

O divine, O delightful legacy, our Spanish reputation! Rich is the inheritance it leaves—pious the example it teaches—pure, precious and imperishable, the hope which it inspires. Can you conceive a more atrocious injury than to fish from its possessions this estimable benefit—to rob society of its charm, and solitude of its solace; not only to outlaw life, but to attain death, converting the very grave, the refuge of the sufferer, into the gate of infamy and of shame! I can conceive very few crimes beyond it. He who plunders my property, takes from me that which can be repaired by time. But what period can repair a ruined reputation? He who maims my person, effects that which medicines may remedy. But what herb has sovereignty over the wounds of slander? He who ridicules my poverty, or reproaches my profession, upbraids me with that which industry may retrieve, and integrity purify; but what riches shall redeem the bankrupt fame! What power shall blanch the sullied brow of character! Can there be an injury more cruel? It is without remedy—it is without antidote—it is without evasion. The reptile calumny is ever on the watch from the fascination of its eye no activity can escape—from the venom of its fangs no sanity can recover: it has no enjoyment but crime, it has no prey but virtue. It has no interval from the reflection of its malice, save when bloated with its victims, it grovels to disgorge them at the withered shrine where envy idolizes her own infirmities. Under such a visitation, how dreadful would be the destiny of the virtuous and the good, if the providence of our constitution had not given you the power, as I trust you will have the principle, to bruise the head of the serpent, and crush and crumble the altar of its idolatry!

PARIS, Sept. 13.

**Loss of the French Frigate Medusa.**—On the 2d of July the French frigate Medusa was wrecked near Cape Blanc, on the coast of Africa, 12 or 13 leagues from the land. Many of the officers and seamen embarked in the boats, and the residue, 117, were placed on a raft, the officers in the boat promising to tow it to the shore. On the 5th of July they left the wreck. On the raft there were 5 barrels of wine, 2 of water, and 29 wt. of biscuit. Some of these persons on the raft were up to their middle in water. They expected to gain the land in less than 3 days. But immediately after leaving the ship the tow cable was cut, and the boats abandoned the raft.—The night following, 20 persons were lost from the raft, or were pressed to death between its divisions. The second night several persons were washed off from the extremities of the raft, & the survivors crowded to the centre, overthrowing one another. At length the soldiers got at the wine, and intoxicated themselves. In this state they manifested a disposition to destroy their officers, and to break up the raft by cutting the ropes which bound it. One of them, who began to cut with a hatchet, was killed by an officer. The rebels drew their sabres, and those who had none armed themselves with knives. One of them raised his sword against an officer, and was immediately put to death. The soldiers then withdrew to one end of the raft.—One feigning to be repining, had already cut some of the ropes. The officers rushed upon him. A soldier assumed his defence. They were both thrown into the sea. The combat became general. The mast broke, and in falling wounded capt. Dupont, so that he remained insensible. He was seized by the soldiers and thrown overboard, but recovered again. But a mutiny afterwards endeavoured to cut out his eyes with a pen-knife. After a desperate struggle this mutiny appeared suppressed, but it broke out again in an hour and very soon the raft was strewn with their bodies. There were not more than 12 or 15 chiefs and passengers to resist all their fury.

At last daylight came, to show a scene of horror. A great number of the seditious had thrown themselves overboard. 60 or 65 men had perished during the night. A fourth part of whom had drowned themselves in despair. On our side we had lost but two. The rebels had thrown 2 barrels of wine into the sea, and all our water. There now remained only one cask of wine, and there were yet 67 men. We were obliged to resort to extreme means to maintain existence. Those whose death had spared in the disastrous night threw themselves greedily on the bodies which covered the raft, and cut pieces from them, which some devoured immediately. The fourth morning after leaving the wreck, showed 10 or 12 more persons dead on the raft. These were committed to the deep, only one was reserved for food. Towards evening the survivors caught upwards of 300 flying fish. A fire was

made, the fish and some human flesh was cooked. A new mutiny was attempted this night: but the leader, a Spaniard, was thrown into the sea, and order restored.

On the morning of the 6th day, it was found that only 30 persons remained. Those who survived were in a most deplorable state. Their feet were swelled, and they were covered with wounds and bruises, which compelled them at times to utter the most frightful cries. There only remained wine for 4 days, and hardly a dozen fish. Two soldiers bored the wine cask behind, and drank till discovered. A law had been made that such conduct should be punished with death, and they were immediately thrown overboard.

Thus we were but 28—of these only 15 persons appeared likely to exist a number of days. The other 13 were covered with wounds, and had lost their reason, yet they consumed our wine and fish. A counsel was held, and it was determined to throw them into the sea, which was done, and secured to the survivors 6 days of provisions. On the fourth day afterwards these 15 were saved by the French brig Argus.

