

were content, and in which hills the mountains of the earth are but as dust? and in what manner can we more effectually show our gratitude, than by strictly observing that day, which HE has commanded us to keep holy?

There must surely be a remedy for this evil, and this remedy should be applied. Such practices have too long prevailed here, and if active measures are not taken by those persons, in whose hands power is vested by the Government to put a stop to an evil of the kind, we shall not hesitate to form card parties, frequent assembly-rooms, theatres, horse racing and cock-fighting on Sundays.

LUTHER.  
Kingston, 8th Feb. 1816.

Mr. Editor,  
As an inhabitant of Kingston I will not longer delay thanking those Officers who have come forward as Theatrical Amateurs, for their praiseworthy exertions towards gratifying the public, and I must observe, considering the peculiar disadvantages they have laboured under, which most Amateur Companies have never experienced, that they have proved themselves most admirably adapted for such an undertaking.

The chaste delineation of many of the parts allotted to some of the Gentlemen deserves the highest and most unqualified encomiums, but I will not nominally particularize, as it must be most strikingly evident to all whose approbation they would wish to receive.

I must now conclude with wishing that their future exertions may be crowned with merited success, and I think I may venture to assert that the same sentiments animate the breasts of the rest of my brother townsmen.  
A Friend to Theatricals.

Kingston, Feb. 9, 1816.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, NOV. 13

Descriptive Fire at the Mint—Yesterday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, an alarming fire was discovered in the works at the Mint. The flames were first seen to issue from what is called the packing machine-room situated on the fourth of the buildings which forms an oblong square. This being the place where the species dried, it is supposed that the quantity of fuel which composed the fire in that room was too great and that having penetrated through the funnel of the apartment the roof and adjoining building caught the element. The utmost alarm was naturally excited at the threatened destruction of this immense concern, and every exertion made to arrest the progress of the fire. The engine of the establishment was immediately put into play, and two of the tower engines also speedily arrived to assist. These were soon followed by a number of others, but before their exertion could be brought into action, the fire had communicated to the gold room, from thence to some counting houses, and eventually to the silver or rolling room, on the eastern side of the square. The engines were ably worked by the firemen, assisted by a great number of artificers and others from the Tower. The flames, however, for nearly two hours, proved irresistible, and in a short time the eastern and southern wings of the building were completely unroofed, and the interior totally destroyed. In these were contained the great machinery of the works, including the 10, 15 and 30 horse power engines.

The whole of the machinery, therefore, may be said to have been demolished. The melting department, on the north side, escaped uninjured, as did also the drying room situated behind that part of the building where the fire commenced. The moneyer's hall and offices also escaped with little injury. During the fire several ingots were taken from the rains red hot; and there was also discovered in one of the rooms, where the fire had been got under, nearly a ton and a half of copper, in slivers, half bars, &c. which had not been much damaged.

Mr. Wellesley Pole, the Master, did not arrive at the Mint until 1 o'clock, when he went through the concern, with Mr. Smirke, the Architect, Mr. Sage, and other officers, issuing directions. By 3 o'clock the fire was completely arrested in its progress, at the northern wing, and continued to burn but slightly in the southern part, adjoining the moneyer's hall. The loss sustained by the destruction of such a concern, including all the implements, machinery &c. of this great national establishment, is scarcely calculable; it is, however, estimated at least to amount to 60 or 80,000*l*.

Soldiers were stationed to prevent all ingress to persons unconnected with the concern, and every individual was searched on coming out of the building. Every person who was in that part of the building where the fire broke out was examined on oath, and it appeared that the cause of the fire was a candle which had been extinguished by the firemen, and which had been re-ignited by the sparks falling where the fire broke out.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 17.  
Latest from France—This forenoon the fast sailing brig Tom Hazard, Southerland, arrived in 36 days from Nantz. Capt. S. informs us, that he sailed from Nantz on the 18th of December—that the Treaty between France and the Allies was not published in France until the first of December—that the trial of Marshal Ney was not finished, but it was the general opinion that he would be condemned.

By an intelligent passenger, we learn, that two days before the brig sailed, the following information from Paris was received at Nantz:—That four French generals went to the prison in which Marshal Ney was confined, and presented to the governor of the Prison, an order in the name of Louis the XVIII for the immediate release of the Marshal. The governor suspecting the order to have been forged, introduced the generals into one of the rooms of the prison, and despatched a messenger to the King to announce the circumstance and ascertain whether it was his Majesty's pleasure that the Marshal should be set at liberty. The King pronounced the order, which had been presented to the governor of the prison, a forgery, and issued an order for the imprisonment of the four generals.

