

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

*Conversation between the Emperor of Russia and Gen. Maison, at Aix-la-Chapelle.*

The Emperor—Well, General, the evacuation of France is decided, and your country restored to her independence. I love to persuade myself that after having shown such fortitude in her reverses, she will not conduct herself worse under more fortunate circumstances.

General Maison—Your Majesty's hopes will not, I am sure, be disappointed.

The Emperor—I wish to see France, for two years to come, in order to ascertain how she demean herself in the new order of things about to be established. Some persons pretend that the majority of the French desire to return to the regime which existed before the revolution. What do you think?

The General—Some persons who have been soured by misfortune, and some others who may be seduced by ambitious ideas, may have tried to extol the system, but the majority are very far from being of that opinion—quite the contrary.

The Emperor—I believe it: As to myself, I am a friend to liberal ideas. I feel that nations must be delivered from arbitrary power. I have already done it in my kingdom of Poland—I shall extend the benefits to my other States. In France, what is done is irrevocable, and if it were necessary, new guarantees must be found against the return of the past. It is particularly necessary to prevent all attempts against national property. However, I have full confidence in the wisdom and judgment of the King of France. I am equally persuaded that if the Prince, his brother, shall one day ascend the throne, he would follow the same march and maintain the same constitutional institutions. This is also the opinion of the Duke of Wellington. I repeat it, that I wish France to be great and strong: this is necessary, to the well understood interest of all Powers. I give you my word and honour, General, that I have no other sentiments, and you may believe me, for I am an honest man.—*From a Letter from Aix-la-Chapelle.*

SEAMEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Merchant Seaman's Bible Society, established in January last, is in full activity. The Society have for several months boarded the outward-bound merchant-ships, when clearing from Gravesend. Inquiries are made by an intelligent agent of the Society, into the supply which the several ships already have of the Holy Scriptures; and, when needful, he invites the crew to purchase at a very reduced rate; or, if this through their poverty cannot be accomplished, he presents from the Society, Bibles and Testaments for the use of the crews during the voyage: an exact record is kept of such supplies, and many opportunities have already occurred on the return of the ships to port, to enable inquiry into the result of this attention to the moral and religious interests of our long-neglected fellow-men and fellow-subjects: the results have generally been highly encouraging. A weekly report is made to the Committee, and we have had the gratification to learn the pleasing amount of information. Already upwards of 1200 vessels have been supplied; these were navigated by more than 16,000 seamen, of whom more than 13,000 were able to read. 1300 Bibles and 2785 Testaments were gratuitously bestowed for the ships' use; and 275 Bibles, with 126 Testaments, were purchased by individuals of the crews.—There are besides the supplies found on board, and which were either put there by pious owners for the use of the seamen (their servants), or were the private property of the sailors. Thus, in the short space of eight months, 1200 vessels, bound to various parts of the world, navigated by 16,000 men, have taken with them for their instruction, the amazing number of 5900 Bibles and Testaments. These, it is hoped, will supersede the worse than idle trash, usually the mental poison of the seaman, in his hours of rest from labour; and while as Christians we are confident in the truth of the Holy assertion, that the word of God shall not return to him void, but shall prosper, and while a blessing is pronounced upon those who read it, we feel assured that exertions like these will not fail of success.

NOVEMBER 6.

It seems by the American papers, the arrival of which we mentioned in our last, that the Cabinet of Washington are not thought

by their own subjects to play well in the game of Commerce, to which they have invited this country. The new act of Congress began to operate on the 20th of September, and on the next day, one of the Newspapers expressed its apprehensions, that the traders of the United States would not be benefited by the exclusion of vessels coming direct from the British West-India Islands. A long article, which it is not necessary to give entire, says, "the difficulties and ruin of our trade are now commencing; the blow intended against the commercial prosperity of Great Britain, recoils upon ourselves." It would be a contemptible dissimulation to conceal the pleasure we feel on reading this. The misfortunes of America, taken abstractedly, certainly gives us no delight, but when their Government endeavors to obtain a relaxation of the British Navigation Laws by challenging this country to a contest of inconveniences, we may fairly be glad, that the American share of them seems to be less capable of endurance than the English. It has never been denied, that each country is entitled to insist upon its present exclusions. There is, however, this difference between them, that the English law is one of old standing, and was passed without any view to his operation upon other countries; the American law is a recent one, passed because we will not retract ours, with a consciousness that it will do some harm to America, but with a hope that it will be far more injurious to England. As well as we can learn, the only chance America had of conquering in this struggle consisted in the distress, which the British West-India Islands might feel in being obliged to depend upon a more distant market than the ports of the United States, for some articles of consumption. The last accounts from the West Indies expressed no apprehension of this, and the merchants of the British American-Provinces will doubtless do their best to prevent it. It may, therefore, happen, that the United States will be the only losers in the contest—that they will hear of no parallel mischiefs by which they may console themselves for their own—and that one English settlement will gradually become accustomed to trade with another during an exclusion from the nearest harbours.

