ry adultrance could be rendered them, were burnt in a shocking manner they immediately expired. The girl in voring to strip them of their clothes selfs badly burnt.

STON, Nov. — Mr. Wild arrived here day from Cadiz, informs that the British frigate, of 38 guns, captain ell, had arrived there from Malta, and ht a report that Lucien Bonaparte, as resided for years near Rome, had him-elf, with his immense property, the hands of the English at Malta.

letter, dated in London, August 20, an intelligent gentleman, to his friends ton, says, that two gentlemen had ar- that evening at Dartmouth, and bro't ches from Gen. Armstrong to Mr. y; and in a subsequent letter, dated 3, says, "Yesterday I saw the two men who arrived a few days since, at outh, from Paris with dispatches to Their tale is gloomy. They know of the release of any American prop- d say, that Gen. Armstrong had no of such an event at least for the pref- And further, the only condition upon the decrees of Milan and Berlin will inded, [illegible] compliance, on the part of with [illegible] Duke of Cadore his let[illegible] Gen[illegible]neral Armstrong, is tendu[illegible] hot, notwithstanding ive affi[illegible]ion that they are repealed, ceale [illegible] be in force after the 1st of ber, it [illegible]ery doubtful whether they repeal[illegible] at all."

MER[illegible]CAN PORCELAIN.

ut 18 [illegible]ears ago, (says a late Vermont two [illegible]en in the town of Monkton, State, [illegible] were digging for Iron ore, and four [illegible]t from the surface of the cente [illegible]o a white substance, which resemb[illegible]blance to white lead, they led would [illegible] make putty. They accor- made tri[illegible] of it, and found it to an- their best [illegible] wishes. They afterwards ated the [illegible]d about twenty-five feet, observe[illegible]h material to grow more pure ther they went down. Considerable ities of putty have since been made and d abroad for sale, and, by those who used it, it is preferred to any other. A in Vergennes was also painted with it. 16 years since, and still exhibits a [illegible] the weather. Ow-

[illegible]ft of experiment, though it was not in towns in the vicinity of the bed; was not till a little more than a year that any adequate ideas were entertain- as to the real properties and value of the *utty stuff*," as it was called. The friends American manufactures will be pleased ear, that this so long neglected materi- now ascertained to be *argilla apyra*, or *lain clay*, and that a company is now ing, with a view of manufacturing it *Crockery and China ware*. A very ex- nt kind of stone ware is already made, mixing it with a certain proportion of mmon blue clay. This clay is found on e eastern side of a hill rising in an angle of out fort degrees, and is deposited in *stra-* having a variable number of degrees of rthern [illegible]pression, and the strata are inter- ted by [illegible]ins of pure flint sand, valuable the manufacture of flint glass; flint stones also fr[illegible]quently found. The soil over bed is [illegible]nerally loose meagre earth, free m lede[illegible]; and from the examinations ch ha[illegible] been made, the bed may be said be nea[illegible] inexhaustible.

In an [illegible]ysis of 100 grains, they yield- 56 of [illegible]e silex, the remainder were pure a li[illegible] water, and a very small por- of iron, though scarcely per- ible. [illegible]hen submitted to a strong heat, *Analepti*[illegible] solid porcelainous mass, with- fusio[illegible]d retains its whiteness. *Bilio*[illegible]reat affinity for oil, and it is d th[illegible]ixed in equal parts, it even im- ves te[illegible]hiteness of the whitelead, and s great[illegible]o its power of resisting the ac- of the *Clove*[illegible]mosphere. It must, of course, a very [illegible] article in painting.

The p[illegible] beldetors are Messrs. *Dakin*, *Muz-* and [illegible] *wher*. They have applied to the slature for an Act of incorporation, in t of this [illegible]h a committee, we understand, alreay [illegible]eported, together with the ex- ive privi[illegible]ege of manufacturing for ten rs.

GENIOUS DISCOVERY.—Nathaniel G. [illegible], at Carlisle barracks, in Pennsylvania, tises that he has lately made the great- discovery in Chemistry hitherto made in United States, viz. the coloring human [illegible]. Any person whose hair is either white, red or sandy—let it be occasioned by the natural disposition, or otherwise, he will give it a beautiful black or lightt brown. It has attracted the attention and obtained the approbation of the most learned in that science.

