regulations of Police require to be kept in the garret of each house.

We have received the following statements re-Lating to the Trade of this country, from an intelligent and obliging friend, who has our hearty

Port of Quebec, for 1819.

The value of Imports for this year, exceeds those of 1818, upwards of £230,000. The amount of this year's importations, at a fair marketable, and realized price, exceed £1,400,000and may safely be put down at a Million and a half.

The average shipping value of the exports, (not including Furs and Peltries) may be estimated about £736,000 currency, (taking into account the new ships built here) the principal item of which is Lumber.

This country is so situated as to proximity, and commercial relations, that it is difficult to decide how the annual account may balance, as to Profit and Loss-whether, as immediately affecting the Canadas, or the Mother Country. The grand and consolatory consideration is, that the nature of the trade has been such as to employ so great an amount of tonnage-the 155,000 register tons of shipping loaded here, have taken away upwards of 200,000 tons measurement of lumber-Hence this short view of the Canada trade for one year, so well known, and so justy appreciated in England, may lead the British Government and Shipping interest to estimate fairly. how far the lumber trade of British North America, contributes to maintain the maritime superiority of the Empire.

Exports, 1819 824 Masts and Bowsprits, average shipping price, £10 3395 Spars, 75124 Logs Pine Timber, each 55 ft. is 4131820 cubic measnt. all expences on board, 6d. 103295 19081 Logs Oak Timber, each 35 ft. is 667835 cub. m. all expences on board, 18d. · 50087 2450 Birch, Maple, &c. 9000 M. Standard Oak Staves, £40 120000

tens, most part of Deals, 12, 11, 3, -reckon 13400 Quebec Stand. Hund. £7 26-133 Oars, 2s. 6d. 9491 Handspikes, 10d. Stave Packs, 1849 Pun. (old) 10s. £921 344 Hhds. 15s. 258 434 Tierce, 10s. 217 314 Qr. Cask, 7s-6d.117

£1513

1345469 Planks, Deals, Boards & Bat-

Lathwood, £3 246 Shingles, £2 142 3 Trenails, 278 Boat hook handles, 10 1073 Scantling, 50 Bundles Laths, 7 Boats, £20 140 2 Canoes, 51 Gun Stocks,

Sundry Lmbr. 69 M. Hoops, £4 276

New Ships, 9 measuring 2689 tons 12 £427479 31928 Blls. Ashes, 128536 cwt. 35s. 224938 37895 Bushels Wheat, 6s. Barley, 313 Oats, 2 -6d. 1082 135 10861 Pease, 5s. 2715 Beans,

940 Indian Corn, 5s. 235 10724 Flax Seed, 2681 12086 Barrels Flour, 30s. 18129 11256 Cwt. Biscuit, 25s. 14070 Clover seed and Bran, Bark, Trees & Plants, 49664 £701081 29 Tierces Beef, £4 £111

166 Barrels do. 42 Kitts Rounds do. 1 10 24 Kegs do. Tongues, and I Cask, 1600 Barrels Pork, 180 Kcgs Lard, 360 1000 Hams, 7 6 375 410 Casks & kegs but-16341 Quintals Codfish, 18s6s£10212 579 Tierces Salmon, 80s. 2316

134 Barrels do. 814 Barrels and Boxes Her-777 Casks Oil, 30000 gls. 2s. 3000 60 Tons Oil Cake, 60s. 180 59 Casks Cyder, part bottled, 60 49 Hhds. Ale, 80s. 35 Casks Essence Spruce,

33 Kegs Pickles, 1 Brl. 7 Hampers Cheese, 110 Minots Potatocs, Is. 3d. 304 Horses, 2 Cows, 10 Sheep, 4580 14 Turkies, 583 Barrels Apples, 25s. 300 Do. Onions, 10s. 150 400 Bushels Cranberries, 5s. 16 Keg- Nails, 21 Kegs, &c. manu'd. tobacco, 25 3 Cashe, &c. Annato & Py-

rola Umbellaia, 1010 Ox Horns, 1522 Boxes Candles, 60s. 185 Ditto Soap, 366 100 Metal Stoves, 7403

