

Cheap Woollen GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, by the late arrivals from their Manufacturing House, in England, a large quantity of **SUPERFINE & SECOND Broad Cloths;** Ladies' Pelice CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, CONSISTING OF:— Blue, Black, Waterloo, Bottle Green, Brown and Mixture Broad Cloths; Brown, French Gray, Drab, and color'd Pelisse Cloths; Black, Bine and Mixture Double Mill'd Cassimeres. Which they now offer for sale at the Store of Messrs THOMSON & DETLOR, very low for cash. **JERRY WHITEHEAD & Co.** Kingston, 17th August, 1816. 11

Jonas Abbot,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his customers for their liberal support in Mercantile transactions since he came to this place, and informs them that he has now commenced business with Mr. THOMAS S. WHITAKER, under the firm of **JONAS ABBOT & Co.** And are now receiving a very general assortment of

Fancy & Staple GOODS,

Well adapted to this Market; which have been selected by one of the Partners from the latest arrivals at Quebec and Montreal, and purchased for ready money. They flatter themselves their purchases have been such as will enable them to sell their Goods as low as those who have imported direct from Europe. The strictest attention will be paid to customers, and goods sold at a very moderate advance. Kingston, 3d August, 1816. P. S. J. Abbot being about to remove to Montreal, requests those who have demands against him, to exhibit them; and those who are indebted to him, to make payment. 9

BY virtue of a **WARRANT** of EXECUTION issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the Midland District aforesaid, at the suit of ALEXANDER AULDJO, of the township of Marysburgh, in the said District, yeoman, against the lands and tenements of PHILIP SWITZER; of the township and District aforesaid, yeoman, to me directed: I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said PHILIP SWITZER, the South westerly half of Lot number 1 on the Southwesterly side of Southwest, or Prince Edward's Bay, in the said township of Marysburgh, which said Lot of land is butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say, commencing in front on the said Bay, in the limit between Lots number 1 and 2, and at the westerly angle of the said Lot; then South 46 degrees East, 105 chains 27 links, more or less, to the lands granted to Capt. John Allan; then North 44 degrees East, 9 chains 50 links, more or less, to the centre of the said Lot; then North 46 degrees West, 105 chains, 27 links, more or less, to South West, or Prince Edwards Bay; then Southerly along the waters edge of the said Bay, to the place of beginning, being partly cultivated, with all the buildings thereon erected, containing by admeasurement 100 acres, be the same more or less.—Now I do hereby give Notice, that the aforesaid Lot and premises will be sold and adjudge to the highest bidder, at my office in the town of Kingston, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of DECEMBER next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

CHARLES STUART, Sheriff. And every person or persons having claims on the above described Lot of land and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the town of Kingston, previous to the sale thereof. Sheriff's Office, October 12, 1816. 19

Rags! Rags! Cash and the highest price paid for **CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN** AT THIS OFFICE.

MR. Editor, as I have for a long time offered for sale a valuable Tract of Land, and no one as yet has come forward to purchase, I will now state it at half the real value, which is as follows: £ s d
The 800 acres in the township of Loughborough, at } 400 0 0
10¢ per acre
200 acres in Hungerford, } 200 0 0
The Mills and Land at } 4500 0 0
5100 0 0
Sixty TOWN LOTS, in the village of Wellington, at £50 each Lot.
AMOS ANSLEY.
Kingston, Oct. 25, 1816. 21w6

SHOEMAKING, &c. THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he keeps constantly for sale, at his shop, (sign of the *Boot & Shoe*;) Bellville, Upper Leather, Sole Leather; and Boots and Shoes, for which country produce, green hides, or cash, will be received in payment. He will also commence the Tanning Business the beginning of March next, when he will Tan on shares, or as the parties may agree. 21w3p
MACCAGY PURDY.
Bellville, (Myer's Creek) Oct. 25, 1816.

