

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

French Papers have arrived to a very late date, and it appears by them, that the state of the kingdom and of the character of the public feeling, resemble those of our English counties upon a Dissolution of Parliament, and more particularly upon a dissolution in the midst of contrary parties and politics, nearly equal to each other. The King had to make his choice between the Ultra-Royalist, supported by the Princes of the Blood, and the Constitutionalists, who grounded themselves upon the charter, and upon the prudence of measures of conciliation, union, and compromise. Both parties were supported by nearly equal divisions in the Cabinet and in both Houses of their Parliament. The King made his selection according to his conscience and understanding; and in consequence, in order to diminish the strength of the opposite party, and to facilitate the administration of his Constitutional Ministers, exercised his prerogative in dissolving the Chambers, and sending the members again to the people.

Hence an ardour of party contention, party reasoning, and party abuse, to which, since the India Bill of Mr. Fox, we have seen nothing similar. One of the leaders of this Ultra-Royalist Party is the Viscount Chateaubriand, a distinguished writer, and French Peer; a man of much popular eloquence, and, we believe of undoubted character; but who, in a recent party pamphlet, has very strangely offended, both as respects the law and the decorum of his station. The King has in consequence struck his name from the list of his Ministers. No matter for M. Chateaubriand, Frenchmanlike, makes his appeal to the literary public, and in their applauses for his rhetorical flourish, deems himself fully indemnified for the transitory frown of the Court.

As to the character of this pamphlet, (we speak of it, because present events call attention very strongly to it) it is a mere brochure, and wants the vigour, the nerve, the solid and palpable flesh, to which we are accustomed in English pamphlets from individuals of his station and office. It is more flashy than brilliant,—more tinsel than plate: in short it is a pamphlet *a-la-mode*, in which a Frenchman is seen grinning and grimacing in every sentence. Heaven and earth are called to witness the fidelity and pure love of country which influences the mind and pen of the author. Every thing above and below is apostrophised, to sympathise with France and all honorable Frenchmen in the approaching crisis. But heaven and earth will probably be better employed than to bear this required testimony to the politics of this wordy Frenchman; and this Amphion must sing in another strain before the tombs of Henry and St. Louis will give up their warning voice to his successor. The work, however, is interesting, as containing the exposition of the party views and feelings of the Ultra-Royalists. It is interesting, moreover, as an example of the taste of the French literary characters,—a people, who gild their marble statues, and varnish the pictures of Raphael.

The marriage of the Emperor of Austria is not perhaps of much, if indeed of any political importance except that it may probably draw closer the alliance of Bavaria and Austria, and thus ultimately render the two Powers the equal sharers of Italy. The character of this Emperor is now known and justly estimated. He is one of those who seem born to add to the number of mankind, —to eat, drink, marry and die. He is deservedly in favour of the ladies, for all are alike to him, and he no sooner loses one wife, than he compliments the memory of the deceased by entering into a similar state with another. Thrice already has he fought this battle, run this race, and dug in this mine; his courage is still unbroken, and he is about to fight, to run, and to dig again.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON IN INDIA.

The most remarkable rainy season, is that called in India the south-west monsoon. It extends from Africa to the Malay peninsula, and deluges all the intermediate countries within certain lines of latitude, for four months in the year. In the south of India this monsoon commences about the beginning of June, but it gets later as we advance towards the north. Its approach is announced by vast masses of clouds that rise from the Indian ocean, and advance towards the northeast, gathering and thickening as they

approach the land. After some threatening days, the sky assumes a troubled appearance in the evenings, and the monsoon in general sets in during the night. It is attended with such a thunder-storm as can scarcely be imagined by those who have only seen that phenomenon in a temperate climate. It generally begins with violent blasts of wind, which are succeeded by floods of rain. For some hours lightning is seen almost without intermission, sometimes it only illuminates the sky, and shows the clouds near the horizon; at others it discovers the distant hills, and again leaves all in darkness, when in an instant it re-appears in vivid and successive flashes, and exhibits the nearest objects in all the brightness of day. During all this time the distant thunder never ceases to roll, and is only silenced by some nearer peal, which bursts on the ear with such a sudden and tremendous crash as can scarcely fail to strike the most insensible heart with awe. At length the thunder ceases, and nothing is heard but the continued pouring of the rain, and the rushing of the rising streams. The next day presents a gloomy spectacle: the rain still descends in torrents, and scarcely allows a view of the blackened fields: the rivets are swollen and discoloured, and sweeps down along with them the hedges, the huts, and the remains of the cultivation which was carried on, during the dry season, in their beds.

