

It has been suggested, and the suggestion has circulated through various newspapers, that the boundary line between the British Canadian Territory and the United States, from Connecticut river to the river St. Lawrence, to wit, the forty fifth degree of Latitude, will be found, upon an accurate investigation by the Commissioners, to vary from the line adopted in practice, and will run so far north of it, as to leave, within the States of Vermont and New York, a tract of land, equal to sixteen townships, heretofore considered to be within the Province of Lower Canada. I know not upon what ground the conjecture is founded. It is probably nothing more than a Yankee Guess. No astronomical observations are stated to have been made, for the ascertainment of the latitude. Certainly none can have been made under proper authority, as the Commissioners have not yet met, to execute that article of the treaty. It is not improbable, however, that the true line may vary, in some places, from that which has been supposed to be the line, and which has been practised on as such. Many lots and farms or parts of farms, may be transferred from one jurisdiction to the other. If that should be the case, it is to be hoped that the titles derived from either government while it had the actual possession, will be confirmed, notwithstanding the change of national jurisdiction. Such a confirmation is recommended by both policy and justice. And it is astonishing that the treaty itself does not contain a stipulation to that effect, as it does with respect to the controverted islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, the river St. Lawrence and the Lakes. There are, as strong reasons for it in one case, as in the other. This unaccountable omission is a defect in the Treaty, upon its own principle, a principle generally adopted to the adjustment of clashing boundaries between the British American Colonies, before the establishment of the United States, and between the several States, since their Independence.

If bona fide grants from the Crown, of land supposed to be within the Province of Lower Canada, and absolutely known to be within its actual jurisdiction; or similar grants from the State of Vermont, of lands considered at the time to be within that State, should by a new running of our boundary line, be nullified, and the proprietors rejected from their possessions, such a revolution of titles would excite serious dissatisfaction, and would in reality be an act of gross national injustice.

If to avoid such injustice, the government should undertake to indemnify their respective grantees, for their grants thus rendered void, it could not be effected without great difficulty, expense and dissent. On one side of the line, the difficulty might be enhanced by a doubt, whether the indemnification ought to be made by the State, which made the defeated grants, and to which the land vacated on their side of the line would inure, or by the United States in their national capacity, through whose interference, by way of Treaty, the State grants were set aside. It would be much more easy and satisfactory to confirm all grants made before the Treaty by the power in actual possession.

Indeed, without any act of confirmation, much might be said in favour of the legal validity of such a grant from the government having in fact at the time, the undisturbed possession and jurisdiction of the land granted. Upon the broad principle of political justice, the decision ought to be, that a title so derived is good and valid. How far the question may be affected in affirmative or negative, by the express provision of the Treaty, ratifying such grants in the controverted islands, and its total silence as to similar grants adjacent to other parts of the line, must be left to the proper authorities to decide. CAMDEN.

COMMUNICATION.

There are in the Midland District two Counties which are distinguished from other counties by their style of description, not only in common contracts, and deeds of transfer from one individual to another, but also in grants from the Crown. They are styled the Incorporated (not County, but Counties of Lenox and Addington; not one County with a double name, but two Counties still. They have distinct registers of deeds; they are distinct also, in the organization of their Militia; the only distinctions of any consequence now appertaining to Counties. It is true they compose one district for the election of Representatives. But that is not peculiar to them. There are several instances of two counties united

into one election district, without being said to be incorporated. This nominal incorporation of two Counties, not into one, but two Counties, as they were before, is an awkward novelty, which produces little other effect than to occasion the writing of both names, instead of one, in the addition of a person, or the description of a lot of land, in any Township of either of the counties. In respect to their representation in Parliament, as these two Counties are entitled to two Representatives, it would be a saving of travel and expence, & a real accommodation, both to candidates & electors to separate the two counties, & allow each of them to elect 1 member. This would simplify the process of election. It would be an improvement in another point of view. The electors of each County must be more perfectly acquainted with their own candidates, and therefore better able to judge of their qualifications and merits, than those of a larger district. If the inhabitants of the two counties were of this opinion, and would generally unite in a petition to the Legislature on the subject, they might probably be indulged with a separation. This hint is submitted to their consideration, by one who has no personal interest in the question, but is conscious of being A FRIEND TO BOTH COUNTIES.

