

FOREIGN NEWS.

From a London paper.

It is remarkable that the Prince Regent, who is considered as decidedly hostile to the concession of the Catholic claims, should be on the most intimate footing with his Holiness the Pope.

Don Bernardino Rivadavia, who has resided some time at Paris, as deputy from the government of Buenos Ayres, is arrived in London.

The countess of Darley on Monday evening gave a splendid fancy ball at the Hanover square rooms.

Dancing commenced a little before 11 o'clock, with a new quadrille, led off by—

- The Marquis of Exeter Lady Grey
The Earl Deuigh Lady Herbert
Count Caraman Lady Lenox

There were two refreshment rooms, where coffee, tea, orgeat, lemonade, ices and fruits were served.

The company present exceeded 1000. The ladies assumed the costumes of different nations, and of different ages—and from their variety as well as elegance, were highly attractive.

LONDON, July 10.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Florence, dated June 20, 1819.

"The princess of Wales has grown extremely large and corpulent. She has recovered from the shock of her incomparable daughter's death, but it affected her powerfully at the time.

by several of the German and Italian princes, and one of the archdukes paid her a visit lately."

Liverpool, July 17.

The Grand Ball at Carlton House.

At the special request of the Prince Regent, the ladies and gentlemen wore fancy dresses at the ball on Thursday night.

We observe that Mr. Rush, American minister, was among the attendants.

Admiral Sir James Saumarez is appointed rear admiral of England, in the room of admiral Sir William Young.

It is hinted by the Cenfeur Europeans that marshal Soult, expects to be chosen a deputy for the department of the Tarn.

Colonel M'Dermott, notwithstanding the many disadvantages that have operated against him, nearly completed his regiment in the space of five weeks.

Dublin paper.

A great number of the inhabitants of Manchester have offered to form an armed association for the protection of the towns of Manchester, Salford, and their neighborhood.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.

Extract of a letter to S. Toplift, dated Gibraltar, July 22.

Gen. O'Donnell has received the order of Charles 3d, and been appointed knight Grand Cross.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia, at its last Session, appointed a Joint Committee, to enquire into the present state of the trade of that Colony.

The Report and Address was also ordered to be printed, and copies thereof were requested to be transmitted to the Governors of each of the North American Colonies.

- 1st. A Line of Fortifications on the frontiers, opening Roads and inland Navigations, to counteract the like measures on the part of the United States.
2d. The same freedom of trade with all the world, that the United States have acquired.

8th. Allowing and encouraging American Merchants and Fishermen employed in the whale and cod fisheries, to settle in Nova Scotia.

9th. Establishing two British Governments, on the Labrador Shore, and Straits of Belleisle, to secure British interests there, from encroachment.

10th. Regulations to prevent the abuse by the Americans, of the right of fishing on the British American coast.

The Committee concludes by stating that "if the remedies pointed out are liable to objections, they feel confident, from the concurrent testimony and proof brought before them, that there can be but one opinion as to the necessity for the most speedy and efficient measure."

We give from the Report, the 53rd Question, put by the Committee, and the answer thereto, in some measure explanatory of the whole subject.

Question 53.—Turn your attention generally to the subject-matter of this enquiry, and state any matter relative thereto, which may not have been set forth, and particularly explained in your answers to the foregoing questions.

Answer 53.—Whatever views the Government of the United States may have in their present exertions to acquire the dominion of British North America, the Colonist can derive no possible advantage from encouraging a spirit of hostility between the two countries.

Another extensive and distressing Fire has befallen this unfortunate town, and left to us the painful duty of recording, as far as we have been able to collect, or had an opportunity of witnessing, its destructive ravages.

NEWFOUNDLAND, Tuesday, July 20, 1819.

FIRE!!!

The alarm was immediately given, but before any number of people had arrived at the spot, the whole building was in a blaze.

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ing on the Cod and Whale Fishery in the United States, is far superior to any that is established in the British dominions; and yet we make no exertion to reduce their strength.