KINGSTON:

TUESDAY, *NOVEMBER* 27, 1810.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I WAS gratified with the description, lately published, of Gov. Craig's road, in the Lower Province, made the last season by the labor of four hundred of the troops under his command; a work highly useful to the public, particularly the inhabitants of Quebec, and equally honorable to him, for planning and ordering it, and to the soldiers for their prompt and faithful performance of the service. Thus the Roman soldiers were employed, when not engaged in war; and their military ways remained for ages, the monuments of their exertions. Thus also Gov. Simcoe employed the troops of his command in this Province. The examples of such patriots as Simcoe and Craig are worthy of imitation, and are of peculiar force in a country thinly inhabited, where the objects of labor so greatly exceed the number of laborers, and at a time when the services of the soldiers are not required for the erection of military works. The main road through this Province, the improvement of which is the great desideratum of the public, affords ample opportunity for the display of such patriotism. In the vicinity of Kingston, York and other places, where the troops are stationed, many miles of the way might, by their aid, be formed into a complete turnpike road, and durably finished for carriages. Whether a portion of the soldiers might not be thus occupied, the next season, consistently with the honor of the king's service, and usefully for the public, is recommended to the consideration of those whose station gives them the right to decide.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

MUCH has been said and written on the importance of common schools, and with great propriety; for in those little seminaries the mass of our fellow-subjects must receive their education. The higher searches of learning are open to a small proportion only of the whole people.

[illegible] cheaply qualified, or who make the school-house a secondary object, will be employed. With some meritorious exceptions, such was the general state of schools in this province, in common with all other new settlements.

As the country increases in population and ability to meet expense, better wages can be afforded, and higher qualifications ought to be insisted on. The progressive state of society requires this change in the state of schools. They who are entrusted to employ preceptors ought henceforth to be more careful in the selection of them. Respectable persons should be employed, and they should be treated with marks of respect and attention, in the view of their pupils, which will give weight to their instructions, and aid them in the government of their schools.

The schools ought also to be visited at stated times, as at the end of each quarter, by the parents and friends of the scholars, for the double purpose of witnessing their improvement in learning and behavior, and inspiring both teacher and learners with ambition. The expectation of such a visit will operate as a stimulus to preparatory exertions. It is useful to have a committee of the visitors appointed to conduct it, and to inspect and notice the performances.

At home, likewise, the children should be frequently examined and conversed with on the subjects of their learning, to let them see that their parents feel interested in their proficiency. Salutary instructions, respecting morals and manners, will naturally be intermingled. No period or situation of life is more favorable to good impressions.

In these and other similar ways, parents, although not very learned themselves, may, with little trouble, and much satisfaction, essentially aid in the education of their own children, to prepare them for some useful occupation in life.

FRANKLIN.

French Losses in Spain.

The vast amount of the losses sustained by the French armies in Spain and Portugal, may be tolerably estimated by the following fact:

A gentleman lately returned from Paris, saw the 8th corps of the French army (one of those granted to Massena to make up the 70,000 additional troops, required by that general, previous to his taking the command of what is called by the French the army of Portugal) pass in review before Bonaparte.

It passed in at one gate of the Thuilleries, where Bonaparte was, and out at the opposite one. It formed a complete army of 40,000 men, of which 10,000 were cavalry. There were two divisions of infantry, of 15,000 each, with all the adjuncts of a train of artillery, pontoons, bread waggons, and those various troops of sappers, artizans, &c. invariably attached to the French armies.

Bonaparte was so minute in his inspection, that when a particular pontoon came up drawn only by four horses (the rest, 14 in all, being drawn by six, with led horses to each) he immediately halted the corps, and asked the cause of this deficiency. He was told that one horse had got lame, and that his companion was taken away with him.—"Then (said Bonaparte) let the deficiency be supplied from the led horses—that is the use of them." This was accordingly done, the march was resumed till the whole passed under the eye of the emperor.

Within two months, however, this corps, thus full and complete in every particular, had suffered so much by want, fatigue, sickness and desertion, in their march into Spain, that in the first return sent to the War Office at Paris, from the frontiers of Portugal, its effective strength was stated at 31,000, making a deficiency of 9000; and subsequently, when it manœuvred between Lord Wellington's army and Ciudad Rodrigo, it was rated only at 26,000.

Allowing a reasonable deduction for detachments, &c. (tho' this being a fighting corps intended for field service, it would of course be as little as possible diminished in this way) there would be a reduction of a fourth from the original strength. Allowing, however, that the return of convalescents may make up a considerable proportion of this deficiency, yet when we consider that this corps had left Paris only 3 months before, in a perfect state, and had not fought [illegible], the instance presents a portion of a loss of loss not less astonishing than true.—The French soldiers do not hesitate to avow, that they consider Spain as a grave; their march to that country is looked upon as a procession to execution.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

CURIOSITIES IN LITERATURE.

The following notification was taken from a public house in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

"To be Sold at Publick Sail on the [illegible] Cattel hogs seth- [illegible] Pork two Barrel Vinegar Three Hives Beeas Corn Potatoes in the ground Pots Pans kiteles Chairs tabels and A number of other Things two tedious to mension Vandue to Begin at A Leven oclock Conditions maid none on the day of sail at the dwelen house of

Joseph ashton Jur

BY REQUEST.

