

and the most essential piece of his portable furniture. At night it was surrounded by 20 to 30 candles, in the centre of which the compasses were placed. When he mounted his horse, the Grand Ecuyer Caulaincourt, who was constantly near his person, always carried the map, fastened to his breast, that he might be in readiness to produce it whenever the Emperor called out "la carte."

"It once happened that the Emperor wanted the map, and the pieces, were not placed in the proper order. He seemed to be transported into a foreign Country, and, with some degree of irritation, he proceeded to arrange the divisions himself. At this moment a violent gust of wind arose, and threw them all in disorder. Napoleon, in a fit of passion, seized the map, and threw it under the feet of the horse on which the Duke de Vicenza was riding. His Excellency was under the necessity of alighting, and with the assistance of a page once more spread out the map. The Emperor appeared, however, to repent of his rashness, for a few moments after he said, in a softened tone, *Donnez moi la carte!* and requested that Caulaincourt would put it in order.

"In the four corners of Napoleon's Cabinet small tables were placed, whenever they could be procured, at which the Emperor, his Secretaries, and the Director of his *Bureau Topographique*, were accustomed to write. He usually dictated to the latter, whilst he paced about the room, dressed in his ordinary green uniform, and not unfrequently wearing his hat. As he was accustomed to have all the fancies that entered his head put into execution with the utmost expedition, no one could write with sufficient rapidity for him, and it consequently became necessary to write his thoughts by cyphers.

"It is impossible to conceive the rapidity with which Napoleon dictated, and the degree of faculty which his Secretaries attained in this species of writing. One of them, who was a very young man, excelled all the rest in expedition. The cyphers employed were of course hieroglyphics. A Dragon's tail was used to express the whole French Army—a ship, the corps of *Dévolout*—a *thorn*, the *British Empire*—a mushroom, commercial cities, &c. It is said that Napoleon possessed singular facility in decyphering this hieroglyphic writing, which may readily be supposed, since he himself fixed the signification of the signs which were made use of.

"Notwithstanding the numerous secretaries and clerks employed in Napoleon's Cabinet, none of his proceedings were ever divulged. There was an officer styled *Gardien de Portefeuil*, who was, perhaps, the most patient man in all France.—Amidst all the tumult of war, his mode of living was certainly more simple, though, at the same time, more wearisome than any other individual at the head quarters. Several years of tried fidelity rendered his situation a permanent one.—Though he was dressed like a common *Huissier*, yet he wore his embroidered collar, which was the insignia of the high officers of the court. The *Valis de Chambre* had the care of the large leather portfolio of the Cabinet, and the boxes containing the papers of the *Bureau Topographique*. The *Gardien du Portefeuil* was the keeper of the Sanctuary, like the Sphinx in the Gardens of the Egyptians, and he never quitted the door of the Cabinet, except when it was necessary to relieve him on account of excessive fatigue. To fill this office, a vigorous constitution and an extraordinary share of patience were requisite, for, when Napoleon took a fancy to sit up and write for the whole night, he was never suffered to stir from his post. This was a simple but a most painful duty, when the head quarters were fixed in one place for any length of time. The moveable articles belonging to the Cabinet, or *Bureau Topographique*, which always followed the head quarters, were usually conveyed in two carriages. The greater portion was, however, left behind on the frontiers, previous to Napoleon's advance to Saxony.

"During the Russian campaign a most serious loss was likewise sustained, a loss which—in the opinion of the Officers of the Emperor's household, was quite irreparable. Of all the beautiful maps and plans which Napoleon had on this occasion provided himself with, not a single sheet was

saved. The few officers of the Imperial Household who escaped, thought themselves happy in possessing even the articles of necessary clothing. Napoleon's beautiful collection of manuscripts became a prey to the general desolation. May these valuable works, by falling into the hands of the scientific and powerful, contribute to the welfare of empires instead of their destruction!"

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

NOVA-SCOTIA AND NEW-BRUNSWICK.

We beg leave to call the attention of our Commercial readers to the following Bill, which has not been printed, but was read in Parliament a first time on Monday night and a second time last night.—S. S.

