

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

A deserter from the French army in Spain arrived a few days since in Bath; he is a native of Anspach, and followed the occupation of a schoolmaster; but was compelled by the Conscription Law to join the Army, ordered into the Tyrol, and was engaged in the heat of that destructive warfare. This poor German was afterwards marched into Spain. His account of himself and numerous comrades, forms a most interesting narrative, and shews how the Continent has sunk under the afflicting tyrannical rod of Bonaparte. He escaped from the army of the desert, sinking with famine and his wounds, and reached Gibraltar, where he met with a good Samaritan, who administered to his recovery, and procured him a passage to England.

It is somewhat curious and shews the despicable plicity of the French character, to find that Drouet, the son of the post-master at Varennes, who stopped Louis XVI. with Republican artifice and ferocity, when the unfortunate Monarch was attempting to escape from the revolutionary horrors of France, is now employed in the execrable design of spreading Corsican tyranny over Portugal and Spain. This younger Drouet is still less to be excused than his father, for the latter might possibly have caught the contagion of new born freedom, and have fancied that his country would derive unheard of blessings from a Revolution; but the younger Drouet had witnessed the dreadful horrors, that it produced, and had seen that all the expected advantages resulting from the diffusion of popular freedom had totally vanished, and the country reduced to the most oppressive bondage under a foreign usurper. But this instance of detestable apostasy is not indeed peculiar to the younger Drouet, as most of the military ruffians who support the throne of the usurper, assisted in the destruction of their lawful Monarch, for the avowed purpose of obtaining democratical liberty.

About a fortnight ago, as the Mail, on its way from Preston to Manchester, was changing horses at Chorley, at twelve at night, the fresh horses having been put too, Coachee went to fetch some straw to sit upon, when the horses set off, in sight of the coachman, guard, and three passengers; the coachman followed on foot, and the guard and passengers in a post chaise. The horses steadily pursued their course until they arrived at Red-bank Brow (one mile from Chorley,) where they stopped, as is usual, while one of the wheels is locked.—Here a countryman on the road called out to be taken up, and thinking the coachman was inside, seated himself in the guard's rostrum, and crying, "Go on!" off went the horses again down hill at full speed, never stopping before they arrived at the Elephant and Castle, four miles farther, where the coach has constantly occasion to stay a short time; the countryman then alighted and proceeded to invite the coachman to a glass, when all he found inside was the fourth passenger, who had been asleep all the time. The animals had passed several carts and waggons on the way.

COMMERCE OF CANADA.

From the MONTREAL GAZETTE of the 4th February.

Mr. BROWN—At a time when Europe is convulsed to its centre, and we behold our parent country nobly struggling for her independence and preservation, it is highly proper that we should take an accurate view of the happy state of this limb of the British empire, and contrast it with the misery under which continental Europe now groans. On the state of the former I shall make a few observations; on the latter it is almost unnecessary.

The population of Canada in 1760 was reckoned at 62,000 souls, whilst her exports had never exceeded two millions of livres tournois (about £90,000 sterling.) The imports must have greatly exceeded the exports; but not even a conjecture of the difference can be formed. The present population of the Canadas may be rated at 320,000 souls; but great as this augmentation may appear, commerce will be found to have greatly surpassed the proportional ratio of the population.

From 1763 to 1793 the exports may have varied from £120,000 to £300,000 chiefly of wheat, furs and peltry. But during the last eighteen years they have increased to the surprising sum of £1,220,963: 10 sterling, as we shall presently perceive by the following estimates, which cannot be much over or under the truth.

Furs and skins,	105,000 0
Wheat, all other grain, flour and biscuit,	136,500 0
Lumber of all descriptions,	536,500 0
Pot and pearl ashes,	223,000 0
Beef and Pork,	30,000 0
Sundries (too tedious to particularize)	16,000 0
The hulls, masts and yards of 28 vessels built in the province,	84,000 0
Total of domestic produce	1,131,000 0
Sundry goods imported and exported	4,780 0
	1,135,780 0
Commissions and additional charges at 7½ per cent. sterling,	85,183 10
	£1,220,963 10

The amount of imports of dutiable articles at Quebec is about £380,000 sterling. It is impossible to ascertain the value of goods not dutiable, but we may safely conclude that they will make the total of imports one million sterling, leaving a balance in favour of these provinces, which but a few years ago would have appeared incredible.—This property is carried by 661 vessels, whose tonnage is 143,893, navigated by 6578 seamen. The freight and prime on these vessels are nine guineas per ton, being £1,359,788 17 sterling, which without taking into consideration the charges in

Britain, will make the gross amount of our cargoes landed, exceed £3,000,000 sterling, being about a tenth of the imports of the United Kingdom.

Our commerce has become considerable with the United States. A few years ago our imports from thence greatly exceeded our exports. But since respectable and intelligent American merchants have begun to settle among us, I believe the scale turned in our favour: and thus British industry is commencing to run in a channel never before much thought of.

The crooked policy of the American government has been the cause of this, and long may it persist in its wretched obsequiousness to Bonaparte's will. Napoleon will alternately flatter and threaten his preposterous viceregerents at Washington. Turreau will shake his whisks, while Britons will laugh at them, and hold them in derision.—Their thorny prickles will shortly be rendered as flexible as flax, and the Lion will hold the crest fallen Eagle in sovereign contempt. Give the prodigal plenty of rope and he will soon noose himself. Among nations in modern times this axiom seems to hold as good as among individuals.

After having made these digressions, from our subject, let us examine a little further into the causes of our prosperity.

When in 1806 Bonaparte had subdued the forces of Prussia, he issued his famous Berlin decree, intended as subversive of British commerce; this perplexed the then British ministry, who made certain commercial modifications counteractive of the enemy's odious decree, but which were not found sufficiently coercive.

