

had been adopted by the government, in concert with the commander of the forces, and the general vigilance and activity of the resident Magistrates in those parts where the disturbances principally prevailed, no effectual progress had been made towards the restoration of tranquility; that the same spirit of outrage and tendency to unlawful combination, still existed in many parts of the counties of Westmeath, Roscommon, and the adjoining districts; and that the reports, then recently received from the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Kilkenny, and the King's County, had produced repeated instances of a daring and systematic violation of the law.

(1.) It is well known, that one of the combinations existing in these and other neighbouring counties, derived the name of Carriers from the nature of the torture with which the objects of its vengeance were visited, and which consisted in the laceration of their bodies with a wool card, or some similar instrument.

[To be Concluded next week.]

LONDON, June 30.

LOUIS XVIII.

Extract of a genuine letter from a French Nobleman, dated,

Paris, May 6. 1816.

"The best answers I can give to questions about Louis XVIII. is to relate, as nearly as possible, his own remarks, at an audience with which I was honoured last week, after my return from an exile of 24 years. To my congratulations on His Majesty's restoration, he said,

"My friend, I wear indeed the crown of my ancestors, but it is changed into a Crown of Thorns, the pangs of which are only known to, as they are only felt by its unfortunate bearer. The most abused of my predecessors have been praised for some good traits, while I am blamed without mercy by every one, though it is the study of my life to do nothing but what my conscience approves as just and praiseworthy. If I select my counsellors among the revolutionists, because I think them best acquainted with the present state of France I am reproached by the Royalists with worse than ingratitude:—If I appoint a Royalist Council, the Revolutionists create an alarm by accusing me of an intention to subvert the Constitution. If I have a mixed ministry, at present, their jealousy and dissension leave me no quiet; and to thwart each other, they display either an unimpeachable severity or a dangerous lenity. Having a firm belief in the religion of my ancestors, I only do my duty in observing strictly its precepts; but having solemnly promised a religious toleration, I also leave all my subjects a full liberty of conscience. Well, the Catholics therefore suspect me of infidelity, while the protestants represent me as a superstitious bigot.—Though I am unable to satisfy at once all the sufferers in my cause by the Revolution, all are impatient for immediate reward: those whom I can remunerate blame me for not doing enough, while the other pretenders hold me out both as unjust and unfeeling. If I think any particular merit deserves particular distinction, favouritism is the general cry: while, when I disregard some merited claims I am accused either of envy, ignorance, or neglect. My situation is not less unfortunate with regard to foreigners.—Russia has one idea of governing France England has another. Austria differs from both, and Prussia differs from the three other allies.

When therefore I please one I am sure to displease the other, and I am equally tormented with their projects and humbled by their menaces and pretensions. From Rome and Madrid I am reproached for not introducing religious intolerance: while I am libelled in England and America for not admitting democratic licentiousness under the name of liberty, and anti-social doctrines under the name of liberty of the press. If I punish a traitor I am styled a merciless tyrant; if I pardon him I am ridiculed as a trembling imbecile. Had I pardoned the three Englishmen, other foreigners would have reproached me with partiality to England; while the French and English factions would have asserted, that fear and not clemency was my motive. Even in my own family, opinions are divided about my public acts, some of my relatives seem to think, that I sway too much like a successor of a revolutionary upstart; while, on the other hand, the Duke of O—and his party appear discontented, because I do not govern enough like a revolutionary usurper. After these lamentable facts you cannot doubt of my sincerity when I affirm, that I long for the moment when my Creator will retake this my crown of Thorns, by exchanging my Throne in this palace of the Tuilleries for my tomb in the abbey of St. Dennis."

"During the whole time His Majesty thus condescended speaking to me,

tears were in his eyes, and his whole countenance bespoke a grief which must have been so much the more poignant, as policy must generally require its concealment. I am convinced this good Prince, would never have reigned so long, had he not considered it as a duty Providence has imposed on him by his birth."

LONDON, July 8.

