

the citizens of the United States of America, coming into any of the ports of this Province, the following duties, namely on all vessels above five tons to fifty tons, the tonnage duty of three pence per ton, on all vessels above fifty tons, six pence per ton. Provided always that whenever any ship or vessel, laden as aforesaid, shall arrive at any Port or Ports of entry or clearance, containing goods wares, and merchandise as aforesaid, the cargo or load whereof is intended to pass by such port or ports, in order to be transported to Lower Canada, the master or other person having charge or command of such ship or vessel, or the agent or agents for the proprietor or proprietors thereof, shall forthwith on the arrival at any such port or ports of entry as aforesaid, make a report, and declaration thereof to the Collector or his deputy, stationed at such port or ports of entry, and such report and declaration shall be verified on oath, and such master or person commanding such vessel, or agent or agents for the proprietor, if required, shall and he is hereby required to enter into a bond in double the amount of the tonnage duty imposed by this act, for the payment thereof, should the whole, or any part of such goods, wares and merchandise, remain in or be exported from this Province. And provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to compel the payment of any tonnage duty on vessels exclusively employed for the purpose of transporting passengers and their baggage.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, July 15. South America.—By the brig Boxer, which arrived here last Monday from Valdivia, (South America) we received Lima Gazettes to the 24th of March. From one of the 22d of that month, we have made translations, which will shew the actual state of affairs in that country. Translated for the New York Evening Post, from the Lima Gazette of the 22d March. His Excellency the Viceroy of Peru has received from the General in Chief of the Royal Forces in Upper Peru, a letter giving the most interesting and important information, of the actual state of affairs at Buenos Ayres. The editor observes, that the author of this letter, by his long residence in those parts, now occupied by the enemy, as well as by his veracity and good judgment, can and may be relied on, to have stated a true picture of the situation and affairs of these unfortunate provinces. That he gives to his readers the substance of said letter word for word, as stated in the same—viz. That the Supreme Director Puyredon, on pretence of sickness occasioned by the explosion of a howitzer having injured his arm, had requested and obtained his dismissal from office for the space of two months, and had been replaced by Rondeau, who had a strong party at Buenos Ayres.—That it was generally believed, he would not resign the supreme authority at the expiration of the two months—that on the other hand, Gumes, San Martin, and other influential persons, belonged to Puyredon's party; in short, that a revolutionary commotion was very soon expected to take place at Buenos Ayres that the greatest disunion and hatred reigned among the insurgent chiefs: Belgrano scarcely obeys the Director's orders; and Gumes was on such bad terms with Belgrano, that he will attack the troops of the latter, if a movement against Upper Peru is attempted.—Gumes, on the other hand, is much compromised, being the irreconcilable enemy of the Director Rondeau, having been beaten by the same in former time. Artigas has conquered, in several encounters, the troops of Buenos Ayres, and during the latter time has destroyed upwards of 6000 men; so much so that Belgrano has been compelled to send succours constantly to Cordova, where at one time only 1 or 2000 men remained. The last troops from Tucuman, that were at Cordova, amounted to about 600 men, commanded by La-Madrid, which are forced to remain there, the troops of Artigas occupying the country, so that their communication with Buenos Ayres is entirely intercepted. The greatest misery is prevailing in the parts that are under the control of the various chieftains, who cause the revolu-

tion to continue merely to forward their private interests, and thus reduce these regions to such great unhappiness. Strangers, and many other inhabitants, remove daily with all their wealth, and leave those that remain behind in a state bordering nearly on desperation. The state is almost without funds, and is unable to satisfy the demands of the generals. Every body confesses, and is of opinion, that if the grand expedition of Count Abisbal should take place with the announced forces, they must all promptly acknowledge the legitimate power. Artigas's conduct has this long time been suspected, and he has been, a few months ago, declared a traitor, and agent of the Spanish King. The Portuguese occupy all the eastern shore of Montevideo, together with the colony of Sacramento. It is likewise well known that the signora Carlota has several times refused the proposition to be crowned at Buenos Ayres, by and thro' the sanction of that congress. The Provinces of Paraguay have maintained themselves completely neutral, having war equally with Artigas, as well as with the rebels, who have endeavoured, arms in hand, to invade Paraguay; but they having repulsed their aggressors, commence again to communicate freely with each other. There are three parties in Chili, one for Carreras, one for the government that governs at present, and the third in favor of the malcontented and rebels; it is thought here, that by the news of the preparations announced to have been made by San Martin, he will attempt an attack and landing on the coasts of Peru, where it is reported he has a great number of partisans, as well as in the capital. Should this not take place, but on the contrary make an attempt upon Valdivia or Chiloe, and having a sufficient naval force, he will be able to hurt materially our commerce. The Province of Concepcion, is occupied by the King's troops, and finally, it is the common opinion that the people are convinced that they are not able to succeed in their project of independence, and that they will have to submit to the decision of the congress of Paris, or to the grand expedition. One day later from Paris.