

siderable quantity of ammunition and provisions."

Another letter states, that the President (Bolivar) could have raised an army to any amount in New Grenada, but had not muskets to equip the volunteers. It is however, impossible for Morillo to withstand the combined force of four armies, moving to assail him in every point. This sad predicament accounts for the arrival of the Nymph corvette at Havana lately, in which he sent a commissioner to solicit succours in men and money, both of which have been refused on a consultation of the captain-general (Cagigal) with the Cabildo, and Confulado.—Caira, Caira.

* It was from this circumstance that a rumor prevailed some time ago, of Morillo having reached Havana, when it was only his messenger. It is to be hoped that neither Morillo nor Samano may escape the stroke of justice. Their cruelties have been horrible.

[The latest date from Angostura alluded to in the above extracts is November 24th.]

Extract of a letter, dated "St. Thomas, December 11, 1819.

"I have only time to inform you, that a vessel arrived yesterday from a royalist port on the Main, and brings the important intelligence of Bolivar being at the head of 15,000 men, well disciplined, and marching rapidly for Caracas. Morillo has only about 4000 to oppose him.—There can be little doubt but this campaign will put an end to the war in that quarter. In fact, we consider here that the Independence of Venezuela is established. I have much more to say, but the vessel is under way."

A letter from Cartagena states that with the exception of that place and Santa Martha, all the other provinces in the interior of Mexico are already in the power of Bolivar. His force consists of about 12,000 men. Martial law has been proclaimed at Cartagena, and foreigners are obliged to pay 50 dollars weekly.—Gen. Calrada and about 400 men have been taken prisoners at Popayan, the whole province having risen in favor of the independents.—N. Y. Ad.

Letters from Pinar del Rio, dated in November, give a terrible account of the situation of the English prisoners, whom Mr. Grego deserted.—They are compelled to labour hard from sun rise to sun set, and are fed with miserable food. In consequence of their treatment, they were perishing daily. Of the original number, but 55 are alive, one half of whom are in the hospital.

The Legislature of Bermuda

Convened on the first of December, and was opened with a Speech by the new Governor, Sir William Coombe. In a dissenting to a late act of the British Government in favor of Bermuda, the Governor, in his Speech, remarks as follows:—
"The Prince Regent having been pleased to sanction by a recent act, the still greater freedom of trade and intercourse between this colony and the continent of America, for great national purposes, for the benefit of the empire in general, and the important West India trade in particular, by which, together with the increased establishment of the dock-yard and naval arsenal, it is likely to become a great intercolony between Great Britain, America and the West Indies; it rests with yourselves and the inhabitants of these Islands, to give full effect to these gracious intentions; and to insure their permanence by a liberal and enlightened policy, in affording and continuing, collectively and individually, every facility to all vessels of every nation entering your ports and harbors, by which we almost hope to render this Colony the chief mart and Emporium of the Western World."

United States Senate.—The National Intelligencer, on announcing the re-election of Mr. King to the United States Senate, remarks, that on his arrival, every Member of that Body (44 in number) will be present.

The Missouri Question has at length been taken up, incidentally, in the Senate. The friends of the extension of slavery have resorted to a trick, disgraceful to their station as Members of the Senate of the United States. When the Bill, which passed the House of Representatives, admitting the New State of Maine into the Union, was taken up in the Senate, a motion was made and carried, 25 to 18, to connect with it the Missouri Question in its unresolved form, thus attempting to compel the House to yield that question, in order to secure the object of the Bill which it had already passed. We feel sorry and ashamed, that a majority of our grave Senators should have stooped to so unmanly and disingenuous an artifice.