Several arrangements are in course of progress, with a view to establish a respectable naval force upon the lakes of Canada. Sir Robert Hall, an officer of distinguished merit, who was lately commissioner of the naval yard of Quebec, is appointed to the command of the vessels upon the Lakes. Their present force consisted of—Tucumseh schr. Lieut. H. Kent; Tagus, Schooner. Lt. Hamblly; Star Capt. Herbert, acting; Newash schooner, Capt. W. Bourchier, acting; Netley, 10, Lieut. H. F. Spencer; Montreal, Capt. Ewd. Collier; Kingston, 24, Capt. W. F. W. Owen; and Huron, Lieut. J. Jackson. The St. Lawrence, 98; Burlington, 74; Charwell, 24; and Chubb cutter, are at present in ordinary. Several officers, and a number of seamen, will proceed shortly to the station.

Of Bonaparte.

It is not true that General Bertrand had signed his intention to stick by the fortunes of his fallen master; he had expressed a wish to return to Europe at the expiration of a year, for which period only, he says, he pledged himself to remain with Bonaparte. It was expected, in consequence, when the Havana failed, that he would be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, in the Pheaton, for Lord Charles Somerset to provide him a passage to Europe. It is a known fact, that the behavior of Bonaparte towards Madame Bertrand has always been marked with that offensive coarfulness and avarice, so easily excited in him by dependents, upon any discovery of their defection in attachment to his person or service. General Gorgan did not sign the paper which pledged him to stay with Bonaparte during his captivity, until after considerable deliberation, which was not at all approved by Bonaparte, though he had affected to bid all his followers not to consider themselves as being shackled by the situation they held towards him. Bonaparte speaks of all his campaigns frequently, except that of Waterloo; and when that one is noticed, the loss of it is invariably attributed by him to a treasonable panic.

The British Parliament have addressed the Prince Regent, requesting him to cause to be proclaimed in all the W. I. Islands his Royal Highness's displeasure at the daring insurrection; to undeceive the blacks where they have erroneous impressions; and enjoin on the Colonial Authorities to carry into effect every measure to promote the more, civil and religious improvement as well as the comfort and happiness of the negroes, and to make every necessary provision against any violation of the laws against the Slave Trade.

Paris, July 1.

Pelignier, one of the 28 conspirators, has insisted in Court, that he has facts to communicate to the King, facts which will save France; but he will communicate them only to the King in person.—Official.

HALIFAX JULY 16. EXECUTION.

Yesterday Michael M'Grath and Charles Devret, whose trial will be found in another part of this paper, were executed. The melancholy event was rendered peculiarly distressing;—the halter by which Devret was suspended broke, and the unhappy man fell to the ground without suffering any material injury. Another rope was procured, and a quarter past three o'clock he again ascended the scaffold, apparently very much agitated; and was launched into eternity about an hour and twenty minutes after the partner of his crime. M'Grath appeared penitent, but Devret persisted in asserting his innocence to the last, with the utmost hardihood.

Horrid!—A late Paris paper says:—The Criminal Court of Istria condemned to the penalty of death, the Carate of Osso, Tomaz, and two of his accomplices, for having assassinated the widow Gilma, aged 50, who had given up her property to the said Tomaz, on condition of his providing for her maintenance. It results from the details of his trial, that Tomaz had promised 300 florins to Zebro and Zuppino to murder this unhappy widow, and that while they, by a succession of blows, were consummating this horrible crime, the priest, dressed in his sacerdotal habits, with one hand gave the benediction to the victim, exhorting her to die well, and with the other excited the zeal of her murderers. He was

hanged the third, after being deprived of his orders.

WELLINGTON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1816.

His Excellency Sir JOHN C. SHERBROOKE, his Lady, the Lady of Commissary General ROBINSON, and His Excellency's suite, arrived in town this day, at 12 o'clock, from the Upper part of this Province. On disembarking on board the Montreal, a salute of 17 guns was fired from that ship.

ERROR CORRECTED.

We mentioned in our paper of the 24th ult. that the "New Town, formerly distinguished by the name of Myers' Creek, at the River Moira, was now called Belleville, &c." We were under the supposition, from the very pleasant situation of that town, that its name was derived from the French; but we have since been informed, that it has been given the name of BELLEVILLE, in honor of Lady Gore, at the request and petition of a great number of the inhabitants of that town, and the township of Thurlow.

FIRE!

The Barn and out houses, the property of Thomas Merrit, Esquire, High Sheriff of this District, were wilfully set on fire, on the night of the 16th inst.—The whole of his wheat and hay harvest was consumed, together with Carriages, Sheep, &c. &c. The loss is estimated at 4000 Dollars.