This lasts for some days, after which the sky clears, and discovers the face of nature changed as if by enchantment. Before the storm the fields were parched up and except in the beds of the rivers, scarce a blade of vegetation was to be seen: the clearness of the sky was not interrupted by a single cloud, but the atmosphere was loaded with dust, which was sufficient to render distant objects dim, as in a mist, and to make the sun appear dull and discoloured, till he attained a considerable elevation: a parching wind blew like a blast from a furnace, and heated wood, iron, and every other solid material, even in the shade; and immediately before the monsoon, this wind had been succeeded by still more sultry calms. But when the first violence of the storm is over, the whole earth is covered with a sudden but luxuriant verdure: the rivers are full and tranquil; the air is pure and delicious; and the sky is varied and embellished with clouds. The effect of the change is visible on all the animal-creation, and can only be imagined in Europe by supposing the depth of a dreary winter to start at once into all the freshness and brilliancy of Spring. From this time the rain falls at intervals for about a month, when it comes on again with great violence, and in July the rains are at their height: during the third month, they rather diminished, but are still heavy; and in September they gradually abate, are often entirely suspended, till near the end of the month; when they depart amidst thunders and tempest as they came.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 22.

The Consul pro tem, of the French government, at Charleston, in consequence of orders transmitted him by the Consul-General, avails himself of the earliest opportunity to announce to all French seamen, deserters, within the limits of the consular jurisdiction, that his majesty Louis the 18th, has granted them a free pardon, in consequence of the marriage of his royal highness the Duke of Berri; and that they may, with perfect confidence and security, return to their own country, where they will meet with assistance and protection.

It is by similar and daily acts of goodness, that his majesty the king of France and of Navarre replies to all the atrocious calumnies which the malignant enemies of their country endeavor to circulate in foreign countries. Their efforts, however, are vain; France is now tasting the blessings of tranquility; and the clemency of a monarch, who is the father of his subjects, will make a more profound impression on all true Frenchmen, and be better understood by them, and by all good men, than all the idle clamours of calumny.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.

From the Pacific Ocean.—We have been favored with the following information brought by Captain Edes, in the Beverly, from the Pacific ocean, via Canton, &c.

On the 9th Dec. 1815, His Excellency Don Jose Marco Del Pont, President of Chili, and suite, arrived at Valparaiso, and

commenced his government, by ordering a public gallows to be erected at St. Jago de Chili, and declaring by proclamation, that all persons favoring a revolution should be executed. Every preparation was making to repel the invasion of a body of patriots from Buenos Ayres, reported to be 2500 strong, and commanded by Gen. St. Martin.—They reached Mendoza, on the eastern side of the Puxdilleras, on the 12th January, 1816; but it was believed the season would not admit of their advancing further. The President of Chili had 5000 regulars, a part of which were Talaverians from Europe. Effective measures had been taken to prevent any of the Chilianese from joining the patriots in Mendoza. In January an order was issued, proclaiming, that if any household were not on his own premises within eight days from the date hereof, his property should be confiscated to the King, and his family imprisoned; and further, should any arms or munition of war be found secreted in any out-house, and the owner refuse to deliver them when called for, he should suffer death.

There were in the Castle as prisoners, the former Patriot President of Chili, a Mr. Lastre, formerly governor of Valparaiso, and three other distinguished Patriots.

Messrs. Lewis Blanquo, formerly vice Consul for the United States at Valparaiso, M. Rasalas, and several other Chilianese Patriots had been banished to the Island of Juan Fernandez—which Island was talked of as the residence of many more as soon as the government had an opportunity to send them there.

The Beverly left Macoa (China) the 19th June, where Lord Amherst, the British Ambassador, was momentarily expected. It was said Sir George Staunton would join the embassy; and that its object was to obtain permission to visit the manufactories in the interior of China; but which it was the opinion of the most respectable of the Hong merchants in Canton, would not be allowed.

FREDERICTON, (N.B.)

17TH DECEMBER, 1816.