The Medusa was conveying to Senegal, the new French Governor. The boats of the ship reached the shore, the Governor was on board one of them.

They had on the raft no means of giving it progress. It went as the winds and waves carried it.

LONDON, August 23.

It is reported that there is little likelihood of war being avoided between Spain and the United States of America, upon the subject of Florida. As far as we have been able to form an opinion, justice seems to be on the side of Spain; but we shall regret to find her engaged in a war at the present moment. Much time must yet elapse before she can recover from the exhaustion produced by the infamous invasion of her territory by Bonaparte. Her American colonies have taken advantage of her difficulties at home, to rise against her authority, and from them, we fear she could expect little or no support.

We are extremely happy to find that trade is reviving very fast, and that more business has been done at the Custom-house, within the last week, than for a considerable time past; and we have additional satisfaction in stating, that the revenue is daily increasing.

BESANCON, August 17.

During the Duke D'Angouleme's passage through this city, an affecting scene took place. General Debelles, condemned to death for bearing arms against the army commanded by this Prince, in March, 1815, and whose punishment was commuted to ten years imprisonment, cast himself at his feet, and bathed him with tears, imploring, as the only favour from heaven, permission to die for his service. The defendant of Henry IV. raised him up with tenderness, and gave orders to mitigate his captivity, and soon after sent him 900 francs. General Debelles is without fortune, and already the Duke D'Angouleme has assigned to him an annuity of 1,200 francs out of his own pocket.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

At three o'clock yesterday morning, a great quantity of snow fell in the environs of London.

LONDON, September 6.

We have received recent news from Naples. All the letters agree that the Americans have demanded an Isle in the Mediterranean as a depot for their merchandise, and a rendezvous for their squadrons. One of the letters pretends that the Court has answered that if the United States had indemnities to claim for spoiliations by Murat, they ought to address themselves to the Allied powers.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1816.

The following corrected statement respecting the late attack on the Firebrand, possesses uncommon interest. Sufficient appears to induce every man of a feeling to consider the affair, in a very different light, from that which was given to it by the coloring of certain individuals at the south, who would wish for nothing so much as to involve their country in a war, in the hope that she would prove successful whether right or wrong. A sentiment, which, however, it may, by politicians, be allowed to the soldier in actual service, cannot be sufficiently reprobated as most profligate and immoral in any individual or any government.

*Extract of a letter to the Printers of the Lexington (Ken.) Reporter, dated NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.*

"Before this letter gets to hand, you will have heard of the rencontre that has lately taken place between the U. States (Lehr. Firebrand, Lieut. Cunningham, and a Spanish Squadron.—The statements that

have gone forth of this affair are well calculated to excite the feelings of indignation; here, where the subject is understood, all sober and disinterested people are disposed to discuss the point and hear both sides of the question. I must confess the more I investigate the matter the more I feel disposed to censure some of our own citizens. It appears that all our public vessels have for some time past, been actively employed in keeping up an intercourse with the insurgents of Mexico, who are in possession of several ports on the coast, some degrees west of the Mississippi in this direction;—we cannot have any trade unless it be with the Republicans, as the municipal laws of Spain have always excluded foreign vessels from trading to any other port within the Gulf of Mexico. But to come to the point and cause of the present unpleasant affair: About six weeks ago some members of the bar and others, purchased a schooner called the Gen. Jackson, loaded her with arms, ammunition, &c. destined for the Patriots; this vessel sailed from the mouth of the Mississippi early in August. The Firebrand sailed in company or in a few days afterwards, for the same port, on the coast of Mexico, for the purpose (as it is said) of bringing back the proceeds of this valuable cargo, but before it was landed or delivered to the Republicans, the Spanish Squadron fell in with the Gen. Jackson, the Firebrand in company; the Firebrand made directly for the Squadron, and managed to divert the Spaniards in such a way as to enable the Jackson to make her escape. One of the owners of the General Jackson and cargo, an eminent lawyer of this city, was on board of this schooner, and went in her in capacity of supercargo, &c. &c. &c.; he, however, thought proper to shift his quarters and get on board the Firebrand. He has arrived here, but left his schooner to run the gauntlet.—She will, no doubt, be taken, and every one on board hung. This disappointment and unexpected loss has enraged all the owners of the Gen. Jackson to madness; they must have war with Spain, whether or no; having called a meeting and adopted resolutions, which you will of course see. The prime movers of this meeting were Mr. Duncan and Mr. Grymes; the former was for the schooner Gen. Jackson what merchants call ship's husband, and the latter went out as supercargo, but as I have already stated took care to go on board the Firebrand in due time to save his neck. The above facts, you may depend, are substantially correct."