A reward of Five Hundred Dollars is offered to "Any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders."—St. Davids Spec.

YORK, Aug. 14.

We are happy to hear of the arrival of the Honorable W. D. Powell at Liverpool on the 7th June.

The party of Earl Sillk's people, under Mr. Miles Mc Donell, was met when within a days march of the Red River by some Indians, who reported that an affair had taken place between a party of the Baurds, about 40 in number and the Scouts of the Hudson's Bay company and people of that settlement, under a Mr. Semple, who with nearly the whole of his party of 28 persons was cut off.

The Earl Sillk and party was however advancing to the Red River by way of the Prairie des Chiens.

QUEBEC,

August, 29 1816.

By an arrival in the United States London papers have been received there to the 5th July inclusive. The Duke of Wellington had arrived in London.—Parliament was prorogued on the 3d July. It will be seen by the Prince Regent's Speech on that occasion, that the most friendly understanding continues to exist between the great powers of Europe.

Lord Exmouth was about returning with a fleet to the Mediterranean with instructions, it was thought, to chastise those Barbary powers whose recent insults and cruelties have excited so much indignation.

Several of the Rioters in England had been executed, and from the strong measures that have been adopted, it was hoped that tranquillity would be maintained in all parts of the country where a disposition to commit excesses had shown itself. It is lamentable to observe, that this disposition still pervades great multitudes of people, who unfortunately conceive that riots and disorders will relieve them from the unavoidable pressure of the times.

The spring of this year has been as unfavorable to the productions of the earth in many parts of Europe as it was here, and in almost every other section of North America. They complain of frosts and snows in June, and a continuance of cold weather, whereby vegetation was nearly arrested.

We learn that Sir GORDON DRUMMOND has arrived in England, having made the passage from Quebec in 22 days.

CHARLESTON, August 9.

NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE,

COMING TO AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated August 9, to his friend in this City.

"DEAR SIR—By this time, I expect, you have read an account, in the Hudson Whig, concerning General BONAPARTE, wherein the Editor tells you, at the end of the tale, "it is not true." Rely upon it, my friend, something more is in agitation than you are aware of. We have had two French generals, and fifteen other officers, all confidants of Bonaparte, arrived in this city, lately; nearly all of them have went up in our Steam-Boats. The Editor of the Whig, knows more than he chooses to

develop. I have seen a letter, confidential, from London, which mentions, "That being well acquainted with \* \* \* \* \* and \* \* \* \* \* Members of the British Cabinet, they told me, that a call of the Cabinet was ordered on the 10th instant, (June) in which it was declared, by some of them, that Great Britain had no right to detain the person of Gen. Bonaparte; that he had delivered himself up to Great Britain, as a prisoner of war, and relied upon their protection; and that, upon peace being established, his person ought to be held sacred; and that Great Britain of course, must release him. A number of arguments were made use of pro and con, but finally was decided, that as a private individual, the nation had no right, and ought not, to detain his person; but, that he be allowed to retire to what place he thought proper, out of the bounds of the British Empire, or her Allies. So, my dear Sir, shortly you will hear, that the former terror of Europe has been released from duress vile—and I hope, shortly to hear from you, that he has arrived, and landed on fair Freedom's Isle—but, take care of him; he may, perhaps, intrigue too deep."

In speaking of the late disturbances in England, the Liverpool Advertiser thus remarks:—"We are concerned to learn that in addition to the disturbances in the eastern districts of the kingdom, some dangerous tumults have lately broken out in the south-west; chiefly in the seat of the superfine cloth manufactures. In that quarter the distress, we believe, has long been urgent but as they have always been noted for their orderly habits, we have not expected any public disturbances. They have, of course, been quickly put down; for these unfortunate persons must know, and ought to be made sensible, that nothing is to be remedied by a violation of the laws, and that men never succeed who try by such means to redress their own grievances."

EMIGRATION.

We have not exactly added up the amount of the passengers from Europe, who have reached New York, Philadelphia & Baltimore, for a week past; but believe we shall not be far from the truth when we estimate them at from 12 to 1500 persons: of whom 410 are Swiss arrived at Philadelphia, via Holland—the rest are from Ireland, England and France.

