

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, at Mirimachi, by some person or persons unknown; FIVE SETS OF **BILLS of EXCHANGE**, as near as can be recollected of the following description:—

One set of Exchange for £380 sterling, at 60 days, payable to Jerod Betts, or order, drawn by James Fraser, & Co. on Messrs. Smith, & Co. Liverpool; dated Mirimachi, 30th July, 1812.

One ditto, for £373:4:2 sterling, at 60 days, payable to Jerod Betts, or order, drawn by John Clark, & Co. on R. Robson, South Shields; dated at Mirimachi, 20th August, 1812.

One ditto, for £61:1:9 sterling, or thereabouts, payable to Thomas Sutherland, or order, drawn by James Fraser, & Co. on a person unknown; dated at Mirimachi, last spring or early in the summer, 1812.

One ditto, for £42 sterling, or thereabouts, payable to Richard Lee, or order, drawn by James Fraser, & Co. on a person unknown; dated at Mirimachi, July or August 1812.

One ditto, for £28 sterling, payable to Jerod Betts, or order, drawn by Murdoch M'Kenzie, on a person unknown; dated at Mirimachi July or August, 1812.

The **BILLS** which are drawn payable to Jerod Betts, or order, were not indorsed, and the others only by the person, in whose favor they were drawn.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing any of the above Bills, as payment will be stopped in Britain.

The above reward of **TWENTY POUNDS** will be paid to any person who will give information so that the Bills above mentioned, may be recovered by the Subscriber.

JEROD BETTS.

Fredericton, 16th December, 1812.

To be Sold at Public Auction.

ON the second **TUESDAY**, being the 9th day of February next, at 12 o'Clock, in the same day, at the House of *William Secord*, near Pickle's Ferry, in King's County, a tract of Land lying in Norton, in the said County of King's, being part of a tract of Land granted to *Guilford Stedholme* and others, and known and described as follows, viz.—Beginning on the north side of the road leading from Sussex-Vale to Kingston, directly north from a heap of stones and stake marked A on the east side and N G on the west side of the same road, thence running north to the extremity of the aforesaid grant, thence east fifty rods on the rear line of the said grant, thence north to the Kingston road aforesaid, thence following the courses of the same road to the place of beginning, thence running west on the courses of the said road, until a line running north from the said road to the extremity of the beforementioned grant, will include one hundred acres, thence north to the rear line of the said grant, to the place where the first mentioned line running north from the said heap of stones and stake aforesaid strikes the rear line of the said grant, thence south on the said east mentioned rear line of the said grant to the place of beginning, comprizing in the whole three hundred acres, more or less; which same described tract of Land was formerly the property of *one Ozier Ansley*. The terms of payment will be made known at the time of Sale.

STEPHEN HUMBERT.

Saint John, 24th December, 1812.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. PARKS respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John and its vicinity that he has returned for the purpose of resuming the instruction of the Art of **DANCING**.

Mr. P. returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of this City for their kind treatment and liberal encouragement he has received in the Art he professes, and hopes that he shall continue to merit the patronage of the polite and enlightened in this Province.

He has taken a Room in the house of **MR. JAMES PRICE**, where he will commence on **WEDNESDAY** next, at Three o'Clock, for those who would wish to attend in the day time.

Those young Ladies and Gentlemen who have been instructed in Dancing and wish to improve by practicing **ONCE A WEEK**, will leave their names at Mr. Price's on or before the first day of **JANUARY** next, so that he will be able to commence as soon as the repairs of the Room at the Coffee-house are completed.

N. B. No Entrance required of those who have formerly attended School.

Saint John, December 19th, 1812.

St. John and Fredericton Mail Stage.

THE SUBSCRIBER

THE leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that having contracted to carry the Mail between this City and Fredericton, he has provided himself with an excellent span of Horses and a commodious Stage, with foot stoves for the convenience of Passengers, and intends going once a week during the winter season;—he trusts the comfortableness and speed of the **MAIL STAGE** will insure a preference.

The **MAIL STAGE** will leave this City for Fredericton every Friday, if the Mail from Digby should arrive in season, if not, two hours after its arrival; it will also leave Fredericton for this City every Wednesday, if not detained on account of the Quebec Mail.

The greatest care will be taken of freight intrusted to his charge, and the smallest favor acknowledged.

Packages, &c. left at Mr. BARR's in this City, or his own house in Fredericton, will be attended to.

Fare of Passengers and freight the same as established by other Stages, running between this City and Fredericton.

JOHN DROST, Courier.