£736079

Furs and Peltries Imports. 7660 Gallons Madeira, a 7s. £2681 21613 Port. 5413 9523 Tenerife. 2381 65796 Spanish, 2s. 6d. 520 Lisbon. 2702 Sicilian, 3173 Sherry. 8597 24. 6d. French. Whiskey, 38. 51803 Brandy, 15540 34694 Gin, 13408 1133056 Rum, 226611 282833 lbs. Refined Sugar, Ind. 11784 1938150 Muscovado, 7 d. 60567 Coffee, 43091 18d. 118864 Tobacco, 6d. 22971 Segars, Snuff. 16344 Packs playing cards, 15d.

9673 lbs. Hy-on Tea, 267024 Green, 53405 3900 Pohca, 105334 Gallons Molasses, 15800 Value of Merchandise, paying 21 pr. cent, 969445 duly free,

162911 Minots Salt,

£1,426,471 ESTIMATE of the value of Lumber exported from Quebec in 1817, taking this as a year of peace, having no reference to the years when the Ports in the Baltic and the United States were shut against the British, and when the Export of Lumber from Quebec, and the Ports below

1253 Masts and Bowsprits (average shipping price) £12 10 £15662 2125 Spars and Handmasts, mostly Red Pine, £4 3504 Logs Oak, averaging each 35 cubic feet-192,640 a 1s. 6d. 25678 Do. Pine, mostly vellow, 50

cubic feet, 1,283,900, a 71d. 1897446 Pieces Staves and Heading, which will require a deduction of about & to reduce the quantity to the standard thourand of 1200 pieces, estimate these 1200 M. £55 pr. sind. 400000 Quebec standard Deals at £10 per 100 ps. 120728 Boards £3 per 100 ps. 20418 Oars 14205 Handspikes 192124

Sundry other Lumber. Stave ends Scantling Shingles take at only 12000 Deal ends and Battens Hoops Warnut & Maple Logs Packs, Casks shocked

Making an aggregate sum upwards of £200,000. the chief part whereof is laid out in expence of labour, feeding Men, Horses and Bullocks,-a considerable proportion of the Yellow Pine and Deals brought to Quebec are from Lake Champlain, it follows that all cost and expeases attending the same until the first rafting is disbursed in the United States.

Many of the large Masts require twenty-feur Bullocks and Horses to drag them out of the woods to the edge of the rivers where they can be rafted and floated.

No great quantity of large Masts have been got out lower down than Montreal, except from the Seigniory of Ross Cuthbert, Esqr. back from Berthier and Yamaska, in the years 1811 12 13 and 1814 .- M. Cuthberts price for the tree standing in the forest was one dollar each; such masts as were drawn from thence might average one with another 18 inches at the partners, (the place for measurement) and would be on that girt at least sixty three feet in length, and would contain in cubical measurement near 3 load, at the price of only £3 per load, £9 each mast, hence it follows that from five shillings the original cost of the timber, the increased value of about £8 and upwards in the stick was laid on and expended in the various chansels of expense in bringing it to and dressing and preparing it for market.

The charges of dressing and preparing staves and masts for the market is greater than on other descriptions of Lumber.

It is well known that the lumber man (as he is called) in general pays nothing for the grow-93800 ing timber, few make money by getting it out. and many who engage in the business ruin themselves.- If this view of the trade be nearly cor rect, (laying aside the weighty considerations or employing British Seamen and Tonnage, taking British goods in Barter for Lumber, and otherwise extending the sale of them, independent of other transatlantic considerations) it follows that nearly all the £200,000 is laid out in employing of Labourers in the Canadas, and in consuming the produce of the soil, in feeding and clothing the various descriptions of men and cattle employed in the business-excepting always the first costs on Lumber from the United States, until it floats on the Canada Streams. The expense on Rafts from Lake Champlain, are very heavy at Chambly, the large timber is brough: down the rapids of St. John's in small floats, and re rafted in the Basen of Chambly for the Que bec market.

