

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,

York 15th February, 1819.

DEVER'S applications having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for Grant or Lease of certain Lands situated in the District of Newcastle, and in the Midland District, with a view to establish Iron Works thereon; it is thought proper to afford an open competition for Lease: and it is therefore this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; That Proposals will be received until the first day of May next, by the Clerk of the Council, from any individual, for Lease of certain Tracts on or near the Crow River, which empties itself into the River Trent, and for Licence to dig Iron Ore.

JOHN SMALL, Clerk of Ex. Council.

To Officers on Half-Pay in Canada.

It is desired that Officers receiving Half-Pay or Military Pensions, through the Commissariat in Canada, will transmit to the several Agents, at Quebec, their Affidavits in Triplicate immediately after the 4th of the period when their Half-Pay comes due; so that the Affidavits of Officers residing in Lower Canada shall arrive at Quebec before the 10th, and those of Officers residing in the Upper Province before the 2nd of the following Month, at which period returns will be made up. As more than sufficient time is given for Communications to reach Quebec from the most distant Posts, those Officers' Affidavits which do not arrive in time to be incorporated in these returns, will remain over till the ensuing period of Payment.

Commissary General's Office, Quebec, March 1, 1819.

Aux Officiers a Demi-Paie en Canada.

LES OFFICIERS qui reçoivent la Demi-Paie ou Pension Militaire, par le Canal du Commissariat en Canada, sont priés de transmettre à leurs Agens respectifs, à Québec, leurs affidavits en triplicata, immédiatement après le terme du paiement de leur Demi-paie, de manière que les affidavits des Officiers qui résident dans le Bas-Canada, puissent arriver à Québec avant le 10me, et de ceux qui résident dans la Haute Province, avant le 20me du mois suivant, auxquels périodes les retours se font. Comme l'on donne plus de tems qu'il ne faut pour transmettre les communications à Québec, des Postes les plus éloignés, les affidavits des Officiers qui n'arrivent pas à tems pour être incorporés dans ces retours, resteront jusqu'au période du paiement suivant.

Bureau du Commissaire-Général, Québec, 1e Mars, 1819.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

LAND FOR SALE. Lots No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, in the 5th concession, containing 700 acres; and Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, in the 8th concession, containing 1000 acres; all in the Township of St. Lawrence, District of the Towns.

TO LET.

FOR one or more years, on reasonable terms, and possession given on the 1st of May next, that late and commodious house, two stories high, situated in King Street, corner the market place, and opposite to St. Washburn, Esq's Office. The house contains four large rooms, well furnished, and an elegant shop, compute.—Kitchen in the rear, two stories,—good Store House for the repository of Merchandise and produce; also a Stable.—The premises are suitable for the reception of any family and for mercantile business, being one of the first stands for that line in Kingston. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

A. MACDONALD, Kingston, March 1, 1819.

A FARM FOR SALE;

ADJOINING the City of Kingston, the half of Lot No. 2, in the second concession, containing 100 acres, and having about 40 acres under cultivation, with a log house and barn upon it. For the terms apply to Daniel Washburn, Esq. in Kingston.

P. VAN KOUHNE, Cornwall, Dec. 7, 1818.

NOTICE.

THE Board for MILITIA PENSIONS, will meet on the 1st Monday of February, and continue so to do the same day in each Month, until the business of this District, as regards the same is finished. JOHN F. GIBSON, Kingston, Feb. 1st, 1819.

TOBACCO & SNUFF Manufactory.

THE subscribers beg leave to acquaint their customers in Upper and Lower Canada, they have lately established at Longueuil (on the opposite side of the river facing the Old Market Gate) an extensive TOBACCO & SNUFF MANUFACTORY, and are now enabled to supply them with the following articles, and of which a constant supply will be kept on hand, viz. —

First Quality in rolls of 10 to 12 lbs. Ditto do. in kegs of 4 lb. rolls, Ditto do. in c. of 10 and 12 lb. pound rolls.

Ladies Twist in do. 12 rolls to the lb. Plug Tobacco in do. 6 and 8 plugs to the pound.

Superfine and Common Cut Tobacco, in large and small papers,

Plain Rappee, Macaba & Sweet Snuff.

The same is warranted of a superior quality, if you do otherwise may be returned at the subscribers' expense, and the money repaid. Orders for any of the above articles, to be sent to them, at their Store No. 42, St. Paul Street, Montreal, where every attention (as usual) will be paid to supply them, on the most reasonable terms, and forwarded to any part of the two Provinces.

Orders for North West Twist, and Carrot Tobacco, must be given in from 3 to 4 months, previous to its being wanted, as those articles require more time to be got in readiness, than other kinds of Tobacco.