In 1807 the King chose new servants, who boldly adopting the celebrated Mr. Pitt's principles and measures—advised His Majesty to put every port on the continent, in the power of France, under a rigorous blockade. Bonaparte made other obnoxious decrees—getting all his vassal Emperors and Kings to adopt them, which were pompously denominated the Continental System, intended, no doubt, for the certain ruin of the British empire. It is certain that Napoleon wrote his brother Alexander that the American government had joined the continental confederacy against England, and circumstances clearly prove it had done so tacitly.

England wisely looking to her colonies for the articles her neighbours denied, laid such duties on the productions of the north of Europe, that even in time of peace, we have a decided advantage in the market.—These are the prominent causes of the prosperity we enjoy: and to which I may with justice add, the firm but mild administration that presides over us, protecting our lives and property against external as well as internal dangers. HIERO.

BY THE HONORABLE
MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire,
PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and
(L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

MARTIN HUNTER.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the first TUESDAY in MARCH instant; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His MAJESTY'S Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first TUESDAY in JUNE next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, and in the fifty first Year of His Majesty's Reign.
By the PRESIDENT'S Command,
JON. ODELL.

BY THE HONORABLE
MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire,
PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and
(L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

MARTIN HUNTER.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the forty-eighth year of His present MAJESTY'S Reign, power is given to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, to allow the importation of certain enumerated articles from the United States of America into this Province, for the purpose of re-exporting the same.

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, to publish this Proclamation, hereby authorising and empowering British Subjects, for the space of Six Months from the date hereof, to import and bring into this Province, from the United States of America, in British built ships or vessels, owned and navigated according to Law: Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley or Grain of any sort; and British Subjects, during the same period, are hereby authorised and empowered to export in British ships, owned and navigated as aforesaid, all or any of the said herein before enumerated articles to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-sixth day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, and in the Fifty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.
By the PRESIDENT'S Command,
JON. ODELL.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
FREDERICTON, 4th MARCH, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the KING'S Instructions requiring all persons to whom allotments are made, to apply for their Grants within Six Months from the date of the allotment—A Lot of Land lying between the Salmon River and Mill-Stream Lots registered to George Burgess, and a Lot No. 2, in the vicinity of Sussex-Vale, registered to Simon Frere, have been forfeited and re-allotted to other persons.

By order of His Honor the PRESIDENT,
JON. ODELL.

TO BE SOLD,

And Possession given the First of May next. THAT very Valuable place on the North west side of the KENNEBECK RIVER, on which the Subscriber lately lived, and now in possession of William Nickerson; well known to be one of the best stands for a Tavern of any on the River on the Public Winter Road to Fredericton. For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM PUDDINGTON,
Kingston, 15th December, 1810.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he still keeps a PUBLIC HOUSE at the Long Portage, where Travellers and others will receive good entertainment, and every attention paid to them and their Horses, &c.

ELIPIAZ CODDINGTON,
Saint John, 10th December, 1810.

To be Let, Leased or Sold,

THE WATER LOT, adjoining the one occupied at present by Timothy Parker, in Prince William-Street, 25 feet front and rear by about 200 (Grant being to low Water mark)—Terms moderate—Apply to WILLIAM DONALD. 24th September, 1810.

Indian Tooth-Ache Drops.

AN efficacious remedy for the Tooth-Ache has been discovered by the Subscriber, which has never failed, in hundreds of applications of it to the Teeth and Gums, has frequently been found sufficient to eradicate this (of any others) most irksome and intolerably painful disease. All general, its effect on the Teeth and Gums has been such, that after using it three or four times, an instance of pain has not occurred. It is composed entirely of Indian Herbs and Roots; and is for sale at J. S. MOTT'S Printing-Office—Price One Dollar per Phial.

The subjoined certificates of Alderman Furman and others will shew its wonderful effects.—They form but a small proportion of the number that can be produced.

N. B. These Drops will not injure the looks of Teeth or Gums, but will preserve them white and clean.
MITCHEL M'CARTHY.

NEW-YORK, 17th DECEMBER, 1808.

At the request of Mr. Mitchel M'Carthy, I do certify, that I was severely afflicted with a tooth-ache and pain in my face the 1st September last—that I procured a phial of his drops on the 3d—was entirely relieved, and have not had it since. And also, that my black girl has been since severely afflicted with the tooth-ache. I procured her a phial of the same drops which did also relieve her.

GABRIEL FURMAN, No. 3 Wall-Street.

HALIFAX, JUNE 8, 1809.

This is to certify, that I was for three years at times afflicted with that intolerable pain the tooth-ache, and having procured a phial of Mr. M'Carthy's Indian drops, I have not since felt the least symptoms of it.

ELIZABETH HAWE, near the North Barrack.

HALIFAX, JUNE 10, 1809.

At the request of Mr. M'Carthy, I do certify, that I have been severely afflicted with the tooth-ache in May last, that having procured a phial of his drops, and after the first application as directed by him, I have felt no symptom of it since.

JAMES O'ROURKE.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late EBENEZER WHITNEY, Sent of Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are hereby required to render their accounts duly attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.

RICHARD SIMONDS, } Administrators.
ANTHONY ROGERS, }
MIRAMICHI, 27th August, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of SAMUEL HART, Esq. late of Halifax, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested to the Subscriber, within Eighteen Calendar Months from this date, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

REBECCA HART, Sole Executrix.
Halifax, October 15, 1810.

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of the late JONATHAN MOREHOUSE, Merchant of this Town, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts duly attested to the Subscribers, within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM MOREHOUSE, } Executors.
JCHASOD CORBITT, }
Annapolis, 7th May, 1810.