A BILL to allow the Importation into Ports specially appointed by His Majesty, within the Provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, of the Articles therein enumerated, and the Re-exportation thereof, from such Ports.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for permitting until the 25th day of March, 1809, and from thence to the end of the next session of Parliament, the importation of certain enumerated Articles into the British Colonies on the Continent of North-America, from the United States of America, and the exportation of other enumerated articles from the same colonies to the said States," which said Act was continued and extended by an Act passed in the 49th year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act, to authorise His Majesty to permit, until the 25th day of March, 1812, any goods, and commodities to be imported into and exported from Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick in any ship or vessel whatsoever," which said last mentioned Act was continued by an Act, passed in the 52d year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to continue several laws relating to permitting the importation of Tobacco into Great-Britain from any place whatever, and to permitting goods and commodities to be imported into, and exported from, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, in any ship or vessel until the 25th day of March, 1815, and to the amending an Act for consolidating and extending the several laws in force for allowing the importation of certain goods and merchandise into and from certain ports in the West-Indies, until the 25th day of March, 1814," sundry articles were allowed to be imported into, and exported from, certain ports in His Majesty's colonies of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, from and to certain foreign ports, which Acts have now expired:—And whereas, great advantage resulted to the said colonies; from the facilities given to the trade thereof by the said Acts:—And whereas it is expedient to grant similar facilities at the present time:—Be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful, in any British built ship or vessel, owned and navigated according to law, or in any ship or vessel belonging to the Subjects of any Sovereign or State in amity with His Majesty, to import into such ports as shall be specially appointed for that purpose by His Majesty, within the Province of Nova-Scotia or New-Brunswick, the following articles, viz: 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, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort; pitch, tar, turpentine, *fruits* and *seeds*: Provided always, and he it further enacted, That none of the aforesaid articles shall be imported into the said ports, so to be specially appointed, in foreign vessels, unless the said articles shall be of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the country to which the vessels importing the same shall belong. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to re-export any of the said articles to any one of His Majesty's possessions in any British built ship or vessel, owned and navigated according to law:—And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful in any British ship or vessel, or in any ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of any Sovereign or State in amity with His

Majesty, to export from the said port, so to be appointed for that purpose, to any country belonging to any Sovereign or State in amity with His Majesty, any Gypsum, grindstones, or other produce or manufacture of the said Provinces, and also any produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West-Indies, or any goods whatsoever which shall have been legally imported into the said Provinces: any thing in any law to the contrary notwithstanding. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to make such regulations for the importation and exportation of goods and commodities as aforesaid at the said ports, with such penalties and forfeitures for the breach thereof, as shall seem fit and necessary to His Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid:—And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue in force during the space of years from and after the passing of the same, and until six weeks after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

5TH MAY, 1818.

A Bill had passed both Houses of Congress, which was waiting the signature of the President, enacting that from and after the 13th of September, next, the Ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by subject or subjects of His Britannic Majesty, coming or arriving from any port or place in a Colony or Territory of His Britannic Majesty, that it or shall be, by the ordinary Laws of navigation and trade, closed against vessels owned by Citizens of the United States.

St. John, N. B. May, 2.

ARRIVED,
Monday, ship Nestor, Thom, Aberdeen—bricks, porter, &c. to J. & A. Robson, and
Brig United Kingdom, Reed, Demerara, via Paganuquoddy, to N. Merritt.
Thursday, schooner War Hater, Way, Moose-Island—flour and corn, to S. Humbert.
Yesterday, ship Waterloo, Ward, Liverpool—salt and goods to John Ward & Son.
Brig Ganges, Martin, Aberdeen—assorted cargo, to the master.
"Sophia, Bourne, Jamaica—rum, to H. Gilbert.
"Harriet Newel, Thain, Moose-Island—ballast, to S. Humbert.

Sch'r Mary-Eliza, Burkett, United States, via Digby—flour, &c. to T. P. Williams.
"Melvind, C. Founds, Moose-Island—flour and corn, to the master.

CLEARED,
Brig Clear Air, Adams, Demerara.—H. Johnston, & Co.

The brig Hannah, Edwards, of this port, went ashore on the 6th March, on the Quick Sands off Sandwich, in the Downs. It was supposed she would be totally lost.

Extracts from the London Gazette.
Promotions and Appointments.

