

Cheap Woolen 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 colored Pelisse Cloths;
Black, Blue 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

Samuel Shaw,

DEGS 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;
Tying Squares and T Bevels, Hand, Tenon, Dovetail, Sash, Mill, Cross cut, and Key-hole Saws;
Chefs, 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 Brass 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;
Block tin Sauce-pans and Tea-kettles;
Handles & Spouts do do.
Tinman's Rivets & wire of Sorts;
Gold scales of various sizes;
Gold Irons and Frying Pans,
Table and Desert Knives & Forks;
Do Carvers with Forks;
Wood Screws assorted;
Bureau Trimmings, Portable Desk do.
Bed Caps, Screws and Keys;
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 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

Notice to Discharged Soldiers.
IN consequence of the great Inconvenience as well as attempted Imposition 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 *First 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. } 23tf

Wanted,

A contract for the conveyance of His Majesty's *MAILS* twice a week from Kingston to York, commencing in January next. Any person, desirous of obtaining it, is requested to send his proposals without delay to this office, addressed to the Post Master General at Montreal, stating his lowest terms, and the security which can be given for the due performance of his engagements.
POST OFFICE.
Kingston 10th Oct. 1816. } 19tf

POETRY.

FROM WILSON'S CITY OF THE PLAGUE.

The second act shows us Frankfort, who had just returned from sea during the prevalence of the Plague, at the door of his mother's house, looking in agony upon its black windows, now gleaming in the silent moon; afraid to enter, and watching for the least sign of life or motion in that beloved dwelling. A pious priest at last comes out and tells him, that his mother and little brother had both died that very morning. After some bursts of eloquent sorrow, the poor youth inquires how they died; and the priest answers:—

"Last night I sat with her
And talked of thee—two tranquil hours we talk'd
Of thee and none beside, while little William
Sat in his sweet and timid slent way
Upon his stool beside his mother's knees,
And, some times looking upwards to her face
Seem'd listening of his brother far at sea.
This morning early I look'd in upon them
Almost by chance.—There little William lay
With his bright hair and rosy countenance
Dead! though at first I thought he only slept.
"You think," his mother said, "that William
sleeps
"But he's dead! He sicken'd during the night.
"And while I pray'd, he drew a long deep sigh
"And breath'd no more!
I found that she had lain upon her bed
Many of those little presents that you bro't her
From your first voyage to the Indies—Shell,
With a sad lustre brighten'd over the whiteness
Of these her funeral sheets, and gurgling
feathers.
With which, few hours before, her child was
playing.
And liping all the while his brother's name,
Form'd a sad contrast with the pale face
Lying so still beneath its auburn hair.
Two letters still are in her closed hand
And will be buried with her. One was written
By your captain, after the great victory
Over De Ruyter, and with loving praise
Of her son's consummate skill and gallantry.
The other now almost effaced with tears,
Was from yourself, the last she had from you,
And spak of our return. God bless thee, boy!
I am too old to weep—but such return
Wrings out the tears from my old wither'd
heart—
Frankfort—O 'tis the curse of absence that our
love
Becomes too sad—too tender—too profound
Tow'rd our far off friends. Home we return
And find them dead, for whom we oft have
wept
Needlesly wept when they were in their joy!
Then goes the broken hearted mother
Back to the sea that waters drearily
Around the homeless earth!"

Chapel.

THE inhabitants of Kingston are desir'd to receive the thanks of the British Methodist Society, for the respect which they have manifested in subscribing their names for the purpose of building a Chapel in this town, for the solemn worship of God.—They are moreover informed that a piece of ground is now purchased of Mr R. Richardson, situate near the North Gate—and that the Chapel will be erected on the same, as soon as the weather will permit. The Society would also oblige that notwithstanding the liberality which has been manifested, yet the donations now subscribed will fall considerably short of paying for the same—hence should any gentleman, in or out of town, who have not been waited on in behalf of it, feel disposed to assist, their donations will be thankfully received by Mr. Neil McLeod, Kingston, or Mr. Wm. Dent, Point-Frederick, who are appointed Trustees.

