

which she was conspicuous for her elegance and skill. Exercise, however, and all the resources of medical art, could but delay the fatal hour.—Her disorder began to gain ground in an alarming manner upwards of two years ago, and when the first jubilee of his Majesty was celebrated, she was lying on the bed of sickness, with but little hopes of recovery. Towards the middle of last summer, however, she regained strength enough to sit up in her apartments, and to take a short walk into the garden. About a month ago her royal highness was attacked with St. Anthony's fire, which brought on a relapse, which has afforded her an opportunity of displaying the noble christian faith and fortitude, during weeks of prolonged agony, uncheered by any ray of hope. During the last few days her strength had been rapidly waning away, and she closed her eyes, as we have already stated, in a kindly sleep.

The remains of her royal highness will be interred about the end of next week, and in the mean time the theatres and other places of public amusement will be closed. A general deep mourning will commence to-morrow se'nnight, and be continued six weeks, after which the usual changes of half-mourning, &c. will take place.

KING'S ILLNESS.

November 7.—The bulletin yesterday, we lament to state, was much less favorable than the bulletin of the preceding day; but medical men, we understand, say that in this malady it is not unusual to have a restless night follow a calm and tranquil one. After several sleepless nights, nature becomes exhausted; but a few hours' sleep seem to be sufficient to give her strength to endure the fatigue of several successive nights of restlessness. In the course of yesterday, leeches were applied, which it was hoped would abate the irritation. A groom arrived from Windsor last night, whose account was, that his Majesty remained much the same as when the bulletin was sent off this morning. A great number of persons made enquiries yesterday at the palace, and were evidently much affected at finding the bulletin to be so different from that of the preceding day.

2d Edition.—The bulletin of to-day is, we rejoice to say, more favorable than yesterday. It is as follows:—

“Windsor Castle, November 7.
“His Majesty had more sleep last night, and continues full as well as in any part of yesterday.” [Signed by the Physicians.]
After the return of the chancellor of the exchequer from Windsor on Monday, a council was held at Whitehall. The result, we find by the following extracts from the Gazette of last night, was an order for the preparation of a form of prayer to the Almighty, for the restoration of his Majesty's health, which, in the infinite mercy of Heaven, we trust will be graciously and indulgently heard.
“At the council chamber, Whitehall, the 5th of November, 1810, present, the lords of his Majesty's most honorable privy council:—
“It is this day ordered by their lordships, that his grace, the lord archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form of prayer to Almighty God for the restoration of his Majesty's health.”

The immediate cause of his Britannic Majesty's indisposition is said to arise from the following affecting incident. The Princess Amelia, wishing to leave her royal father some memorial of her duty and affection, caused a ring to be made, in which was inserted, under a chrysolite, a lock of her hair, and on the inside her name, with the inscription “remember me.” On his Majesty's making his usual daily visit, he approached the Princess's bed, and held out his hand to her as was his custom.—Her royal highness embraced this opportunity to put the ring on her father's finger without saying a word.—His Majesty was perceived to be extremely agitated by this affecting occurrence.

Advices had reached Gottenburgh from St. Petersburg, stating that the French minister had applied for permission to march 25,000 troops through the Russian territories into Sweden.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept 8.—The following extract of a report received from the Grand Vizier, has been published in this capital:—At the beginning of the month Riejael [August] the Russian army which besieges Rudschuck, formed in two columns, commenced at 7 in the morning a general assault on the outworks and bastions of the fortress. The enemy found means to penetrate into two works, but was immediately repulsed with immense loss. The ditches were all filled with his slain, and the number of heads cut off amounts to 4000, a general, several majors, many other officers, and 250 rank and file, have been taken prisoners; Ualik Pachá, who commanded one of the wings detached to relieve the fortress, fell in near Bele, in the vicinity of Rudschuck, with an enemy's corps composed of 7000 men, at-

tacked and routed the infidels with great slaughter. The Turkish fleet in the Black Sea has been driven back by the strong currents which generally prevail in that season, to the mouth of the channel of Constantinople.

