a fordid policy:—a policy which will enrich some, but impoverish many.

I can assure "Candidus," that I do not consider it "a matter of trifling importance, "what restrictions are laid by the govern- "ment of the United States on the intro- "duction of British manufactures into their "territories." But I consider that tyrannical exertion of authority, which in order to acquire riches without the assistance of commerce, lays a restraint on all branches of industry by subjecting them to corporations, as an evil which should be resisted by every friend of his country. For these societies destroy the very spirit of commerce, which is liberty.

The jealousy of trade between states is only a secret conspiracy to ruin each other, without any particular benefit to any one. Those who govern the people, exert the same skill in guarding against the industry of the nation, as in preserving themselves from the intrigues of the great. One individual alone, who is mean and destitute of every principle, is able to introduce a hundred restraints into the country. New chains are contrived with as much expedition as destructive weapons. Prohibitions in commerce, and extortions in the finance have given rise to smugglers and galley slaves, to customs and monopolies, to pirates and excisemen. Centinels and obstacles are placed in every part of the sea and of the land. The traveller enjoys no repose, the merchant no property.*

There seem, however, to be two cases in which it will generally be advantageous to lay some burden upon foreign, for the encouragement of domestic industry.

The first is, when some particular sort of industry is necessary for the defence of the country.—The second case in which it will generally be advantageous to lay some burden upon foreign for the encouragement of domestic industry is, when some tax is imposed at home upon the produce of the latter. In this case, it seems reasonable that an equal tax should be imposed upon the like produce of the former. This would not give the monopoly of the home market to domestic industry, nor turn towards a particular employment a greater share of the stock and labour of the country, than what would naturally go to it. It would only hinder any part of what would naturally go to it from being turned away by the tax into a less natural direction, and would leave the competition between foreign and domestic industry, after the tax, as nearly as possible upon the same footing as before it.

As there are two cases in which it will generally be advantageous to lay some burden upon foreign, for the encouragement of domestic industry; so there are two others in which it may sometimes be a matter of deliberation: in the one, how far it is proper to continue the free importation of certain goods; and in the other, how far, or in what manner, it may be proper to restore that after it has been for some time interrupted.

The case in which it may sometimes be a matter of deliberation how far it is proper to continue the free importation of certain goods, is, when some foreign nation restrains by high duties or prohibitions the importation of some of our manufactures into their country. Revenge in this naturally dictates retaliation, and that we should impose the like duties and prohibitions upon the importation of some or all of their manufactures into ours. Nations accordingly seldom fail to retaliate in this manner.

There may be good policy in retaliations of this kind, when there is a probability that they will procure the repeal of the high duties or prohibitions complained of. The recovery of a great foreign market will generally more than compensate the transitory inconvenience of paying dearer for a short time for some sorts of goods. When there is no probability that any such repeal can be procured, it seems a bad method of compensating the injury done to certain classes of our people, to do another injury ourselves, not only to those classes, but to almost all the other classes of men. When our neighbours prohibit some manufacture of ours, we generally prohibit, not only the same, for that alone would seldom affect them considerably, but some other manufacture of theirs. This may no doubt give encouragement to some particular class of workmen among ourselves, & by excluding some of their rivals, may enable them to raise their price in the home-market. Those workmen, however, who suffered by our neighbour's prohibition, will not be benefited by ours. On the contrary, they and almost all the other classes of our citizens will thereby be obliged to pay dearer than before for certain goods. Every such law, therefore, imposes a real tax upon the whole country, not in favour of that particular class of workmen who were injured by our neighbour's prohibition, but of some other class.

The case in which it may sometimes be a matter of deliberation, how far, or in what manner, it is proper to restore the free importation of foreign goods, after it has been for some time interrupted, is, when particular manufactures, by the help of high duties or prohibitions upon [illegible]

can come into competition with them, have been so far extended as to employ a great multitude of hands. Humanity may in this case require that the freedom of trade should be restored only by slow gradations, and with a good deal of reserve and circumspection. Were those high duties and prohibitions taken away all at once, cheaper foreign goods of the same kind might be poured so fast into the home-market, as to deprive all at once many of our people of their ordinary employment and perhaps of so ready a means of subsistence as they formerly had. There might, it is true, be some disorder occasioned by it; but it would not be so considerable as is generally imagined.†—Thus far, Mr. Editor, I think I have met "Candidus" as fairly as could be expected, in a newspaper, with respect to the policy of trading with the Americans.

Did he ever think of the interests of our farmers before? They will surely sell grain six pence per bushel cheaper to him than to any other person.

In time of peril and distress, I believe, I have served my country as faithfully as perhaps "Candidus" or the proprietors of the steamboat have. To them I owe nothing, and from them I have as little to expect, or even to fear.

"Candidus" may likely find, that I am not an "ass clothed in the skin of the lion," but the Ghost of Cato the Censor, disturbing his midnight dreams with the mournful sound,—*Carthago deleenda est.*

A True Briton.