Samuel Shaw, BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store, an elegant assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Direct from the Birmingham and Sheffield Manufactories, which he will dispose of Wholesale or Retail, at reduced prices; among which are the following: Carpenter's Bench and Moulding Planes, Chisels of Sorts; Trying Squares and T Bevels, Hand Tenon, Dovetail, Sash, Mill, Cross cut, and Key-hole Saws; Chest, Cupboard, Drawer, Trunk, Stock, Door, Mortice and Pad Locks; Ship and Pocket Compasses, Glaziers Diamonds; Hinges of all sorts, Brads and Iron; Saddlery and Harness trimmings of all descriptions; Tandem, Gig and Riding Whips; Do. Thongs and Lashes; Best Plated and Brads Candlesticks, Do. Cruets of 4 & 5 Glasses, Britanny Metal Teapots; Watch-maker's and Jeweller's Pliers, Nippers, Files, Screw plates, &c. Fowling Pieces, Shot-belts, Powder-Flasks and Bullet moulds; Locks for Fowling pieces; Black tin Sauce-pans and Tea-kettles; Handles & spouts to do. Tinman's Rivets & wire of Sorts; Gold scales of various sizes; Grid Irons and Frying Pans. Table and Deert Knives & Forks; Do Carvers with Forks; Wood Screws assorted; Bureau Trimmings, Portable Desk do. Bed Caps, Screws and Keys; 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 14d, 16d, 18d, 20d, 28d and 30d Nails; White and Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Spanish Brown, Red and Yellow Paints;— Boiled English Oil, &c. &c. &c. Which in addition to his former Stock will form the most complete assortment ever offered for sale in this place. Kingston, August 10, 1816. 10tf

JAMES G. HANNA, Watch Maker and Jeweller, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received a very elegant assortment of

JEWELRY, Gold and Silver Watches, (Patent Leaver and plane)—Musical Instruments of all descriptions, such as Double Flagelets, Clarionets, Flutes, &c. Ladies work Boxes, Plated Crewets, do. Candlesticks do. Snuffers and Trays, do. Salt Cellars and Toast Racks. Ivory handled Knives and Forks in sets with Carvers, Patent Cork Screws; Silver, Gilt and Steel Purfes, Silver and Plated Fish Knives, do. Butter Knives, do. Spoons, Silver, Gilt, and other Snuff Boxes, Razors, Scissors, Pen Knives, Clocks, Fishing Tackle, Baggammon Boards, Chessmen, Dice, Silver, Tortoise Shell and Steel Spectacles, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention, which he will sell cheap for cash.

N. B. Also—some excellent **SNUFF,** Wholesale and Retail. Watches and Clocks repaired and cleaned in the best manner, and warranted. Kingston, Aug. 17, 1816. 11tf
BLANK BAIL BONDS, and SHERIFF'S SALES, For sale at this Office.

POETRY.

From the *Delaware Watchman.*
THE DEVIL FISHING.
"All the world's a"—fish pond!
Shakespeare corrected.
What luck, old *Clovenfoot*, to-day?
Said I, one foggy morning,
As he threw out his line for prey,
Poor mortal folks suborning.

"Not much," quoth he, "but what I have,
Beyond dispute, is fair gain;
With notes to shaze, I've caught a knave,
A miser with a bargain.

To catch a needy *beem*, I took
A drayle-tail'd *surout*—*
A would-be *belle* found on my hook
A tempting full-dress suit.

I caught a Congressman, by dint
Of double compensation:
A Lawyer, on promotion bent,
By timely nomination.

These lawyers are, though oft you wish
(No thanks for't) Satan had 'em,
The most unprofitable fish
Of all the sons of Adam.

I caught a Surgeon with a high-fed
subject for dissection;
An Office-hunter with a lie,
Well seasoned for election."

"What fish bite sharpest, Peg?" says I
"Why, as to that," quoth he,
"I find not many very shy,
"Of high or low degree."

"Your toper bites well at a cork,
(When there's a bottle to it)
Your Jew will even bite at pork,
If he smell money through it.

Your old man likes a parchment, when
By mortgage some one's bitten;
Your youngster likes a *frasher* skin,
Where yet there's nothing written.

Some shy ones play about the line,
Till prudence waves *feebly*,
And those at last are off a wine,
Who only meant to *nibble*!

There's few indeed, of small or great,
(Or I am much mistaken)
But may, by some peculiar bait,
Be tempted, and then taken.

But there is one of all the rest,
Who most employs my oak—
The *FDLER* plagues me the best,
He bites the *NAKED HOOK*!"

* Nothing can afford a stronger instance of the tyranny of Fashion, than an extra yard of brosdcloth dangling at the heels now-a-days—that can never be becoming in the wearer, the very sight of which is uncomfortable to the beholder.

UNITED STATES.