> MONTREAL, Feb. 5. Last Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a house in St. Charles Borromme Street, St. Lawrence Suburb. and totally consumed it and two adjoining, all belonging to Messrs. Chevalier & Phillips, and in the rear of their houses in the main street. Shortly after it was discovered, engines were brought to the spot, but the flames raging in the interior and being therefore but partially exposed to the action of the water, overcame every effort; and the utmost that could be effected was the preservation of the adjacent buildings. The property was insured by the Montreal Fire Insurance Company £1000.

> Sir P Maitland .- His Excellency 2rrived in this city on last Wednesday morning, accompanied by Lady Maitland, Major Bowles, Doctor Lyons and eight fervants; and at feven o'clock yesterday morning fet out for Quebec .- Courant.

> On Tuesday last, about :1 o'clock forenoon, the house of Ralfe Clench, Eiq. took fire and was burnt to the ground. We understand the fire was communicated by the stove pipe to the timber of the roof, between that and the ceiling, and had no doubt been on fire some time before it was observed Unfortunately, no person was in or near the house at the time, but Mrs. Clench and the young Ladies. We understand that great part of the household fluffs, and clothing be onging to the family were confumed -It is the lecond time this Gentleman has had his house burnt within a few years. Niagara Gleaner Feb. 3.

Wingston Whroniele

KINGSTON, FEBRUARY 11, 1820.

The only article in the shape of news from Europe which we have this week to offer our readers, is a statement of some proceedings in Parliament on the 1st December, for which we are indebted to the politeness of our New York correspondents.

Mr. Cobbett, since his return home, seems to have acquired great popularity and importance among the Reformers, both male and female, in Manchester and its neighbourhood. Preparations were making by these people to receive him on the 29th November with great parade, but a notification from the Magistrates induced this wary veteran in the arts of faction to disappoint his worthy friends in Manchester and direct his steps towards London, after addressing a most impertinent letter to the civil authorities of the former city.

The article extracted from the Quebec Gazette relating to the imports and exports from that port during last year will be interesting to our mercantile readers, who may thereby form a tolerably correct estimate of the general state of our commercial affairs. The vast amount of the balance to be remitted in bills or specie, certainly does not present avery flattering picture of the external trade of these Provinces, though it does indeed show the profitable nature of the intercourse, as it respects Great Britain. The principal article of exportation from Canada is Lumber, the trade in which, from the great employment it affords to British Ships and Sailors, must be considered as of no trivial importance to the mother country, in as much as it nourishes that branch of her power which is most essential to the maintenance of her present exalted rank among independent nations. In this view the Ministry may perhaps regard the subject, and we trust they will not be induced to sacrifice a tradeso benclicial in every respect by the specious reasemings or interested representations of the 66000 i advecates of the Buttle lander trade.

On our last page will be found some infor-mation relative to the disease called the burnt tongue, which is so generally prevalent not only in the United States but in every part of this country. We are indeed informed that the distemper has attacked cows and sheep, as well as horses, though it is more severe on the latter animal.