Their friends, Caldwell & Solomon, of Albany, continue as usual, to Manufacture all kinds of Tobacco, Snuff and Chocolate. Any orders intended for them, and forwarded to the subscribers, will meet with due attention.—They have on hand from their Manufactory, viz.

150 kegs sweet scented Plug Tobacco, 6 and 8 plugs per lb. 50 boxes Fresh Chocolate, 200 do. Sugars, with an assortment of London Snuffs, imported last fall.

Levy & Beni, S. Solomon & Co. Montreal 6th March, 1819.

Anchor's & Cables.

WILLIAM LUI

WILL receive by the earliest spring vessels, and keep constantly on hand at Quebec, an assortment of Patent proved Chain Cables of all sizes,

ANCHORS do.

Well worthy the attention of those engaged in the Lake and River navigation.

Quebec, 11th Feb. 1819.

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NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between George Harpham & Charles Odgers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands against the said partnership, to be presented to the undersigned, who is fully authorized to adjust the same.

George Harpham, Kingston, Mar. 25, 1819.

Notice. The business in future will be carried on by the subscriber, who returns his sincere acknowledgments for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

DANIEL REYNALDS, February 11th, 1819.

NOTICE.

A Subscriber has Lost three Notes Signed by Freeman S. Clench, viz. one of 25 Dollars in demand, one of 25 Dollars six Months after date, one of 50 Dollars payable in June; or cabinet work; the endorsement according to the best of my knowledge is as follows, viz. 40 5 Pounds on the first Note, the above notes were given the 26th of March 1818.

DANIEL REYNALDS, February 11th, 1819.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he still keeps a

PUBLIC HOUSE.

in the Township of ORLÉANS, formerly called GOODWIN'S CROSS, where Gentlemen and Ladies may find good Entertainment. Also Travellers shall not be disappointed of finding good quarters for themselves and their Horses.

THOS. D. SANFORD, Cramahé, 24th Jan 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the Public, that they have now received and just opened in Market Street, just below Mrs. Patrick's Inn, a very Extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and STATIONARY.

Like-wise a great quantity of Classical Books, the whole of which will be sold very low for cash and approved Credit.

McDONALD & AYKROYD, Dec. 1, 1818.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For sale at this Office.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From a Late English Paper.

Our readers will observe on the first page of our paper, the advertisement of a letter by the Baron de Valley, containing observations on the blacks and whites, &c. The author is a black inhabitant of the new kingdom of Hayti. It has afforded much amusement, and is highly interesting, as being perhaps the first by a negro, on which the energies of the mind have been powerfully excited, and have found a proper scope for action, where sentiments favorable to freedom could be avowed with an immediate terror of the scourge, the axe or the gibbet, and where in fact, this long oppressed race have not been suffered to say a word in defence. We have been gratified and surprised to find the author not only well acquainted with the work of Buffon, St. Pierre, and Montesquieu, but also in some degree with those of Tacitus, Zénon &c. and possessing a degree of training and classical knowledge, which we could not by any means have expected in a country which Europe scorns the merit of confiding in as a very uncivilized state. The Baron shows a spirit and eloquence truly admirable, though his language is characteristic of the efforts of a nation building from obscurity.

His principal object is, to rebut the arguments of those who assert that the Africans are a inferior degraded race of creatures, and we think our readers will be gratified with a few extracts from his work. To show that the inferiority, he gives examples of the fiercest barbarity of the Europeans themselves.

"Every body knows (says our author) that the Greeks, celebrated for the polish of their taste, were in a state of the greatest ignorance and barbarity, living like the brute upon herbs and acorns, till civilized by colonies from Egypt; while the rest of Europe was yet unenlightened, and its inhabitants were certainly as barbarous as the rest, and as brutish as those of Benin, Zambary, and Monomotapa can possibly be at the present day.

At a later period the Gauls, like other Europeans, were still idolaters, plunged in the deepest abyss of ignorance, following barbarous and superstitious customs; yet the world was now nearly 4000 years old, and the people of Europe had not been able to acquire a single spark of knowledge; in vain did a narrow border of civilization skirt its southern shores, the light was unable to penetrate the dark forests of Gaul, and the stupidity of the boorish inhabitants. The Ethiopians, Egyptians, Carthaginians, Greeks and Romans filled the world with the fame of their wisdom, their laws and their government; while the Gauls lay yet buried in pristine ignorance. Immense forests, lofty mountains, the interruption of lakes and rivers, the rigor of cold climates, and the barbarity of the people, impeded the introduction of learning into the north of Europe, while different causes yet of a similar nature, prevented the civilization of Southern Africa.