The following extract from the School Act, was omitted in the copy which was handed us, and published in the Gazette in June last.

York, Sept. 7, 1816.

Extract from the School Act. For the Niagara District £800, which sum of £800 shall be distributed in the following manner, that is to say, £300 thereof, to that part of the District of Niagara, Eastward of the Township of Saltfleet, and the remaining £500 to the residue thereof, being the Townships of St. John, Beaufort, Chancery, Barton, and Ancaster, and that part of the county of Middlesex, lying between Dundas Street and including Bearsfoot village on the River Ouse provided always, that in case the District of Niagara shall be divided during the present Session of Parliament, and part thereof constitute and form part of a New District, and for which New District a Treasurer be appointed, that then, and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of the New District of Niagara, and he is hereby required to pay over to the Treasurer of the said New District, the sum of £300 as herein appropriated to be applied to the purposes of this Act.

The Americans are busily employed in rendering Niagara one of the strongest fortresses in the United States. On the land side they are extending the works by strong redoubts; and on the river they are constructing living batteries almost even with the water, which they properly call marine fortifications. Whether these works of defence or offence, have given rise to suspicion in Fort George, we cannot pretend to determine; but we are credibly informed that the British Commandant has lately become very particular about the spot where every boat is to land, and has prohibited British citizens from amusing themselves at shooting or fishing on certain parts of the common beach, which had always in times of peace been as free to them as the air they breathed. In consequence of this order of the Commandant, Thomas Racey, Esq. and a Son of the Honorable Wm. Dickson, have been put into confinement, for amusing themselves on the sacred ground of the public in a time of profound peace! We soon expect further particulars respecting this disagreeable occurrence. Montreal Herald.

Lightning.—A flock of sheep, 180 in number, the property of Mr. Ruskelly, of Ringworthy Farm, on the borders of Dartmoor, were left in a field all well on Monday evening, the 8th inst. and early on the following morning sixty-two of them were found lying dead, killed by lightning; their eyes were forced from their sockets, and their bodies appeared as in a state of putrefaction. The flocks of many other farmers in the neighbourhood suffered severely, and it is supposed that not less than 400 sheep have been destroyed. Such was the violence of the storm, that a great number of large trees were rooted up, and the branches of others shivered to pieces.—London paper.

Mr. Seth Kimball, of Blue Hill, (Hancock Co.) in May last, had his house, furniture, &c. consumed by fire, and a numerous family left destitute of a home, and many of them deprived of wearing apparel. His misfortune awakened the warmest feelings of sympathy and commiseration in his neighbours, who were disposed, as it is customary on similar occasions, to do

something towards repairing his loss. Accordingly a paper was circulated to receive the names of subscribers and the amount of money subscribed. Such as could not advance money thought it no less an act of benevolence to contribute their services towards the erection of another house. A day was appointed upon which they assembled, each provided with tools requisite for carrying on the work, proceeded to the woods and commenced felling timber at 8 in the morning.—Some were employed hewing, some framing, while others were carting it to the spot, which was distant five miles, and by 6, P. M. a handsome house frame was erected on the ground where the former had stood, composed of materials which the same day were standing trees. Bost. Daily Adv.

Joseph Bonaparte.—This man, it is known, has fixed his residence on a moderate property at Berdowntown, N. J. worth 16 or 18,000 Dollars. He seems determined to conform to the manners of our country. I saw Mr. Sayre, of whom he purchased the farm—he said, when Mr. Bonaparte came to take possession of that place, he was called out from dinner, and found him busily engaged with his own hands unloading the furniture he had brought. Something was said about sending for other hands; but he said no, every body worked in this country. Balt. American.

Whale, Shark and Porpoise.—A Whale was a few days since harpooned in Prospect harbor. He had been chased into shoal water by a shark who was likewise taken. The Shark was 15 feet in length, and had five rows of teeth—a small porpoise was taken out of his belly, and a barrel of oil extracted from his liver. Portsmouth Oracle.

MASSAHOEN IN IRELAND. Washington, Sept. 26, 1816.

Messrs. Gals and Seaton, The enclosed is an extract of a letter received September 21, by an emigrant from Ireland, lately arrived, and now in this city. The name of the person, if published and known in Ireland, by transmission of your paper, might be injurious to him; but is written under seal, for the information of any one who may feel an interest in verifying the facts.

