

ted with some particularity. The 16th the amphibious animals, reptiles, &c. The 17th traces the constitution of government. The 18th explains, more in detail, the legislature, the different branches of the provincial parliament, their relative powers, the members, their qualifications, elections, proceedings, &c. The 19th describes the executive. The 20th, the judiciary and the importance of reports of the court of King's Bench. The 21st mentions the lawful money of the province, compared with sterling and dollars, and the standard rate of gold and silver coin. The revenue and taxes are the subject of the 22d. The 23d describes the organization of the militia. The 24th treats of commerce. The 25th, of the state of religion and ecclesiastical establishments and institutions. In the 26th, the profession and practice of law are detailed. In the 27th, physics and surgery. The 28th reports trades and apprenticeships. The subjects of the 29th, are imprisonment for debts, insolvent laws, and liability of land for debts. The 30th, recites the law for the gradual abolition of slavery. The 31st, gives information respecting the price of land, and encouragement to settlers. The 32d, the state of learning. The 33d sketches the character, manners and customs of the inhabitants. Some changes, which have taken place since the body of the work was written, are added in the appendix. The map shews the situation of the several townships, with their names, and a general view of the Province, and the adjacent parts of Lower Canada and the United States.

The sketches are written with great candour and apparent regard to correctness and truth. They contain a mass of information, valuable in itself, and interesting to Americans, as well as Canadian readers. The work is calculated to correct popular errors and prejudices respecting an extensive Province, rendered memorable by the late war, and becoming every day more important to the British nation, and to the United States, but whose real state is very imperfectly known, and, in many respects, misrepresented and misunderstood.

Those who are disposed to subscribe for this work, are informed, that there is a Subscription Paper at the Printing Office in Kingston, where the books will be delivered to subscribers at the Albany price of two dollars and a half, with the addition of the Impost Duty only.

We are happy to inform the public, that since the present Deputy Post Master General entered upon his functions, the following Post Offices have been established in Lower and Upper Canada. We submit the names of the Post Masters, as far as we are informed.

- At Colesburg de Lac... Mr. Daniel McDemit.
- Lamont... Messrs. J. & J. D. D. D.
- Napier... Mr. Paul Glasgow.
- Township of Hastings (the)... Mr. Schell.
- Queen's Burckville and Perth... Mr. Schell.
- Upper Cay... Mr. D. D. D.
- Perth upon Tay... Mr. D. D. D.
- Thurso, (Bay of Quinte)... Mr. S. M. N. N.
- Dundas... Richard D. D.
- Glenora... William C. C.
- Long Point, on Lake Erie... Mr. R. R.

Three Post Offices are established below Quebec, and we understand it is in contemplation to send a Courier twice a week to Swanton, during winter.

These establishments cannot fail of promoting the prosperity of the country, and nothing is wanted but good roads to have them multiplied over the two Provinces.

Montreal Herald.

Extracts from the New-York Herald, October 12, 1816.

From New Orleans.—Captain Fowler of the brig Warren, from New Orleans, informs, that the day before he sailed, the United States schooner, Firebrand, lieutenant Cunningham, commander, arrived in distress, having been attacked 5 days before, by two Spanish gun-brigs off the coast of Mexico; had one of her men killed. The Revolutionists had taken possession of and established a Court of Admiralty at the fine port of Matagorda, in the Gulf of Mexico. A prize schooner arrived at the Balize the day of our sailing. Several rich prizes had been made, and regularly condemned at Matagorda—one worth 500,000 dollars.

N. Y. Gaz.

Mexico.—The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser were yesterday favored with a translation of the following interesting intelligence from Mexico. The fact he related of the revolutionists having taken possession of Matagorda, is confirmed by the report of capt. Fowler, from New Orleans.

His Excellency Don Jose Manuel de Herrera, minister plenipotentiary from the republican government of Mexico to the United States, has communicated, under date of 24th August last, from the port of Matagorda, to a respectable per-

son at Philadelphia, the following information: "The republican army of the province of Vera Cruz, under the command of gen. Victoria laid siege, on the 18th July last, to the cities of Cordova and Orizaba, which were then on the eve of surrendering. The commander in chief of the republican troops of the province of Puebla Tecan, was endeavoring by forced marches to occupy the ports of Guazacaucos, which was without means of defence. Gen. Baslamante had been victorious over the royalists as often as he had met them, and was pursuing them with all haste. Gen. Arredondo, commander in chief of the interior provinces, for the royalists, had fallen back with the few forces under his orders, on Monterrey, the capital of the new kingdom of Leon, in consequence of the republicans having occupied the port of Matagorda, where they had fortified themselves, and where they were daily augmenting their strength. Subsequent to the possession of that port has been the evacuation of St. Antonio de Baxar, capital of the province of Texas, which was garrisoned by the regiment of Eltemadura, one of the most famous corps of the royal party.

