been slaughtered by the Catholics, who cloke their selves under the authority of the Duke D'Angouleme, who is acknowledged to be one of the greatest bigots of the age.

LONDON Aug. 30.

Extract of the Bulletin of Nis...

On the 5th of July, several domains belonging to the Protestants, were burned, and on the 6th a still greater number. The Steward (Greffier) of the estate of Gertraudin, was drenched over a fire. After his death they took him down and exhibited the body to passengers. The 7th, 8th and 9th, were more calm days; they were only pillages. On the 5th, they massacred almost all the prisoners who were protestants. A pretended national guard, formed of all the malefactors, and of all the worthless wretches of the environs, and the town are accused of these crimes. One of the Captains is a prison of the name of Foulbion, a sweeper of the streets, who alone has killed fourteen protestants. They broke open the grave of a young Protestant girl, to throw her into a common receptacle of filth. These Protestants whom they do not kill, they exile, and throw into prison, in yet there were a great number of Royalists among them.

From the 10th to the 14th July no courier from Paris arrived. On the 16th the King was proclaimed by the Urban Guard, (composed of men between 40 and 60 years of age) followed by all the most respectable persons in the town, and the whole flag was hoisted.

On the 17th armed bands of brigands and the national guard of Bourneire came to disarm the militia, who fought an assault in the barracks, and they were almost all massacred. Their number amounted to 200.

On the 18th, many people were killed in the massacre—many houses pillaged. On the afternoon of that cruel morning, the national watches ran about the town, calling out that they wished a second Saint Barthelemy.

On the 19th, the Prefect published a Proclamation, recalling the peaceable persons who had quitted the town; they obeyed the order, and a great number were admitted.

From the 20th to the 25th, the pillages and assassinations of that district. Those who sought their safety in flight, were assassinated on the roads. Some were conducted into prison, where they are still groaning.

On the 26th, the Prefect of the King arrived. The other Prefect had been named by the Royal Commissioner.

On the 27th, a Fe D'Armes was directed. On the 28th another Prefect published a very prudent proclamation, but he quitted Nismes.

On the 1st of August, M. de Calviere, the person who the Royal Commissioner had named, refused the functions of Prefect, and 16 Protestants were massacred. They went about seeking them in their houses, and they cut their throats before their own doors. Many were massacred in the fields. The night between the 18th and 19th, was the most cruel. M. de Calviere ordered to be pulled up, when seems to have been arrested and these pretended Royalists. On the 24th several country fairs were set on fire.

The peaceable citizens, the Members of the Urban Guard, have been again forced to flee to save themselves from destruction. The Prefect sent an order to them, to return, under the penalty of having the laws respecting migration put in force against them. Those who returned into the town, experienced either death or captivity. It is uncertain whether M. de Montcalm or M. de Calviere is most guilty of allowing or causing the commission of all those horrors; but suspicion falls principally on the former, who is Royal Commissioner, and whom it is said the King had a considerable time ago ordered to cease his functions.

Nothing promises any security to the friends of order; for all the authorities, with the exception of two persons are composed of the most timid and feeble men.

The Attorneys, (Notaries) and the Agents have formed resolutions not to retain or to receive into their bodies any but Roman Catholics.

Nismes has already lost its rank among the commercial towns. It is on the brink of complete annihilation.

The Prefect named by the King was a M. d'Arbat. It is heard that no good. The foreign troops have been in place to force the brigands to retire, and to let the true roy-

they will render universally odious.

The number of deaths is prodigious; we have not an exact enumeration.

Horrors of the same kind are continued in the neighboring towns."