What will finally be the result, is yet the subject of various and contradictory conjecture. In relation to the above mentioned vote of the Senate, the Baltimore Morning Chronicle thus remarks:—"It may be (though until we see the fact entered on the journals of Congress, we will not believe it) that America is disposed quietly to surrender the high station that she occupies in the civilized world, that of being one among the foremost to prevent the further extension of an evil, acknowledged as a curse. There is a rank due to America, which she may herself abandon, but of which all confederated Europe would not be able to deprive her. If the wild of the western wilderness are to be opened for this traffic in the blood and bones of our fellow men—if where an evil cannot be totally eradicated, it must be demanded as a right—if our national ships are to be employed to search for, and to seize all those vessels under the American flag engaged in this traffic—if Congress themselves have authorized this strong measure—if a society is now formed of the most respectable characters in the United States, for the purpose of sending back the children of Africa to the land of their ancestors—if this society is under the patronage of the government—if after all this, Congress are now to declare that this slavery, thus interdicted by law and by philanthropy, is to be tolerated in our western wilds, we submit to wiser heads than ours a solution of such a witch knot of contradictions. Consistency is what all legislators ought to aim at, and certainly Congress to be consistent, must restrain a traffic by land, which they themselves denounce as so criminal by water."

The exports from the United States, for the year ending 30th Sept. last, amounted in value to 70,142,521 dollars—of which 60,979,838 dollars was in articles of domestic growth and manufacture.

The British in conjunction with the Spanish and Portuguese governments, have recently organized a court at Sierra Leone, consisting of two commissioners from each nation for the trial of captured slave vessels. Edward Gregory on the part of the English, and Jose Kemp, on the part of the Spaniards.

A new Palace is to be begun for the Prince Regent in the spring, on the same spot where Buckingham house now stands. It is to be a superb palace of three fronts, to overlook all Piccadilly; and the moderate sum of seven millions is the estimate of its

cost! But, "as the Prince Regent is reluctant to apply to Parliament," the ground of St. James Palace, the King's Mews, and Warwick house are to be sold, and then but £700,000 will be wanted to complete the new structure. The Duke of York is to have Carlton house for a valuable consideration. The Triumphal Arch is to be the grand entrance to London from the new palace.—Boston paper.

QUEBEC, January 18. It appears by the Proclamation of His Honor the PRESIDENT of the Province, in yesterday's Gazette, that the Legislature is to meet on Tuesday the 29th of February next, for the DISPATCH OF BUSINESS.

Lord Wm. Lennox and the Ladies Lennox arrived at Portsmouth on 23d Oct. from Quebec, in the Ocean transport, Lieut. Cole, agent. The Ocean left Quebec on the 22d of September.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 9th January, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to grant a Licence to George Baker, of Bath, in the Midland District, Gentleman, at the recommendation of the Medical Board, established by law, to practice Physic, Midwifery, and the lesser operations in Surgery.

Kingston Chronicle

KINGSTON, JANUARY 28, 1820.

We still remain without any European intelligence of a later date than the 6th ultimo. The accounts from South America present a flattering picture of the affairs of the Patriots, who, if these accounts be correct, are rapidly gaining ground in every direction. The Government of Chili assumes an appearance of stability, and is preparing to elevate the standard of independence in the neighbouring kingdom of Peru. The money recently captured from the Spaniards by Lord Cochrane has afforded a seasonable aid in the equipment of the Chilean squadron under his command, which is destined to attack the Spanish ships at Callao. The operations in Venezuela and New Grenada have been signally fortunate. Since the capture of Santa Feo, the Royalists have been compelled to evacuate the fortified post of San Fernando, and their flotilla on the Apure has been destroyed. The Royal troops must indeed be disheartened by their repeated disasters, and the faint prospects of receiving succours from Spain. It is therefore probable that the Patriot Chiefs will soon expel Morillo from the Main, unless jealousness should distract their councils and paralyze their efforts.

