

the landscape lives, earth unfolds its fruits—ocean rolls in its magnificence—the heavens display their constellated canopy—and the grand animated spectacle of nature rises revealed before him; its varieties regulated, and its mysteries resolved! The phenomena which bewilder—the prejudices which debase—the superstitions which enslave, vanish before education. Like the holy symbol which blazed upon the cloud before the hesitating Constantine, if man follow but its precepts purely, it will not only lead him to the victories of this world, but open the very portals of omnipotence for his admission. Cast your eye over the monumental map of ancient grandeur, once studded with the stars of empire, and the splendours of philosophy. What erected the little state of Athens into a powerful commonwealth, placing in her hand the sceptre of legislation, and wreathing round her brow the imperishable chaplet of literary fame? What extended Rome, the haunt of a banditti, into universal empire?—What animated Sparta with that high, unbending adamantine courage, which conquered nature herself, and has fixed her, in the sight of future ages, a model of public virtue, and a proverb of national independence? What, but those wise public institutions, which strengthen their minds with early application, informed their infancy with the principles of action, and sent them into the world, too vigilant to be deceived by its calms, and too vigorous to be shaken by its whirlwinds? But, surely, if there be a people in the world, to whom the blessings of education are peculiarly applicable, it is the Irish people. I think I know my countrymen—lively, ardent, in talent and sensitive, nearly all their acts spring from impulse and no matter how that impulse be given, it is immediately adopted, and the adoption and the execution are identified. It is this principle, if principle, it can be called, which renders Ireland the poorest and the proudest country in the world—now chaining her in the very abyss of crime—now lifting her to the very pinnacle of glory; which, in the poor, proscribed, peasant Catholic, crowds the gaol, and feeds the gibbet; which in the more fortunate because more educated Protestant, leads victory a captive at her car and holds *ehommate at her eloquence*; making a national monopoly of fame and, as it were, attempting to naturalize the achievement of the universe.

FRENCH PAPERS to the 4th inst.
Opening of the Session.—the King's Speech.
At nine o'clock this day the King proceeded in state to the Chamber of Deputies, and the Peers and Deputies being present in the costume of their respective houses, his Majesty delivered from the Throne the following speech:—

"Gentlemen,—In opening this new Session it is extremely agreeable to me to have to rejoice with you on the benefits which Divine Providence has deigned to bestow upon my people and upon me.

"Tranquility reigns throughout the kingdom: the amicable dispositions of the foreign Sovereigns, and the exact observance of treaties, guarantee to us peace without; and if a senseless enterprise for an instant caused alarm relative to our interior tranquility, it has only served to elicit a farther proof of the attachment of the nation, and of the fidelity of my army.

"My personal happiness has been increased by the union of one of my children (for you know my brother's are mine) with a young Princess, whose amiable qualities seconding the attentions of the rest of my family, promise me a happy old age, and will give, I trust, to France new pledges of prosperity, by confirming the order of succession, the first basis of this monarchy, and without which no State can be in safety.

"To these blessings, it is true, there are annexed real pains. The intemperance of the seasons has delayed the harvest; my people suffer, and I suffer more than they do; but I have the consolation of being able to inform you, that the evil is but temporary, and that the produce will be sufficient for the consumption.

"Great charges are unhappily still necessary: I shall order to be laid before you a faithful statement of the expenses that are indispensable, and of the means for meeting them. The first of all is economy. I have already made it operative in all parts of the administration, and I labour without ceasing to make it still more so. Always united in sentiment and intention, my family and myself will make the same sacrifices this year as

the last; and for the rest, I rely upon your attachment and your zeal for the good of the State and the honour of the French name.

"I continue with more activity than ever my negotiations with the Holy See, and I have the confidence that their happy termination will restore perfect peace to the church of France. But this is not all; and you will be of opinion with me no doubt, that we ought—not to restore to divine worship that splendour which the piety of our fathers had bestowed upon it (that would unfortunately be impossible)—but—to ensure to the ministers of our holy religion an independent income, which shall place them in a condition to be able to follow the steps of whom it is said, *that he did good wherever he went.*

Attached by our conduct, as we are in heart, to the divine precepts of religion, let us be also attached to that character which, without touching any dogma, ensures to the faith of our fathers the pre-eminence that is due, and which, in the civil order, guarantees to all a wise liberty, and to each the peaceful enjoyment of his rights, of his condition, and of his property. I will never suffer any attack to be made upon that fundamental law; my ordinance of the 5th of September sufficiently shows it.