Most Extraordinary Procedure.

We give the following without comment.—The very respectable merchant who favored the editor of the Commercial Advertiser with a translated copy of this notification, will accept our sincere thanks for his friendly attention:

TRANSLATION. “Hamburgh, Nov. 4, 1810. PUBLICANDUM.

It having been notified to the senate of this place, by the French military administration, that in consequence of an imperial decree, dated 19th October 1810, all prohibited English manufactures (English merchandise proving to be English manufacture) shall be seized and burnt in the Hanseatic towns; and that in order to carry into effect this decree, a beginning shall be made to-morrow.

The honorable the senate solicit every citizen and inhabitant of this place, in the most fatherly manner, to submit to this unavoidable measure, in order to lessen the calamity of the searching of houses to deliver them without obstinacy; and in the mean time to rely that the honorable the senate, not less upon this present afflicting situation, will leave nothing unemployed in order to promote the good of the citizens, so far as it may be within the limits of their power.

And as every commotion and obstinacy would inevitably prove fatal in their consequences to country and town, the honorable senate admonish every individual quietly to submit to the said measure, with the warning that every contumacy will infallibly be punished according to the severity of the laws.”

In addition to the above very extraordinary notice, we are authorized to state, that the gentleman who brought it to this city, left Hamburgh on the morning of the 5th of November, at which time the officers were gathering the goods for the public confiscation. New-York p.

Extract of a letter from Havana to a gentleman in Charleston, dated Nov. 21.

“The late and present unhappy disturbances in Mexico, you will have been acquainted with, and although you should hear of the viceroy's having drawn out all his troops, given battle and routed the insurgents with great slaughter, you may rely upon it, that they are not quelled, but only checked and retreated. Seven regiments have gone over to them and espoused their cause. Their force is computed to be near 80,000 men, but badly armed. The state of things there is truly alarming. I hope and trust, that altho' the eruption is bursting all around us, Divine Providence will shelter and preserve us here from evils of such magnitude.”

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE KINGSTON GAZETTE.

RECKONER—No. 4.

Sed tu vera puta—Curius quid sentit, et ambo Scipiadæ? Quid Fabricius, mansue Camilli?

JUVENAL.

THE great prevalence of sceptical opinions may be very justly attributed to a narrowness of mind incapable of sublime conceptions or of extensive views, and ready to consider any thing beyond its own limited circle, erroneous and absurd. Among these opinions that which denies a common origin to mankind; and, because some physical differences have been discovered between distant nations, declares that they are distinct species, appears not only ridiculous but pernicious. The adherents of this opinion have been told to their confusion that, as you approach the line from the extremities of the temperate zones, you find each nation possessing a darker shade, till, at length, on the African coast near and under the equator, the inhabitants are entirely black. Against this it may perhaps be stated that the Caribbees were not of the same color tho' living in the same parallel of latitude; but the climate of islands differs from that of large continents. The sea and land breezes and the dreadful hurricanes and rains frequent in the West Indies must have a very considerable effect on the animal frame. Nor will it assist those who argue for different species to say, that the American nations under the line are of a very different color from those in Africa; for the soil and surface of those two quarters of the globe are very dissimilar. America is not only intersected with immense chains of mountains in its warmest climates, but so abundantly watered that the air becomes dangerous to man from its extreme moisture. Africa spreads out into sandy plains of immense extent, with hardly a single drop of water on their whole surface.—It is not heat alone, but the different sub-