The Legislature of the State of New York met at Albany on the 4th instant, when a luminous and comprehensive Speech was delivered by Governor Clinton, which our limits prevent us from inserting at full length. His Excellency takes a view of the commercial distress so severely felt in that state, as well as in all parts of the Union,—distress which he considers as much owing to the progress of extravagance and luxury among all classes of people, as to the depression of the manufacturing interests, the diminished value of exported productions, or the unlimited multiplication of Banking institutions.—He thinks that these evils are only temporary, and that they will soon be surmounted by the enterprising spirit of the country.—He congratulates the Legislature on the favourable condition of the treasury, and the high state of public credit, which by a continuance of the present financial system will enable them to carry on their internal improvements without imposing additional burthens on the people.—He speaks of the great benefits which have resulted from the establishment of Agricultural Societies, and the excellent effects of the law which judiciously appointed a board for the distribution of premiums, and the dissemination of useful knowledge on this most important branch of national industry.—The progress made in improving the internal navigation of the state is favourably noticed, and it is asserted that if the work be carried on with the same spirit as hitherto, the Grand Canal will be completed in five years,—at an expense not exceeding four millions of dollars.—After alluding to improvements of a similar description in other parts of the Union, he points out the advantages to be derived from opening communications between the waters of Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain, and between the Susquehanna river and the Seneca Lake, as well as from the draining of the Cayuga Marshes, the improvement of the Oswego river, and the establishment of a Harbour at Buffalo.—These are magnificent projects, and if carried into execution could not fail to raise the State of New York to the highest pinnacle of prosperity. The following remarks are perhaps not inapplicable to the circumstances of this Province.

"The improvement of natural and the prosecution of artificial navigation ought not, however, to divert your attention from the establishment of roads and bridges, so much demanded by the wants of new settlements, the convenience of all descriptions of people and the primary interests of society. Every judicious improvement of this nature increases the value of land, enhances the price of commodities, and augments the public wealth. In the varying state of things in new countries, which must necessarily arise from the flow of population, the extension of settlement and the fluctuation of capital, the application of different measures, at different times may be requisite. A good government will always consider with peculiar benevolence the hardships and sufferings of the first settlers of a country; and its disposition to dispense relief will only be limited by the great landmarks of justice and public policy."

His Excellency proceeds to submit the expediency of reducing the compensation to Members, and the Officers of Government, and of contracting the duration of the Session of the Legislature one half, as one step towards a diminution of the public expenses during the present difficulties.—He advises the melioration in some points of the administration of civil and criminal justice, and adverts to the institution of Savings Banks, as well calculated to encourage industry and frugality, and thus indirectly to promote morality and good order in society.—He also suggests the expediency of calling a convention for consulting the propriety of a union with the United States, which in its present form he considers defective, and too much calculated to excite the spirit of contention, and to divide the public mind of America. He then alludes to the present state of the confederacy, and directs the attention of

the Legislature to the discussions in Congress on the subject of slavery.—He recommends to them the expression of their sentiments on the occasion, and remarks that no evil more pernicious can result from the prohibition of slavery, than from its toleration. He concludes with the following advisory observations.

"Seated in a country of vast extent, with a fertile soil and benign climate, adapted by nature for the display of the faculties and energies of man, and holding in their hands the destinies of free government, they are called upon to present a great example for the imitation of posterity and the benefit of the world, in the cultivation of religion and morality, and the diffusion of knowledge, in the advancement of the arts and sciences, and in the promotion of all that can confer honor and happiness on nations.

"But if they shall pursue a different course; if they shall shut their ears against the warning voice of truth and their eyes against the light of experience, and rush precipitately upon the rocks and shoals which have hitherto shipwrecked the interest of the human race; then indeed will the hopes of patriotism and the prayers of benevolence be equally unavailing, and the brightest prospect that ever opened on the world be extinguished in darkness. Let us remember that in proportion to the faculties with which we have been endowed by providence, will we participate in this responsibility; and let it be deeply impressed on our minds that we can never transmit a great example nor an illustrious reputation to future generations, without cultivating, with unremitting attention and primary devotion, those cardinal interests which constitute the happiness of individuals, and the prosperity of nations."

In noticing a few weeks since the subject of Emigration, we expressed a wish that some person of adequate talent and information would undertake to publish a succinct and impartial account of Canada—for the purpose of correcting the misrepresentations which have gone abroad on the subject, and of furnishing to the British Emigrant a guide by which he might direct his steps, when quitting the land of his nativity in search of a comfortable and independent subsistence. While making these observations, we had but a faint hope of such a plan being immediately realized, and it is consequently with the most lively emotions of pleasure that we now congratulate our Canadian brethren on the prospect of having a work of the kind so much wanted, speedily placed in the hands of the Emigrant. On referring to the prospectus, which is to be met with in another part of this sheet, the reader will remark that it is the intention of the author to publish his work in London, and in a form, it is said, so cheap and portable as to be within the reach of the least opulent.—From the specimens already before us of the author's abilities, we have reason to expect a publication eminently calculated to promote the end in view; and when we contemplate the vast benefits which this country would derive from the extensive diffusion of such a publication among the British people, we are led to anticipate for him, at least, the good wishes and general support of his fellow subjects in the Canadian Provinces.

