

of the same mother country, and formerly connected by the same Province. If the relative situation did not interfere with the most advantageous of our respective resources, national and geographical, it imposed upon us the reciprocal obligation of being as serviceable to each other as possible. This situation that had been made, was with a view of promoting our common advantage, and we ought to co-operate with cheerfulness in its accomplishment.—The principles of the agreement recited in the Bill, considering the relative situations of the two Provinces, were, in the light, equally advantageous to both. After rapidly explaining the advantages of indirect taxes, over direct and territorial impositions, both as respected the ease with which they weighed upon the public, and with respect to the economy of their collection, he observed that we enjoyed in this respect advantages common to no other Colony of the Empire. A single Port of Entry. The great multiplicity of Ports in other countries, afforded the great test scope for contraband trade, while they compelled the Government to maintain most enormous Custom House establishments, to suppress smuggling. The unwieldy burden of these establishments to Government, was too well known to require comment. Our position enabled us to avoid these inconveniences. Nothing could be introduced into this Province from Europe, but by the St. Lawrence. The advantage was obvious. Our Duties were all collected at a single point, with an economy and facility known nowhere else. By the imposition of Duties in this way upon merchandise imported into this Province, it was true that we to a certain extent taxed the inhabitants of Upper Canada, inasmuch as they had no other trading communication with Europe, than through the Saint Lawrence. It must at the same time be admitted, that it had not been a measure of choice, but of necessity. We had incontrovertibly the right of taxing ourselves, but it was incumbent in so doing to render justice to the Sister Province. The point in discussion was, to ascertain whether in the present instance the Commissioners had adopted the means to obtain the end. According to the principles which he had just now laid down with respect to the connexion of the two Provinces, there was no doubt that Upper Canada had a right to its share of the duties upon our merchandise, in proportion to the consumption of them in that Province. This had appeared to the Commissioners as the fairest mode of fixing the proportion due to Upper Canada, but it was nevertheless true that the Commissioners had, in a great measure, been guided by calculations which, in the entire absence of any certain documents with respect to the number of the population in either province, might or might not be correct.—They were, however, as near the truth as might be expected.—Members might recollect a Bill introduced last year authorizing a Census. This had unfortunately been rejected in another branch of the Legislature.—He said unfortunately, because he considered it in the present instance essentially necessary, as it was also to be in various other acts of legislation.—The Commissioners had considered the population of the Upper Province, with respect to Lower Canada, as one to four, and that taking this calculation as correct, the Sister Province was therefore equitably entitled to a fifth of our whole revenue arising from the European trade by the St. Lawrence. An Hon. Member had spoken of drawing back in favor of Upper Canada, leaving the Legislature of that Province, to impose such duties as they thought proper upon their own people, as the surest means of removing every ground of complaint.

Mr. Viger observed, that it was not for this Province to start the objection. It was for Upper Canada to look after its own interests, and we might fairly suppose it did so, if any inconveniences resulted from the present Agreement. If the Province would, no doubt, take the earliest occasion to obviate the evil.—In fact it could not be denied, that Upper Canada had a right of establishing Custom Houses, upon its own frontiers, and laying such duties upon its importations as might be thought expedient. If either of the Provinces should in the least suffer by the agreement in question, what was to prevent them from altering it at any future period? The agreement was, he thought, such as to exclude any consideration on the subject he had just alluded to. He nevertheless would give such information to Members, as he possessed on that subject, and would show that for the present, it was not expedient either for this Province or for Upper Canada, to establish new Custom Houses for

