

All other armed vessels on the lakes shall be forthwith dismantled and no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed.

If either party should be hereafter desirous of annulling this stipulation, it should give notice to that effect to the other party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

The naval force to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will, in no respect, interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party.

And whereas the Senate of the United States have approved of the said arrangement, and recommended that it should be carried into effect; the same having also received the sanction of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent acting in the name and on the behalf of his Britannic Majesty;

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do, by this my Proclamation, make known and declare that the Arrangement aforesaid, and every stipulation thereof, has been duly entered into, concluded and confirmed, and is of full force and effect.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-second.

James Monroe. By the President John Quincy Adams. Secretary of State.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican, of April 30. From South America. Capt. Partlow, arrived here yesterday, informs that on the 22th February the Chilean government made a solemn DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, which the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres were preparing to celebrate, by illuminations, &c. at the time of his sailing.

The political and military state of South America, has varied but very little for many months past, with the exception that the army of the Royalists in Chili has been augmented by reinforcements from Europe, and were again making offensive operations, but nothing was feared from the result. Artigas still remained at his capital of Parana, and seems to bid defiance to all the world.

From the N. Y. Spectator, May 4. Algerine Squadron. Captain Pendleton, of the frigate, in 40 days from Gibraltar, informs us that an Algerine Squadron had passed the Straits, and that three Portuguese frigates and one brig had gone in pursuit of them.

One Algerine frigate of war and an armed schooner were blockaded in the port of Gibraltar. The American Squadron were still up the Straights, but were daily expected at Gibraltar.

BOSTON, May 1. Latest from Port au Prince. Arrived at this port this morning the ship Hebrus, capt. John Perkins, in 19 days from Port au Prince.

Death of President Petion. By the above arrival we have received a Port au Prince paper, of April 3, (printed in French) which contains the details of sickness, death and burial of the President of Hayti, and the nomination and installation of Major General Jean Pierre Boyer, as his successor.

Petion was in the 48th year of his age, and died on the 29th of March, at Port au Prince. The event appeared to have covered the whole of that part of St. Domingo with mourning and grief; and every species of eloquence was employed to emblazon his virtues and services and embaln his memory.

Mourning salutes, fired every ten minutes, and repeated for twenty-four hours, announced the event in all parts of the Republic.

The following important and encouraging Commercial Regulations, have recently been promulgated by the Spanish Government:— The ports of Cadiz, St. Lucar, Seville, Nalaga, Almeira, Carthagena, Alicante, Valencia, Taragona, Barcelona, Majorca, Ferol, Corunna, Gijon, Vigo, Bilbao, St. Sebastians, and St. Andero, are declared Priviledged Ports:— Into these ports, Foreigners, of nations in amity with Spain, as well as subjects, may import and enter any foreign goods, wares or merchandise, (which may be lawfully imported) and may deposit the same in the King's warehouses for one year, free of duties; during which time they can be transferred as often as the owners choose, and be exported to any part of the world, also free of duties, excepting to South America; and to S.

As, or paying the usual Indies duties. Depositors, at the time of entry, must make declaration that the goods imported are intended for deposit; and shall pay for storage, two per cent. ad valorem of the goods. At the expiration of the year all goods in the depots will be considered as for Spanish consumption, and be duties accordingly. Goods originally entered in Spain for consumption, cannot be exported without special licence, and paying the duties.

Spanish colonial produce may also be deposited, and during the year, may be freely exported to other countries; (excepting gold, silver, cochineal and indigo, which must pay the usual duties of entrance and issue.)—After the year they also will be considered as imported for home consumption, and be duties accordingly.

KINGSTON: TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1818.

Among the passengers in the Steam Boat Froatenac, which arrived yesterday, were Chief Justice POWELL, and ROBERT GOURLAY, Esq.