"The republican army of the north is, for the present, under the command of Col. Peire, during the absence of Gen. Toredo, who is now in the United States on business of moment, and whose presence with the army is impatiently desired.

"The representatives who are to compose the next Congress are named by the people, and by the present time will have opened their session—it afforded great pleasure to see the joy and enthusiasm which pervaded the Mexicans on the days of election. A person who was witness to this interesting scene says, that in the province of Valladolid, there were various likenesses of Washington and Franklin, which the people carried in their processions, accompanied with music and songs, allegorical of the occasion.

"Between Washington and Franklin, some carried the resemblance of the Gen. Cura Balgo, the first who had the glory and courage to raise the standard of liberty, who was afterwards made prisoner, and shot by the cruel Spaniards at the age of 70.

"Never has the Mexican cause presented to favourable aspect. The next Congress, formed of men of influence, will remove all these difficulties, which until the present moment have paralyzed that rapid progress which was looked for in a revolution created by the unanimous and express will of the people.

"The immense resources which our beautiful country contains, will henceforth be administered by a government, which, meriting the public confidence, will give a new impulse, and will cause itself to be ten by the physical and moral qualities of the republic.

"The next campaign will be an object of lively interest to all men who are really lovers of the sacred rights of humanity; it will complete the emancipation of that fine country from the oppressive hand of despotism. The inhabitants of Mexico will hereafter be enabled to enjoy and participate equally the precious gifts, with which nature has favoured them."

A "speck of war" with the Dons.

By a gentleman from the Balize, we learn that the United States sch. Firebrand, mounting 9 guns, and commanded by lieutenant Cunningham, while off the Balize a few days since, was fired on by a Spanish sloop of war (another vessel of the crew of the Firebrand killed. Lieutenant Cunningham immediately returned the fire, and the Spaniards made off.

It was announced some time since that a small squadron was sitting out at the Havana, to go against the Carthaginian privateers, calling off that port and in the Gulf. The captain-general of Cuba, being furnished with the means by the merchants of Havana, had purchased for that object, three former American privateers, viz: the ship Young Wasp, of 500 tons, and pierced for 22 guns; the brig Reindeer, of 387 tons, and pierced for 20 guns; and the sch. Chasseur, 275 tons, and 18 ports—all remarkably fine fast sailing vessels. There were to be joined by an old fashioned Spanish sloop of war and a brig then in that port, and probably sailed about the middle of August.

It is likely one of this squadron that has grossly outraged the nation, by firing on its flag, and shedding the blood of our gallant seamen in their own waters. This we trust will be the last on the long list of our grievances from the miserable bigots who govern Spain; their shameful conduct at Valparaiso, at Fayal, at the two Carthagenas at Cadiz, and in many other places, and on numerous occasions, will ere long receive the chastisement it so justly merits, from our brave sailors and soldiers.

Small as is the United States Squadron now on this station, we think that, had

they orders, they would soon give a good account of the Dons.

What sensations this outrage may excite at Washington City, we know not, but are confident that the public voice will loudly demand, atonement for the past, and security for the future, or war!

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 12.

The Spaniards have at last committed an outrage upon the United States which leaves no alternative between immediate and ample redress and disgrace. The United States schooner Firebrand, of 6 guns, commanded by lieutenant Cunningham, has been fired upon, without provocation, by 3 Spanish corvettes, whereby an American seaman was killed. We have not been able to learn in what part of the Gulf of Mexico the Dons found an opportunity of thus signaling their valor; but it is certain that though the Firebrand had the American colors flying, she escaped total destruction only by superior sailing.

Efficacy of cotton applied to burns, &c.

An accident, the fruitful source of many valuable discoveries in medicine, first gave rise to the use of cotton as an application to scalds and burns, and, in fact, in many cases of local inflammation, attended with great preternatural heat. It has been used in such cases empirically for a considerable time, to the manifest relief of the sufferings of the patient; but no attempt, as far as I can learn, to explain its *modus operandi* has yet been made.

The following extract from the New-York Medical Repository, vol. i. p. 376-7, throws some light on this subject, as the experiment it contains evinces an attraction possessed by the cotton for caloric, or the matter of heat; the sudden abstraction of which from the affected part is, no doubt, the cause of the great relief experienced on its application.