this proposed innovation, would evidently militate against the interests of both Provinces.—Upper Canada would, however, suffer more than we.—It was sufficient to look at its geographical position relative to the United States and to this Province. In the first place the Province of Upper Canada, was divided from the States on the South by the Great Lakes, on the East by a line running north from a point a little above Point au Boudet on the Lake St. Francis. It was obvious, that smugglers would easily abuse the vigilance of a Custom House established at Point au Boudet. If a Custom House were established still higher, where the river becomes more narrow, the intermediate space must either be entirely abandoned, or an army of Officers must be paid to watch the trade. He mentioned the exertions of the American Government previous to the late war, to enforce the famous non-intercourse which in spite of all their vigilance and exertions had been eluded. In a word the whole geographical position of the Upper Province, was such as to render it impossible, without the assistance of this Province, to shut the door against smuggling, or to bear the intolerable expense of paying for Custom House establishments, which, were they filled by *Douaniers* as vigilant as those of Bonaparte, could not suffice to prevent smuggling. We were so situated as to be able to render essential service to Upper Canada, we ought to be upon friendly terms.—We had cause to believe that the public characters of Upper Canada thoroughly understood the interests of their Province, and as they were satisfied on these important points, it was needless for us to be otherwise. From this exposure he hoped Members were satisfied with the principles upon which the arrangement with Upper Canada had been concluded. They had been founded upon a basis of reciprocal advantage.—Lower Canada was, as it were, the centre of their Commerce, and our Merchants were in a manner the Agents of the Upper Province.—He could say, that the mode proposed, far from exciting discontent in the Sister Province, was as far as he had been able to ascertain, taken in the most friendly way, and considered by that Province in the light which he submitted it for the consideration of the House.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22.  
Latest From England.—By the arrival last evening of ship Ann Maria, Captain Waite, in 40 days from Liverpool, we have received from our London correspondent, papers to the evening of the 8th of Dec. inclusive. N.Y.C. Adv.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued to the 27th of January, when both Houses are directed to meet for the despatch of business. It is said and believed, that, on an early day, after the meeting of Parliament, Addresses will be moved for in both Houses, entreating the Prince Regent to take into his consideration the prospect of the succession to the Throne. "We understand, (says a Liverpool paper,) that no specific proceeding will be suggested to his Royal Highness; the general subject will be merely recommended to his serious attention. It is obvious, that there are several measures, which may arise out of this; the unbiassed choice of his Royal Highness will direct what they shall be."

It is said that the Duke of York is about to resign the office of Commander in Chief. A Liverpool paper of the 8th of December, in noticing this report says—"There has certainly been considerable discussion on the topic, indeed it could not be avoided. The Duke of York having once concurred in judgment with the King, that the person holding the high rank of Heir apparent ought not to command the army, some persons think he will be puzzled to escape under the distinction between *apparent* and *presumptive*."

The London Gazette of Dec. 6, contains a proclamation for calling in that part of the current coin, commonly called the Old Tower half penny and farthings.

The same Gazette also contains an official intimation that the British Government had resolved to pursue a strict neutrality in the struggle between Spain and her colonies: and this neutrality is to be preferred by preventing British subjects from entering into any military service in South America, whether under the banners of the Spanish Government, or of the persons exercising the powers of government in the South American provinces.

The Paris dates in our London papers are to the 4th Dec. The Chamber of deputies are occupied in new-modelling the law on the liberty of the press; and in maturing a project for the recruitment of the French armies. The trial of the case of the pretended Dauphin was to commence at Rouen, on the 10th of Dec.

From the London Courier, Dec. 8.  
At a late hour this morning we received a Flanders Mail, from which we give the following important extract:—"All doubts which still subsisted, respecting the retirement of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, from his military employment, have now ceased;—it is no longer doubtful that the Prince has demanded his discharge, and that by a decree of his Majesty, of the 15th November it has been accepted."

A vessel had arrived in Downs, and reported that they had spoken the American brig *G-flamer*, from Leghorn for Boston, with Lucien Bonaparte and suite on board.

An article in the German papers, gives an account of an attempt by a band of robbers to seize and carry off Lucien Bonaparte from his seat at Frascati. Lucien and his family in consequence had removed to Rome.

MOSCOW, October 25.

The following statement has been laid before his Majesty, respecting the destruction of public and private buildings during the French invasion:

Of public buildings defined for divine worship, there were 352, of which 348 are now restored, so as to be fit for use.

Of dwelling houses, there were at that time 2,567 of stone, 6,591 of wood—in all 9,158. On the enemy's retreat there remained undamaged of stone, 526, of wood, 2,100—in all 2,626.

Since that time there have been built or repaired 3,127 of stone, and 5,561 of wood—in all 8,688.

Of booths and shops there were 6,324 of stone, and 1,297 of wood—in all 7,621. Of these there remained undamaged, 689 of stone, and 379 of wood—in all 1,068.

There have been since rebuilt or repaired 5,102 of stone, and 447 of wood—in all 5,549.

The population of Moscow, consists of 197,482 male inhabitants, and 114,518 females—in all 312,000 souls.

From the Canadian Courant.

CHARLOTTENBURGH, 26th Jan. 1818.  
Mr. MOWER.