"If Great Britain would hold out to the Merchants and Fishermen of that country, engaged in the Whale and Cod Fishery, the enjoyment of the same Commercial advantages in British North America, which they now enjoy in the United States; adding thereto all the commercial and other advantages which belong exclusively to British subjects; and would also allow them to remove with their vessels and effects into the British dominions, naturalizing the Merchants and Fishermen, and constituting the vessel they bring with them into a special and particular branch of British Navigation, so calculated as to naturalize their vessels as British built ships, qualified to carry on the Whale and Cod Fishery from British America; to which occupation they should be exclusively confined, and restricted from being employed in any other branch of British trade or commerce; we, from our contiguity and intercourse with this description of people, are well acquainted with their sentiments and opinions, and know the powerful effect it would have, if a measure (so simple in itself, so easily executed, and attended with no expense) was carried into effect.

We know that, under such encouragement, great numbers would at once remove and settle with their vessels and property in British America; and the great advantages they would immediately derive from such removal, would cause them to be followed by a constant succession of the same description of Emigrants, which no exertion on the part of the United States would prevent, for it is not in their power to give them any natural advantages, such as the British dominions afford; and it is also out of their power to open for them any New Commercial Resources, beyond what they at present enjoy.

It seems to us very doubtful that Great Britain will be disposed to make the very important alterations in her Colonial System suggested in this Report; although, in reality, we know of no advantage which she derives from that system, which these suggestions, carried into effect, would destroy or diminish.

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the fire of the 21st November, 1817, extended westward to just where it was then arrested in its progress eastward thus completing in less than two years, the destruction of nearly the whole of the old town.

On going over the ruins we found 98 chimneys standing, besides several that had fallen down; from which circumstance we have not the least doubt but the houses destroyed were occupied by at least 1500 inhabitants, and the loss of property, we think, up to the lowest calculation, may be estimated at about £150,000.—Those in the immediate neighbourhood had scarce time to escape with their lives, many more saved but very little, while very few, we believe, succeeded in rescuing more than one half of their effects from the flames.

Among the buildings destroyed, were the house occupied by Mr. Duggan, the house and stores of Thomas Williams & Co. James Watson & Co. Patrick Doyle Attwood & Aaynes, (recently occupied by, and belonging to J. Dunscomb & Co.) James Bayley, James Cody, Samuel Keugh, William Culter & Co. George Niven, Cunningham, Bell & Co. and George N. Elliott, on the water side.

His Excellency the Governor was present during the whole time, and evinced a lively concern for the misfortunes of the town.

Quebec Gazette, August 26.

The following list of Catholic Bishops in British North America, many of whom have lately been appointed by the See of Rome, is given in a French publication of the 23d May last viz:

- Mr. Plessis, Archbishop of Quebec.
Mr. Panet, Bishop of Salda and Coadjutor of Quebec.
Mr. Burke, Bishop of do. and Apostolical Vicar of Halifax.
Mr. Gillow, Bishop of Hypopolis, and Apostolical Vicar at Newfoundland and Cape Breton.

The same paper states that the measure taken by the Pope on this occasion was concerted with Mr. Ompeda, the Envoy of Hanover to the Court of Rome.

On Tuesday last, in the Cathedral Church, the Lord Bishop of this Diocese assisted by the Rev'd Official Mount.

August 30.

The York Chasseurs which arrived in this Port some time ago, were disbanded in this city in the course of last week.

We learn from a gentleman who came up the South shore last week, from 60 leagues below Quebec, that much injury has been sustained in the lower parishes from fire in the woods and fields.

At ten o'clock on Thursday morning the 2d September, His Grace's remains were removed from the Steam-Boat, and placed upon a Hearse upon the King's Wharf at Quebec, from whence they were removed to the Chateau of St. Louis, attended by the Honorable the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, the Chief Justice, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and the Clergy, and by the whole of the Officers of the Staff and Departments, in procession, escorted by six field pieces, a Guard of Honour of the 60th Rifle Battalion, with the Band of that Corps playing a Dead March, the Flags of the Garrison, and of all the Ships in the Harbour, being hoisted half-mast, and minute guns being fired during the procession.

Obsequies of His Grace the Duke of Richmond.

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