His Majesty also ordered 50,000 troops into Paris to guard against an apprehended insurrection.

Last and important from France.  
NEW YORK, JAN. 24.  
Captain Copeland, of the Schooner Maria, has favored the Editors of the Gazette with Paris papers of the 17th, and Bordeaux papers of the 19th ultimo. The most important articles relate to the trial, condemnation, and execution of Marshal Ney.

TRANSLATIONS.  
At the close of the trial the Marshal observed,  
Gentlemen, I am a French man, and will die as one. They have not been willing to hear my defenders; I thank them for what they have done for me, and what they may still do; but I prefer not being defended at all, to be imperfectly defended. I will do as Moreau did—appeal to Europe and posterity.

M. Bellart spoke to prevent further delays.  
The Chancellor—Defenders, you may use every argument, except such as the Chamber has interdicted.  
The Marshal.—Since the Chamber will not hear.—(mes moyens) I forbid my Advocates to add any thing; the Chamber will judge me as they think proper.  
The final requisition was then read.  
The President addressed the accused: Accused, have you any observations to make on the requisition?  
The Marshal.—Nothing at all, my Lord.  
The witness ordered the accused to retire, as well as the witnesses and the auditory.

At five o'clock we left the Chamber sitting for deliberation.  
Paris, Dec. 7.—From five o'clock the Chamber remained in deliberation upon the judgment, at a quarter before twelve they decided by majority that Marshal Ney was guilty of high treason against the state, 131 voices condemned him to death, and 29 voted for banishment. The Marshal was not present at the time the verdict was delivered. We had thought he could not have been shot, but it appears that there is a law that can shoot him, as has been proved by an able lawyer present.  
The Marshal is to be shot to-morrow (this day).

From late London Papers.  
Powers of Steam—Of all the mechanical inventions—fashionable or luxurious—necessary or superfluous, in which we excel our continental neighbors, what can equal the improvements, we have made in that powerful engine, steam? Improvements indeed so great that, if I am not mistaken steam will soon become the only power employed in all operations, natural as well as artificial; and men and horses be left to amuse each other as well as they can. Already we have steam boats which go against wind and tide, certainly a most necessary way of going in these times, and which ought by all means to be employed just now at Paris. We have all the steam engines of the Continent.

steam; an improvement of great consequence at a time when so many accidents happen by the drunkenness of coachmen running with one another; and lastly, the greatest improvements of all, we are told that the Americans envious of our steam perfection, have invented a man of war that is to fight by steam and discharge, I know not how many gallons of boiling water on the enemy in a minute! What a new mode of warfare will this be, and what a great saving in the studies of naval surgeons who will have no greater wounds to attend to than scald heads and blistered hands! And what a dignified thing it will be to hear that a first rate is a ship of 100 kettles!—Above all I think it is a thing to be thankful for, that the Americans did not hit upon this invention sooner. They never would have consented to make peace with us, if they could have boiled us down to their own terms, and I shall certainly have less confidence in the peace just now concluded than I had, seeing how easily they may fit out a navy; and if any discontents arise, it is plain they will break the Treaty as soon as they come to the boil! Certainly the motto of their new navy ought to be taken from Shakespeare who seems to allude first to the difficulty of the invention, and secondly to the success of it, in these beautiful lines—  
Double double toil and trouble!  
Fire burn and WATER BUBBLE!

How much farther they may carry steam I know not. There are projectors who talk of educating children by steam, and others of increasing the population by the same engine. This may appear impossible—but so thought our ancestors of many things that we know to be possible; and in an age so full of wonders as our's, it does not become a philosopher to be faithless and unbelieving.

LONDON, OCT. 1.  
The following has been issued from the Secretary of State Office for the War Department, in Downing-street:—

"SIR—I am directed by Lord Bathurst, to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the—, that his Majesty's government have it under consideration, whether it may be advisable to afford next year some degree of encouragement to persons willing to proceed as settlers to the British provinces in North-America, and that as soon as this question shall be decided, I will not fail to communicate the advantages which it is proposed to hold out to them; but I think it right now to apprise you, that whatever determination may be ultimately come to upon the question, no grants of lands will henceforth be given in those provinces to non-residents beyond what the means of the parties offering to proceed thither may enable them to cultivate. I am, &c.

From the Delaware Gazette.  
THINKS I TO MYSELF,  
President of the 6257.  
To all and singular to whom these presents may come, Greeting.