PLATTSBURGH Oct. 5.

*Uncommon Drought.*

No rain of any consequence has fallen in this place for 8 or 10 weeks. The streams and wells are generally dried up, and many of our farmers have for a long time been compelled to come to the lake to water their cattle, &c. The rivers in Chazy and Champlain are so low that the Mills cannot grind sufficient to answer the demands of the country—and for some weeks, the excellent Mill of Messrs. Smith and L. Platt, on the never failing Saranac in this village, has been thronged with wheat from as far north as L'Cadie, a distance of fifty miles.

The earth has become so dry that the soil has in many instances been burnt off to the hard-pan. We have heard of several meadows in this county of from ten to 30 acres, which have been burnt entirely over, so as to leave several inches of ashes on the surface. Swamps, which in years past have been constantly wet, have become so dry the present season as to burn over, by the accidental communication of fire to them—the fire taking up green trees by the roots.

Efforts to stop the progress of the fire in the meadows, has in many instances proved unavailing.—We have understood that some hay and grain has been burnt.

The atmosphere has been so filled with smoke, arising from the fires in every direction, that even in this village, for 3 or 4 days the first of the present week, it would be difficult in the morning, to distinguish a man at the distance of 50 rods.—The Steam Boats have experienced considerable difficulty in navigating the Lake, and small boats have lost their way in many instances, in crossing it in the narrow parts, in the day time.

*Effects of the Restrictive System.*—Embarrass, non-intercourse, &c. &c. not only injured us at the time they were in existence, but they taught the Canadians and West Indians the important lesson, that they had it in their power to do much more for themselves than they imagined. In our attempts to starve them, we forced them to cultivate their own lands, and they now bless the day when the "terrapin system" was adopted. After all our expenditures, we made a peace without obtaining any thing mentioned in the exposition of the causes of the war, lost certain privileges in fishing, and now import corn from the West Indies, as the following letter testifies:

*Extract of a letter from a house of the first respectability in New-York to one in this place, under date of September 28.*

"If you are in want of corn, we may now, perhaps, be able to give you a small supply from a new source: a cargo of a thousand bushels having arrived here yesterday, of a superior quality, from Port au Prince, with bills of lading for another cargo of three thousand bushels, the growth of the island, purchased there at 5s. 6d. per bushel. We shall send you a sample of it by the first opportunity."

It will be seen under the marine head, that there has been another arrival at Boston of a vessel from the same place, similarly freighted.

New-York Herald.

*We are informed that a Batteau was lost last Tuesday, on coming up the Rapids, and three men drowned. We have not learnt the particulars.*

**FORTITUDE.**

Through all conditions we shall ever find, Conscious integrity gives strength of mind;

True Fortitude thus founded never bends, To mean expedients for ignoble ends.

Where jealousy holds the scale, a drop of detraction will turn the beam.

**DIED.**

At his own House, in Marysburgh, on the 21th of October last, ELIPHALET ADAMS, an honest, worthy man, and a useful member of Society, beloved by his family and friends, and respected by a numerous circle of acquaintance. He has left a Widow and Five Children to deplore his sudden death.

On the 30th ult. at New-York, in the 63d year of his age, honourable BEVERLY ROBINSON, one of the Members of His Majesty's Council, in New Brunswick. The deceased was eldest brother of the Comptroller General.

**KINGSTON AMATEUR THEATRE.**

On Monday Evening, the 11th Nov. will be represented the Comedy of **WHO WANTS A GUIN A?** To which will be added the Farce of the **BOARDING HOUSE**

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

Tickets to be had at Mr. Macanlay's. No Money to be taken at the door, or Children admitted.

N. B. It is requested, that every person going to the Amateur Theatre, will go to the Box for which their Tickets are numbered: those who act contrary to this rule, will subject themselves to be removed.

**Notice to Discharged Soldiers**

In consequence of the great inconvenience as well as attempted Impediment arising from Soldiers daily claiming Grants of Land at the settlements in Upper and Lower Canada, although they have in many instances been discharged from the service upwards of a year; His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces is pleased to give this Public Notice to all concerned, That no Discharged Soldier will be received as a Settler who does not come forward on or before the *Fifth day of January 1817*, and bring with him satisfactory reasons, supported by proofs, why he did not at an earlier period avail himself of the bounty of Government, in claiming his grant of land in due time, under the existing regulations.