We yesterday received, by the Steam Boat, Niagara Newspapers up to the 11th inst. It now appears from these Papers that the whole District of Niagara has adopted the principles, and proceeded according to the advice of Mr. Gourlay, in his Address to the Resident Land owners of Upper Canada, dated 2d April, 1818. Every Township has held a regular Meeting and chosen a Representative. These Representatives (15 in number, among whom are many of the Magistrates,) have met, and chosen four to represent the District at the Provincial Convention, which is appointed to meet at York on the 6th July next, in order to send Commissioners to England with an Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent respecting the state of the Province. The Committee of Niagara District has published a pamphlet containing all proceedings up to this time, and inviting the people of other Districts to join in the good cause. Saturday 6th June is named for Township Meetings to choose Township Representatives, and the 13th of the same month for the meeting of the Representatives in the head town of each District to choose District Representatives, and to constitute the Provincial Convention at York on the 6th July. The pamphlet, containing the Address, &c. is advertised below.

FOR THE KINGSTON GAZETTE.

In consequence of Mr. Gourlay's proposal to Resident Land holders, to meet and unite in petitioning the Prince Regent, it has been a subject of enquiry whether such proceedings are legal?—The 5th Article of the Bill of Rights, (it will be a story, Stat. 2, c. 2, declares, "That it is the right of the subjects to petition the King, and all communications and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal." That celebrated statute is unquestionably a law of Upper Canada. But there is another act, 13th Car. 2, Stat. 1, c. 5, that no petition to the King or either house of Parliament, for any alteration in Church or State, shall be signed by more than 20 persons, unless the matter thereof be approved by three Justices of the Peace, or the majority of a Grand Jury, at the Assize or Sessions. In the case of Rex vs. Gordon, Doug. 571, it was decided, that this statute of Charles 2d is not repealed by the Bill of Rights. They are consequently both of them now in force, and must be construed in connection. If the petitions proposed, therefore are for any alteration of matters established by law, in Church or State, their object must be approved of by three Justices of the Peace, or the majority of a Grand Jury; and when so approved, they are within the protection of the Bill of Rights, and are constitutional and legal. See 1 Black. Com. 143, to the same effect.

HAWKINS.

The Stage between Kingston and Prescott is discontinued. This would be more to be regretted, had not the new Steam Boat CHARLOTTE, now commenced running up and down the River; so that travellers on this route may be accommodated with a safe and agreeable passage by water, instead of the former carriage by land.

Extract from DE SOLME on the Constitution of ENGLAND.

All Bills for granting money must have their beginning in the House of Commons: The Lords cannot take this object into their consideration but in consequence of a Bill presented to them by the latter; and the Commons have at all times been so anxiously tenacious of this privilege, that they have never suffered the Lords even to make any change in the money Bills which they have sent to them; and the Lords

are expected simply and solely either to accept or reject them."

"The right to grant subsidies to the Crown, possessed by the people of England, is the safeguard of all their other liberties, religious and civil. It is a regular means enforced on them by the Constitution, of influencing the motion of the Executive power; and it forms the tie by which the latter is bound to them. In short, this privilege is a sure pledge in their hands, that their Sovereign, who can dismiss their Representatives at his pleasure, will never entertain thoughts of ruling without these."

"If, through unforeseen events, the Crown could attain to be independent of the people, in regard to its supplies, such is the extent of its Prerogative, that from that moment, all the means the people possess to vindicate their liberty, would be annihilated. They would have no resource left, except indeed that uncertain and calamitous one of an appeal to the sword; which is no more after all, than the most enslaved nations enjoy."

"If we consider the extent of the Prerogative of the King of England, and especially the circumstance of his completely uniting in himself all the executive and active powers of the State; we shall find that it is no exaggeration to say, that he has power sufficient to be as arbitrary as the Kings of France, were it not for the right of taxation, which in England is possessed by the people; and the only constitutional difference between the French and English nations is, that the former can neither confer benefits on their Sovereign, nor hinder his measures; while the latter, how extensive soever the prerogative of their King may be, can deny him the means of exerting it."

"But here a most important observation is to be made, and I entreat the reader's attention to the subject. This right of granting subsidies to the Crown can only be effectual, when it is exercised by one Assembly."

"What is it, therefore, that constitutes the difference between the political situation of the French and English nations, since their rights seem outwardly to be the same? The difference lies in this, that there has never been in England more than one Assembly that could supply the wants of the Sovereign. This has always kept him in a state, not of a seeming, but of a real dependence on the Representatives of the people for his necessary supplies; and how low soever the liberty of the subject may, at particular times, have sunk, they have always found themselves possessed of a most effectual means of restoring it, whenever they have thought proper so to do."