Extracts from a Law of this Province, passed in the 38th year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act to ascertain and establish on a permanent footing the boundary lines of the different townships of this Province."

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the courses and distances of the said boundary lines so ascertained and established, shall on all occasions be, and be taken to be, the true courses and distances of the boundary lines of the said townships and concessions, whether the same do, or do not, on actual measurement, coincide with the courses and distances in any letters patent of grant, or other instrument in respect of such boundary lines mennioned and expressed.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall knowingly or wilfully pull down, deface, alter, or remove any such monument so erected as aforesaid, he, she, or they, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death, without benefit of clergy.

BAGG & HAGAR,

HAVE just received from LONDON, and offer for sale, at their

Hat Store & Factory,

No. 100 St. Paul Street, Montreal, next door south of Messrs. Bellows, Gates & Co.

A General Assortment of Gentlemen's fine BEAVER HATS; silk Water Proof, Leghorn and Willow do.; Ladies and Children's beaver and straw BONNETS, of the latest fashions and best quality. ALSO, Military Foing Hats, elegantly trimmed; Hat Trimmings, &c&c. which were imported upon as good terms, and will be sold as cheap or cheaper than can be bought in the country.

They have also a variety of HATS of their own make, which they are willing to warrant to be as durable as any ever offered for sale in CANADA.

ORDERS from the country thankfully received and strictly attended to. * * *CASH paid for FURS.*

MONTREAL, Nov. 20, 1810. 10 tf

THE *Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE OF HAND executed by the subscriber to Edward Walker, in July last, for £ 20, with an endorsement of 10s. as it will be paid to no person but the said Walker, nor to him unless produced in one month from the date hereof.*

JOHN SIZE.

Kingston, November 22, 1810. 0&2

☞ *New Cheap Goods.*

S. BARTLET,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has this day received, and now opening for sale, a LARGE SUPPLY of

GOODS;

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Crockery and Glass Ware, Liquors and Groceries, Saddles, &c. &c.

Which, in addition to his former stock, will make his assortment very complete: the whole of which will be sold at the *Montreal prices*, for cash or any kind of produce.

As he is now closing his business in this place, no credit will be given and goods will be sold lower than can be purchased in the Province; and as he is determined to sell all off, earnestly solicits his friends and customers to call and examine his Goods.

☞ CASH and the highest price paid for PRODUCE.

N. B. All those indebted, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment.

Kingston, October 1, 1810. 2—tf

FRANCIS PEMBER,

INFORMS his old Customers, and the Public in general, that he has removed from his former stand to the shop nearly opposite Messrs. *Abbot & Bascom's* store, where the *BOOT & SHOE-MAKING* business will be continued, in their various branches.

* * Orders in his line promptly attended to, and favors duly acknowledged.

Kingston, Nov. 20, 1810. 9tf

TO BE LET,

A SMALL room, tight and well lighted, in a central part of the town. Apply at the Gazette Office. Oct. 6.

☞ SADDLING BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having removed to the building occupied by Messrs. ABBOT & BASCOM, respectfully inform the Inhabitants of *Kingston* and its vicinity, that they are now carrying on the SADDLE *HAR*[illegible] finess. [illegible] in a Saddler's shop, they flatter themselves that they shall be able to answer all orders for work in their line—and that on as reasonable terms, for ready pay, as can be purchased in the Province.

Constant attention to business, and the quality of their work, will be their only claim upon the public patronage.

* * *REPAIRING done on the shortest notice.*

C. WILLISTON & Co.

Kingston, Nov. 6, 1810. 7 tf

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of excellent *WHISKY*, by the Barrel, on reasonable terms for Cash, at the Store of

AUG. BOITON.

Kingston, Sept. 25, 1810. 1—tf

ABIA B. SAYRE,

CABINET-MAKER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of *Kingston* for past favors, and informs them that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet Making in its various branches, at his shop opposite Capt. EARLE'S, where customers may be supplied with *Clock-Cases, Sideboards, Desks, Book-Cases, Bureaus, Dining Tables, Bedsteads, &c. &c.* at the shortest notice.

Kingston, Oct. 16, 1810. 4tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, is-
to wit: } sued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of DOCTOR PRINDLE, at the suit of Bryan Crawford Esq. I have seized and taken in execution the east half of lot No. 3, second concession of the township of Fredericksburgh, in the counties of Lenox and Addington, and district aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, and an improvement of thirty-five acres, be the same more or less; which will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at the gaol door in the town of Kingston, on Monday the 2nd of July next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

And any person or persons who may have any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

CHARLES STUART, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 13th Nov. 1810.