The following is a statement of a most atrocious transaction which happened on Monday the 5th instant while Mr. Le Clair was at the Salmon River with some chiefs of the St. Regis tribe of Indians, & a gentleman to assist him in collecting the rents for lands and other reservations within the limits of Lower Canada. Four men, citizens of the United States, decoyed him out of the house at ten o'clock P. M. under pretence of making a bargain about some cord wood; as soon as they had got him near the train which they had prepared for the purpose, he received a violent blow across the loins by a square stick of wood, and at the same instant another of the ruffians struck him on the breast and knocked him down. They then seized him and threw him on the train, jumped on his body, stuffed a mitten in his mouth, and drove off out of Lower Canada towards the French Mills in the State of New York, one of the men standing on his neck all the while. In struggling to free himself from them, his cap fell off, but they continued on driving at full gallop, leaving his head exposed bare to the cold, which was very intense, until they arrived at the village of the French Mills; when he was carried into a house where one of the men named Digging, procured a warrant, telling Mr. Le Clair that he was his prisoner, in the name of the commonwealth, for having feloniously taken a certain Boat from the Salmon River within the U. States, in the month of April, in the year 1814. During the late war between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Le Clair was a lieutenant, and held some other confidential appointments in the Indian Department; he was often employed in hazardous enterprises, and when Gen. Wilkinson and the army under his command fled from their winter Quarters, Lieutenant Le Clair was ordered to take a party of Indians and bring away such boats or other craft as might remain unburnt in the Salmon River, among which was the boat in question, and for the loss of which, one J. P. Andros, of the State of New York procured the warrant above mentioned.

Immediately after having entered the house Mr. Le Clair vomited a great quantity of blood, and medical assistance being sent for, two surgeons attended and administered such relief as the nature of the various injuries he had sustained could admit of. In the course of the next day a judicial examination took place at the French Mills at which Judge Mann (who is also a Medical Practitioner of eminence) presided. After a long and deliberate investigation of the circumstance, Mr. Le Clair was liberated, but still remains dangerously ill from the several bruises which he received.  
A SUBSCRIBER.

CORNWALL, 22d Jan. 1818.  
Ordained to the charge of the Presbyterian Congregation in Cornwall, by the Presbytery of the Canadas, the Reverend JOSEPH JOHNSON. The service of the day was introduced by the Rev. *William Smart*, of Brockville, by the usual mode of divine Worship and preaching. The Reverend *Robert Esau*, of Montreal, proposed the question of the prayer and gave the Charge. The Rev. *William Thayer*, of Williamsburgh, concluded with prayer.

The whole of the service was interesting and affecting. The audience was large and attentive; and it is to be hoped, that the impressions will be lasting upon the minds of those who were present.

Selections.  
From late London papers, received at the Office of the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Dec. 4

A Solemn requiem, or funeral anthem, to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte, has been performed at Liverpool by the pupils of the *Blind Asylum*. The music was executed with admirably precision and sublime effect.

On the 1st of December, a Public meeting was held at Liverpool, and addresses of condolence transmitted to the Prince Regent and Prince Leopold.

The several coffins in which the Princess Charlotte was interred, weighed between five and six hundred pounds. At Clamont, they were borne into the hearse by sixteen men.

The Leeds Mercury of Dec. 6, contains an address of condolence of the inhabitants of Huddersfield, to the Prince Regent.

Las Cafes, the private Secretary of Bonaparte, fled some time ago to have been sent from St. Helena, arrived in the river Thames from the Cape of Good Hope, in the Brilliant, merchantman. Upon his arrival at Gravesend, he was taken to the Alien Office, in that town, where his person being identified, he was forthwith embarked in another vessel and sent off to Dover; while all his effects, trunks, and papers were left on board the Brilliant, no doubt to undergo examination. On his arrival at Dover on Saturday night, he was put on board the Lord Duncan packet, for Ostend.

A person intimate with Las Cafes mentions that he acquainted him that previous to his leaving St. Helena, his baggage was seized by the order of the governor, and that a packet, containing the history of Bonaparte, written by Las Cafes at the immediate desire of Bonaparte and under his direction, was taken from him. He made pressing applications that it might be returned, which the governor pointedly refused; at length it was agreed that this most extraordinary document should remain in the possession of General Lowe, and with his sanction Las Cafes affixed his seal, that the packet should not be opened without his consent.

Las Cafes states, that he knows more of the history of Bonaparte than any other person, being for a series of years his private secretary; and to no other person did Bonaparte ever disclose his mind. Las Cafes is a middle aged man; his son a youth of 12 or 13 years of age, accompanies him.