stances combined with this heat, which produces in these two quarters of the globe effects so different. In the one the vertical rays of the sun are impregnated with a variety of different substances, in which water predominates; and in the other the solar heat is increased by the dryness of the air. But it is the influence of this opinion upon our moral sentiments and ideas that rouses my greatest indignation. The moment that we begin to suppose that mankind are composed of distinct species, that moment our most noble and sublime conception of the human race is extinguished. We no longer discover in every individual, whatever be his color or his language, a child of Adam; a brother, a person of the same feelings and of the same natural powers with ourselves, though differently modified by peculiar circumstances and habits. That grand and affecting idea which represents mankind as one family, one blood branching from one primitive stem, is lost in the narrow and degrading thought, that like brutes we are of different species. That unity of plan which now appears to have actuated the Deity in creating man is totally lost—that unity, so beautiful, so excellent and so endearing. We had supposed that only one kind of human reason was possible on earth, and that God had given life only to one species of rational beings—but we are now told that we have been mistaken. That the different species possess different degrees of reason, and that the one possessing the stronger understanding should govern the rest. Away then with the beautiful delusion that man the favorite of nature was originally the same; possessed of the same corporeal and mental powers, capable of acquiring the same ideas; guided by the same motives; disturbed by the same passions; liable to the same errors; educated in the same universal language and traditions; and glean- ing instructions thro' successive generations.

I should be unwilling to believe that there were distinct species were the arguments incontrovertible, because it lessens the dignity of man; it contracts our moral influence; it dissolves that unity of affections and of worship which a common origin renders sacred; and it seems to militate against the justice of God. For if some of the species have more sensible organs and a more lively imagination; if their passions are stronger in proportion as their judgment is weak, and if on account of this smaller portion of reason they are subservient to those who have a greater; but who possess more obtuse organs; if they will be made miserable by their rulers who can never eliminate their pain:

How much more beautiful is the account of the creation of man delivered by Moses. Here we have no different species. From Adam and Eve all the human race proceed. They multiply; they separate; they place seas and mountains between them; they acquire a different appearance, a different language, and different manners; but the grand characteristics are still the same. The more engaging acts of humanity are known to the most uncivilized. They know the duties of hospitality, and the language of the passions. Abundant are the proofs that with the same attentive cultivation, those nations which have been declared inferior, are able to require superior light and information to the men who wished to degrade them. Individuals have actually attained the most profound knowledge of the arts and sciences; the most correct and sublime notions of religion, of the social duties, of individual rights, and political institutions.

We who are christians have a new ground for calling all men our brethren. They are recognized as such by our blessed Savior himself. The religion which he taught calls upon all its followers to exert their abilities and influence in promoting acts of charity and mercy; it disregards all physical differences among nations; it speaks to them all as children of God, bound together by the most endearing ties, and establishes forever their natural equality. It is incessantly employed, by the practice of all the virtues, in joining them more closely together, till they become one family in reality. The mildness, the humanity, the harmony, the mutual affection, which it inculcates, produce the most beneficial effects, and must ever counteract the narrow opinion that we have been combating. As christians then we must recognize the copper-colored Indian and the sable negro as well as the fair-skinned European for our brethren; they have all souls to be saved; they are all capable of inheriting the promises; and for us to deprive them of their liberty, or to refuse to them those proofs of kindness & brotherly love which bind society together, is to desert the banners of Christ, and to forfeit our hopes of future felicity.

For the KINGSTON GAZETTE.

MEMBER, EDITORS,
DEEPLY impressed with the importance of the Banking question lately agitated amongst us, I have attentively perused the considerations

of those of your correspondents who have endeavored to make us as well informed on the subject as themselves; and tho' being sometimes troubled with the night-mare, I feel no small apprehension when presuming to differ with the old Cashier's Ghost; my conscience will not permit me to allow a public diffusion of opinions so incorrect without attempting to refute them. If I fail I hope for the indulgence of the candid; if on the contrary my arguments prove at all convincing, I confidently promise myself the thanks and good will of that portion of the community who have nothing else to give.

Money, Sirs, is generally esteemed the great good.—Whoever, then, increases the usual medium of that good by the simple assistance of a manufactured shirt tail, or worn out pocket handkerchief, is entitled to the gratitude of all who shall experience its benefits.