—We have translated the following articles from the Journal of Paris, of the 9th June, handed us this morning by Captain Holdridge. Some singular travellers, recently arrived at Bordeaux, excite great curiosity. The principal one is Cornelius Talykaonta, chief of the Oneida nation to the west of New York; his suite is composed of seven persons, three of which are women. It appears that a strong desire to visit Europe, and particularly France, has made him abandon the United States, where he received a small pension from the American Government. We may however, presume, that he will find in public curiosity a manner of exercising hospitality, less simple, but more abundant, than that which is practised in the forests of the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Delaware. These savages were to exhibit themselves publicly, the 8th of this month, in the saloon of the Athenaeum of Bordeaux. A private letter from Frankfort, 26th May, says, "Among the important objects which have arrested my attention, I have not lost sight, as you may well suppose, of the movements of the public feeling, which are manifested in Germany. To judge of these movements by the inquietude they cause government, one would believe himself, at the very moment preceding a great revolution, that he saw conspirators in all classes of the community, and seditious persons in all the public places. The police was never more active, more dark and mysterious. Even to the cut of the hair and fashion of the coat, all suspected. The immense number of young men who in the German universities, have united themselves in the Teutonic Association, are the objects of peculiar watchfulness. It would be impossible, however, upon the whole surface of Germany, to cite a single fact which has borne the character of sedition—or a single word which might be considered as a provocation to revolt. All the desires of the German people have till this day been expressed in respectful petitions and representations. We cannot however dissemble, that the anxiety of government is, to a certain point, well founded. Discontent is almost general, and it is besides augmented by the entire stagnation of commerce and the progressive decline of German industry. The enormous burdens which result from immense armies, maintained in complete peace, a prohibitory system, to which each state has recourse, to augment its own resources, and which tends to destroy all commerce, since, to enter Germany alone, you must pass the custom-houses of 38 confederated states; such are the principal causes of the afflicting picture which these countries present. [The Teutonic Association has for its object the political union of Germany, by the concentration of patriotic ideas and sentiments.] In the Second Chamber of Baden, (assembly) a formal motion has been made, relative to the introduction of the entire liberty of the press in that Dutchy. A general commission is about to be established at Frankfort, charged with certain alterations in the German Universities. Each University will send a deputy who will set in this commission. France at this moment possesses 246 ships of war, among which are 48 line of battle ships, and 29 frigates—eleven of the first and four of the last description are now constructing.

A Panorama of Jerusalem by Prevot, is now attracting a crowd of curious visitors. Letters from Lyons, of May 20, speak of the extraordinary success, in that town, of M. Fabre d'Olivet, who, by a peculiar method of his own, had developed the faculty of hearing in many deaf and dumb, of both sexes and different ages. The experiments made to prove the fact of hearing, were in the apartments of M. Mottel Degerand, president of the chamber of commerce, in presence of more than 200 persons—among whom were baron Rambaud, the mayor, the members of the municipal council, and many ecclesiastics and physicians. A letter from Paris, of 27th May, published in an English paper, says, "The royal bounty has not been invoked in vain. The king, free to follow the dictates of his heart, since the rights of his throne are respected, has commanded the minister of the interior to present to him the report, upon which he had recently put off his decision. His majesty then authorised the recall of new exiles, upon the list of the 38." The list of the 38, is now reduced to 25, who will come in successively, provided they ask permission in respectful terms, and be not of the number of the regicides. The return of General Grouchy and the Duke of Bassano, is deferred—notwithstanding the solicitations of the Duke D'Aougouleme in their favor. D O V E R May 28. His Majesty's packet, the Lord Duncan, Captain Hamilton, came into the Harbor about 4 o'clock this afternoon, in three hours from Calais, and landed his royal highness Prince Leopold, of Saxe Cobourg, and suite. STATE OF THE BRITISH ARMY. A return of the fixed regimental peace establishment of the Army, exclusive of the Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, serving in India. CAVALRY. Rank & File. Horses. Two regiments of Life Guards, each regiment consisting of 8 troops of 344 rank and file, and 273 horses. 688 546 Royal Regiment of Horse Guards eight troops. 314 253 1st Dragoon Guards, ten troops, 20 Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Light Dragoons, each regiment consisting of 8 troops of 368 rank & file, and 273 horses. 7360 5410 Royal Waggon Train, two troops. 102 130 Total, 8954 6639 FOOT GUARDS. First or Grenadier Regiment, three battalions, 32 companies of 80 rank and file per company. 2560 Coldstream and Third Regiments, 2 battalions each, 40 companies of 80 rank and file per company. 3200 Total 5760 INFANTRY. 