On Sunday, the 25th of May last, as the priest of the parish of Drumully, in the county of Cavan, was celebrating mass in the church, a number of Orangemen, with arms, rushed into the Church, and fired upon the congregation. They killed the priest in his garments on the altar, and also killed your brother—, and numbers of the congregation he fired, men, women and children. The remainder of them that was not killed made their address to the magistrates for justice; but their reply was, to go off for a damned lot of papist rascals; it was the Orangemen's duty, if they murdered every man of you, for they would take the messent Orangeman's word sooner than they would take respectable papist's oath."

From the Newburyport Herald. Postscript.—By a letter received in town (last evening) 30th Sept. from Eastport, it appears, that an English fleet has just arrived there consisting of one 50 gun ship, two 38 gun frigates, 1 gun brig and a sloop of war. That American property of every description is seized, and that the people are talking of nothing but WAR.

REMARK. If there is any foundation for the above report of a resort to force, we presume it relates to some local irregularities in trespassing upon the fisheries, after being cautioned to desist, and with which, as we have obtained from claiming any right by treaty, we cannot intermeddle. The cause of controversy is not national.

From the East Indies.—Captain Hancock, of the brig Ellen Douglass, who has arrived at Boston, from Calcutta, informs that a report had arrived at Madras on the 9th of May, from Europe, via France, and the Gulf, that a war would probably take place between England and America, on account of the Floridas. In consequence of which, insurance to America immediately rose to 16 and 20 per cent.; and brig Saunders, Athbridge, of Philadelphia, who was lying at Tranquebar, for freight from Madras, would probably be detained until further advices were received from Europe. The Ellen Douglass is via Madras and Tranquebar, 140 days from the last port.

SOUTHERN WAR. The Governor of Georgia has received an official account of the late capture of the fort of Appalachicola, in East Florida. It is from Lt. Col. Clinch, and dated, "Camp Crawford, Aug

23"—"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that on the 29th ult. the fort on the Appalachicola in East Florida, defended by 100 negroes and Choctaws, and containing about 200 women and children, was completely destroyed. I have the honour to enclose you the names of the negroes taken, and at present in confinement at this post, who say they belong to citizens in the State of Georgia. I have given the chiefs directions to have every negro that comes into the nation, taken and delivered up to the commanding officer at this post, at fort Gaines." The bearer of this letter, reports that the fort thus captured on the Spanish territory, was the receptacle of runaway slaves, and hostile Indians; and before he invested it, it had been attacked by a party of Indians under McIntosh; that Colonel C. was aided in the expedition with three gun-boats from New Orleans.

From the New Brunswick, N. J. Times.

Remarkable Occurrence.—Some days since, an inhabitant of this city, who was on business in Piscataway, tied his horse near a beehive, at a house of a farmer, while he went some distance in a field to view cattle. The bees commenced a warfare on the horse, when the alarm being given by blowing a horn from the house, the owner of the horse returned with every expedition, and found the bees settled in swarms and covering the head and neck of the horse; the agonies of the noble animal (and he was a noble one of the kind) are described as truly piteous; he had given up resistance, and stood motionless, with his head bowed down to his hoof;—all attempts to rescue him proved unavailing, the bees attacking with fury every person who approached: when at length the horse was relieved by the killing of the bees, he survived only a few hours. It is truly astonishing, when we contemplate the victory over so formidable an animal as the horse, by such an apparently insignificant foe as a swarm of bees; it ought, however, to prove a caution against the practice of tying horses in the vicinity of beehives.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 1, 1816.

We understand that Mr. CASGRAIN has nearly completed his new Draw Bridge over the River Ouelle which in solidity, strength and architecture surpasses every thing of the sort in Lower Canada, and perhaps in North America, its whole length is 293 feet by 22 in breadth and consists of two arches, one of which is the Draw Bridge of 30 feet in length, the Span or Diameter of the largest Arch is 35 feet, the whole is of the workmanship of Mr. J. B. BÉDARD, and is said to reflect much credit upon him as an ingenious and enterprising workman. (Quebec Telegraph.)