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Love and Madness.—An inquest was held at Portsmouth, on Friday week, by J. Grigg Esq. Coroner, on the body of Frances Colvill, who died in consequence of taking a quantity of arsenic. The deceased, who was about 27 years old was a straw hat manufacturer and mantua maker, in that town. It appears that she received the address of a young man for some time; but he at length perceiving an irascibility of temper in her, which was uncongenial with his own, and with his views of future happiness, about 3 months since abandoned all his intentions concerning her, formed a similar connection with another young woman and a few days since was married. This last act, it would appear, unseated the mind of the deceased, and she conceived a dreadful act of revenge. On Thursday week, she purchased a penknife, and in doing so, requested to have one as long in blade as possible. She then went to a neighbour's house, and sent a message to the young man to come thither, as a gentle man wished to speak to him. When he came, she said "I am going to London, will you drink with me?" He just tasted of the cup and returned it. She said "I wish it had been poison—I understand (she continued) you are married; are you not sorry for it?" He replied, No. Instantly she thrust the penknife from under her gown sleeve, and made a blow at him, inflicting a deep wound in the shoulder. The knife was broke three parts off by the violence of the thrust; but with the remaining part she continued to strike at his head, until by his efforts, she was disarmed. She then left the house, proceeded to a druggist's shop, and bought a quantity of arsenic (under pretence that it was to poison rats) and went to her home, at Green's field, Greenhithe. There she put the arsenic into a cup, filled it up from the pump, and drank the principal part of the contents. In a few minutes afterwards she informed her parents and neighbors of what she had done. Medical aid was sent for; but she had taken such a large quantity of poison, that it was found impossible to make her void the whole of it from her stomach; and at half past 5 in the evening she died.—Coroner's verdict.—Lunacy.

### Important British Order in Council.

Dated August 17th, relating to the Trade with the United States.

From and after the date of this order, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, there shall be paid on the importation into this Kingdom, from the territories of the United States of America, in vessels of the said states, of any goods, wares, or merchandize being of the growth, manufacture or production of the said territories, the same duties of customs that are payable on such goods, &c. when imported from the said United States in British ships, and no other or higher duties of customs; and it is hereby further ordered, that, on the exportation of any goods, &c. the growth, &c. of his Majesty's territories in Europe, from this Kingdom to the United States, in vessels of the said states, there shall be paid the same duties as are by law payable on such goods, &c. when exported to the said states, in British vessels, and none other or higher duties; and it is hereby further ordered, that on the exportation from this Kingdom to the United States of any goods, &c. the growth &c. of His Majesty's Territories in Europe, in vessels of the said states, there shall be paid and allowed the same bounties as are paid and allowed on such goods, &c. when exported to the said states in British Vessels."

From the Aurora of yesterday.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Young Wasp, capt Hawley, the editor received, last evening, French papers and letters from Bordeaux of the 12th September, of which the following are extracts:

Bordeaux, 12th Sept, 1815.

Here are the articles of the treaty said to

as they are called, which letters from Paris say is not to be published until the opening of the legislature.

1.—The integrity of France confirmed according to the treaty of Paris.

2.—The fortified places, except Strasburg, Metz, Lille, and Balancon, to be garrisoned by the allies.

3.—Contribution six hundred millions; of which two hundred to the English, & the remainder to the other allies.

4.—50,000 Prussians, 15,000 English, 50,000 Austrians, 15,000 Russians; together 130,000 men, to remain in France until the contributions are paid—the remainder to march off on the first of October.

It is said the sovereigns of the Allies are to leave France on the 15th of this month.

The people of France begin to think the Allies intend to spend the winter here. It is natural enough to suppose that the Russians would prefer remaining in France to returning home in the approaching season.

KINGSTON, NOVEMBER 18, 1815.

From the Raleigh, N. C. Star, Oct. 27.

### War with the Creek Indians.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Colonel Clinch, to a gentleman in this city, dated Fort Johnson, Charleston, Oct. 22, which says, "from the last account from the Creek Indians, war with them is certain. Their force is estimated at 5,000, that is, including all parties."

ST. STEPHENE, Oct. 6.

In order to allay the public anxiety which has been for some time on tip-toe, relative to the result of the talk lately held with the Creek Indians at fort Jackson, we have taken considerable pains to get the most authentic information on the subject. By a gentleman of undoubted veracity, immediately through the nation, and who arrived here last evening, we learn that the conference had certainly broken up, without effecting its object. The Big warrior, and his party (who lately fought with the United States,) together with the several tribes who had been at war against us, have determined to oppose, to the extent of their means, the running of the line. The Big Warrior stated, that in either case, entire destruction to their nation was inevitable—that if they suffered the line to be run, their country would be limited to subsist by hunting, and that they had as well die by the sword as with famine—that they had been deceived—that his party had been promised pay as regular soldiers in the service of the United States—that their pay was now denied them—and that they felt it right in consequence, to hold possession of their lands. The Indians were moving off from the roads, and showed evident signs of dissatisfaction, though no hostilities or depredations have yet been committed.