NOVEMBER 7.

At Valenciennes, the Duke of Wellington paid his respects to the Monarchs, and his Grace's carriages having been in readiness, their Majesties proceeded at seven o'clock, to his Grace's hotel, where a dinner, consisting of every rarity and delicacy of the season, was already prepared, and served up on massive silver plate.

The review took place on the subsequent day, Friday. By the hour of six o'clock, in the morning, the Allied Troops (the Hanoverian, Saxon, Danish and English,) appeared drawn out on the plains between Valenciennes and Bouchain, and presented a spectacle, to an English mind, pregnant with the proudest and dearest recollections.

At a distance the polished arms, glancing in the rising sun, formed a line of light from one extremity to the other. The Sovereigns arrived on the plain at nine o'clock, attended by a numerous suite. The Monarchs were dressed in their respective uniforms. They were received by the Duke of Wellington and the whole of his Staff. The Sovereigns and the General rode along the line, and expressed their highest admiration at the appearance of the army. The officers and men were chiefly dressed in new uniforms, and looked in high spirits and perfect health. The cavalry and horse were in excellent condition. The gay and gallant suites of the Monarchs, as they passed along the steady and stern ranks of the armies, presented an interesting contrast. The review lasted till half-past five o'clock in the afternoon. The Sovereigns and Princes, together with their suites, then proceeded to the Duke of Wellington's house, where they dined. The house not being large enough to accommodate all the military guests whom his Grace had invited, a mausoleum was erected in the lawn.

The attempt to rescue Bonaparte, or effect his escape, is made a capital offence, by the Act of the 56th of the present reign, chap. 22, from which the following is an extract:— "And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, being a subject or subjects of or owing allegiance to His Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall rescue or attempt to rescue the said Napoleon Bonaparte, or shall knowingly and wilfully aid or assist in

the escape of the said Napoleon Bonaparte, or in any attempt to escape from such custody as aforesaid, or from any limits or bounds wherein he now is or at any time hereafter shall or may be detained and kept in custody as aforesaid, or in which he shall or may be suffered to go at large within the limits of any island or country, territory or place, or within the limits of any district or bounds within any island or country, territory or place, upon parole or without parole, all and every such person and persons so offending, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy."

IRELAND.

*Attempt at Highway Robbery, and determination of resistance, on Kilkworth Mountain.*

We (Cork Morning Intelligencer) have been favored with the following extract from a letter received by a Gentleman in this city, detailing the particulars of an attempt at highway robbery on Kilkworth Mountain; and we hasten to give it insertion, that the public may be apprised of the fact of robbers being on this road. The letter is from William Wallace, Esq. staff-surgeon, late of this garrison, and is dated "Caher, Saturday, three o'clock." Very great credit, indeed, is due to this Gentleman for the coolness and intrepidity, and, we may add, the humanity displayed by him on the occasion. Mr. Wallace writes:—

