

Jaw his Aid-de-Camp, Major General Von Witzleben, to him. The Prince was very weak, but in full possession of his mental faculties. He desired General Witzleben to thank his Majesty for all the favors he had conferred on him, to recommend his wife to his Majesty's kindness, and to beg that he might be buried without ostentation in the open country, in a field on the road between Kriblowitz and Kuntz, on a spot which he described, under three lime trees. On the observation of the General that he need not think his death so near, as the physicians by no means considered his case as desperate, he said, "I know that I shall die, for I feel it better than that the physicians can judge of my situation. I die without reluctance, for I am now of no further use. Tell the King that I have lived and shall die faithful to him." He gave the General his hand to take leave. The next day his Majesty, accompanied by Prince Charles, paid him a visit; at first he was in a kind of lethargy, and did not notice what was passing, but afterwards he knew the King. His Majesty, among other expressions of regard, said to him, "You may be assured that no one takes more interest in your welfare than I do. I know what the country and myself owe to you—do not give up the hope of recovery; and follow the advice of your physicians, and take the remedies that are offered you."—[The Prince had latterly omitted to do this.]—He thanked his Majesty, and recommended the Princess to him.

In the last few days he was without pain, but his strength greatly declined, and he was quite unable to speak. The body is embalmed, and placed for the present in the church of Kriblowitz. He was born, as far as we can learn from former accounts, on the 16th December, 1742; and has, therefore, lived 76 years, 8 months and 25 days. He had been 45 years in the army. His martial glory fills the world—

Mortuum dicat cave qui relictis,
Ire plus ultra voluit Stativis.
Emori necit domum ferumqui
Napoleonita.
[Hamburgh Correspondent, Sept. 21.]

BOULOGNE, August 31.
The expedition of 12 fail of the line now fitting out at Plymouth for some foreign destination, has given rise to various speculations as to its offensive object. A letter which we received this morning from one of our correspondents in London, well acquainted with what passes there, states that it is rumored in the best circles, that this fleet is destined for Havana, that the government declares that whether Ferdinand ratifies the Treaty for the cession of the Floridas or not to the United States, the British are determined to hold that important post provisionally, as a security for their West India possessions; that cautious policy alone has delayed the failing of the armament—that as soon as despatches were received from the British Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, Lord Henry Wellesley, the fleet would sail. Despatches from his Lordship were momentarily expected.

[Translated from the Freeman's Journal.]
Capture of Santa Fee, Capital of New Grenada, by the army of General Bolivar.

His Britannic Majesty's brig *Beaver*, of 10 guns, Capt. Saumarez, from Cartagena, arrived at Kingston, (Jamaica) on the 14th September last; by her, official information was received, that on the 1st of July a battle took place between Bolivar and the troops of Spain, at a place called Yanze, in the valley of Sogomose, in the province of Junfa. Bolivar had 2000 infantry and 500 cavalry in opposition to the forces of the Spanish General Barasino, of 3000 Royalists. The battle lasted till 10 at night, when the King's troops were obliged to retreat in great disorder.

A second battle was fought on the 25th of the same month (July) between the same parties, at Pantano de Vargas, near the capital of the Province of Junia, which lasted five hours, with desperation on both sides. Bolivar obtained a complete victory over the Royalists, who abandoned all their artillery, baggage and treasures. Bolivar has proclaimed martial law, and the inhabitants are flocking to his standard.

A Third battle was fought on the 7th of August, the result of which was, that the army of Barasino was completely destroyed, with the exception of 400 men, who saved themselves by escape, and arrived at Mourpax, on the River Magdalena. There were 600 killed and 400 taken prisoners.

On the 9th of August, the Vice Roy, (Samano) evacuated Santa Fee, and on the 11th Bolivar took possession of the same.

Bolivar has dispatched a division of his army against Cartagena.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, Oct. 20.

The public sensibility seems much on the alert, with regard to the measures that will be adopted by our government since the rejection of the Florida treaty. The National Intelligencer has suggested an idea, that the treaty may still be ratified on the part of his Catholic Majesty. We confess ourselves destitute of so much credulity. But the amazement which the rejection of this treaty has occasioned, originated from an idea that some European power is behind the curtain—that the royal puppet does not move without wires. We can hardly believe this suspicion to be well founded; and surely the fact that there has been some augmentation of the British troops in Canada, cannot be brought forward in confirmation of this hypothesis.—We have been strengthening our northern frontier, and

is no more than might naturally be expected, that England will be equally vigilant for the protection of her Canadian provinces.—It is not fair to suppose, that because the Spanish monarch rejects the treaty, and seems to display such incredible stupidity by so doing, that therefore another power than Spain is concerned in this transaction. Ferdinand is such a royal anomaly—such a phoenix in the kingly tribe, that all this may fairly be ascribed to his own brains; none but himself, as the poet says, can be his parallel. The only service that he ever rendered his country, was when he suffered himself to be confined in a dungeon of France. Here the Spanish monarch appeared in his native radiance, but the moment the diadem began to twinkle from the throne, it glittered nothing but destruction in the eyes of his subjects—the monarch was then out of his element.