On Monday night last a robbery was committed at the shop of Mr. Derome, watch-maker, near the New Market. The thieves had by some means forced the window shutter and succeeded in removing one of the panes of glass, and got off undisturbed with 13 silver watches. A reward of 25 dollars has been offered for detection of the offenders.—Montreal Herald Oct. 5.

A real tragedy was exhibited at Sacket's Harbor, a few days since, before a large company of spectators. Attached to a show bill of a wire dancer, appeared an advertisement of an Italian sailor, who promised to exhibit wonderful feats, such as the spectators had never before seen. Curiosity attracted a very full house. After the first had performed his part of the entertainment, the sailor entered, called for a blanket and pillow, and laid himself down upon the floor. All eyes were turned towards him in anxious expectation, when he drew from his bosom a pistol, clapped the muzzle to his ear, and blew out his brains! This closed the entertainment.—Alb. Argus.

RALEIGH, N. C. SEPT. 18.

Riley Fitzpatrick was sentenced to be hanged for Horse stealing, and a petition for a pardon was presented to the governor, which was granted, in consideration of the disproportion of punishment to the crime, and the youth of the criminal. But alas! his humanity was exerted in vain.—Although he despatched the messenger with authority to make all possible expedition by changing horses, the prisoner was executed two hours before the pardon could reach him!

In North Carolina horse stealing is punished with death, whilst the murder of a negro is punished merely by fine and imprisonment!

A correspondent of the New-york Courier enquires whether an oil might not be extracted from a woman's tongue which would impart perpetual motion to a machine, by oiling the wheels with it!

LANCASTRIAN SCHOOL. The public are informed that the Lancastrian School will commence at the Academy in this village, on Monday next, under the superintendance of Mr. Young, from Albany.—Plattsburgh paper.

WHOOPIING COUGH. Many families are afflicted with the whooping cough; the following infallible cure has been published:—Dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a gill of water; add 10 grains of cochineal very finely powdered; sweeten this with fine sugar; you may give to an infant the fourth part of a table spoonful 4 times a day; to a child of 2 or 3 years of age half a spoonful, and from 4 years and upwards a spoonful may be taken.

Drunkenness expels reason, drowns the memory, distempers the body, diminishes strength, inflames the blood, causes internal, external, and incurable wounds, is a witch to the senses, a devil to the soul, a thief to the purse, the beggar's companion, a wife's woe, children's sorrow, the picture of a beast, and self murderer, who drinks to others' good health, and robs himself of his own.

Choose a wife, as you would a knife—look to the temper—and let her virtue be so pure that the breath of slander cannot fully it.

A valuable Hill of Potatoes.—A gentleman in town, in digging a hill of Potatoes in his garden, in picking them up, found a GUINEA in the centre of the hill.

DIED. On Wednesday, the 16th inst. after a long and distressing illness, GEORGE BARTLET, son of Mr. George Smith, of this town, a very promising Child, aged 15 months and 28 days.

THE subscriber has received by the latest arrivals, a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

Consisting of the following articles viz: Tea and Sugar, Tobacco and Snuff, Pepper and Allspice, Cloves and Cinnamon, Almonds and Raisins, Starch and Fig Blue, Scotch Barley, Jamaica Spirits, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Shrub and Peppermint, Wines, &c. &c.

Best London Pickles in boxes assorted or by the bottle. Ketchup and Sauces of all kinds do.

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

And London Mustard in pint and half pint bottles. ALSO, A quantity of

Ready Made CLOTHES;

And as the present time will not admit of any credit, he is determined to dispense of the whole for Sterling coin. JOHN DUNCAN. Kingston, 19th Oct. 1816 20w3

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has employed Mechanics to carry on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, In all its various branches, with a few doors of Capt. Henry Murney's. Any person or persons wishing to favour her with their custom, in the Blacksmithing Line, may rely on having their work done on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. FRANCES LANDRIGUIN. Kingston, 19th Oct. 1816 20w3

Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY, as an Apprentice to the Watch Making Business, a smart active Lad, from 13 to 16 years of age. Apply to the subscriber. J COVERT. Kingston, Oct. 18, 1816. 20ctf

Strayed,

FROM Kingston, a light Bay Horse, between 13 and 14 hands high, had on a Bridle and Saddle. Whoever will return the same to Mr. Coy's, at the sign of the Fiddle, will be handsomely rewarded for their trouble. Kingston, Oct. 8, 1816. 20c1w