By His Excellency's Command, (Signed) C. MYERS, Col. & D. Q. Mr. Genl. Quarter Master General's Office, Quebec, 31st October, 1816. } 23f

**PROPOSALS, FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, BY WEBSTERS & SKINNERS, ALBANY, N. Y.**

*Sketches of Upper Canada, WITH A MAP OF THE PROVINCE, And a Topographical and Historical Description of the Battles fought during the late War within and near its Limits.*

**CONDITIONS:**

1. This Work will be comprised in an Octavo volume, of about 300 pages, printed on a good type and fine paper.  
2. The price to subscribers will be One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents in boards, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents neatly bound and lettered. The Books will be delivered in Kingston at the Albany price of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, with the addition of the impost duty, only.

3. To those who subscribe for Ten Copies, or procure Ten Subscribers, an Eleventh Copy will be given gratis, on delivery and payment of the Copies subscribed for.

65 Subscriptions for the above Work will be received at this Office.

**A** meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, on Thursday the 17th day of October, 1816. for the purpose of electing Trustees and a Secretary to the public school of the said town.—The following persons were nominated, viz:

1st. Resolved—That Mr. John Hubbard be appointed Secretary to the said school.

2d. Resolved—That Simon M'Nabb, Esq. Mr. John Reynolds, Mr. John Taylor, be appointed Trustees.

3d. Resolved—That Mr. Henry H. Ansley, be teacher to the said School.

JNO. HUBBARD, Secretary to the Belleville School.

Belleville, Nov. 4. 1816. 23w6

**New Whole-sale STORE.**

**T**HE subscriber having commenced Commission business, in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Patrick Smyth, front Street—Informs his friends and the public, that he has received a number of configurations, consisting of Superfine and common Cloths, Calimères, Coatings, Flannels, Pelice cloths, Bombazettes of all colors; a great variety of Cotton Goods, a very elegant assortment of Silks, Satins, Ribbons and Canton Laces, silk hat cases, braces, cotton and worsted hosiery, Nails, Sheet Iron, Window Glass, Iron, Steel, Shot, and a very good assortment of

**HARD WARE,**

a few Liquors and Groceries, and has on the way from Montreal and Quebec, which will be here in a very few days 80

**PACKAGES OF GOODS,**

consisting of Trunks of London made Superfine Coats, Pantalons, Fine Shoes, plated harness—a variety of Cotton and Woollen GOODS, Furrs; and a few crates and Hogsheads assorted Crockery and Glass Ware, all which will be sold low, at wholesale only.

Also, for sale a Farm, containing 100 acres, within two miles of Kingston, and a town lot *three tenths* of an acre in a good situation.

Liberal advances made on any kind of property deposited for sale.

Having convenient Store on the Dock, he will be happy to receive and forward property up the Lake or down the River, or to any part of the States.

Boys to forward any quantity of Produce will be furnished on short notice, and all orders strictly attended to.

SMITH BARTLET, Kingston, Nov. 9. 1816. 23f

**Lands for Sale,**

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF the late Honorable Mr. Chief Justice ALLCOCK

Lot No. 8 is the 1st concession, township of York and home district, containing 100 acres.

Lot No. 19 in the 1st concession, township of York and home district, containing 100 acres.

Lot No. 3 East side Young Street, township of York home district containing 100 acres.

Lot No. 16, 2d concession, township of York, home district containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 24, 3d concession township of York, home district containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 35 1st con. township of }  
—No 34 35 2d do. } Pickering } 600  
—No 22, 23 24 3d do. } home dis. }  
—No 19, 19 7th do }

Lots No. 12 13 14 15 17 18 and the Eastern most part of lot No. 19, in the township of Scott and home district containing 1200 acres.

Lots No. 10 11 12 13 north side of Simcoe place, and No. 18 & 19 south side of Ruffel Square, in the town of York, containing 1/4 acre each is 3 acres.

Lots No. 2 in the 2d concession No. 1 in the 3d concession No. 6 & 7 in the 4th concession, township of Binbrook, district of Niagara containing 2400 acres.

Lot or block No. 1 in the 2d concession of the township of Binbrook, District of Niagara containing 1000 acres.

Broken lots No 24 & 25 in the 3d concession of North Crosby, district of Johnstown containing 300 acres.

Lots No. 18 & 19 in the 9th concession, broken lots No. 18 & 19, 8th concession South Crosby district of Johnstown, containing 600 acres.

Broken lots No. 25 26 & 27—4th No. 24 & 25 and broken lots No. 26 & 27—5th concession, North Crosby district of Johnstown containing 900 acres.

For which good and sufficient Titles are now ready to be given by the subscriber.

ALSO,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18 in the 4th concession of Pelham, containing 334 acres.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, Nov. 2. 1816. 23—2mo

**AN APPRENTICE,**

**W**ANTED to the Grocery business—a Lad of good habits will meet with encouragement. Apply to the Printer.

Kingston, Nov. 6, 1816. 23w6