Halifax, October 2.
We are happy to hear, that the terrors occasioned at Bermuda by that dreadful scourge the Yellow Fever, had nearly subsided. No new case had recently occurred at St. George's; and the sick in the Hospital, &c. were generally convalescent. Such was the dread inspired by this frightful pestilence that a Reverend Gentleman gave great offence, we are told, by refusing to administer the consolation of Religion to persons laboring under it.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

At a general meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland, held at Edinburgh on the 28th June last, Mr. Macdonald the secretary submitted to the meeting the proceedings of the Directors, since the general meeting in January last, which were taken under consideration and approved. The printed advertisement of premiums offered by the society, in 1819, embraced encouragement of drill husbandry, improving the quality of barley and bigg, raising green crops in the remote and less frequented parts of the country; premiums for improving the breed of black cattle, work horses, and sheep, in a variety of districts, which are decided at public competitions, under the management of the members of the society, resident in the respective districts; improvements in the construction of rail roads, in the preparation and economical application of fuel and other matters connected with the society's objects.

It was reported to the society, that the premiums offered by the Directors, for encouraging experiments in the use of salt, for agricultural purposes, and in the feeding of stock had excited the attention of farmers in different parts of the country, and the meeting had the satisfaction to find, from the copy of a bill now in progress through parliament, which had been transmitted to the society, that warehouses for salt to be used for agricultural purposes, were to be authorized, at Leith, Glasgow, and other places, whereby the inconvenience formerly felt by farmers in Scotland, in obtaining a ready supply of that article would, it was hoped, be completely done away.

The meeting was gratified to find, that under the auspices of the Earl of Dalhousie, one of the vice-presidents of this society, an agricultural association had been formed in Nova Scotia, which guided by the fostering care of that highly respectable and patriotic nobleman promised to be of great advantage to the colony. A letter from his Lordship, in behalf of this new institution, addressed to the late Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, and transmitted to the secretary, with a letter from his Grace, dated at Edinburgh, a few days before his death, was submitted to the meeting, along with a letter from the Secretary of the Nova-Scotia Society, to the Secretary of this Society. The meeting approved of the steps taken by the Directors in communicating the society's published transactions, and any other information which promised to be useful for the regulation and prosperity of the agricultural society of Nova-Scotia.—*Edinburgh paper.*

From the Acadian Recorder, October 9.

By a late London paper, we observe, that the Duke of Richmond was to be succeeded in the ensuing spring, in the command of the Canadas, &c. by our worthy Governor, His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie. The mildness and beneficence of his Lordship's administration, and the lively interest he has taken in the internal prosperity of this Province, have gained him the universal esteem of its inhabitants. His departure to the above important command has long been looked upon as certain.

A St. John, N. B. paper of the 23d ultimo, says:—"The last English mail brought out the appointments of Samuel D. Street, and Anthony Lockwood, Esquires, to be Members of His Majesty's Council for this province; the former gentleman took the usual oath previous to his taking his seat, on Thursday last; and the latter was recently employed in exploring and taking a survey of the Isthmus, (to report on the practicability of cutting a canal from Chignecto bay at the head of the Bay of Fundy, to Bay Verte, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence,) and whose return from that service we have not heard of."

We are happy to understand the waters have been surveyed from Lachine to the foot of the Vaudreuil Rapids, and found practicable for navigation by steam with very little exception. The chief obstacles have been met with in these Rapids opposite to the Seignory of the Hon. Chartier De Lothier, and we are glad to hear these are of such a nature as

to be overcome with little expence of labour or time. In the event of an inland navigation being established here, it will open a free and easy intercourse with one of the richest districts of our country; and also save a very great expence in the transport of goods to the Upper Province.

Montreal Herald, Nov. 6.

Mr. GOURLAY, whose name has been so often mentioned in connection with the proceedings in Upper-Canada during the last two years, failed from this port in the beginning of this week, for Liverpool.

Quebec Gazette, October 28.

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.
THE EPHEMERA.