THE SEASON—A stormy, cold and backward, beyond any former spring within a recollection. The ice in general in this vicinity, have not yet been broken, and the ploughs, garden, have been, and still are, unfit for sowing. Scarcely a tree or shrub has begun to put out leaves. With partial and very short excursions, the roads have continued muddy and miry; and fields, not accompanied with drains, have been flooded. Our farmers almost despair of an opportunity to sow their spring crops.—The ways of Providence are often mysterious, and as such as our short-sighted views would seem the best; but we have an assurance, that seed-time and harvest shall not fail.

Mr MILES,

As many of the Readers of your paper are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this Province, being under the jurisdiction and direction of the Bishops and Conference of the said Episcopal Church in the United States; We wish through this medium to inform them and others, that we are and have some months ago, withdrawn from under the authority and jurisdiction of that said Church, for the following reasons.

1st. By placing ourselves, under foreign Ecclesiastical authority, we have hitherto fortified our principles as dissenters from the Established Church, and have ever been subjected to many privations and disadvantages in this Province that other dissenting denominations have not been subjected to; and we do believe it incompatible with our Allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, to be under the authority and controul of any Foreign prelate, Prince or power.

2d We disapprove of the Episcopal mode of Church Government, as administered by the said Methodists—the whole government of the Church being vested in a very small part of the Clergy the laity not being allowed to choose a Minister, though requested and expected to pay him a salary at the direction of the conference of Bishops and Ministers. We wish also to say that we know that we have been excommunicated by our Episcopal Methodist brethren, but we desire to inform all that wish to know the truth, that the excommunication took place some time after we had publicly of our own free will, with drawn ourselves from them; still holding and believing the fundamental doctrines of the Wesleyan Methodists, & for distinction sake call ourselves Provincial Meth-

odists. ROBERT PERRY, Jun. DANIEL PICKET, DANIEL PERRY, Ernest Town, May 15 1818.

Washington, (Penn) April 6, 1818.

It is due to society to publish the following flagrant breach of the laws of God and man; and it is hoped that the editors of newspapers in the United States, who wish well to morality and the peace and comfort of society, will disseminate the information by giving it an insertion in their papers.

On Thursday night, the 2d April inst. between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, Samuel Herriott eloped from this town in company with Lydia Brice, the wife of Thomas Brice, a respectable merchant of this borough. Herriott had been taken into the family of Mr. Brice, to whom he was related about 6 years ago, in the capacity of a store keeper, and has lived, we believe, in his family, the greater part, if not the whole of that period. He came poor to Mr. B. and was treated by him with the greatest kindness and friendship.

About three years ago Mr. B. took him into partnership, and generously allowed him the half of the profits of the store, although he had not a single dollar to put into the stock. The partnership continued until a few weeks back, when it expired by its own limitation. During all this time H. was treated by Mr. B. rather as a son, than as a distant relation. But mark the base ingratitude with which he repaid this friendship. Like a serpent he stung his friend in the most vital and tender part. He insinuated himself into the affections of his wife—the partner of his bed—the mother of his beloved child and robbed him of her who was as dear to him as his own life.

But flagrant and enormous as the guilt of Herriott must have been, we are persuaded that in the progress and accomplishment of this base and criminal transaction, the partner of his guilt bore her full share. Treated, uniformly, by her husband, with tenderness and affection—plentifully supplied, by him, with every necessary and comfort of life—his happiness was bound up in her's; yet, regardless of every good principle, she has burst asunder the tenderest ties, and deserted him and his beloved child for an unprincipled paramour.

That society may be put on their guard, and prevented from affording this guilty pair any countenance or protection is the sole object of this publication; and for this purpose it is thought proper to give the following description of their persons: Herriott is about 28 years old, tall and slender made, probably 5 feet 11 inches high, pale countenance, and rather a down look; he has lost one fore-tooth in his under jaw; slow and mild in his manner of conversation. Lydia Brice, whose maiden name was Cook, is a woman above the middle size—has a placid agreeable countenance, with something of a pensive cast; she is about 28 years of age—and, what greatly aggravates her crime, has left an affectionate daughter in her 10th year. Her character, until this base transaction, stood fair, and to their most intimate friends and acquaintances, herself and husband appeared to live happily and contentedly since their marriage, which took place nearly twelve years ago.