"Just as I entered the mountain this morning, at six o'clock, I was walking my horse very quietly, when I perceived two men coming down the hill towards me, at a good round pace; I looked round to see was any one near, but saw no person; it immediately occurred to me that these fellows were robbers; and when they approached to about an hundred yards from me, I was more convinced of it, from this circumstance, that they separated, and one went to head me, while the other came round to my rear. At this time I jumped out of the gig, and took my double-barrelled gun in my hand, which was well loaded with shot, and instantly formed my plan of defence, when I saw their mode of attack. When they were about 50 yards from me, they pulled out pistols, and were closing me in, I called out to them that I knew what they were about, and if they advanced one foot farther towards me, I would shoot them both; they said they would, and swore that they would rob me. I swore that if they did, it should be with my life, and if they moved one inch farther, I would most certainly fire. At this time they were within 20 yards of me, when they halted, still swearing they would rob me; I told them I had money and my watch, that I would only lose them with my life, and that they had better let me pass, as I was determined to remain in this spot; and I added, that if assistance came up, I would certainly take them both prisoners. I said that I did not wish to take their lives (which I might have done) as I could not restore a life, and to save themselves, I called on them to let me pass unmolested. They said no—that they only wanted my money, and that they would not abuse me. I said, I would not trust them to come an inch nearer, and if there were ten more with them I would not be robbed. On which the fellow in front began to move towards the mountain, and came round and joined his companion on the road, who was still at the same distance from me. I then had them quite in my power, as I could have shot them both, but I did not wish to take the life of any man. I said, lads, if you want the price of your breakfast, there is half a crown each for you (tossing so much over to them) which you may pick up when I am gone, and you may drink my health for not shooting you both. They then replied, by —, you are the stoutest man we ever met, and you do not deserve to be robbed. I said, I am under no compliment to you, I owe every thing to my trusty friend in my hand. I then got into my gig, and drove off very quietly; after which the fellows picked up the two half crowns, and went off into the mountains. Thus ended an adventure that, in some degree, I had a presentiment of, for yesterday morning when I got up, the first thing I did was to charge my gun. The whole scene was over in five minutes. One of the fellows was a very tall, stout man, rather well dressed; the other was a shabby, assassin-looking rascal."

Saint John, 25th January, 1819. At a Meeting of the Members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, residing in the City of Saint John and its Vicinity, in the Province of New-Brunswick, being a part of the Diocese of Nova Scotia.

The Hon. Ward Chipman, in the Chair. PRAYERS.

The Society's statement of the objects of District Committees being read, and the sanction of the Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia having been heretofore obtained, and under that sanction a District Committee formed, but not completely organized—Resolved, That the said Committee be now established for the said City of Saint John and its Vicinity, to be called the Saint John District Committee, in conformity with the Rules and Orders of the Society, and under the following local Regulations:—

If it be at any time deemed expedient to open the Committee,

That this Committee be open, as permitted by the Rule of the Society, No. IV. only to persons who subscribe at least half-a-Guinea annually, to the use of the District:

That this Committee do meet at the Vestry Room in Trinity Church, in the City of Saint John, on the first Monday in the months of January, April, July, and October, in each year:

That the Chair be taken at one o'clock, p. m. precisely:

That if four Members be not then present the Committee do adjourn, and notice be sent to the several Members of an adjourned meeting, to be held within fourteen days:

That at the First General Meeting in each year, a President be nominated, whose office shall continue for the ensuing year, and that at the same time a Vice-President, a Treasurer and Secretary (and Assistant-Secretary, if necessary), be nominated for the same period; and in case of any vacancy happening within the year the same shall be supplied at the next quarterly or special meeting—notice of such vacancy being previously given, and that such nomination and election be hereafter made by ballot:

That the President, or Vice-President, or Members of the Committee have power to call a special meeting, giving fourteen days notice of such meeting, and of the subject of it:

That the accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary be open inspection at all General Meetings, and be audited annually at the quarterly meeting in January:

That a local Depository of Books for the supply of the District, and of the Members of the Society be formed in the said City of Saint John, under the direction of this Committee:

That the Books be placed under the care of the Hon. William Black, who shall without reference to the Committee, comply with the request of any Member of the Society for Books, under the restrictions prescribed by the General Rule No. XV, and report the same at the next General Meeting:

That an account of the state of the local Depository be regularly kept and be laid before the Committee at every General Meeting.

Resolved, that the Honorable Ward Chipman, be requested to accept the office of President; William Scovil, Esq. Vice President; the Honorable William Black, Treasurer; the Reverend Robert Willis, Secretary; and that the same persons continue in office until the General Meeting in January 1820.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this Committee be from time to time recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, and that in the same book be inserted a copy of the General Rules of the Society relating to District Committees.

Resolved, that the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this Committee, at this meeting, to the Reverend Rectors of the Churches in Kingston and Sussex, in King's County, and of Sarkville, in the County of Westmorland, requesting them and the Members of the Society in their respective Parishes, if they shall think fit, to unite themselves to, and form a part of, this District Committee, for the purpose of carrying into effect the designs of the Society within this District so to be extended.

Resolved, that in case the Members of the Society in the Parishes of Kingston, Sus-