No. I.
In making my debut as a periodical essayist, I cannot but wish, that the formalities, which persons of my description are expected to go through when they introduce themselves to the public, could be dispensed with. Forty or fifty years ago, a man accompanied his first appearance among strangers, with many ceremonies, and useless professions, which are utterly discarded by the polite world in the present day; and I really think, this exemption from the performance of unmeaning formalities, should be extended to those authors, who propose to claim periodically a share of the public attention. Increasing taste and judgment, gradually gave men an acute perception of the absurdity of those trammels and restraints, which an observance of the usages of their ancestors imposed upon society—a progressive improvement in the style of manners took place; and ease, and familiar politeness, now enliven, and attract, where formality, and reserve, once depressed, and repelled. Why cannot periodical essayists keep pace with the advances made by the rest of mankind, and, instead of filling their first numbers, with avowals of motives, accounts of themselves, and promises, which they know they cannot fulfil, commence their literary labours, with an air as free, unconstrained, and unassuming, as a man of fashion displays, when he enters a ball-room. Many authors would indeed gladly omit making introductory details such as I allude to, but ancient and authoritative custom, seems, in their eyes, to forbid any innovation of the kind; and because the Spectator, Guardian, Rambler, Tatler, and a host of other similar personages, gave the world a real or fictitious account of themselves, those, who attempt to follow the path which these essayists so successfully trod, think it necessary to do so likewise, though they perhaps cannot perform the task with one tenth part the grace or ability.

I offer these remarks, in the hope, that a perusal of them, may induce my readers to excuse me, from either saying any thing particular about myself, or stating my pretensions in their favour, or telling the public what I propose to do for them, or how amusing I mean to be. Indeed, a mere reference to my name, would furnish an apology for these omissions. Every one knows, that the word EPHEMERA, means an insect that lives only a day, and how absurd would it be, in a creature of this kind, to occupy any part of its limited, and almost unimportant existence, with a detail of its motives, purposes, and inclinations. If it means to effect any thing at all, it must begin to prosecute its objects without preamble, and leave such useless and unproductive employments, to those beings, that are blessed with the prospect of continuing in the many years, or rather centuries.

At first, I felt very much puzzled, when I endeavored to select a title for my lucubrations, knowing that this was a point of great importance, as people, in the present day, judge of almost every thing by the name it bears, and value it accordingly. The terms, Kaleidoscope, Panorama, and Velocipede, successfully occurred to me; but, though they individually denote very delightful things, a little reflection furnished me with arguments against the adoption of any of them.

It struck me, that if I assumed the character of a Kaleidoscope, my situation might be very irksome, notwithstanding the variety I would be capable of exhibiting, for every one, in his anxiety to derive amusement from me, would endeavor by shaking, and disturbing me, to make me display new points. My impressions would thus be altered without my consent, and the images that occupied my mind, either confused, or destroyed, however anxious I might feel to retain them. Disdaining therefore to be the tool and plaything of every blockhead, I gave up the idea of the Kaleidoscope. The Panorama next presented itself to my review, but I found it equally objectionable; for he who opens an amusement of this description, is usually expected to continue the exhibition until the public curiosity is fully gratified, and as I am uncertain how long I may succeed in exciting it, and wish to have the power of withdrawing from the stage whenever I please, any extension of the kind would be inadvisable. I could not perceive, that the Velocipede presented any claim to adoption, most of those who attempt to use the machine, being liable to fall off; and this is what a periodical essayist should particularly avoid; for his readers, will scarcely be satisfied with him, unless he keeps on improving upon them. The word Velocipede, might suit well for the name of a modern novel, the titles generally chosen for these works, being such, as have the least possible reference to their contents.

The term Ephemera, at once conveys a correct idea of my assumed character; volatile, sportive, and capricious, I know not how long I may flutter under the public eye, or how soon I may terminate my literary career; and I think, my lucubrations will even derive an interest and value from the uncertainty there is of their being continued any length of time. Therefore, when I revel in the sunshine of my own imagination, and glitter with a thousand orient but evanescent hues, I hope, all who view me, will look with indulgence and complacency, aware that it is but an Ephemera they contemplate, and that every effort, it makes for their amusement, may be its last.