If we look abroad, we observe every exertion making to direct the stream of emigration which is now flowing from the redundant population of the British Isles, into various channels, viz. towards the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, the Red River, and the Western territory of the United States. We see the press teeming with pamphlets, and newspaper paragraphs, depicting these several countries as so many modern Canaan, abounding with milk and honey, and artfully endeavouring to lure Emigrants towards these lands of false promise—whilest Canada is left without a friend to bring her into notice, or inform the British people of her many real and solid advantages—nay, what is worse, is publicly traduced in Parliament by those persons whose stations, were it not for sad experience, would induce a supposition that they were better acquainted with her actual condition.

It is true that notwithstanding all these untoward circumstances, great accessions have been made to our population in the course of the last two years. But of the total number of Emigrants who have arrived in the country, how many families have been induced by the artful misrepresentations of the agents of American land-jobbers to pass over into the territories of the States? And of those that have remained, how many were needy and destitute? How many were idlers and paupers sent across the Atlantic at the expense of parishes on which they had long been a burthen? Such, certainly, is not the most desirable class of Emigrants; for though they are always of some value, it will be long before they contribute greatly to the general prosperity. But until the absurd misconceptions of the British people relative to the soil, climate and condition of Society in this country be corrected, we can hardly look for many emigrants of a better or more useful description. Men of small capitals will with difficulty be prevailed on to transfer their families and fortunes to a country, represented as in a half savage state, and cursed with a Siberian climate, with a rugged unyielding soil, and with forests that require Herculean labour and perseverance to remove—unless they first be convinced that these impressions are erroneous—that all the Canadians are not brutes—that our climate is in fact healthful and fine, our soil surpassed by that of few other countries in point of fertility, and our woods, though close and heavy, capable of being made to repay the toil and expense of removing them.—A work therefore calculated to accomplish this great change in the sentiments of the British people is much to be desired. Besides producing this effect, it would be useful to point out to the emigrant the cheapest and most direct routes, by which he might arrive at any particular part of the country, and to furnish him with a table of the distances between the different places of settlement. Such sort of information is very much wanted, and would not only save the settler a great deal of expence and vexation, but would also prevent the waste of much valuable time. How many instances might be produced of persons, who, having embarked at some British port for Canada, without any distinct idea of the country they are about to visit, have been landed at New York, Boston, Halifax, Saint Johns, Miramichi, or Gaspe, and have in consequence of this blunder been obliged to expend, in the prosecution of their journey to the place where they first proposed to fix themselves, the little stock of money that was originally destined to have assisted in clearing their lands?

Should the writer of the projected work on Canada merely make it appear to the British people that the advantages offered by Canada are equal to those held out by the United States, all good subjects (and it is none but

good subjects we want among us) would have no hesitation in preferring the country, where they could live with their brethren under a constitution which is the "very image and transcript" of that of their native land.

We however believe that in point of fact, Canada holds out the best prospects to the Emigrant, for there is reason to suspect that the statements published respecting the other settlements are very much exaggerated. Mr. Dirkbeck's fine prairies turn out to be noisome fens—and Lord Selkirk's colony on the Red River is too far inland ever to flourish, or become useful to the Mother Country. The Cape of Good Hope has many disadvantages which more than counterbalance its fine flavoured wines; and New South Wales is too remote for extensive emigration for some time to come. Canada presents a fair field, where the spirit of emigration may display its energies with a vast and excellent effect, not only as regards her particular prosperity, but as it may conduce to the benefit of the parent country. It is obviously the policy of Great Britain to encourage the growth of these Provinces, were it only to serve as a check on the ambition of the United States,—of whose territory they can never willingly become a part.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Lady Maitland and suite, arrived here last evening from York, and will proceed immediately on his route to Lower Canada, where, it is said, he will act as Administrator, & at the same time continue to discharge his gubernatorial functions in this Province. We understand it is His Excellency's intention to return to York to meet our Parliament on the 21st Proximo, but as the Legislature of Lower Canada is to be convened on the 29th of the same month, it is to be presumed some other arrangement will be made.