Any information respecting the aforesaid Herriott, so that he may be brought to punishment, communicated to Thomas Brice, merchant, Washington county, Pa. or to John Henderson, merchant, of the city of Baltimore, his authorized agent, will be thankfully received.

Philadelphia, May 6.

Death of Christophe.

A letter received by a respectable mercantile house in this city from Port au Prince, dated April 13, says— "We have just received authentic news of the death of Christophe."

It is singular that both the rival sovereigns of St. Domingo should have died within a few days of each other. Will not France eventually obtain possession of that island?

LONDON, March 20.

In Prussia, a report prevails that the King is on the point of marrying (a main gauche) a Miss Von Bradestein, a lady of great beauty, daughter to the Minister Mecklenberg Schwerin, now lodged with her mother at the Royal palace. Rumour says that an interview which the Duke of Clarence had with Ministers on the subject of his marriage with Miss Wickham, they stated the objection that there was to the Royal Assent; but intimated that to an union with a Royal Princess of a Foreign Protestant House the assent of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council would be given. The Duke of Clarence consented to this arrangement, and an offer of an

alliance with a youthful Princess of Hesse has been transmitted by a special messenger. Both Houses of Parliament adjourned yesterday, to Thursday, the 2d of April.

There are said to be at present in this country several persons from America, who are using most improper means to promote emigration to the United States and who have succeeded already in seducing about 200 people to join in the scheme of commencing a new colony in the back woods of Kentucky.

From the Geaner, of May 7.

The weather during the last month has been remarkably cold and backward for the season. On the 18th we had a severe storm with a fall of snow; upon the high lands it is said to have been from 12 to 18 inches deep, and continued on the ground for several days. A colder, or a more backward season has never been known in this country by the oldest inhabitants. The consequence of which is, that no progress is yet made by the farmer in preparing the soil to receive the Spring crops.

Destructive Fire.

The Union Mills in Ancaster, the property of Messrs. Anderson & Tisdale, were entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 11th instant, together with a quantity of wheat, and five hundred barrels of flour, the property of the above gentlemen.—It is conjectured, that the fire was occasioned by the friction of the machinery.

Suicide.

Saturday night last, a man by the name of Jean Nicholas, late a soldier in the De Watteville Regiment, put a period to his existence by cutting the arteries in his arms in a shocking manner, causing him to bleed to death.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—"Reflector" and "Visitor", shall be duly attended to.

MARRIED.

At Hallowell, April 28th, by the Rev. Rob. McDougall, Mr. John Lane, to Miss Ellen Richards, daughter of Capt. Owen Richards, both of that town.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for Sale at this Office, and at various Stores throughout the Province,

PRINCIPLES & PROCEEDINGS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT OF NIAGARA,

For addressing His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, Respecting Claims of Sufferers in War, Lands to Militia-men, and the general benefit of Upper Canada.—Price One Shilling Halifax. Kingston, May 18, 1818. 51

A Card.

THE subscriber informs the Merchants and Traders of Upper Canada and State of New York, that he has commenced business in this City, as a General Agent and Commission Merchant—Any business entrusted to his care will meet with diligent attention. BENJAMIN HART. Montreal, 10th May, 1818. 51m6

Building Timber.

A Quantity of excellent Building Timber, for Sale, either by the Frame or per. the foot. Enquire of the subscriber. CHARLES DAWSON, Auctioneer. Kingston, May 16th 1818 51tf

LEFT,

At the Stable of the subscriber, on the 18th of April, by a man by the name of Joseph Cockman, a dark brown MARK, with a round white spot in her forehead; supposed to belong to some person in the Bay of Quinte. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take her away, or she will be exposed for sale to pay the same. JOHN ADAMSON. Perth, April 25, 1818. 51

TO LET,

ON reasonable terms, for one or more years, and possession given immediately that suitable stand for a shop and small family, opposite to Mr. Edward Walkers. For particulars apply to the subscriber. JAMES CUNNINGHAM. Kingston, May 18, 1818. 51