78 Battalions of the Line, 2d Battalion of the Royal Scots, 2d Battalion of the 60th Regiment, 2d Battalion of Rifle Brigade, 2d West India Regiment, 84 Regiments, each regiment consisting of ten companies of 65 rank and file, 5480 Royal Staff Corps, 8 companies, 480 Total, 5960 PALMESTON. War-Office, March, 1819. From the National Intelligencer, July 17. The St. Louis Enquirer, in the subjoined article, calls our attention to a subject of considerable interest, and to facts which it is as well worth our while to overlook. With respect to the source of the information imparted in the article below, we can more reliance be placed somewhat "diplomatic" than on the "diplomatic correspondence" of the sage speculations of Russian traders. We presume the Emperor from among that not select his confidants from a mere class of People; and that his views directly likely to be informed of his agents at St. Petersburg through the roundabout of the North American fur-traders. Neveagency of straggling adventures, nor ethereless, there is nothing ascribed to yet improbable, in the view which appears to the Emperor Alexander, adopting measures be wisely and warily adopted by the nation over which he presides. From the St. Louis Enquirer. Progress of the Russian Empire in America. Looking to the East for every thing, the people of the United States have contemplated with astonishment the progress of the Russian Empire in Europe and Asia; they have not thought of looking to the west to see this giant power already mounting upon their own backs. Except Mr. Walsh, we never spoke of an American who has ever seen our continent. Russian establishment on the coast of America—He has mentioned them in his "Sketch of the military and political power of Russia;" where he says they extend from "their establishments on the coast of America—that they have a fortress at Norfolk Sound, lat. north 57°; the coast, passed they have descended the five hundred miles the mouth of Columbia river at Bogada in and established themselves from Spanish 38° 30' and only 30 miles, where they are settlements in California, great advantage, not only trading with a fine climate and but are profiting by a fine more northern fruitful soil to feed their possessions." Page 157. upon the American continent is not the transit.

present gigantic growth of the Russian Empire. It is the result of system and of settled policy followed by every great man, and great woman, who has sat upon the Russian throne. Peter the Great began it; the Empress Catharine the second followed up his plan; the present Emperor is only executing the designs of the empire. In the course of these three reigns, the Russian power has been firmly spread over Northern Asia; the straits of Behring have been passed; and a solid foot-hold acquired in North America. A road over land is opened from St. Petersburg to Kamschatka: and Russian ships, loaded with American fur, annually sail from the N. W. coast of America, double the Cape of Good Hope, traverse 30,000 miles of sea, and land their rich cargoes in the Gulph of Finland. And, while the public is amused with a project of a treaty for some islands in the Mediterranean, the modern Alexander is occupied with a scheme worthy of his vast ambition—The acquisition of the Gulf and Peninsula of California, and the Spanish claim on the western coast of North America, &c.— We learn this, not from diplomatic correspondence, but from American fur traders, who learn it from the Russian traders now protected by the Emperor in carrying off our furs. From the Liverpool Mercury. VELOCIPEDIMANIA. The inventor of this ingenious and fashionable machine promises to give rise to an endless variety of pleasing and useful recreations. Before we saw the performances of Mr. Johnson, who exhibits at the Music hall although we were well aware of the advantages of the velocipede to a traveller, under circumstances favourable to the profits of the machine, we had no conception of the graceful movements of which it is capable in skilful hands.—Skaiting has always been considered as the most elegant recreation; but velocipeding (or whatever it may be called) is in our opinion, more pleasing as performed by the gentleman we have mentioned. We subjoin a few straggling paragraphs on the subject of the velocipede, which promises to be as much the rage as the kaleidoscope was of late. This we ventured to predict in the Mercury of the 12th of Feb. page 262, when we first gave a detailed description of the invention with an engraved illustration. "Mr. Birch, the coachmaker, has constructed a vehicle, called the Velocimanipe, or Phæton in miniature, calculated to carry three persons. The centre, or body of the carriage, is supposed to be for a female; the front is for a gentleman to sit on a narrow saddle, to guide it. At the back is a small Dickey to work the hind wheels by machinery. It goes over a distance of ground of one mile in three minutes, and can be kept up with ease at 8 miles an hour. It weighs only one hundred pounds." "Amongst other pieces of mechanical ingenuity, a pedestrian chariot has been invented which is calculated for the conveyance of ladies. The wheels are upwards of six feet in diameter, and run parallel to each other. The seat is below the centre of gravity, which prevents the rider from being thrown, or easily losing the equilibrium. It is called the Gymnastromon." A substitute for walking has been already seen in this country. It has been entirely surpassed by an Italian, who has made a kind of Pegasus of the hobby horse, if we may believe the foreign papers, one of which says, "a Mr. Brianza, of Milan, has invented a new travelling machine, which is said to be far superior to the Arabian Bays, and with which the traveller may go backwards. In the front of this vehicle, the Milan papers say, there is a winged horse, by the wings of which the carriage is put in motion." On Tuesday evening, while a gentleman was exercising on one of the Velocipedes of the Assembly room in Cook-street, he was thrown with such force from his seat that he had three of his teeth knocked out by the fall.—It is added that notwithstanding this unpleasant accident, the gentleman means to persevere "in spite of his teeth."