"In fine, Gentlemen, let all hatreds cease; let the children of the same country, I dare add, of the same father be really a people of brothers, and that from our past evils there remain to us only a sad but useful recollection. Such is my object, and to attain it I rely upon your co-operation: but, above all, upon that frank and cordial confidence, the solid basis of an union so necessary between the three branches of the Legislature. Rely also upon the same dispositions in me, and let my people be well assured of my unshaken firmness in repressing the efforts of malevolence, and in restraining the impulse of a too ardent zeal."

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.

From Hayti.—A respectable mercantile friend has put into our hands a French copy of the correspondence between Petion and the commissioners sent by Louis 18th to negotiate with him concerning the recolonization of Hayti. The following Proclamation may be considered as exhibiting the spirit in which that negotiation was treated by Petion, and his resolute rejection of any attempt to encroach upon the liberty and independence of the people of whom he is the chief.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI,
PROCLAMATION.

Alexander Petion, President of Hayti, to the People and the Army.

The French flag has appeared on our coast, and the King of France has sent commissioners to Hayti.

Under what circumstances did they present themselves? At the moment that we were about consecrating the edifice of our laws!—At the moment that I was called by your choice to defend it! at the height of the enthusiasm of a nation the most jealous of its rights, have they proposed to compromise them! for what advantages? Are there any preferable to those we enjoy? There does not exist a Haytian whose soul is sufficiently luke-warm to consent to retrace his steps in the path our glory has urged us on; our duties are pointed out; nature gave them birth; she has created us equal with other men; we will sustain them against all who dare conceive the criminal desire of subjugating us. They will only find on these shores ashes mixt in blood, the sword, and an avenging climate.

On this occasion, as on that which preceded it, you have shewn the same circumspection and the same respect for the rights of men. You have calculated your strength, and in leaving to your magistrates the task of explaining your dearest interests, you have patiently awaited until they explained what they had done for you; your confidence shall never be betrayed.

The authority rests on your will, and it is your will to be free and independent; you shall be so, and we will give the terrible example to the universe of burying ourselves under the ruins of our country, sooner than return to servitude, even in its most modified form.

Whilst Europe entire unites at the call of philanthropy to annihilate even the trace of that most dishonorable traffic; whilst the most polished nations meditate and plan a

general emancipation of those who still groan under oppression; we observe with grief, governments who style themselves the most religious, nourishing principles which justice and humanity condemn.

Haytians, your protection is your arms; reserve them for those that may disturb you and let your labour enrich a soil whose fruits you only shall collect.

I have had printed my correspondence with the commissioners of the King; it will be placed under your eyes—I have done my duty, and my duty is yours.

Signed at the national Palace of Port-au-Prince, 12th Nov. 1816, the 13th year of the independence of Hayti, &c.

PETION.

B. Igniac, Sec'y General.

In possession of the Subscriber,

A Stray DOG of a large size and dark brown (or brindled) colour, the owner of which may have him again by paying the expences of advertising, &c.

GEO. MINCHEN.

Jan. 21st 1817.

Two-pence Reward.

ABSENTED HIMSELF

FROM the service of the Subscriber, NICHOLAS SEWELL, an indentured Apprentice, about 19 years of age, a smart, active lad; but of depraved morals and a great drunkard—ALL persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting said Apprentice, and any person securing and delivering him to the Subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are warned against employing the above named Apprentice, as they would avoid the penalty of the Law.

P. FISHER.

Fredericton, 13th Jan. 1817.

A Stray Cow.

CAME to the ATTORNEY GENERAL'S Farm in King's Clear, early last Fall, and has remained there until this time, a Cow, appearing to be about four or five years old—colour—white with brown spots, rather dark about the head and neck and fore legs. The owner is requested to call for her.