Almost all men would feel that they resembled ephemera in many respects, did not vanity, and self-complacency, darken their perceptions, and prevent them from making a discovery so humiliating. Every one knows, that his life will not be extended beyond eighty or ninety years, at the utmost; and the day-by, were it capable of making deductions from what it observed, would also be aware, that its existence was limited to eight or nine hours. Yet, if we take a view of the duties, which the creator of these two insects, man and the ephemera, has assigned to be performed by each, during his respective span of existence, we will perceive, that the day-by, which lives a few hours only, can better afford to trifle away time, than a human being, who has the prospect of continuing many years in the world. However, notwithstanding this, very many men neglect their more important duties, and like the ephemera perform those things only, to which instinct impels them. The ephemera eats, drinks, propagates its species, amuses itself, and dies, and a succession of similar employments, occupies the principal part of the lives of most persons. The ephemera, when they die, leave behind them no substantial proof that they have existed, and their descendants know that generations have preceded them, only by finding heaps of skeleton and decaying remains.—It is with men, few of whom traucing themselves to posterity, by performing any thing worthy of collection or record; and we ascertain, that multitudes have peopled the earth before us, chiefly, by observing graves, burying grounds, and charnel houses, on every side of our path. The ephemera employ a large part of their existence in dressing their wings, and feathers, and dancing in the sun-beam; and human creatures, both male and female, trifle life away, in dressing their heads and bodies, and dancing in a ball-room.

Who, after considering these points of resemblance between man and the ephemera, will refuse to acknowledge, that the former, is often neither so dignified, nor so respectable, a creature, as the latter. The day-by never fails to fulfil all the purposes for which it is ushered into life, but what man can say he has done so? his duties are indeed ten thousand times more complex and varied, than those of the insect, but his capabilities are likewise ten thousand times greater. The Ephemera is guided by instinct to do those things that belong to it, but man is equally urged to the performance of his duties, by the influence of reason, conscience, mental tranquility, and self-interest.

Were those human Ephemera, that flutter contemptibly through their span of existence, to injure society as little as they benefit it, their more dignified fellow-bings would not feel much inclined to quarrel with them. But, the evil propensities of mortals, generally bear an exact proportion to their insignificance, and persons, that are unable to produce any thing good or useful themselves, often take delight in annoying those who possess the powers they are destitute of; as a certain kind of bastard bee, which cannot make honey itself, always stings those of its own form that can, when they fall in its way. Who, of this description of individuals, upon being told, that he had done as little good to society as a real ephemera, could justly reply, that he had done as little harm?

Kingston Chronicle

KINGSTON, NOVEMBER 12, 1819.

We have received New York papers containing London dates to the 29th Sept. from which we have made such extracts as appear the most interesting.

The celebrated Mr. Hunt made his entry into London on the 13th, attended by several other leading reformers, and by an immense multitude of people. After parading through streets and squares thronged with spectators, he arrived at the Crown and Anchor Inn, where a dinner had been prepared for him and his friends. The speeches and toasts on this occasion were in the style characteristic of the party, and were accompanied by the french revolutionary airs of *Ca Ira*, and the *Marseillois Hymn*, rather incongruously mingled with the loyal tunes of God save the King and Rule Britannia.

The account, given of these scenes is indeed ill calculated to impress the reader with a favorable idea of the opinions and views of the Radical Reformers, for though they have apparently refrained from acts of violence, and studiously pretended to preserve order among their followers, they were artfully endeavoring to inflame the minds of the people against the existing government.—We perceive them almost directly recommending resistance to the constituted authorities, which they denominate Magisterial Despotism; and their eagerness for objects manifestly absurd and unattainable, betrays their wish to break into fragments the venerable fabric of the English Constitution, and rear on its ruins a lawless democracy. This very extravagance will prevent their schemes from being countenanced by the bulk of the British people, whose sterling sense, though it may for a time be deceived, will soon enable them to detect and avoid the snares laid for them. The right of the people to discuss political subjects, and to meet and petition for the redress of grievances is well understood, and will be held sacred; but this right, like many other blessings, is subject to abuse. Popularity is proverbially fleeting, and Hunt, who now acts so conspicuous a part, may soon find, like a late reformer among ourselves, that the maxim, however true, is nevertheless founded on truth. He will ere long be as heartily despised by the mob, who shout forth his applause, as he now is by the more respectable classes of the community.

It is stated that at a meeting in London, for the election of a Lord Mayor, great disorder and confusion prevailed, and that the then Lord Mayor and the Aldermen were forced to quit their seats.

The reply made to the address of the Common Council of London by the Prince Regent on the Manchester affair, will be found in a preceding column.

It is said that numerous parties of malcontents assemble nightly near Carlisle for the unlawful purpose of drilling, in defiance of the Prince Regent's proclamation.

Serious riots are said to have taken place at Paisly and Glasgow, between the 10th and 12th September. Much mischief has been done by the breaking of lamps and windows, and even the Methodist Chapel seems to have been an object of popular fury. Fortunately no lives were lost. Some individuals were severely, but not dangerously, wounded.

A very general Spirit of hostility against the Jews pervades the States of Germany, and Denmark, which in many instances has broken forth into deeds of violence. This ancient people are not only insulted as they walk the streets, but in some places their houses have been entered by the populace and pillaged.