N. B Proposals will be received, by Thomas Catterick, at Messrs Torrance & McLeod, Merchants of this place for putting up, and finishing the outside, finishing all materials, Size 46 by 36, Two Story high. 25w3

Chair Shop.

THE subscribers keep on hand constantly, for sale,
CHAIRS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
which will be warranted good.
C. HATCH, & Co.
Kingston, 23d Nov 1816. 25tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,
(Opposite Mr. Picord's Livery Stables)
Has received from Montreal an excellent assortment of

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
Which he offers to make up for the public on the shortest notice and newest fashion, for Cash only.
He will also make up people's own Cloth if requested.
ALEX' R ASHAR.
Kingston, 23d Nov. 1816. 25w3

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. 20tf

FOREIGN.

From London Papers, to the 2d Oct. LONDON, Sept. 24.

The *Espeir* sloop of war, Captain Norwich Duff, arrived on Thursday at Portsmouth from Halifax, in three weeks. Our squadron had been very actively employed during the summer, in warning Americans from our fishery grounds, according to the proscribed limits in the late treaty of Peace; in most instances the Americans showed great reluctance to obey the orders.

It is stated, that the Court of Petersburg has formally announced to the Courts of Vienna and London, that the Russian army is now reducing to the Peace Establishment.

Captain Brisbane, of the *Queen Charlotte*, was on Monday presented by Lord Melville to the Prince Regent, who conferred on him the honour of Knighthood for his services at Algiers.

London, Sept. 30.

There is in the *Paris Moniteur* a long note signed by Sir Sidney Smith upon the subject of the anti-piratical Institution. The Institution is to have an eye upon the prisoners of war which the pirates may still make—to consider what steps are to be taken to receive slaves carried off by force or beyond the territory of the Dey of Algiers—and what measures are necessary to find out the rendezvous of the pirates, for the purpose of preventing the execution of their known plan, already reduced to practice, of not making slaves, by massacring the crews and passengers of the small vessels navigating the coast of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.—Two of Lord Exmouth's fleet have arrived at Portsmouth, the *Glasgow* and the *Leander*; the latter will be fitted out for Sir David Milne's flag on the North American station.

The Algerines were assisted by 40,000 Arabs, who since the battle have absconded with their arms, and become a great annoyance to the city. The Dey's Prime Minister was beheaded the morning after the action, because he was considered as the principle of the French party, whose influence had prevailed with the Dey to refuse the overtures of the Prince Regent. The French Frigate, which our fleet found in the Bay, it was suspected, had landed a number of Engineer Officers at Algiers from France.

London, Oct. 2.

Price of Stocks this day.—3 per cents cons. 61 1/4 3-8 1-2—do. for acct. 61 5-8 1/2 5-8 3-4.

The *Morning Chronicle* says, that "By the late arrival from St. Helena it appears that a considerable degree of high spirits was observed to have been manifested, both by Bonaparte and his household, some short time before. This feeling was particularly observable amongst his domestics. It is rumoured that some intelligence had reached the Ex-Emperor from his amiable consort Maria Louisa. Whether this report be true or not, it is certain that Marchand, the valet of Buonaparte, had received a letter from a female domestic in the service of the young Napoleon, in Austria, with a lock of the boy's hair inclosed. The servants, on the receipt of this highly prized token, had a gala-day at Longwood.

Amsterdam, Sept. 21.

We learn that his Majesty has given to Admiral Van Capellan the Grand Cross of the Order of William, and has conferred the dignity of Knights of that order on the Commanders of the Netherlands ships, who were in the glorious battle at Algiers. His Majesty has also given the Grand Cross to Lord Exmouth, and the rank of Knights to several British officers.

Genoa, Sept. 3.

By intelligence from Algiers we learn that the Dey has, with his own hand, taken off the heads of several of his subjects, whom he accused of treason. Some of the Chiefs took flight towards the sea, but not being able to get on board the English vessels, they gained the mountains. Two corps of Infidels are mentioned who did not do their duty. Although he has experienced a great check, the Dey has lost nothing of his fierceness, he manifests a most invincible hatred against the English, and is still the idol of the people.