We understand that the brig Friends, Johnston, which has been missing for nearly four months, was totally dismantled in a violent gale, and put into Fayal to repair.

* * * The delay of the Publication of this day's paper was occasioned by an accident that occurred in putting it to Press.

No mails have reached this place since our last.

Regulations of the Evening SINGING SCHOOL in the Market-House.

I. THE general management of the School, will be under the direction of a Committee, to consist of the Rev. Mr. MOUNTAIN, Mr. W. ODELL, Mr. P. FRASER, and Mr. H. SMITH.—Attendance from 6 to 9 on *Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.*

II. All persons who become pupils in this School, will be expected (after they have made sufficient progress) to attend regularly to sing in Church. This is the object of opening the School, (the expences of which are defrayed from the Church funds), and it is upon this condition that instruction is given. It cannot be supposed therefore, that any person will be so wanting in good faith, as to gain the instruction and then fail to fulfil the condition.

III. No person whatever can be admitted into the room, unless with the view of bearing a part in the School—except Members of the Vestry, and such others as shall receive tickets from one of the Committee.

IV. The names of all those who are desirous of becoming Pupils, must previously be made known to some Member of the Committee, but may of course be mentioned to them through any other person, as convenience may dictate.

V. The immediate instruction of the Pupils is under the charge of Mr. HOLYOKE, the Master—all their proceedings must be directed by him, and without his direction, no practising whatever must be allowed to take place. All the Pupils, will no doubt, feel the necessity of conducting the whole business in the most orderly, decorous, and regular manner, and of paying the strictest attention to the rules.

Land to be Leased.

TO BE LET,

For the Term of seven Years, in Lots of five acres each, at an annual Rent, THE LAND lying between the Public Road and the River, and extending from the Land belonging to Government House to Phillis's Creek. The above will be struck off at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on Monday the 23d December instant, at the Office of the Subscriber, where a plan of the Ground may be seen and further particulars known.

Wm. F. ODELL.

Fredericton, 10th December, 1816.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Co-partnership of FRASER & DAVIDSON, of Miramichi, (New-Brunswick) is this day dissolved by mutual consent—ALL Persons having any demands against them, are requested to present the same for settlement; and all those indebted to them, are desired to make payment to ALEXANDER FRASER, Junior.

ALEX. FRASER, ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Chatham, (Northumberland,) 15th November, 1816.

This is to give Notice,

TO all whom it may concern, that the business carried on heretofore under the Firm of FRASER & DAVIDSON, will be continued by ALEX. FRASER, Junior, and that ALEX. DAVIDSON, will commence business for himself at *Nelson Parish, Miramichi, 15th Nov. 1816.* 3m.

NOTICE

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their Accounts will, indiscriminately, be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

RICHARD LEE.

Miramichi, 4th Dec. 1816. 3m.

JEDEDIAH SLASON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED PER PERCIVAL from London; the GILBERT HENDERSON and CASTLEREAGH from LIVERPOOL, an extensive assortment of

British Merchandize.

HOLLANDS GIN; Cogniac Brandy; Ports, Sherry, and Lisbon Wines; Raisins; Almonds, &c. Also for Sale, RUM by the Puncheon.

ALL Persons indebted to the said JEDEDIAH SLASON previous to the 24th day of JULY last, are requested to make immediate payment. DEC. 3, 1816.

The Subscribers request all persons indebted to them on accounts prior to the 1st of January last, to call and settle their balances without delay. FRASER, DONALDSON, & Co. Fredericton, 24th Sept. 1816.

LANDS FOR SALE,

By Public Auction, On Wednesday the 15th day of January next,

LOTS Number 44 and 45 on the Madamskwick will be offered for Sale at Public Auction at Mr. DANIEL YERKA's Tavern in Fredericton, by HENRY SMITH, Auctioneer. Fredericton, 16th Nov. 1816.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of THOMAS LAWRENCE, late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof—and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to, REBECCA LAWRENCE, Administratrix. Fredericton, Nov. 19, 1816. 6w.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF William & James Ledden,

IS dissolved by mutual consent: ALL Persons who have any demands against said Firm, are requested to bring forward their accounts for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM LEDDEN, Junr. otherwise they will be put in the hands of an Attorney.

WILLIAM LEDDEN, JAMES LEDDEN,

Miramichi, Nov. 7, 1816. 6w.