"Among the Gauls, the most solemn of all the Druidical ceremonies, was the gathering of the mistletoe of the oak. I will now relate some of the principal maxims of the druids on this subject, as preserved by tradition never having been committed to writing.

"The mistletoe should be gathered with great solemnity, and always if possible on the tenth day of the moon; a golden sickle should be kept for cutting it.

"On extraordinary occasions it is proper to sacrifice a man. Future events may be predicted from the falling of the body, the flowing of the blood, or the opening of the wound.

"Prisoners of war are either to be sacrificed upon the altars, or inclosed in wicker baskets, to be burnt in honor of the gods.

"All fathers of families are kings in their own houses, possessing power of life and death over their wives, children and slaves."

"Such were the horrible maxims of the Gallic priests; they offered human sacrifices to Esus and Tergates; they slew and burned their prisoners of war in wicker baskets—Fathers of families possessed the dreadful power of life and death over their slaves. This degradation, which the Gauls were sunk in, attested by Tacitus, and by Lucan. It was under the reign of Claudius, in the 50th year of Christ, that these horrible customs were first abolished; nor was it till Christianity had completely triumphed over Gallic superstition, that the order of Druids became extinct.

"When a man was to be sacrificed, he was laid upon a large stone, where he was either smothered or crushed to death; sometimes they were bled, and the impetuosity of the stream was one of the most important omens. The body was next opened to consult the entrails, and to read in them the will of the gods, & the good or evil fortune impending. The fad remains were then either burned, or hung upon the sacred wood; and the ceremony closed with washing the images of the gods, the

altars, the benches, and the walls of the temple within and without.

Let the ex-colonists, Mazeres and Paffiot de Beauvois, study the history of their ancestors whence, the foregoing facts have been gleaned, and they will no longer have reason to wonder at the superstitious and barbarous ignorance of the Africans; they will cease to wonder at Jabou captain of the king of Benin's guards, sacrificing three men at a feast. As then Europe which was once to barbarous has now attained to so high a state of civilization, our author infers that Africa in its turn will rise to a distinguished rank among the nations of the earth. We behold, (says he) the day of knowledge progressively extending over the face of the earth, rising upon some and setting to other nations. We see the most powerful empires rising to notice, again sinking in oblivion; nations subdued by nations, and furnishing the most striking example of the instability of human affairs. According to the Sentuagint, Europe was still unknown 1656 years after part of Africa had been peopled—nor was it till after the deluge that, from the three children of Noah proceeded the several nations who peopled the earth; Shem and his posterity, Asia; Ham, Africa; and Japhet, Europe; according to the annals and traditions of all nations, Egypt was the country first civilized; and served as the cradle of science and art in their infancy. "This was the primitive focus," says Mena. Le Sage, whence undubtedly proceeded that original spark which, kindling in the lapse of ages, has ultimately produced the blaze of light which in the present day illumines Europe.

He then alludes to the progress already made by the blacks of Hayti, in an eloquent appeal.

"Hail! to thee, happy land! land of my choice! Hail to thee, Hayti, my country! sole asylum of liberty, where the black man can lift his head to behold and participate in the bounties dispensed by the Universal Father of man.

"We appeal to the testimony of strangers who frequent our ports, and visit the interior, to decide, whether we are not organized upon the model of the most civilized nations of Europe. Have we not a firm monarchical government, constitutional charter, law, and regulations? Is not justice impartially administered? Are not our troops numerous and orderly? Are they not in point of discipline equal to the first in the world? Have we not built impregnable citadels constituted according to the strictest rules of art, in inaccessible places, where the greatest obstacles were to be surmounted, in completing works worthy of the Romans? Have we not erected palaces and public edifices, which are at once the glory of our country and the admiration of strangers? Have we not manufactures of salt petre and gun-powder? Is not the mass of our population devoted to agriculture and commerce? Are not our sailors able to cross the vast extent of ocean, and do they not navigate with ease the largest ships along our coasts?

"We write, we print, while yet in infancy our nation can already boast her writers, and her poets, who have defended her cause, and celebrated her glory. There will not indeed be found amongst them the pen of a Voltaire, a Rousseau, or a De Lisle; but then we have not like their nation, been civilized upwards of a thousand years.—Have we not, then every reason not to despair? We have also made essays in the fine arts, and are convinced that proper masters are alone wanting to enable us shortly to produce our Lignarus, our Rameaux and our Gëtrys. In a word, experience has demonstrated to the world by the astonishing progress we have made in learning and in civilization, that the capacity of blacks and whites for acquiring the arts and sciences is equal—Read the history of man; never was a similar prodigy seen in this world. Let the enemies of the blacks show a single instance of a people situated as we found ourselves, who have achieved greater things, and this in less than the quarter of a century. Not only have the Haytians acquired, along with their immortal rights the admiration of the universe and of posterity; but they have acquired still stronger claims to glory, by raising themselves from ignorance and slavery to the height of splendor and prosperity, which they have already attained."