Summary of the News.

Of Algiers.—The late daring and desperate attack, by the British and Dutch squadrons, upon Algiers, was the leading theme of the English papers, and its successful issue elicited much joy. Public rewards, honors and promotion, had been bestowed, or were bestowing, upon the officers, &c. engaged in the enterprise. The papers furnish many anecdotes of both general and individual daring heroism

exhibited on all sides. The arrival of Lord Exmouth in England was momentarily expected. Rear Admiral Milne's flag ship (the *Leander*) had arrived at Torbay, under jury-masts, and her hull battered in. The return of Lord E. from the Mediterranean, without having proceeded to Tunis and Tripoli, excited some speculation. On the one hand, it was argued that the sanguinary conflict at Algiers had incapacitated the fleets from proceeding, at present, to those places; and, on the other, that it was because Tunis and Tripoli have bound themselves by treaties "which they have kept," to the very terms which desolation alone has been able to extort from Algiers.

I add a few miscellaneous items from the London papers: Lord Exmouth has been raised to a Viscount; Capt. Brisbane has been knighted by the Prince Regent for his signal services at Algiers: Capts. Elkins, Aylmer, Wirly, Maitland, Patterson and Wade appointed to the Order of the Bath. The common (London) council have voted a sword of 200 Guineas value to Lord Exmouth; one worth 100 Guineas to Admiral Milne; and votes of thanks, &c. to the fleets. 3 commanders have been raised to Post-Captains; 14 Lieutenants to be Commanders; and 40 midshipmen to be Lieutenants. Among the captives released at Algiers were 162 Spaniards. The mole and fortifications at Algiers were nearly demolished; the light-house knocked to pieces. The Impregnable fired 10,000 balls in the late action. The Dey, in a small open boat, went during the battle to every part of the batteries, encouraging the cannoners; who fought with a fury and rage inexpressible: his soldiers gave loud shouts at his approach, and kissed his robes with respect. The reason given by the Dey to his officers, &c. for his submission was, "How could I help it—the enemy had his foot upon my neck!"

The Dutch official account of the battle was received in England, dated August 30. It narrates the particular conduct of the Dutch squadron, in their co-operation with Lord Exmouth; the loss of the Dutch was small: the greatest cordiality subsisted between the two squadrons.

From the *Boston Centinel* of Nov. 9. From the Pacific Ocean.

We have been favored with the following information brought by Capt. Edes, in the *Beverly*, from the Pacific ocean, via Canton, &c.
On the 9th Dec. 1815, His Excellency Don Jose Marco Del Font, President of Chili, and suite, arrived at Valparaiso, and commenced his government, by ordering a public gallows to be erected at St. Jago de Chili, and declaring by proclamation, that all persons favoring a revolution should be executed. Every preparation was making to repel the invasion of a body of patriots from Buenos Ayres, reported to be 3500 strong, and commanded by General St. Martin.—They reached Mendoza, on the eastern side of the Puxdileras, on the 12th January, 1816; but it was believed the season would not admit of their advancing further. The President of Chili had 5000 regulars, a part of which were Talaverians from Europe. Effective measures had been taken to prevent any of the Chilinese from joining the Patriots in Mendoza. In January an order was issued, proclaiming, that if any householder was not on his own premises within eight days from the date thereof, his property should be confiscated to the king, and his family imprisoned: and further, should any arms or munitions of war be found secreted in any out-house, and the owner refuse to deliver them when called for, he should suffer death.

There were in the castle as prisoners the former Patriot President of Chili, a Mr. Lastra, formerly Governor of Valparaiso, and three other distinguished Patriots.

Messrs. Lewis Blanquo, formerly vice-consul for the U. S. at Valparaiso, M. Rasalas, and several other Chilinese Patriots had been banished to the island of Juan Fernandez—which island was talked of as the residence of many more as soon as the government had an opportunity to send them there.

The *Beverly* left Macoa (China) the 19th June, where Lord Amherst, the British Ambassador, was momentarily expected. It was said Sir George Staunton would join the embassy; and that its object was to obtain permission to visit the manufactories in the interior of China; but which it was the opinion of the most respectable Hong merchants in Canton, would not be allowed.