Kingston, 15th Feb. 1816.

* *Abbe Reynal's East and West Indies.*

† *Smith's Wealth of Nations.*

Mr. Editor,

In your last paper I perceived a letter from a townsman containing the highest approbation of the *Amateur* Theatricals, and I sincerely wish every one may feel the same sentiments as myself, in trusting that the officers and gentlemen who have so kindly come forward for the sake of gratifying the public may meet with the most ample success to reward their laudable exertions. At the same time I think it may be expected, that the liberal supplies of money each night of performance produces, will enable them to improve many present defects. Whenever attendants are required upon the stage, they perhaps will be able to have a better set of men than those who have generally appeared. It is well known by all those accustomed to Amateur Performers, that the gentlemen will not take these under parts, and therefore it would be well to have a few men on pay to fill up these deficiencies. In the Tragedy that was lately performed, the attendants upon Lord Randolph and those guarding the prisoner, almost changed a deep Tragedy into a burlesque.

One instance in the last performance did not reflect much credit upon the judgement of some of the audience, as louder applause was heard from part of the House at the absurd buffoonry of one of these attendants, than was given to the chastely serious or admirably comic efforts of some of the best performers.

Whilst offering these opinions for public perusal let me be understood, Mr. Editor, as only endeavoring to point out those improvements that perhaps can be made, and not pretending to impute the charge of negligence to those whose duty it was to arrange them, as the interval of time since the opening of the Theatre has not been sufficiently long to remedy all those defects which I trust will eventually be removed.

Aristides.

FIRE.

On the 11th instant, between the hours of nine and ten in the afternoon, the dwelling house of David Kinnearly, in Sophiasburgh, took fire and burnt down to the ground with all its contents.

An Express passed through this town yesterday for York, bearing despatches to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from England.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS.

December 8.—The following are the principal details subsequent to the judgment of Marshal Ney. We decline offering any comments, and merely state facts.

"The Marshal on entering his Chamber, at the time the court was deliberating on his sentence, appeared highly animated and supported by the strongest resolution. He embraced his counsel (M. Berryer) who said to the Marshal, "You would have it so"—"Well my dear friend" answered the Marshal—"It is finished, we shall see each other in another world." He then asked to dine, and ate with a great appetite; he noticed a small knife lying on the table, which, on finding it attracted attention, and caused uneasiness to the persons appointed to guard him: do you think, said he, on looking at them, that I fear death, and instantly threw the knife far from him. After dinner, the Marshal smoked a segar, and then [illegible] himself on the bed, where he slept quietly for two hours.

According to terms of the process, the Chevalier Cauchy read the sentence to the Marshal, who asked for the consolation of religion, and expressed a desire to be assisted by M. Pierre a relation to the Cardinal of Bernis, and Curate of St. Sulpice. The estimable ecclesiastic hastened to attend him; they passed the night together. The Marshal still retained the same degree of fortitude and resignation to his fate, which has actuated him throughout the whole of the proceedings.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the Marshal was informed all was ready for the execution of his sentence;—he put on a blue coat and round hat, and entered a hackney coach, brought for him from St. Michael: the curate of Sulpice occupied the back seat of the coach with him, two officers of the Gendarmerie were in front; a great number of veterans, royal grenadiers and gendarmes, accompanied the ceremony, which crossed the garden of the palace, and left it by the iron gate on the side of the Observatorie; on arriving at this gate, the ceremony turned to the left and stopped at about fifty paces further, under the walls of the avenue of the Observatorie.

The Marshal descended from the coach, advanced a quick pace about eight paces from the wall, and asked the officer at his side if that was the place chosen for his execution; on receiving an answer in the affirmative, the Marshal turned and fronted the veterans who were to fire upon him; he took off his hat with his left hand, put his right hand on his heart, and said to the soldiers, "My comrades fire at me"—at that moment the officer gave the signal with his sword, and the Marshal fell under their fire without moving. The body was placed on a litter, and remained exposed to the public view for a quarter of an hour. Three balls entered his head. The venerable Ecclesiastic who had attended the Marshal at his last moments, remained during the execution near the coach, praying with fervor. There were very few people present, on account of its being supposed that the execution would have taken place in the Plain of Grenelle, where a great multitude had assembled.

Further particulars previous to the execution of the Sentence upon Marshal Ney.

At four o'clock he was in a sound sleep, from which he was aroused by the arrival of his wife and children, with Madame Gamon his sister in law. Madame N. on entering the chamber of her husband, fell senseless [illegible] the Marshal, assisted by his guards, took her up, and after a long time remaining in that state, she began to recover—tears and sighs succeeded. Madame Gamon fell at the Marshal's feet in a similar state to her sister. The children stood silent but delicry; the eldest is about 11 or 12 years of age. The Marshal spoke for a long time with his wife and family—took a tender adieu of them, and Madame Ney was carried away in a senseless state. Shortly afterwards, a veteran who had served under the Marshal many campaigns, and who was one of his guards—said "I never expected death Marshal, without thinking of God."—The Marshal stopped, looked at the man with attention, and answered;—"You are right, send for my Confessor."—When all was ready, he would not enter the coach before the Curate, saying—"Mount first, M. le Cure, as I can go up quicker than you."