From the *Norfolk Herald*, Oct. 14.
To the politeness of passengers in the ship *Achilles*, we are indebted for a file of Antigua papers, latest date 19th Sept.—from these and the information of the passengers themselves, we learn that the yellow fever had been raging with great violence at Antigua for several weeks, and caused dreadful mortality among those of the inhabitants who were not thoroughly seasoned to the climate; among the natives, however, and those who were inured to the climate, the effects of the disease was but slightly experienced. The contagion was brought to Antigua in a vessel from Guadaloupe, where it is said to have swept off nearly one third of the inhabitants. The comedians from this place, who have been for some time past performing in the West Indies, were at Antigua when the fever commenced its ravages; Mr. Beaumont, the manager, and Mrs. Van Zandt, one of the actresses, soon caught the infection and died. The rest of the company, however, under the auspices of another manager, of the name of Allport, continued playing, notwithstanding the awful mortality which surrounded them.

ST. JOHNS, (August) Sept. 19.
We feel sincere regret at being again obliged to record in our mortuary list for the past week the names of those, who in that short space of time, have fallen victims to the fever that has now too long prevailed here. The storm of Monday last disposed us to hope that its violence would have been abated in consequence of the change in the weather; in this, however, we have been painfully disappointed, as each succeeding day has added one or more names to the melancholy list. With some few exceptions, the fever has been confined to persons who have resided here but a short time. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Dominica on the 15th ult. but we

are informed no damage was sustained from it.

From the *Phila. Gaz.* Oct. 15.
Spanish Affairs.—The account of the outrage committed on the U. S. vessel of war *Firebrand*, by two Spanish government vessels, from a correspondent, and (subjoined, appears to be more circumstantial than any other heretofore received; and may be considered more correct, as the writer seems to have derived his authority immediately from Captain Cunningham.

Extract from a correspondent, dated *Shieldsborough Bay*, * *St. Louis* Sept. 8 1816
"A circumstance has occurred, which, in the discharge of the duty I have imposed on myself, of keeping you acquainted with the occurrences in this quarter, renders this communication necessary.

"Yesterday morning we were surprised at the appearance in the offing of 3 U. S. vessels, viz: schooner *Firebrand*, ketch *Surprise*, and gun vessel *Fox*, the two latter had only sailed on Sunday last on a two month's cruise and the former was not expected for some weeks. On landing the officers, we were informed, that the *Firebrand*, Captain Cunningham, whilst cruising in the Gulf, in the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz, was most wantonly attacked by two Spanish vessels of war, the one a heavy ship, and the other a brig, who, notwithstanding the American flag was displayed, and that Capt. C. did all in his power to convince them of his being an American vessel, did not cease an incessant fire, until they had injured her very materially, and dangerously wounded one man. When they required Captain C. under a threat of sinking his vessel if he did not comply, to send his boat on board. An officer was accordingly dispatched to the commander, and on his getting on board, he was immediately confined, and the men turned in the cockpit. An officer, with a file of marines, was then sent from the Spaniards on board the *Firebrand*, who took possession of the vessel, capt. Cunningham having caused his colours to be lowered, and his signals to be thrown overboard. He then repaired himself on board the Spanish commander, and tendered his sword, which was not, however, accepted; and upon enquiring the cause of the treatment he had received, he was told that the Spanish government had given orders to its cruisers, to permit no foreign flag to sail in the Gulf.

"Captain Cunningham was detained six or eight hours, during which time he was treated in the most abominable manner, and his crew severely beaten and insulted. The Spanish commander told captain Cunningham, that if he was really an American, the vice roy of Mexico would pay the damages done. We hope, however, that satisfaction will be obtained in some other way; as most fortunately for our government, they have on this section, three vessels, the *Saranac*, *Boxer* and *Tom Rowline*, either of which, we think, would be able to give these two vessels a drubbing.—In returning to port, the *Firebrand* fell in with the other two vessels before mentioned, and they came in together for orders. It is unfortunate, however, that the commodore is not now here, having gone to the *Belize* on public business.—He is expected back in a few days, when no doubt, measures will be taken to bring the haughty and imperious *Dons* to a sense of respect to our tars. In fact we should not be surprised if the *Boxer* should fall in with these fellows, and settle the business for them before she can receive any further orders, as she failed on a cruise in that direction. In the present very unsettled state of affairs between the two nations, I should be led to fear that if our government were inclined for a rupture, they might make this circumstance a serious cause of misunderstanding; at any rate, I think the spirit prevalent in the navy is likely to provoke it.

* This place is about 60 miles from New-Orleans.