39 Jan. "Lieut. Col. Francis Coburn on the Half-Pay of the New-Brunswick Fencibles, to be Deputy Quarter Master General, to the Forces serving in Canada, vice Myers, deceased.

14 Feb. "41st Regt. of Foot, Lieut. Harris Hails, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bowen, who retires.—Dated 22d Jan. 1818.

"98th ditto, Lieut William Anderson, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Semoir, who exchanges.—Dated 22d January, 1818."

Downing Street, Jan. 8, 1818.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada in the room of Francis Gore, Esq. resigned.

From the Halifax R. Gazette.

We are indebted to the Chairman of the Committee of Trade for the copy of the following Letter:

Head Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade
Whitehall, 20th Feb. 1818.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you, for the information of the General Committee of Merchants of London interested in the Trade and Fisheries of British North-America, on whose behalf you have transmitted a Memorial to their Lordship respecting the Duties on Timber, that upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the Case, and more particularly with reference to the Act of 55 Geo. 3. Cap. 86 (by which Timber from the British North-American Colonies is exempted

from Duty till the 25th March, 1820 it is not at present the intention of His Majesty's Government to submit to Parliament any alteration of the Law, as it now stands, in respect to the importation of Timber whether from our own Colonies or from Foreign States.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

(Signed) THOMAS LACK.

Nathaniel Ackinson, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

CONTRACT FOR BAKING.

Commissionariat Office, Fredericton,
5th May, 1818.

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of Baking Bread, of Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Garrison, for Six Months from the 25th of May next, will send sealed proposals to this Office, on or before 12 o'clock on Friday the 15th May, indorsed "Tender for Baking."

The Flour must be taken from the King's Stores, and the Bread delivered to the Regiments, Staff, and Departments in Loaves of 1lb. each, at the expense of the Contractor.

The first Issue will be on the 25th of May, and to be continued three times a week to the Regiments, in Loaves of 1lb. each, and every second day to the Staff, and Departments in Loaves of 1lb. each. The Manufacturer of the Baker and his *deput* for Flour, to be at all times open to the inspection of such person as may be appointed by the Officer in charge of the Commissionariat.

The Casks in which the Flour is contained are as an equivalent for Truckage.

Unexceptionable security will be required for the performance of the Contract, a form of which may be seen at this Office any day between the hours of 10 and 3. The proposals to state the number of pounds of Bread the person tendering is willing to give for each barrel containing 196lbs. of Flour.

NOTICE.

ANY Persons having demands against Lt. Col. MOODIE, are requested to present them immediately for payment as he is about leaving the Province.
Fredericton 4th May, 1818.

READY MONEY, and the prices will be paid at St. John, for all kinds of SKINS and FURS, by
Z. WHEELER.

St. John, 22d April, 1818.

LOST.

ON Wednesday last a NOTE of Hand for Sixty pounds—thirty shillings was endorsed on the back:—whoever have found said Note, and will return it to the Subscriber shall be rewarded for their trouble.
JAMES YOUNG.

Nashwack, 4th May, 1818.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons, (in the Province of New-Brunswick) having any demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN AYCRIGG, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested to within three months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
MARY P. WOLHAUPTER.

Administratrix.

JAMES MUNDIE, Junr.

Administrator.

Fredericton, 5th May, 1818.

Just Received,
And may be had at this Office,
A few Copies of a
LETTER

ADDRESSED TO THE
REV. JAMES MILNE, A.M.
In consequence of his Remarks on Dr. BURNS'S View of the Principles and Forms of the Church of Scotland,
As by Law Established.
BY THE AUTHOR OF THAT WORK.
27th April, 1818.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN McLEOD, deceased, will render their accounts for adjustment, and those indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

JEDEDIAH SLASON, } Executors.
M. NEEDHAM, }

Fredericton, 7th April 1818.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having disposed of the Stock of GOODS now on hand with the STORES, late the Property of FRASER, DONALDSON, & Co. to J. KENAH, Esq. wishes to close his Accounts here, by the 15th day of MAY at farthest.—He therefore requests that those who may still owe accounts to F. D. & Co. to 31st December last, or to himself to this date, and who cannot at once pay the same, do call and settle, by giving NOTES for their respective balances, that the Books may be immediately closed.
JAMES FRASER.

Fredericton, 24th April, 1818.