Extract, Written on board the Northumberland.

"St. Helena, Oct. 19, 1815.

"We arrived here on the 16th, after a very long and very fatiguing passage, and we landed Napoleon on the 18th.—He is now in the country, at the house of a gentleman named Balcome, until Longwood be made ready for him. Those who have followed him are wearied, and, I believe, sincerely repent of having accompanied him. Madame Bertrand, who speaks English very well, told me to say that the Island was absolutely a desert, and the birth-place of the demon *Ennui*. She already insists on returning to Europe, in order to educate her children.

"I dined four times with Bonaparte, on board the Northumberland; he spoke a little at the table, and in general addressed his conversation to the Admiral. He took little exercise, and during the day he walked only for about two hours after dinner. Generals Bertrand & Las Cases are his greatest favourites: he conversed rarely with any others. He played at cards every evening; and in the afternoon at chess. He went to bed early, and rose very late. He was in general low spirited; and since he has arrived here, his spirits are not better.

"The Island is very strictly guarded; there are signals between all the posts of the Island and the vessels; guard boats and brigs are cruizing around it: so that unless he can fly, it is impossible he should escape. No person is permitted to be absent from this vessel after sunset, and every vessel is ready to slip her cable at the first signal."

During Bonaparte's voyage to St. Helena, General Bertrand took an opportunity the Prisoner felt indebted to him for his attention. "So grateful (said he,) is Bonaparte he told me this morning, that if an opportunity for escaping offered, he would not embrace it, and compromise the character of one who had treated him so honourably." Admiral Cockburn proved how excellently he was qualified for the office assigned him, by replying, "Had he told me so himself, I would have clapped a couple of sentinels upon him."

London, Dec. 4.—A merchant vessel has reached the Downs with intelligence from Cadiz, of the date of the 10th ult. The Aurora had entered that port from Lima, and had brought 3,000,000 dollars. Another ship, with a like supply of specie, was daily expected from the same quarter.

Quebec, January 30.

ALARMING FIRE.

Again have we to record a calamity by fire, of a serious and alarming nature. It broke out between one and two o'clock, A. M. by the best information we have been able to procure, in a room of the Armoury, used as a gun-smith's shop, where there is a forge, laying in ashes, not only the far greater part of the arms, consisting of many thousands, and the whole of the armoury that was combustible, but the whole range of the buildings from Palace gate to the Artillery barracks, together with a considerable number of tents and a quantity of other military stores; of all which the value is not easily estimated; but the amount is certainly great.—The engines, from the severity of the weather, being choaked with ice were of little use. The windows having bars made it very tedious business to get out such a number of arms. This will account for so many having been destroyed and rendered useless. The range of buildings consumed was covered with sheet iron; but the fire worked its way within. The heat of the fire was so intense that some of the arms were in fusion.

His Excellency the *Administrator in Chief* was for some hours on the spot and stimulated the exertions of all present; tho' with little effect.

For Sale,

A FARM, containing one hundred acres of land, sixty of which are under improvement; a framed house and barn, and an orchard of 200 apple trees;—22 bushels of Wheat now in the ground. Said farm lays on the road leading to York, about three miles and a half from Hollowell Bridge.—Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

ISRAEL BOWERMAN.

Feb. 14, 1816. 37w3

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, an extensive and well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
and Hardware.

ALSO,

A well chosen Assortment of

MEDICINE.

The whole of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or country produce.

Ewd. J. Henderson.

Kingston, 26 January 1816. 34

Advertisement.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the 30th of September last, a dark bay Mare, five years old last spring. She is a natural trotter, about fourteen and a half hands high with a heavy mane and tail and a scar on the right side of her breast, perceivable by stroking the hair upwards, two curls on her forehead and a white spot on her withers.

The thief is one James Chatterson, lately of this place; he is about twenty two years of age, of a slender make, a swarthy complexion dark eyes and hair, and a downcast look. Whoever will return said mare or secure the thief in any jail in this province so that he may be brought to justice shall have all reasonable charges paid and receive the thanks of the subscriber.

Sebastian Hogle.

Ernest Town, Jan. 19th, 1816. 34w4

For Sale,

BY the subscriber, a Blacksmith's *ANVIL* and *VICE*, for which produce will be accepted of in payment at the market price.

ELIJAH BEACH.

Kingston, Jan. 24, 1816. 34tf.

Wants a situation,

IN a wholesale or retail store, a young man for whose integrity and capability he can produce good vouchers. A line addressed to S. W. and lodged at this office will be