The *Beverly* arrived in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, the 5th and left there the 18th Sept. On the 29th July the British frigate *Revolutionaire*, of 38 guns, and a sloop of war, went on shore in a heavy gale, in Simon's Bay, and received much damage; the

former when heaving out parted her careening tackles, came up, and killed all the people who were at work on her bottom.

The British sloop of war *Spey*, was supposed to be bound to Tristan de Cuna, as the English were about settling the island; and it was said, was intended for the future residence of Napoleon! Great reductions of the army had been made at the Cape, the 82d regt. had been ordered to Ceylon, and others to Europe. Sailed in company with the British frigate *Thais*, having on board the former Commander in Chief. The *Raccoon* was to sail immediately for Ascension, to look out and stop St. Helena, should Bona run off with it.

On the 29th the *Beverly* passed within four or five leagues of St. Helena, and saw no cruisers. Capt. E. was informed at the Cape, by a British officer recently from St. Helena, that Bonaparte and Bertrand had quarrelled, and the cause was imputed to Madame Bertrand's not having treated the Emperor with the respect she formerly did. It is added, that the Earl of Moira, Governor General of India, and lady, stopped at St. Helena, and called on the Ex-Emperor; but he was not to be seen, excusing himself by pleading indisposition.

It is stated in private letters from Paris, that the Dey of Algiers has had several of his superior officers beheaded, among them were two French officers of Engineers.

From the *London Traveller*, Sept. 18.

The claims of the American government upon the Court of Naples, for compensation in lieu of the American property confiscated by Murat, are no longer doubtful, with respect to their nature and extent. A sum of money adequate to cover the alienated property, or the cession of a port in the Mediterranean, would satisfy the President of the United States, but would it satisfy Europe? The Neapolitan Government has been reinstated in its present possessions by the co-operation and convention of the great Powers of Europe. They guarantee tenure, and no part of them can be ceded or yielded in sovereignty to any other power without the consent of those by whose act they are held. There is something inconceivably despicable in the conduct of America in the present instance, with respect to Naples. She could hardly prostrate herself to every insult offered her by Bonaparte or Murat; to their will or caprice she was ever ready to sacrifice her wrongs and resentments; but the moment the ancient government is re-established, she assumes an arrogance and loftiness which she dares not to shew to the usurpers.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The German papers contain the following letter, dated Cairo, July 20:—

"Babylon, formerly so famous, is about to acquire a new celebrity in our days; that city and its environs as far as Libanus, are now the theatre of important events. A Jew, of the tribe of Dan, has assembled a prodigious number of discontented Jews, and is now, as we are assured, at the head of 250,000 Israelites, whose progress nothing can arrest. He calls himself the *King of the Jews*, and the people call him *Hosiannah-Mastas*. His success is so decisive, that the people in general believe the Almighty combats on his side. The Mussulman desert the standard of Mahomet, and fight under the banner of the Lion of Juda. An account of this event has been transmitted to the Porte; but so rapid is the progress made by the conqueror, that it is feared he cannot be stopped."

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of his Majesty's ship *Newcastle* (at St. Helena) to his friend in London, dated July 29, 1816:—

"The letter I took from Miss A—to Miss Balcome introduced me to the father of the latter lady, who is here, not unusually, styled Purveyor to the Ex-Emperor. We all like Admiral Malcolm exceedingly; and we understand, both he and Lady Malcolm are already great favorites with Napoleon. You perhaps suppose that Bonaparte can be seen at any time, and by any body; quite the reverse; he has taken great offence with Sir Hudson Lowe, and will only be seen when it takes him in the humour. Having procured Admiral Malcolm's permission to go to Longwood with Mr. Balcome, we set off. It is about 5 miles from where the *Newcastle* lies.—Marshal Bertrand resides with his lady and four children, about four miles on the same road, in a small house of two rooms. On our way we called on the Marshal, and took a second breakfast with him. The youngest of his children, as we were leaving them, called out, "Down with the *Fleur-de-lis*."