observed in 1607, and in 1531, and which re-appeared in 1759. The period of this Comet is about 75 years, and, affuming unity as the mean distance of the Sun from the Earth, the transverse or greater axis of its orbit is about 35.9; and as its Perihelion distance is only 0.58, it retires from the Sun at least 35 times further than the Earth, or three thousand three hundred and sixty million miles, in performing a revolution in its very eccentric orbit. Its return to the Perihelion was 12 months longer, between 1531 and 1607, than between 1607 and 1682; and 18 months shorter between 1607 and 1682, than between 1682 and 1759. It is evident, therefore, that Comets are affected in the same manner, but in a much greater degree, by those causes which influence the elliptic movements of the Planets." La Place, Systeme du Monde—Vol. 1. p. 216. Portland, July 6. The Comet. The lovers of astronomy, and those who view with pleasure and awe, every display of the magnificence and power of Deity, may now be gratified by the appearance of a brilliant Comet in our hemisphere. The last previous comet which visited our sphere, was in 1811—Remained sometime, and its elements were calculated with great precision by eminent men both in this country and in Europe. Its tail was found to be 33,000,000 miles in length, and so transparent that stars were visible through it. The present comet more brilliant than that of 1811, will probably excite equal attention, and investigation. The motion of these bodies, different from all others in the heavens with which we are acquainted, is very rapid in an elliptical orbit, approaching near the sun in one focus of the ellipse, the tail being always on the side opposite the sun. Philadelphia, June 23. A New Comet.—A comet has lately been discovered at the observatory of Konigsberg, in the constellation of the Swan. It is not visible to the naked eye. A New Theory of the Rainbow.—Dr. Watt, of Glasgow, has accounted for this brilliant phenomena in a new way. The common explanation is, that the drops of rain act as a prism, and divide the rays of the sun; but as the rainbow is frequently seen in a quarter where no rain is falling, as the edge of a cloud is, at such times, always observed between the beholder and the sun, Dr. Watt thinks that the rays of the latter are refracted from this edge, and thrown on the dark sky opposite. This does not seem so much like a new theory as a modification of the old. It still produces the rainbow from the refraction of drops of rain; and the fact that the colours are thrown upon the sky in a quarter where there is no rain, may be considered as an accidental circumstance. Grass Ropes.—There is a grass, the product of New Zealand, which, from some experiments made at Portsmouth in England, appears to answer all the purposes of hemp in the manufacture of ropes. It is strong, pliable, and soft; may be cut thrice a year, and can be brought to England at the price of eight pounds per ton, or one seventh the price of hemp. Linen and Tread from Nettles.—The Irish have recently made some experiments upon the flax of nettles, for the manufacture of thread and linen; and the result is said to be, that both these articles are obtained equal, if not superior, to the thread and linen from flax. PRINTING IN PALESTINE. It is well known that the archbishop of Jerusalem has been some time in England soliciting subscriptions to establish a printing house on Mount Libanus, between Syria and Palestine, for the diffusion of the christian scriptures in the Syriac language. He has, we learn, been eminently successful, having been patronized by Lord Teignmouth, Mr. Wilberforce, and many of the British clergy; though on his arrival it was reported he was an impostor. He has visited the great universities in England, where he was strictly examined in all the eastern languages, and Mr. Lee, professor of Arabic, has certified to his astonishing acquaintance, with the oriental literature preserved in the Bodleian library. Mr. Clymer, the American mechanic, has presented the archbishop with one of his patent printing presses; and he has received presents of several founts of types. THE MODERN CRICHTON. In a speech, delivered some time ago, at a meeting of the Shropshire Bible Society, Archbishop Corbett gave a very detailed and most interesting account of the almost unparalleled literary attainments of Mr. Lee; who has with much justice, obtained the title of the modern Crichton.— This narrative which would have occupied about four columns of the Mercury was given in part in the last Kaleidoscope, and will be concluded in the next. From its extreme length, it is not at all adapted for a newspaper, yet we consider the principal facts of such importance, that we shall give a brief sketch of them in our present number. The only education that Mr. Lee received, was that of a village school, where nothing was taught but reading, writing and arithmetic. At twelve years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter and builder. It was some time after this that Mr. Lee conceived the idea of learning foreign languages; and then the only time he could devote was the evening of the termination of his day's work. He had before to struggle with the difficulties of poverty, to obtain a degree, that when