St. John, January 4, 1813.

GREENOCK, OCTOBER 30.

MR. CANNING.

The following is one of Mr. Canning's Speeches during the late Election for Liverpool. On the three first evenings, his remarks, like those of his antagonist were chiefly confined to the occurrences of the election; but during the last week he entered into a detailed exposition of his sentiments on some of the great leading questions which now agitate the public mind. On Monday he spoke of the external relations of the country, with regard to its remote or immediate prospects, of obtaining the blessings of peace. On Tuesday he entered [see underneath] upon the two great questions of Parliamentary Reform and Catholic Emancipation. On Wednesday he spoke of the domestic condition of the country; of the late scarcity, and its connection with the war. On Thursday evening when he naturally expected the business was drawing to a close, he confined himself to the subject of the election.—The following is his Speech on Tuesday, the 5th day:—

"Gentlemen, I should refrain altogether from politics to day, had not the course of the canvass which has been my duty to make among you, led me to the knowledge of one or two material errors or misrepresentations respecting my political sentiments and conduct, which I think it due to you and myself to correct.

"In some of the societies which I have visited a question has been put to me whether I was prepared to support the question of Parliamentary Reform? I have heard that question in societies which I suppose my antagonists had previously visited, and to which they had held forth on the blessings to be derived from a new modelling of Parliament, and on the inadequacy and defects of the present representation of the people. Upon a point of this importance I will not equivocate. I freely own my mind is made upon the question.—

Gentlemen I will not support that question of Parliamentary Reform. I will not support it, because I am persuaded that those who are most loud, and apparently most solicitous in recommending it, do mean, and have for years past meant, far other things than those simple words seem to intend; because I am persuaded that that question cannot be stirred without stirring others which would shake the Constitution to its very foundation; and because I am satisfied that the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is adequate to all the functions which it is wisely and legitimately ordained to execute; that showy theories and fanciful schemes of arithmetical or geographical proportion would fail to produce any amelioration of the present frame in the House of Commons. I deny the grievance. I doubt the remedy. And when it is asserted to me again, as I have often heard it asserted heretofore, that under the present corrupt system there is no true popular delegation, no uninfluenced or disinterested choice of representatives by the people, my mind will recur at once to the scene which is now before me, and will repose with perfect contentment upon the practical contradiction which Liverpool affords to assertions so disparaging to the people.

"When, Gentlemen, I have spoken in the House of Commons, as I have done more than once, against a motion of Parliament Reform, I have been told by those who supported the proposition, that my voice was good for little on such a subject; that I represented some insignificant borough whose franchise it might be my interest to maintain, but which I maintained against the rights of the great body of Electors of Great-Britain.—Gentlemen to this reproach it is now your good pleasure to furnish me with a triumphant answer?

"But, Gentlemen, while on the question of Parliamentary Reform, I am accused of being too tardy in hazarding innovations, I have found in other societies that I am supposed to meditate innovations which are still more favorable, both in Church and State; that I have been represented (not by competitors, surely!) as not attached to the religion of my country; as prepared to subvert the establishment, and to substitute Popery in their room. Gentlemen, such accusations are so extravagant, that on almost any other subject and at any other period, they would be absolutely ludicrous, and to be met only with silent scorn. But, Gentlemen, my view of what is commonly called the Catholic Question (for it is to that question as you may suppose I allude) have been so distinctly expressed on many recent occasions in the last Session of Parliament, that I should of thought they could not have been misunderstood. I have always treated that question not in a religious but in a political point of view. I have considered it as a question of political expediency; and in every thing that I have agreed to, and every thing that I have proposed respecting it, I have always, with scrupulous care and anxiety, proposed to guard and fence from even the most remote apprehension of danger that happy Constitution in Church or State under which we have the good fortune to flourish, and one of the greatest blessings of which is, in my opinion, that being secure and firmly seated itself in the habits and affections of the people, it enables us to be liberal without danger, to all who are within the reach of its influence, and to dispense its blessings to others without hazarding them ourselves.

"Gentlemen, with this view, and with such qualifications, it is that, considering the concessions already made, to the Catholics (wisely or not it is too late to enquire) in the course of the present reign, as having placed that numerous class of his Majesty's subjects, particularly in Ireland, in a state very different from that in which they stood when the code enacted against them was in full operation: as having advanced them in wealth, power and intelligence; as having taught themselves to look upon themselves as admissible to the civil franchises of the state, in which they have been permitted to acquire property, and encouraged to pursue industrious and useful occupations; it is I say, in this

view, and with the qualifications which I have bed, that I entertain and have acted upon the opinion, which I honestly avow, that the period of religious danger being, as I think it is, past by, the state of this country, the state of Europe, and of the world, point out the political expediency of repealing those civil disabilities which are the remnant of a code of whose principles has been already repealed. I certainly think that this may be done without danger. I think that the circumstances of the times recommend it.