"Mr. Van Marum, superintendent of the Tylerian institution at Haerlem, has discovered that a piece of phosphorus, wrapped in a little cotton, and placed under the receiver of an air pump, inflames spontaneously when the air is exhausted to a certain degree, and continues to burn till it is exhausted. It is singular that this combustion should commence and continue rarified to a degree that would immediately extinguish any other burning material. Mr. Van Marum explains this phenomenon, by supposing that the cotton that surrounds the phosphorus (for a piece of phosphorus placed in similar circumstances, but not enveloped with cotton, does not inflame) accumulates the caloric in its immediate neighborhood, while, at the same time, the exhalations which phosphorus is constantly giving out, when exposed to the air, can no longer rise, on account of its rarity; and thus the temperature is elevated to the degree at which phosphorus combines with oxygen of the atmosphere, and inflammation takes place."

From the Boston Centinel of Oct. 9.

From France—latest.—The brig Gov Carver, Capt. Deten, arrived here yesterday from Havre. We are again indebted to the politeness of a friend for Paris Journals to the 25th August.

In France things continued tranquil and settled. The public stocks were stationary, but low—Executions for political offences had ceased. The birth day of Louis 18th (feast of St. Louis) was celebrated the 25th August with great splendor and festivity.

In all the nations of Europe reductions of the armed force were daily taking place.

PARIS, Aug. 24.

The trials of the traitors included in the decree of July 1815, and who are in foreign countries, have ended; and they have all been condemned (for contumacy) to death. The Generals Lallemand, brothers, were the last condemned.

A terrible quarrel took place the 11th inst. at Metz, between two parties of Austrians and Prussians in garrison there. They fired upon each other, and several were killed and wounded, before the officers could suppress the riot.

PARIS, Aug. 26.

Yesterday, being the feast of St. Louis, His Majesty received all the authorities, staff officers, &c. in the hall of the throne. We remarked, with pleasure, that His Majesty appeared in perfect health. In the afternoon his Majesty walked into the heart of city, to witness the festivity enjoyed by all classes of his subjects.

PARIS, Aug. 25.

All accounts agree that in the memory of no man living, has there been a season so cold—the observe there has been no summer. Such, however, is the fertility of our soil, the crops will be tolerably good. Rice, &c. are not recommended to be sent. None of the bankruptcies which have taken place in England and America, have reached here."

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 8. Spanish brig—A letter was received

in this city yesterday from Col. Jeffing, the commanding officer at New-Orleans, announcing the capture of the United States schooner Firebrand, lieutenant Cunningham, by a Spanish squadron, off the coast of Mexico. Lieut. Cunningham was put on board a merchant vessel, and had arrived at New-Orleans. Col. Jeffing's letter does not communicate any reasons for this hostile act alleged by the Spaniards, nor any other particulars. The next mail will probably furnish them.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 3.

Dreadful Hurricane in the West Indies.

Captain Reid, arrived yesterday from Dundee, informs, that on the 20th of September, in lat 31, 24 lon 63, he spoke a Danish brig 14 days from St. Croix for Copenhagen, the captain of which gave him information that about the 2d of September, a most tremendous hurricane was experienced at St. Croix and other West India Islands; that about 60 sail of vessels were lost; that he was on shore at its commencement, and his brig was blown out to sea, where she remained for three days; that a vessel was dispatched in search of her, which fortunately fell in with and brought her in. Captain R. could obtain no further particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.

Supposed bombardment of Algiers.

Captain Evans, of the ship Sun-Maria, arrived at this port last evening, in 65 days from Leghorn, informs, that on the 15th and 16th of August, he heard a heavy cannonading in the direction of Algiers, and supposed it to be Lord Exmouth's fleet bombarding that city.

New-York, Oct. 7.

On Monday last, the Honourable Charles Bagot, his lady, General Sir Frederick and Lady Robinson, Mr. Baker, the British Consul General, and a number of respectable citizens were entertained by the British Consul at a dinner, where all the delicacies of the season and the choicest wines were amply provided. A citizen who was present observed with pleasure that his Excellency Mr. Bagot begged leave to fill a bumper toast to "The United States, and prosperity to them;" which was drunk by a party that might, with one or two exceptions, be called English, with marks of evident pleasure and approbation. This is as it should be: we are now at peace,—why then should not peaceable and friendly feelings be more cultivated? Why should not our citizens meet these sentiments with corresponding warmth?

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot.

BUENOS AYRES, July 25, 1816.

INDEPENDENCE.