Whereas, in the correspondence between the Secretary of State and our Commissioners in Europe, Mr. Munro, stated—

That the impressment of seamen and illegal blockades were the principal cause of the war,  
That peace could only be concluded, on the express condition of having a "satisfactory stipulation against impressment"—  
That without such provisions, the United States would have appealed to arms in vain—  
That our flag must protect the crew or the United States could not consider themselves an independent nation—  
That the stipulation might be limited to the then existing war in Europe—  
That it was imprudent to the United States that such a stipulation should be obtained for a certain specified term, if one could not be had during the existing European war—  
That the subject of impressment and commerce might be referred to a separate negotiation—  
That the commissioners might omit any stipulation on the subject of impressment, if found indispensably necessary to terminate the war—  
And that it was highly important that a declaration or protest, in some form or other, should be made, stating that it was not the intention of the United States in suffering the treaty to be silent on the subject of impressment to admit the British claims thereon, or to relinquish that of the United States.

And whereas the foregoing exhibits an excellent specimen of the "Art of Sinking from the Mint to the May, if you can." And whereas in the treaty of peace we have found nothing respecting this famous satisfactory stipulation, or the declaration or protest in some form or other. And whereas the National Intelligencer kindly undertook to direct our attention to the treaty of commerce, not to the treaty of peace, for divers and sundry matters relating to impressment and illegal blockades; Now, therefore I, Think I to Myself, president of the 6257 in general

tion, commanding all good and inquisitive citizens to read the commercial convention with England, for the important information aforesaid, agreeable to the sagacious suggestions of the Defender General of the administration, under the penalty of incurring our high displeasure, and of being unacquainted with the important "knowledges" contained in that commercial "parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus."

In testimony whereof, I have caused my (6257) seal to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my left hand.

Done, in my Elbow Chair in the tenth month of the first year of honor (Signed) THINKS I TO MYSELF.  
"Nor Waved,  
"Nor Postponed,  
"Nor informally Arranged,"  
Secretaries.

A Paris paper of Nov. 7 says:—A saying of M. De Talleyrand is circulated to-day. It was affirmed in his presence, that the Deputies would save France. "Geese saved the Capitol," replied the ex-Bishop.

Major General Sir FREDERICK ROBINSON, and several Gentlemen from Montreal arrived at Liverpool on the 4th December.  
Montreal Herald.

MARRIED,

On Monday the 5th day of Feby. 1816, by the Rev. Mr. Official Stuart, Mr. STEPHEN WESSELS to Miss SUSANNAH HART, both of Sophiasburgh.

On the same day LYMAN LYON to Miss REBECCA WILLIAMS, both of Loughborough.

DIED,

In this town on Tuesday last, Mrs. MARY SMITH, wife of Mr. Richard Smith, Merchant, aged 41.

At his house in Ernest Town, on Tuesday the 6th of February instant, in the 47th year of his age, WM. FAIRFIELD, Esq. after a confinement of 9 days, with a bilious fever, accompanied by an inflammation of the liver. On Thursday his funeral was attended by a numerous circle of relatives, friends and neighbours. Mr. Fairfield has left a widow and seven children to mourn their irreparable loss. This is the first link that has been broken in a family chain of twelve brothers and sisters, all arrived at years of maturity. In his death not only his family, but also the Township and District have lost a valuable member. He was engaged in mercantile business, both in the village of Ernest Town and the town of Kingston. He was one of the Commissioners for expending the public money on the roads. Formerly he was a member of the Provincial Parliament, and for many years he has been in the Commission of the Peace. As a magistrate and a man, he was characterized by intelligence, impartiality, independence of mind and liberality of sentiments.  
[Communicated.]

Kingston Amateur THEATRE.

ON Thursday evening, February 22d, 1816, will be performed the much admired Comedy of

JOHN BULL, OR AN Englishman's Fireside.

To which will be added, by particular request, the Farce of

Miss in her Teens.

Doors to be opened at SIX o'clock, precisely, and the Curtain to rise at 7 before SEVEN.

Boxes 6/3, Pit 5/.

N. B. Tickets, to be had at Mr. John M'Avuly's; Post Office.

PERSONS having claims on the Amateur Theatre are requested to deliver their accounts at Mr. Gifford's Office, Point Frederick, on or before the 13th inst. where payment of the same will be made on the 16th inst.

Chair Store.

THE subscribers have removed to the Sign of the White Bear, where they intend to keep on hand a variety of

CHAIRS,  
Of different patterns.—They intend continuing business if the public encourage them sufficiently.  
C. HATCH & Co.  
Kingston, Feb. 8, 1816. 361

MR. MARSHALL, Member of the Royal college of Surgeons, London, has removed from Mr. Earl's House to Mr. Patrick Smyth's Stone House, Water Street.