We are sorry to be under the necessity of having again to express our surprise and regret at the unaccountable apathy and indifference which seems still to prevail among the farmers of the Midland District towards the Agricultural Society. We had hoped that the Cattle Show held at Adolphustown in October last, and the distribution of preminms, made at that time, would have cherished and kept alive the spirit of emulation which was then in some degree excited, and that, that spirit would have become general throughout the District; but in this we have been totally disappointed; at the annual meeting advertised to be held at the Court House in Kingston on Monday last, we did not observe a single farmer from the country, not even a member of the Committee without the precincts of the town, and though by the existing regulations of the society the meeting should have been held for the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year and of making such alterations and amendments in the Regulations as might have been found expedient for more effectually promoting the object of the institution, the President found it necessary to adjourn the meeting to a future day. When the next meeting will take place we have not heard; | 6w2 and indeed unless practical farmers can be induced to come forward and support the institution, the exertions of others will produce very little effect in improving the present wretched state of Agriculture. When we reflect on the important advantages that must result from a well organized Agricultural Society, diffusing its influence through every part of the country, we are really astonished at the strange indifference and neglect with which the attempt at forming one in this District has been treated. The more immediate objects of an Agricultural Society are the improvement in the breed of domestic animals, and the introduction of such implements of husbandry as might be found best adapted to the cultivation of the soil; but it might with great propriety take into consideration the tate of the high ways-the utility of public fairs as a market for cattle at stated seasons of the year, and thus by bringing these and other subjects connected with Agriculture under discussion, much useful information might be elicited, and the general prosperity of the country promoted. The farmers of this District must pay some more attention to their breed of cattle and to the cultivation of their lands if they expect to keep pace with other Districts in these respects. The inhabitants generally must builtepulling the public high ways and roads, and in getting more regular stated markets established for the productions of the farmer, if they would wish to see the country prosper, their individual comforts increased, and their property rendered more valuable. Until a proper spirit is manifested by the people of the country, and until some exertions shall be made by the inhabitants themselves, it is not to be expected that they should either look for the patronage of Government or Legislative sid in carrying into effect every object of public utility, partieularly such as are of a beal nature. The people in each District should study their own interest, should exert the uselves to promote it, and in so far as their views and plans might contribute to the generat good of the Province they ought to seggest them, bring them forward in a regular way, and the Government will be generally inclined to listen to their representations and give suitable encouragement to laudable industry and well directed enterprise.

COMMUNICATION: On Tuesday about a o'clock P. M. was observed, opposite Light. Col. Macpherson's house, a beautiful Meicor. It arose in the East and travelled due West about 500 yards when it gradually wasted and disappeared: its absolute size, from its appearance, may be estimated about 21 feet in circumference : its form Globular, and its refulgence vying with the Sun in his Meridionial splendour, followed by a trein about six yards in length of a fine rose colour. Its distance from the house about con yards, and its greatest height from

A Charity Sermon will be preached in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on Sunday evening next at six o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, when a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Kingston Compassionate Society.

the Earth about 100 feet.

BIRTH.

On Monday the 7th instant, the Lady of Christopher A. Hagerman, Esq. of a Daugh-**CETECETE CETECTUTE**

DIED. On Tuesday night, at 9 o'clock after a long and severe illness of seven months, Mr. Out-VER THIBODO, formerly of Quebec, in the 43th year of his age.

On Thursday Morning, of the Small Pox, Mrs. MILA CROSS, wife of Mr. John Cross, aged 22 years. At Port Hope, a few days ago, Mr. ELIAS

and the same of th

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICE, BATH, Feb. 8th, 1820. N Saturday the 19th of February inst. will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Auction room of Mr. John Strange. Kingston,

10 Kegs of Plug Tobacco, And one Chest of Green Tea, Lately seized and condemned. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JAMES RANKEN, Collector, Port of Bath. 6w2

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Joseph and Levi Cross, Shoemakers, having been dissolved on the 29th January 1820, by the death of Levi Crofs, all persons indebted to the above firm are hereby called upon to make payment without delay; and those having claims on the above firm, are requested to present them for adjustment. JOSEPH CROSS.

Kingston, Feb. 8, 1820.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the iuhabitants of Kingston, that he has undertaken CHIMNEY SWEEPING,

And that he will attend at their houses for that purpole, on the shortest notice. GEORGE LEWIS.

Kingston, Feb. 8, 1820.

YORK, 6th Nov. 1819. T a meeting of the Directors of the La Loyal and Patriotic Society, held this day, it was

Resolved, 1st-That of the remaining Funds of the Loyal and Patriotic Society, £2000 be appropriated to the erection of a Hospital at York, in the Home District, and two several sums of £1000 each, to such other two or more Districts of this Province, as shall, within a year, raise the largest sum in aid of such appropriation for the erection of two other Hospitals.

2d-That the Directors of the Hospital thus erected, shall at all times be prepared to answer the orders of the Treasurer of the Loyal and Patriotic Society. to the amount of the interest annually, of the sums thus given them.