The current of emigration to the United States has been very strong for last six months; but judging from what we see in the British and other foreign papers, we can consider it as hardly begun. The people are preparing, in many places, to leave their country by neighborhoods or parishes, as it were, and in the new world to possess and enjoy the friends of their youth, by settling together. Can. Cour.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.

The citizens of the western part of the State of New York continue to speak with confidence of the completion of a Grand Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson. The Commissioners, agents, &c. continue to report favourably. Whether they succeed or not, we hope they will go so far as to stimulate the people of this country to improve some of the natural advantages given us by the St. Lawrence.

British Wit.—A late London Magazine says:—France intrigues with all: Russia balances all: Austria grasps at all: Prussia recovers all: Denmark loses all: Sweden dupes all: Spain is despised by all: America recants all: Turkey starts at all: England of course, protects all: But if a superior power had not pity on all: Old Nick had carried off all!

MARRIED.

In this town, on Monday evening last, by Arthur Gifford, Esq. Mr. ROBERT STANTON of the Commissariat Department, to Miss FRANCIS D. SPAFFORD.

A Small Ring, with three KEYS attached to it, was picked up a few days since, opposite to the Commissariat Office. The owner can find them by applying at this Office. September 7. 1816.

To Let,

THE upper part of that House situated in front of the Market, for a small private family: also, stabling for a horse. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

J. DUNCAN.

Who has on hand from 1000 to 1500 Pairs of Worsted Stockings,

Fit for the army, which will be sold cheap for cash only. J. D. Kingston, 7th Sept. 1816. 14

Charles Thomson, Lectures on the Principles of Natural Science will be illustrated by

PAINTING

Executed according to the directions and under the superintendance of the celebrated Dr. Thomson, of London.

The Lectures will commence this evening, at 7 o'clock

Tickets of admission for the course or evening may be had at the Lecture Room before the commencement of the Lecture.

Price of tickets for the Lecture, £1:5:0 for the evening, or 5:0

P. S. C. W. hopes that those in power and trust, will, by their presence, evince that they are willing to contribute all in their power to kindle the gleam of science into a flame in this important part of the British Dominions. Kingston, Sept. 7, 1816. 14

PAINTING.

MR WENTWORTH makes known that he has removed his paintings to the Library Room in the Court House, where for the short time he remains in Kingston, he will continue to paint

Likenesses,

in Portrait, Miniature & Profile.

Mr. W.—Respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen to call if they have no other motive but curiosity—at the same time he earnestly solicits all those that want Good LIKENESSES, to make an early application. Kingston, Sept. 7, 1816. 14W1

Auctioneering.

THE subscriber returns his sincere and hearty thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the many favours he has received from them for these sixteen years past; and informs them, that he has recommenced business again for himself. Any gentleman willing to dispose of any property, will be waited upon at their own quarters, or at Mr. Walker's Hotel; and he assures those gentlemen who shall please to favour him with their custom, that they shall have no occasion to call twice for their Money. JOHN DARLEY, Auctioneer. Kingston, 4th sept. 1816. 14

Chair Shop.

THE subscribers having removed to their new shop, would inform the public that they will endeavor in future to keep on hand all kinds of

CHAIRS, SETTEES, &c.

in their line.

Ornamental Painting, Gilding and Varnishing done with neatness. Glass cut to any shape required.

Also—boiled Linseed oil for sale by the Barrel or smaller quantity—Paints ready prepared for use, and all directions for using them Gratis

C. HATCH, & Co.

Sept. 6

14T

Stray Horse.

COME into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 26th of August, a small bay Horse, with three white feet, a star in his forehead, and his mane trimmed off. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CANNON.

Kingston, 6th Sept. 1816. 14W3

Notice.

A Board of Militia Officers, appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to examine into and report upon the claims for military pensions, of the widows and children, whose Husbands or Fathers, may have died from disease contracted whilst on actual service, will again assemble at the Court House in Kingston on the Monday next preceding the next General Quarter sessions, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN FERGUSON,

TIM'Y. THOMSON,

ARCH. MCDONELL.

To all Concerned. Kingston, 1st Sept. 1816.

TAKEN up adrift on Friday the 30th Aug. last, opposite Misissaugua battery, a SKIFF, almost new. The owner can have it by applying to NATHAN CHERRY, at Black house No. one. Kingston, Sept. 6, 1816. 14J