"But though these are my opinions upon that question, I know well that many respectable, pious and worthy persons differ from me. And there is no opinion that I hold more strongly than this, that to be settled happily, this great question must be settled peaceably, and with the full concurrence and good will of all classes of the protestant community. I am sanguine enough to believe, that upon full, deliberate, and temperate discussion, such a concurrence may be obtained. I am sanguine enough to think that I see my way to such arrangements as might allay the discontent of one party, and quiet the scruples of the other. To give to one party a triumph over the other has never entered in my contemplation.

"This is not the place nor the time to enter into the very delicate and difficult discussion of the arrangement which might be necessary for a final and amicable adjustment. But when I have said that I think it desirable, that I think it possible to effect such an arrangement of that desirableness, and even of that possibility, the mature conviction and assent of the Protestant community form, in my view, one essential part.

"Gentlemen, these opinions are not new opinions of mine, though I hear also that I am accused of having recently adopted them. Gentlemen, that accusation is false. These opinions I imbibed, inherited from Mr. Pitt. Had he lived, I have no doubt he would now have been acting upon them: I say now, because from Mr. Pitt I also inherited the determination never myself to stir, and to resist any attempt on the part of others to stir the Catholic Question during the life time—the living reign of our beloved and venerated Sovereign.—While he lived to the cares and duties of his station, I did resist all attempts to force that question into discussion quite as earnestly as if I had myself thought differently upon it. And I exhorted Catholics themselves to abstain from pressing their claims during that period.

"After a reign of fifty years, and such a reign so fraught, with advantages, and blessings to this nation we owe, and owed more deeply than the Catholics themselves, the utmost deference to the feelings, to the scruples of a Sovereign, the father of all his people. If the Catholics looked to recover their franchises at a future time, it behoved them to look forward not as a prodigal and unnatural heir to the decease of the relation whose estate he is to inherit, but with that trembling anxiety, that pious apprehension with which a dutiful and affectionate son hangs over the sick couch of a beloved parent, deprecating the inheritance which that parent's death is to transfer to him, and praying for the protraction even of his decay. In this spirit and with these feelings, I certainly had resisted hitherto even the discussion of the question which this year I have seen no obstacle to discussing fully, deliberately, and with a view to the settlement of it forever.

"Gentlemen, I am therefore falsely accused either of aiming at changes in the constitution, or having changed my own opinions upon this important subject. I am persuaded, it is my deliberate, and settled, and uninfluenced judgment and conviction—that this question may be so settled as not to hazard, but to confirm and strengthen the Constitution both in Church and State. It is in that view that I entertain and have supported it. And, Gentlemen, if the testimony of those, with whom, and among whom, I have acted for now near twenty years, if the testimony of the House of Commons can be any guarantee to you for the soundness of my opinions, and the rectitude of my intentions on this momentous question, I beg leave to remind you of a fact which I state not boasting, but simply as a fact which questioned as I have been, I ought not to suffer to be forgotten, that, while every Opposition motion upon the Catholic subject has been uniformly rejected by large majorities, that which I had the honor to bring forward a few months ago was carried by no less a majority than 129."

In his advertisement after the determination of the Election, Mr. Canning says, "Gentlemen, I hope I need not assure you that the principle for which you have chosen me will remain the principles of my political life; and that they will be applied to the measures and circumstances upon which I may have to give an opinion, as your Representative in Parliament, according to the best of my judgment;—unfettered by connection with any subsisting party, or by attachment to any living Leader. In the exercise of that judgment I shall indeed be aided by the fond and faithful remembrance of Mr. Pitt; from whose side, when living, I never was separated, whether in or out of office, and the recollection of whose opinions, has since his death, been next to my own conscience, the most constant guide of my public conduct."

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 10.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief arrived here late on Sunday evening, after an absence of four months in the District of Montreal, where he has been constantly engaged in providing for and directing the defence of the Province.

The enemy notwithstanding his numbers and vantings, had not afforded an opportunity whereby His Excellency might have been enabled to return amongst us crowned with new laurels; but their is another crown, far more dear to humanity, to which he is justly entitled. By the wisdom of his measures, the influ-