The most excellent, the commission of government of the state:—

Whereas, under date of the 9th instant, the most excellent, the director, has communicated the very important resolution, to wit:

The sovereign congress of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, has this day declared this part of South America independent of the domination of the King of Spain and its metropolis, by the following august resolution:—The august tribunal of the nation has this day sanctioned by the unanimous acclamation of all the representatives of the United Provinces, in congress assembled, the independence of the country from the domination of the kings of Spain and its metropolis. This important news is communicated to your excellency for your information and satisfaction, and to be published in all the provinces and towns of the union.

In congress at Tucuman, the 9th of July, 1816."

Francisco Norciso de Laprida,

President.

Jose Mariano Boedo,

Vice President.

Jose Mariano Serrano,

Secretary.

Juan Jose Passo, Deputy Sec'y.

I communicate it to your excellency that you may cause this happy event to be solemnly published and celebrated, and that you may transmit your orders to that effect, to all the towns and authorities of that province. God preserve your excellency for many years.

Tucuman, July 9, 1816.

JUAN MARTIN DE FUERRREDON.

SILVESTER CAZATE, Sec'y.

To the Most Excellent, the Director ad interim, Buenos Ayres.

Now therefore, and in the effusion of the most perfect joy, at an event longed for by every American breast, since the Provinces wearied with wearing for three centuries the chains of Peninsular oppression, resolved to break them, obliterating by the most heroic actions, the remembrance of their passed humiliation, the Government joins with a common accord in announcing the foregoing without a moment's

delay to the worthy citizens of this capital, by means of the present bulletin which shall be published in the most solemn manner, and copies of it posted in all the most public places of the city and suburbs. And as this day, a bitter one for tyrants, like in some degree unto that on which Cortez burnt his ships, with the magnanimous resolution to leave to his companions no alternative but victory, will excite demonstrations of the purest joy on the part of the citizens, exalted at last to the glory of belonging to a free state, the lateness of the present moment not admitting of an immediate display of the majesty of so memorable an event, the Government makes known that after to night there will be for ten days consecutively an Illumination of the Palace of its residence, and of the town house, leaving it at the option of the inhabitants of this eminent city to exercise their own pleasure as to equal demonstrations by some tokens that may announce their real satisfaction, and in the mean time fetes are preparing suitable to the happy occasion, not forgetting the tribute to Providence of the most heartfelt thanks. In the Fortress of Buenos Ayres, the 19th day of July, 1816.

MINGUEL DE IRIGUYEN,
FRANCISCO ANTONIO DE ESCALADA,
MANUEL OBLIGADO, Secretary
to the Comm. of Gov't.

EPITAPHS.

The following curious inscription was observed on a grave stone recently placed in Doncaster church yard:—

These two youths were by misfortune surrounded
One died of his wounds and the other was drowned.

Another of a similar character is inscribed on a tomb stone at Martha's Vineyard:

John and Lydia,
That lovely pair!
A Whale kill'd 'em,
And she lies here!

KINGSTON AMATEUR THEATRE.

ON MONDAY EVENING, The 28th Oct.

Will be represented the Comedy of *Blue Sticks to Conquer*, or *The Mistakes of a Night*. To which will be added the *Farce of YES OR NO*.

Doors to be opened at SIX, performance to commence at SEVEN.

TICKETS to be procured at Mr. MACAULAY'S.

No Money to be taken at the door, or Children admitted.

CAUTION.

Having been represented to the Major General commanding, that various persons have lately cut Timber on the King's land, on Point Henry, and are still in the habit of doing so:

Public notice is hereby given, that any person or persons, so offending for the future, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

Hd. Qrs. Kingston, }
20th Oct. 1816 } 21M2

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber at the Village of Kingston, the last of August, or the first of September last, two COWS, of the following description, viz:—The one of a large size, red and white—speckled—mostly red, with a white stripe in the face. The other a middling sized red Cow, with a dark face. They were about eight years old. Both gave milk when they went away. Whoever will return said Cows to the owner, or give information, so that they may be found, shall be generously rewarded.

A. W. BROWN.

Kingston, Oct 20, 1816. 21 5

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

OUT of the Pasture of Samuel Purdy, about two months ago, a dark bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, seven or eight years old, black mane and tail, with a large white star in his forehead. If strayed the subscriber will pay all reasonable charges, to any person who will return him, or if stolen any person that will discover the thief or thieves, and will give such information as shall lead to their conviction, shall receive a reward of FORTY DOLLARS.

JAMES ROBINSON.

Kingston, Oct 26, 1816. 21

For Sale,

THE West half of lot number nineteen in the second concession of the township of Kingston. Apply to the Printer, Kingston, July 10, 1815. 56