Extract of a letter dated }
Liverpool Aug. 24. }
"Import Regulations.—The detention of two American vessels, because their crews were not made up of three fourths American subjects, leads us to remark upon it.—That by the act 12. Charles 11. chap. 11. all foreign vessels are required to be navigated with three-fourths of the crew subjects of the country to which such foreign vessels belongs. In the above recited case, relief was obtained upon application to government, but it is well for ship owners to understand the extent of their responsibility—which is, that by stoppage of the due delivery of the cargoes through any irregularity of the ship owners or masters, the proprietors of goods so detained, have right of action for all damages arising out of fall in markets, injury of credit, and the like; so fearful indeed is the responsibility, that the value of the vessel might hardly compensate for the consequences."

BOSTON, Oct. 21. Highly Important News. LATEST FROM ALGIERS. (Via France.)

Yesterday arrived at this port, the *Brig Bordeaux Packet*, 32 days from Havre, by this arrival, we have been politely furnished by a friend with Paris papers to Sept. 14, from which we are enabled to make the following translations;

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

PARIS, Sept. 13, 1816.—The President of the Anti Barbarian institution had yesterday a private audience of his Majesty, who, before he passed into his cabinet, publicly complimented the President upon the accomplishment of the great object of their wishes and labours, by the brilliant success of the combined expedition against Algiers; the news of which had been received by his Majesty in a dispatch from the French Consul, residing in that regency;—The immediate result of this great success, so ably conducted by Lord Exmouth, has been, besides the destruction of the piratical cruisers, the liberation of all the Europeans in slavery, and the abolition of the capture of them in future.

The details of the operation of this signal act of vengeance against the nest (foyer) of the piratical system, we shall not delay officially to publish. In the mean time the following particulars are authentic. [*Moniteur*]

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

News had been received from Algiers, to the 31st of August. The English fleet came in sight of that place the 21st at one o'clock in the afternoon, to the number of 32 sail, of which six were Dutch.

After an unavailing attempt at negotiation, Lord Exmouth moored his vessels of the line within half cannon shot from the port and road; placing his own ship, the *Queen Charlotte* at the entrance of the port, and so near the waves that his yards touched the houses; and all his guns, taking the interior of the port in reverse, overthrew all the Algerine artillery men, who were entirely uncovered and exposed.

The Algerines sustained the fire of the English for upwards of six hours, and their fury appeared to increase, when two English officers demanded leave to embark, and to attack a *chemise souffree* (a vessel) which blocked up the entrance of the harbour, and set her on fire. This enterprise was crowned with complete success. The wind from the west being strong, the flames were immediately communicated to the whole squadron, and FIVE FRIGATES, four Sloops of War and 30 Gun-Boats became a prey to the conflagration. The city suffered less, notwithstanding the bombs did considerable damage.

The English sustained a very heavy loss. It is estimated that a 1000 were lost on each side. One of the Algerine frigates, in flames, was driven by the wind upon Lord Exmouth's ship, which compelled him to cut her cables, and retire for some time, from the combat. It is said, she has lost 200 of her crew. His Lordship was wounded, and a Captain of one of the frigates was killed. The Day did not cease during the whole action, to pass from port to port, animating his soldiers.

On the 28th, the English squadron anchored in the great harbour, but out of cannon shot from the town. On the 29th, an armistice was concluded, upon the basis which Lord Exmouth had previously proposed. The following are the principal conditions:

1st. The Algerine Regency consents to abolish the slavery of Europeans in Algiers, and in consequence, to set at liberty, immediately, all Europeans in captivity.

2d. As a reparation for the wrongs done at Boua and Oran, the regency shall remit to England the 370,000 dollars, which have been sent by the Neapolitans to Algiers.

3d. Consular presents shall be abolished; but as it is the usage of the East, they may be admitted as personal presents, on the arrival of a new Consul, and given in his own name, but shall never exceed 500 pounds sterling.

4th. The kingdom of the Netherlands in consequence of the co-operation of the Dutch squadron in the expedition shall enjoy the same privileges as England.

5th. A new treaty shall be formed between England and Algiers, in which the kingdom of the Netherlands shall be included.

Other articles of the armistice stipulate that the regency shall preserve the right of making war upon certain European powers; but that those of their subjects who may fall into their hands, shall never be made slaves, but treated as prisoners of war.

On the 8th inst. the Duke of Wellington left this city for Cambray, to pass in review a part of the army of occupation. SEPT. 14.—The details which we have given of the attack on Algiers, were brought to Marseilles by a French