On the 25th instant the sum of five pounds was paid by James Wilkie, Esquire, to the Treasurer of the Compassionate Society, as a donation from the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners in this Garrison. It is pleasing to observe such a generous emulation among all branches of the military service in relieving the wants of the distressed emigrant at this rigorous season. The noble example set by the 37th Regiment has been nobly imitated in every part of Canada.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Lesaulnier, JAMES MCGILL DESREVERIES, Esquire, to CAROLINE, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Froisher, Esq. both of this city.—Mont. Her.

At Bath, on Sunday, the 23d instant, by the Rev. John Stoughton, MR. WILLIAM ELLERBECK, to MISS HANNAH ABRAHAM, both of the Township of Kingston.

On Tuesday the 25th instant, by the Rev. R. McDowall, MR. RUSSEL HARVARD, to MISS NANCY CANNON, both of the Township of Kingston.

DIED.

At Quebec, on the 11th instant, the Honorable WILLIAM SCOTT, Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, and one of the Members of the Honourable Legislative Council of that Province.

Here on Thursday last, Mr. RICHARD TEMPLE, formerly of the Naval Department at Kingston. Mont. Herald, 22d Jan.

At Prescott, Lancaster, England, aged 87, John Haselden; he served in the siege of Quebec, in the 15th Regiment, and was employed by the immortal Wolfe as his valet, until the death of the hero.

CANADA, The Last Hope OF ENGLAND;

Being an attempt to shew the vast Agricultural, Commercial, and Political importance of the magnificent countries bearing the general name of Canada.

BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esquire.

THE object of this little work is principally to point out the superior advantages held forth by this country to all classes of Emigrants, (from whence soever they may come) from the poor man to the capitalist;—and, to afford that kind of information which is known to be so much wanted in Europe;—and especially, in GREAT BRITAIN;—to which the possession and improvement of these Provinces is of the last importance.

As the work will be published in London, the author wishes to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what number of copies will be wanted in this country, in order that the necessary instructions may be sent to the publisher;—he has, therefore, appointed the undermentioned gentlemen, agents, to receive the names and address of those who may wish for copies in all parts of the two Provinces—and it is requested that such as may be desirous of subscribing, will be kind enough to signify the same as early as possible.

AGENTS.

At Quebec, J. Neilson, Esq; Three Rivers, Edward Sills, Esq; Montreal, Messrs. Nickless & McDonell; Hull, P. Wright & Sons; Cornwall, George Jarvis, Esq; Prescott, Alpheus Jones, Esq; Brockville, Henry Jones, Esq; Perth, B. Delisle, Esq; Kingston, H. C. Thomson, Esq; Bath, James Ranken, Esq; Belleville, S. McNabb, Esq; Cobourg, J. G. Bethune, Esq; Port Hope, M. F. Whitehead, Esq; York, R. C. Horne, Esq, and Messrs. Geale & Fitz-Gibbon; Newmarket, P. Robinson, Esq; Dundas, R. Cockerel, Esq; West Flamboro', T. G. Simons, Esq; Ancaster, M. Crooks, Esq; Niagara, John Crooks, Esq; Queenston, Thos. McCormick, Esq; Fort Erie, Wm. Stanton, Esq; Port Talbot, A. N. Burwell, Esq; Amherstburgh, John Hall, Esq; Sandwich, Wm. Hands, Esq.

It is not expected that the price of the book will exceed 10s.—an advance of 2s. 6d. Halifax Currency, will be required from each subscriber at the time of putting down his name and address, in order that the subscription may be considered certain.

NOTICE.

THE Public are cautioned against receiving or purchasing a Bill of Exchange on England, drawn by J. Williams [B.] Lt. R. N. for £55, Sterling, payable to and indorsed by James G. Bethune, Esq.—Also, William Boswell's draft in my favour, on John Kirby, Esq. Kingston, for £50 Currency, both of which were inclosed to me in a letter from Hamilton on the 11th inst. and are missing.