York, 26th Jan. 1820. A General Meeting of all the Directors of the Loyal and Patriotic Society, throughout the Province, is requested on the 22d day of Feb. next, for the purpose of a final adjustment of the accounts, and the consideration of other matters to be brought before the Society. By order,

JOHN STRACHAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Wyllys F. Pease and Noah Lee, under the firm of W. F. Pease and Lee, is this day diffolved by mutual consent. All those who are indebted to the faid firm are requested to make immediate payment to W. F. Pease, and those to whom the faid firm may be indebted, will present their demands to W. F. Pease for adjustment.

(Signed) W. F. PEASE. NOAH LEE. Brockville, 31st Fan. 1820. STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Extract from Mr. PHILLIPS's Speech-continued from the Chronicle of January 28. I hope, too, in what I fay, I shall not be confidered as forfaking that illustrious example-I hope I am above an infult on any man in his fituation-perhaps, had I the power, I would follow the example even humble him into an evidence of the very spirit he spurned-and as our creed was reviled in his person, and vindicated in his conviction, so I would give it its noblest triumph in his fentence, and merely confign him to the punishment of its mercy. But indeed, my lord, the fate of this half infidel, half-trading martyr, matters very little in comparison of that of the thousands he has corrupted. He has literally disseminated a moral plague, against which even the nation's quarantine can scarce avail us. It has poisoned the fresh blood of infancy-it has disheartened the last hope of age-if his own account of its circulation be correct, hundreds of thoufands mull be this instant tainted with the infectious venom whose fling dies not with the destruction of the body. Imagine not because the pestilence smites not at once that its fatality is less certain-ima gine not because the lower orders are the earliest victims, that the more elevated will not suffer in their turn ; the most mortal chilness begins at the extremities, and you may depend upon it, nothing but time and apathy are wanting to change this healthful land into a charnel-house, where murder, anarchy, and profitution, and the whole hell brood of infidelity, will quaff the heart's blood of the confecrated and the noble. My lord, I am the more indignant at these defigns, because they are fought to be concealed in the disguise of liberty It is the duty of every real friend to liberty to tear her mask from the fiend who has usurped it. No, No; this is not our island Goddels, beaming the mountain freshness on her cheek, and scattering the valley's beauty from her hand, known by the lights that herald her fair presence, the peaceful virtues that attend her path, and the long blaze of glory that lingers in her train-it is a demon, speaking fair indeed-tempting our faith with airy hopes and visionary realms, but even within the foldings of its mantle, hiding the bloody fymbol of its purpose. Hear not its fophistry; guard your child against it; draw round your homes, the consecrated circle which it dare not enter. You will find an amulet in the religion of of your country-it is the great mound railed by the Almighty for the protection of humanity-it tlands between you and the lava of human paffions; and, oh, believe me, if you wait tamely by while it is basely undermined, the fiery deluge will roll on, before which all that you hold dear, or venerable, or facred, will wither into ashes. Believe no one who tells you that the friends of freedom are now, or ever were, the enemies of religion. They know too well that rebellion against God cannot prove the basis of government for man, and that the loft eft ftructure impiety can raise is but the Babel monument of its impotence, and its pride, mocking the builders with a moment's strength and then covering them with inevitable confusion. Do you want an example? only look to France. The microscopic vision of your rabble blasphemers has not fight enough to contemplate the mighty minds which commenced her revolution. The witthe fage-the orator-the hero-the whole family of genius furnished forth their treasures, and gave them nobly to the nation's exigence; they had great provocation-they had a glorious cause-they had all that human potency could give them. But they relied too much upon this human potency-they abjured their God, and, as a natural consequence, they