Rome, Nov 8.—Lucien Bonaparte and his family suddenly returned this morning to Rome, from their seat at Rufinella near Frascati. The following was the occasion of it:—Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock Monsieur Cunes, Editor di Nicota, a relation of the Bonaparte family who had paid a visit to Lucien, at Rufinella, went to take a walk to Tolosium, to view the excavations making there, when he was suddenly stopped by several men, beaten, and wounded. They consulted together whether they should kill him or carry him off, but kept him in their power about half an hour after sun set. As Lucien's family were sitting down to table, Monsieur Cunes was missed, and servants with torches were sent out in search of him. They went to Tolosium and loudly called his name; meantime, however, the robbers proceeded against the house, and seized Lucien's Secretary, Mr. Chatillon, and two servants, (probably they took the secretary for the master,) and carried him off. M. Cunes had the good fortune to escape during the tumult. This morning it was reported that the notorious robber Parbone, of Viletri had made this attempt, with 27 of his gang; but according to the testimony of some of Lucien's people, there were only six men dressed as peasants, with cut shoes, and with soiled (Ciocchie) such as the very poorest class usually wear.—The Papal Government congratulates itself that Lucien escaped. What a mass of superstition would have been raised against it, and what political conjectures would have been excited among the half, or ill-informed, by Lucien's disappearance, and till he was found again. We just

learn, that the robbers, perceiving their mistake in the person, have sent word that they will be contented with 3,000 Roman crowns for the ransom of their prisoners. The Cardinal, Secretary of State, does every thing in his power to remedy the want of public security, but he is not duly supported, and it is to be apprehended that the Gens d'Armes (or Carabiniers) who are still young, and the many raw soldiers, do not proceed with sufficient activity.

LONDON, Dec. 8

Sir James Yeo, will proceed to his command on the coast of Africa, in a few days.—The *Semiramis* went out of Portsmouth harbor on Tuesday.

The King of Bavaria has decided, that Prince Eugene, combining in his own person the titles of Leuchtenberg and Eichstad takes precedence of all the nobility, except the Princes of the Blood Royal, and is to be styled Royal Highness.

Lavalette now resides six miles from Munich, under a different name.

Earthquake at St. Helena.

Arrived at St. Helena, the brig *Silena*, with invalids from the Cape of Good Hope. She left St. Helena on the 22d September, and confirms that on the preceding night, the shock of an Earthquake was felt all over the Island, and so severely in James's Valley, that two houses were flung down there, and several were much damaged. It happened about ten o'clock at night. Much alarm was naturally excited. Bonaparte, it is said, attempted to go out of his house, when he was stopped by the sentinels.

New-York, January 26.  
Latest from Amelia.

Our Charleston Correspondent, under date of the 18th inst. informs us that Captain Bachtolt, of the Sloop *Hermis*, who had just arrived in 5 days from St. Mary's reports "that the patriot brig *Morgiana* with Col. IRWIN, and all his officers on board, slipped out of Amelia on Sunday, 11th inst. destination unknown—leaving Com. AURY behind, who was also, preparing to sail, with the remaining vessels. The poor Spaniards at Amelia were complaining very much in consequence of AURY having ceased to issue rations to them."

From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 14.  
Camden county Jan. 4, 1818.

"The Florida Indians have again commenced their depredations in Camden county. Five and twenty or thirty of them, as was conjectured by their foot tracks, went last week at mid day to the house of a Mr. Holloway, who resided on the St. Mary's. He was out of the way, but his wife it is supposed, observed their approach to the house, too late to leave it, and ran under a bed, as her corpse was there found, shockingly flayed and the whole of the skin on her head torn off. They carried away a Negro Weuch with her child, and whatever they wanted, from the house. If the Spanish Government cannot repress the disposition of the Indians for murder and rapine, and they discover that General Gaines is not allowed to chastise them, there will be no security on their frontier."

Extract of a letter.  
St. Thomas, Dec. 31.

"Yesterday we received authentic information from La Guira, that the Royalists have gained a decisive battle over the Insurgents at San Fernando de Apura, which may contribute a great deal to the amelioration of our trade."

The sum of Religion.  
Written by Judge Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England, and found in his closet amongst other papers after his death.

HE that fears the Lord of heaven and earth, walks humbly before him, thankfully lays hold of the message of redemption by Jesus Christ, and strives to express his thankfulness by the sincerity of his obedience. He is sorry with all his soul when he comes short of his duty. He walks watchfully in the denial of himself and holds no confederacy with any lust or known sin: if he falls in the least measure, he is restless till he has made his peace by true repentance. He is true to his promises, just in his dealings, charitable to the poor, sincere in his devotion. He will not deliberately dishonour God, although secure of impunity. He hath his hopes and his conversation in heaven, and dares not do any thing unjustly, be it ever so much to his advantage; and all this, because he sees him that is invisible, and fears him because he loves him; fears him as well for his goodness as his greatness. Such a man whether he be an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian, an Independent or an Anabaptist; whether he wears a surplice, or wears none; whether he bears organs,