From the London Morning Post of Jan. 5. Attempts to effect the escape of BONAPARTE.—A gentleman just arrived from St. Helena gives the following particulars of the late attempt to effect the escape of Bonaparte from that Island—Our information is derived from a most respectable source, and we therefore, without any hesitation, lay it before our readers just as we have received it:—

"An American vessel, apparently dismantled and otherwise injured, but purposefully damaged to avoid suspicion, made her appearance off St. Helena. The necessary repairs were entered on with the greatest activity whilst other schemes were profecting with industry in the interior. It had for some time previously been deemed

expedient to have a daily view of the person of Bonaparte by a person appointed for that particular duty—his medical attendant, however, now wanted it to be notified that the precarious state of the Emperor's health was such as to render it necessary that he should remain perfectly quiet at home, unannoyed by any personal inspection. In this feigned state of indisposition, the wily Napoleon secretly quitted his bed room about midnight; by means the most artful, he actually passed the guard, and eluding the vigilance of no less than seven sentinels, succeeded in reaching the beach. This was a juncture of high interest indeed! The means of escape which the Ex-Emperor was led to confidently to expect, were, however, not yet perfect. It had been concerted that a certain signal should be given by him on his arrival at the beach. The signal was duly given, by hoisting a lantern at the end of a walking stick; but the boat which was to receive him not having yet sufficiently approached the shore, a single sentinel (of whose station Bonaparte had not been apprised) perceiving the light, came up, and with a fidelity equal to his resolution, seized the once Great Captain, whose very name had been the terror of millions. He instantly forced him to the Guard house, from whence he was conveyed back to Longwood, where, it is scarcely necessary to add, he has ever since been watched with increased vigilance, though not treated personally with any the slightest degree of rigour.

At the late Fast Riding Sessions, held at Beverly, in Yorkshire, an unusual number of atrocious criminals were brought up for trial, and sentence of transportation passed upon the greatest part of them—Amongst them was the mother of Snowden Duohill, whose gang was for many years the terror of the East Riding, and who owed the greatest part of their crimes to her instruction—her first husband having been hanged, and her second transported. At the bar, she presented something of the grotesque and dreadful figure of "Meg Merrilies," and after sentence was passed on her by the Chairman, she threw up her hands towards Heaven, and hoped "the Almighty would sink the whole Beach to perdition!" In this profligate state she was taken back to the goal to undergo her future punishment, should her advanced age allow a continuance in life to undergo it.—London paper, Jan. 21.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

General Excellmans has obtained permission to return to France.

The increase of the indirect taxes for the year 1818 is eight millions above the amount of those taxes for 1817.

The Lancastrian system of education has been translated into Spanish, under the patronage of the King of Spain.

The British government has restored to Spain, a Spanish schooner which had been captured by the Union, a Venetian corvette, and afterwards carried into Fal-mouth by a Revenue Cutter.

RUSSIA.—Army (1819) 880,000—300,000 being infantry; 68,000 regular cavalry; 86,000 Cossack; 49,600 artillery; 300,000 marine, veterans, &c.—St. Petersburg, Dec. 31. Ruines—A natural produce generally high. British merchandise or the advance.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican. England.—Income of the consolidated fund for this year £12,130,000—Increase of this last quarter about half a million. Net produce of the revenue of Great Britain.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT. Abstract of the net produce of the revenue of Great-Britain for the quarters ending 31st Jan. 1818 and 1819 respectively, inclusive of streets of war duties.

Table with 3 columns: Year, 1818, 1819. Rows include Customs, Excise, Stamps, Post-Office, Assessed Taxes, Land Taxes, Miscellaneous, and a total sum.

The above is a cheering statement, upon which we take leave to congratulate the public.

The crown jewels, so long missing, were found at Buckingham House, Jan. 7th; no comments are made; the discovery was made by the Prince Regent. They were supposed to have been concealed by the King.

The total amount of the Queen's personal property is found to be but 140,000 pounds.—This is an answer to all calumny. Of this £50,000 are in jewels, presented to her, at her marriage. Lord Ellenborough's will is proved; his personal property is worth £200,000.—The Courier under the 11th Jan. after a long neutrality on the great question, has come out with the strongest testimony of horror and indignation against General Jackson, for the execution or rather murder of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. It is hard to condemn him—(the Courier) he feels not only as an Englishman, but as a citizen of the world. These are threatening symptoms, when our friends speak loudly and indignantly against us. Others have high