30th Dec. 1816.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Subscriber up to the 1st day of January, 1817, are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

STEPHEN CAMERON.

Fredericton, 13th Jan. 1817.

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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

REQUESTS all those indebted to him either by Bond, Note or Book debt, to call on him at Gagetown, (Queen's County), and settle them without delay, as all accounts not adjusted within six months from the date hereof, will, at the expiration of that term, be put in the hands of an Attorney.

The Creditors of the Subscriber are also notified to meet him at Gagetown within the above term for a settlement.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

24th October, 1816.

JAMES TAYLOR

HAS JUST RECEIVED By the FAVORITE, an assortment of BRITISH GOODS suitable to the Season, which he now offers for Sale at very reduced prices. Fredericton, 31st Dec. 1816.

FOR SALE AT THE ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE.

SUPERFINE Foolscap, Pot. Drawing, and Folio Post Paper; 4to post thin laid and Gilt; do. thick yellow wove and Gilt; blossom Blotting Dutch Quills; Superfine red and black Sealing Wax; do. do. Wafers; Pink Tape; blk. Lead Pencils; 1 & 3 quire blank Books ruled and plain; Message Cards; Walkden's Inkpowder; large and small Inkstands; Pen and Erasing Knives, &c. &c. Fredericton, 2d July, 1816.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

28TH JANUARY, 1817.

Yesterday arrived at the Post-Office the English November Mail, the London papers which were received at this Office last week, furnish us with London dates to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th November.—Extracts from them will be found in this day's Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

POOR'S RATE.

In looking over the List of Poor's Rates, we find the sum assessed for the last year in the Parish of Fredericton, amounts to £352, and allowing this to be one half of the Rates of the County, it will make £704 for Poor's Rate in the County of York. Now allowing the other Counties to average £600, it gives £4,200, making in all a total of £4,900, at a moderate calculation for the Province, which, perhaps, falls far short of the real amount: This sum, in a Country so thinly peopled, which has not been afflicted with war or any public calamity, (unfruitful seasons excepted) where land is plenty, and no lack of employment, is certainly enormous. We may also notice their rapid increase, having nearly tripled in the short space of three years, and their insufficiency still to relieve all that are in want, as the many calls on the public by Briefs and Subscriptions, which are yearly increasing plainly shew; while the wealth of the Province, if not decreasing, is at best but stationary; in proof of which, we may notice the embarrassment of trade, the depreciation of our exports, and the scarcity of specie.

Without adverting to the opinions of writers on the subject, (which are generally hostile to high rates) I shall only observe, that high rates among other evils, have a tendency to destroy the finer feelings of our nature, for where people are highly rated, they grow hard hearted and often refuse aid to a deserving object, because they think they have already been compelled to contribute more than their share; such checks to individual exertion are certainly injurious to society.

Many are ever ready to blame the Assessors, some the Collectors, and others the Overseers, not considering that it is not the mode of raising, but the magnitude of the sum wanted that occasions the evil, and that the Overseers (particularly of this Parish) instead of censure, deserve the thanks of the public, as they generally advance the most of the money and wait nearly a year for their pay.

In short, the devising some plan to check this growing evil, deeply concerns the public; and it may not be long a Parish, or Country, but a Provincial concern, and it is much to be desired that some way may be provided to relieve more effectually real objects* and to prevent any imposture from preying on the public, and eating the bread of idleness.

* In the present mode of providing for paupers, it cannot be expected that they should at all times be comfortable.—The writer of the above has seen an aged person shivering in bed in an open house where there was a stove, but where the family who kept her could not at all times procure fuel.

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 Saturday, the first day of February next, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House, at 12 o'Clock, when a plan of the Ground may be seen and further particulars known. R. SMITH, Auctioneer.

Fredericton, 28th Jan. 1817.

A Red and White

BULL, apparently about three years old, has been for a long time about the Barn of Captain JENKINS, in King's Clear.—The Owner is requested to call for him.

28th Jan. 1817.