A fish not recollected to have been before seen in our waters, supposed to be a Thrasher, was caught yesterday afternoon by harpooning, in Spermaceti cove, and brought up to the city by captain Pameron of the schooner Blackback. Its extreme length is 16 feet, and circumference 6 feet. The Thrasher it is said is remarkable for its enmity to the whale. *Mess. Adv.*

Remarkable Circumstance.—There is a woman now living near Miller's lane, in Manchester, with her fifth husband. She is in the 30th year of her age—and was a widow not more than nine weeks at a time—the last time she became a widow, it was only seven weeks. She has had 13 children—and what is more remarkable, she was mother of 5 children, all born alive and baptised, before she was 20 years of age! *London Paper.*

### CORRESPONDENT.

Our Poetic department being filled previous to the reception of "R," he must lay over till next Gazette.

### MARRIED.

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. G. O. Stuart, Mr Henry H. Ansley, to Miss Elizabeth Dawson both of Kingston.

DIED.—In this town on Wednesday last the 15th inst. Mrs. Ann Graham, wife of the late Mr. Robert Graham sen. aged 67 years.

### Last Notice.

THE subscriber informs all that have any demands against the estate of the late Hazleton Spencer Esq. to present them duly authenticated to him on or before the 30th day of November, 1815, and no longer.

Also all those indebted to the said estate to make immediate settlement, or they will be put in the hands of an attorney for collection.

B. C. SPENCER, Administrator.

Richard Smith & Son,  
HAVE just opened at their New Store opposite to the Post Office, a very general assortment of

### GOODS,

Comprising almost every article in general Demand, among which are,  
Superfine and Fine Broad Cloths;  
Common, do  
Calicoes, Silk Shawls, Silk & Cotton and Common do  
Vest patterns, Gloves, Sleigh and Riding Whips,—English Saddles and Bridles,—Pocket Books, Looking Glasses of Different sizes, Men's shoes; Lady's do. Mens Beaver Castor, and common Hats; Gloves, Hosiery, Tapes, Bobbin, Buttons, &c.

ALSO,

Copper and Iron Tea Kettles, Pots, Boilers, Hand Irons, Griddles, Grid Irons and Copper Sauce Pans.

AND,

### Glass & Crockery WARE.

Groceries & Liquors.  
Which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved credit.

Kingston, Nov. 18, 1815. 23tf.

### Stray Cow.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 19th May last, a large Brindle COW, with a white face; farrow the season past. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges.

William Hawley

Dunelm Town, Nov. 14, 1815. 24w3

ALL persons are hereby forbid cutting or carrying off any timber from Lot No. 18, in the first concession of Kingston, joining Mr. D. drick's, formerly owned by Mr. William Graham; on penalty of being prosecuted.

Oliver Thibodo.

Kingston, 13th Nov. 1815. 24w3

### For Sale,

VERY low for cash, or most kinds of Country produce, three elegant wooden clocks, warranted to keep good time. Enquire of Mr. Peter Van Skiver in Adolphustown or of the subscriber.

C. MERRILL.

Kingston, 15th Nov. 1815. 24tf

### Take Notice.

LOST on the sixth of Nov. last, from the town of Kingston, a three year old STEER with a white breast and a white spot on his back and three white stripes on his back and three white spots on his body; whoever will take up said steer or give information where he can be found, shall be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber.

Lyman Hocam.

Kingston, Nov. 13th, 1815. 24w3

### To be Let,

FOR one year or more, the one half of lot No 14, and part of No 15, joining the Cataroque, in the first concession of Kingston with a small convenient frame house and stable thereon, and barn room. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Thomas Graham.

Kingston, 13th Nov. 1815. 24tf.

LEFT at the subscriber's Store, on the morning of the 11th inst. a Silver Watch.—The owner may have it, on proving property and paying advertisement.

D. McDONELL.

Kingston, Nov. 17, 1815. 24w3

### Notice.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and Public in general for their liberal support, acquaints them he has no connexion with any person in business; those to whom he is indebted are requested to send in their accounts, and those who are indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment. No Person is authorized by me to receive any accounts due to this prior concern.

JOHN YOUNG.

N. B. Any person having good merchantable Beef to dispose of, will find market by applying to the store of Messrs. Richard Smith and Son.

### Wanted,

A young Lad about sixteen years of age, as a Servant, to live in a small family residing in the country. Application to be made at this office.