murdered their king-they culled their

their country held of genius or of virtue, and when the peerage and the prelacy were exausted, the mob executioner of today became the mob-victim of to-morrow. -No fex was spared-no age respectedno fuffering pitied-and all this they did in the facred name of liberty, though in the deluge of human blood, they left not a mountain top for the ark of liberty to rest on. But Providence was neither "dead nor fleeping." It mattered not that for a moment their impiety feemed to prosper-that victory panted after their enfanguined banners-that as their infatiate eagle foared against the fun he seemed but to replume his wing and to renew his vision-it was only for a moment, and you fee at last that in the very banquet of their triumph, the Almighty's vengence blazed upon the wall, and their diadem fell from the brow of the idolater. My Lord, I will not abjure the altar, the throne, and the constitution for the bloody tinsel of this revolutionary pantomine. I prefer my God, to the impious democracy of their pantheon - I will not defert my king, for the political equality of their pandemonium. I must see some better authority than the Fleet-street temple, before I forego the principles which I imbibed in my youth, and to which I looked forward as the confolation of my age; those all-protecting principles which at once guard, and confecrate, and sweeten the social intercourse-which give life, har piness ; -and death, hope; which constitute man's purity, his best protection, placing the infant's cradle and the female's couch beneath the facred shelter of the national mortality. Neither Mr. Paine nor Mr. Palmer, nor all the venom-breathing brood. shall swindle from me the book where I have learned these precepts-In despite of all their scoff, and scorn, and menacing, I fay, of the facred volume they would obliterate, it is a book of facts, as well authenticated as any heathen history-a book of miracles, incontestably avoucheda book of prophecy, confirmed by palt as well as present fulfilment-a book of poetry, pure and natural, and elevated even to inspiration-a book of morals, fuch as human wildom never framed for the Lord, I will abide by the precepts, admire the beauty, revere the mysteries, and, as far as in me lies, practife the mandates of this facred volume; and should the ridicule of earth, and the blasphemy of hell assail me, I shall confole myself by the contemplation of those blesled spirits, who, in the same holy cause, have toiled, and shone, and fuffered. In the goodly fellowship of the Saints'-in the noble army of the Martyrs'-in the fociety of the great, and good, and wife of every nation; if my finfulness be not cleansed, and my darkness illumined, at least my pretentionless fubmission may be exculed. If I err with the luminaries I have chosen for my guides, I confess myself captivated by the loveliness of their aberrations. . If they err, it is in an heavenly region-if they wander, it is in fields of light-if they aspire, it is at all events a glorious daring; and rather than fink with infidelity into fit dust, I am content to cheat myself with their vision of eternity, It may indeed be nothing but delufion, but then I err with the disciples of philosophy and of virtuewith men who have drank deep at the fountain of human knowledge, but who diffolved not the pearl of their falvation in the draught. I err with Bacon, the great confident of nature, fraught with all the learning of the past, and almost prescient of the future : yet too wife not to know his weaknels, and too philoso hie not to feel his ignorance. I err with Milton, rifing on an angel's wing to heaven, and like the bird of morn, foaring out of sight, amid the mufic of his grateful piety. I err with Locke, whole pure philosophy only taught him to adore its fource, whose warm love of genuine liberty was never chilled into rebellion with its author I err with Newton, whose star-like spirit, shooting athwart the darkness of the sphere, too soon to reascend to the home of his nativity. 1 err with Franklin, the patriot of the world, the playmace of the lightning. the philosopher of liberty, whose electric touch thrilled throw the hemisphere. With men like the bord, I shall remain defert those errors in error, nor even for the drunken death bed of a Paine. or the delirious war-whoop of the furviving fiends, who would erect his altar on the ruins of fociety. In my opinion it is difficult to fay, whether their tenets are more ludicrous, or more detestable. They will not obey the King or the Prince, or the Parliament, or the Constitution, but they will obey anarchy. They will not believe in the Prophets-in Mofes-in Mahomet-in Christ-but they believe Tom Paine! With no government but confusion, and no creed but scepticism, I believe in my foul, they would abjure the one if it became legitimate, and rebel against the other if it was once established-Holding, my Lord, opinions fuch as thefe, I should consider myself culpable, if, at fuch a crifis, I did not declare them. A lover of my country, I yet draw a line between patriotism and rebellion. A warm friend to liberty of conscience, I will not confound toleration with infidelity. With all its ambiguity, I shall die in the doctrines of the Christian faith; and with all its errors, I am contented to live under the glorious fafeguards of the British coustitution."

fail of the idol extinguished the flame of the

altar. They crowded the scaffold with all

"The London Statesman thinks it probable that the Bones of Tom Paine will be ultimately worked up into radical but-6w3 | polluted deities from the brothel, and the tons."