This I consider my major; though in education it is by no means my intention to attempt to refute all the ridiculous objections that have been urged against this highly beneficial idea; in fact, many of them are sufficiently null in themselves as not to admit of any—for instance, one correspondent sagaciously prophesies the total loss of all our specie; and in almost the same sentence vehemently insists that we have little or none to lose. Others feel apprehensive of being inundated with counterfeit, of what they are equally apprehensive will be worth nothing.—Thus it is, Messrs. Editors, when men will not admit the corruptions of their neighbors' intellects to enlighten their own more ragged faculties. Those who apprehend that of the proposed infusion, the muleum in parvo will be followed by a general piece-meal in carvo, (by the bye, Messrs. Editors, I should perhaps explain why I so frequently interlard my labors with classical quotations; it arises from motives of policy; they have certainly a most imposing effect upon those who do not affect to understand them; and those who do, are generally willing to allow that they are extremely opposite, fearing otherwise to be called on to explain them,) ought not to forget, what should indeed be a primary consideration with every patriotic mind, the encouraging advantages which would, by all fairly starting afresh, be afterwards offered to merit and abilities of every description.—What, Messrs. Editors, raised republican France to her astonishing, and, as it has proved, finally founded greatness, but the very circumstance I allude to? All adventitious advantages were at an end, and every office in the state was in consequence filled by those only whose superior ability could obtain it: why therefore should we despair? We will flatter ourselves that in a short time we are at least their equals; and who shall predict what may be the glorious consequence, or at what height our projected grandeur may stop?

Animated by this seducing hope, I will venture, though I sincerely assure you it is with all the humility in my composition, to subjoin a few hints to those of our fellow citizens who may be selected to prescribe regulations for the first Bank in British America.

- Recommendation 1st. That a governor be appointed to preside over the concerns of the proposed Bank, with full power to increase the profits, should they not amount to 12, to 22 per cent.
- 2d. That a select committee be chosen, and invested with the like full power to decide upon ex. acts tendered in lieu of subscription payments; they shall also be authorized to fix a reasonable list of subscribers, beginning at the bottom with those that pay nothing.
- 3d. That no responsible subscriber, after having satisfied all other demands upon the Bank, shall be obliged to pay more than a reasonable demand for management or clerks's salaries.
- 4th. That as soon as the whole number of subscribers are ascertained, directors shall be chosen from amongst them, and no person shall be eligible who is not capable of vouching his own name lightly or in such a manner as to prevent mistakes amongst the clerks in the discount office.
- 5th. That a petition be presented during the ensuing session of Parliament, praying that no foreign trader shall be allowed to export a greater bulk in specie than he imports in goods.
- 6th. That no note, draft, or obligation shall be discounted at this Bank which does not appear likely to be paid, unless the profit allowed be such as to in some degree reimburse the directors to the loss of the principal.
- 7th. That a contribution be raised for the support of the minor stockholders, until the proposed interest is realized.
- 8th. That to prevent counterfeits, a correct likeness of M. be engraven on each of the plates.

I remain, &c. &c. &c.
ABSALOM RANDY.

For the KINGSTON GAZETTE.

“Pagar! here is Monsieur Tonson come again!”
NOT unlike the mischievous wisp above named, your correspondent “The Ghost of Abim Newland,” after a week's absence has again made his appearance, apparently with a full determination to haunt us out of the ground we have chosen for the scene of our future operations.
Having so lately bidden us adieu, his sudden return was conferring on us poor mortals an honor as unwelcome as it was unexpected; and whatever gratification it may afford him once more to engage in the affairs of a world to which he has been so long a stranger, his Ghostship is entreated to remember, that to obtrude one's self into any society, or unasked, to interfere in the discussion of a project which the success or failure of which one can possibly have no concern, is a solecism in politeness as unardonable in a Ghost as in a man.—Aware that in a contest with so redoubtable an adversary, more transcendent abilities are required than usually fall to the lot of a human being, the writer of this article trembling at the fearful odds forcibly dares to quell on the immaculate integrity of your correspondent's views. But even allowing him for the credit which he claims, common sense