The £150 in Bills of this Bank, advertised in last Friday's Chronicle, supposed to be lost, have been received.

S. BARTLET, Cashier. Bank of Upper Canada. Kingston, January 24, 1820.

JOHN HOWLEY, GARDENER,

LEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Kingston and the public in general, that he has commenced business on the farm lately owned and occupied by Mrs. Forney, and that he intends having for sale as early in the spring as possible; all kinds of vegetables, at his Garden and in the Market.

Any gentlemen wishing to have their Gardens laid out in the neatest manner, and reweft fashion, by the week, day or year, can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

He has an assortment of Garden seeds of the best kinds for sale. Kingston, Jan. 26, 1820.

GILBERT PURDY & WM. P. E. of Ernest Town, inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced

THE WEAVING BUSINESS, In its various branches.—Prices, 5 quarters wide 10d per yard; a yard wide 8d. per yard; all double work 1s. per yard.—It is recommended not to scour the yarn. Jan. 26.

Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Bath, 5th January, 1820.

George F. Allen, Robert Abercrombie, Doctor E. W. Armstrong, William Benson, Colman Bristol, Samuel Baker, John Black, Zacharias Bowers, Nicholas Brock.

William Cottier, Paul Coates, James Collins, George N. Clark, James Campbell, Jeremiah Chadman, Henry Carter.

Matthew Dies, Jun. George H. Detlor, Jerusha DeLor, Henry Dillanbeck, Andrew Deacon, Francois Derome Decroeux.

John Files, Jonathan Fairfield, Abraham Fraser, Catharine Germain, Jacob & Ch. Germain, James Gerrolym.

John Helm, John Hough, Aaron Hagerman, William Johnston, Susannah Kimmery.

Alex. Miller, George Miller, John McDonell, Benjn. McAtter, Col. Arch. McDonell, Simon Ostrum.

Peter Perry, Robert Perry, Jun. Paul Peterson, Nicholas Pearson, Samuel Purdy.

William Rament, Seneca Rider, William Rightmire, James Rankin, John Read, Marslow W. Richards.

John Smith 2, Herman Sell, Philip Shorts, Charles Smith, Benjamin Smith, Staats Sager, Esq. Jacob Stover, Catharine Sager, Mathew Sharp.

James Thompson, Isaiah Tubbs, Mrs. Jane Van Alstine.

Francis Warner, John Williams Ebenezer Washburn, Simeon Washburn, Backly Waters, William Wilcox.

JAMES RANKEN, P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that the subscriber forbids any person or persons to purchase the following notes of hand, dated the 11th day of February, 1819, at Sydney, that is to say, one note of £25, one of £17 10s. two of £31 : 5s. each; making in all five hundred and forty dollars; and which the subscriber is determined not to pay, nor any part thereof, until Cornelius Thrasher secures him in a good title to the land he bargained with him for. The said notes were made payable to the said Cornelius Thrasher, or order, and the subscriber is like to be defrauded.

ROBERT NICHOLSON. Sydney, 20th Oct. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the yearly meeting of the Agricultural Society, will take place on the first Monday in February, Members are requested to attend at the Court-House, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year.

GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Sec'y. January 7th, 1820.

LONDON, Nov. 2. The net receipts of the late grand Musical Festival at Edinburgh, which are to be appropriated to charitable purposes, amount to full thirteen thousand pounds.

The paintings of students who are candidates for the gold and silver medals, given by the Royal Academy, for the best works executed by them in several schools of painting, sculpture, architecture, the antique and living models, were delivered in yesterday evening for the judgment of the President and general assembly of Royal Academicians. It is rather remarkable that the gold medal, for an original historical picture, has not been given for the last six or eight years. The subjects for the historical pictures are *The Cave of Despair*, from Spencer's *Fairy Queen*; that of the *Models, Jacob wrestling with the Angel*; and the architecture design, *Pliny's Villa at Laurentinum*.

There are printed in London thirty-three different newspapers, one hundred and twenty in the several counties of England and Wales, exclusive of Middlesex; and twenty eight in Scotland; making together a total of two hundred and eleven public journals published in England. In Ireland they have about one third of the above number.