The Duke de San Fernando has been appointed Prime Minister of Spain. This nobleman is said to be favourable to the cession of Florida to the United States, and to possess influence with his sovereign.

The refusal of the King of Spain to ratify the treaty for the cession of Florida to the United States of America has now become a fruitful subject of speculation, and has given rise to elaborate disquisitions on the consequences which may result from it. Some writers anticipate an immediate rupture between Spain and America. Some are of opinion that no declaration of war will be formally made by the President of the United States, but that he will quietly take possession of Florida and hold it by the right of force. Others suppose that Great Britain will be drawn into the contest, and that even the Allied Sovereigns will come forward to assist Spain in protecting her dominions against the unauthorised occupation of them by a foreign power. But whatever foundation there may be for these conjectures, it is certain that the United States' Government will pursue that policy which may appear to them attended with the least possible risk in gratifying their inordinate love for territorial aggrandisement, and to use the words of Mr. Bristed, "that they will never rest from their labours till they have accomplished their aim, by treaty, or encroachment, or conquest, their unvarying motto being, *dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirit.*"

On the 23d ultimo the Governor of the State of New York, together with the other Commissioners, made a trial of that part of the middle section of the Erie Canal, which has been completed. They entered a boat in company with many other gentlemen at the eastern extremity of this section near Utica, and proceeded in it as far as Rome, a distance of about fifteen miles. The boat, which was 61 feet long, and drew 14 inches water, was towed along by a single horse with apparent ease. The water was admitted into the Canal from the Oriskany creek, and slowly filled it to the depth of 2 1/2 feet, without occasioning any material injury to the embankments. The Commissioners and other spectators of this interesting attempt at navigation on this extensive Canal, were highly gratified with its success. It is said that the whole middle section, as well as a side cut to the village of Salina, embracing in all a distance of 96 miles, will be navigable in the course of another month.

For some days last week the weather began to assume a hazy appearance, such as indicates the approach of what is called the Indian Summer. At this period it is well known that the atmosphere appears filled with smoke, as if the whole country were on fire, the sun looks like blood, & all the surrounding objects assume a yellowish hue, and a warm breeze from the southward generally prevails.—Many conjectures are formed respecting the causes of such hazy weather at this season of the year. Some attribute it to the burning of the grass on the immense prairies of the Missouri and Mississippi, though it is rather improbable that fires can occur there so extensively as to envelop us at this distance in a cloud of smoke, and though it is also asserted that a similar smoke or haze is not observed in the regions where it is conjectured to originate. Others consider it a vapour exhaled from the earth, while they are at a loss to account for its being usually accompanied by southerly, or dispersed by northerly winds. We presume not to decide on the merits of these speculations, or bring forward any hypothesis of our own, but content ourselves with simply noticing, what must have been generally remarked, that our Indian Summers have not of late been so pleasant as they formerly were.

On Saturday about three o'clock in the afternoon, a heavy mass of clouds arose from the south west, which speedily overspread the heavens, and involved us in unusual darkness. The approach of the cloud was grand and imposing, and the sublimity of the spectacle was heightened by occasional flashes of lightning and peals of thunder. It soon passed over without much rain and was succeeded by a gale of wind which continued for several hours with great violence.

On Monday evening the haze returned with redoubled density, and on the next morning it so effectively intercepted the bright beams of the sun, as to render the aid of candles necessary throughout the day.—Many elderly persons declare that they have not witnessed so great obscurity at noon-day since the dark Sunday on 16th October 1785.

We remark among the passengers who arrived in New-York on the 3d instant in the Packet ship *Courier*, from Liverpool, the name of Major Hillier, Private Secretary and A. D. C. to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

House Breaking.

On Tuesday last, about three o'clock A. M. an attempt was made to rob the shop of Mr. W. Stennett, Watchmaker, of this town. The villain whose ingenuity ranks him as an old offender, had contrived by means of a gimlet and knife to cut two holes through the panels of the door, sufficiently large to admit his hand. He had thus succeeded in drawing the upper and lower bolts, and was about entering the shop, when the overturning of a chair and tin sign, which had been fortunately placed against the door, gave the alarm to Mr. Stennett, and induced the robber to make a precipitate retreat without committing any further depredations.

A Post Office has lately been established at Cramahle, in the lower part of the District of New Castle, of which Joseph A. Keeler has been appointed Post-Master.

MARRIED.

On Sunday Evening last, by the Rev. Robert McDowall, Mr. MICHAEL ASSESTINE, to Miss CATHARINE FRASER, daughter of Isaac Fraser, Esq. M. P. of Ernest Town.

On Monday last, by the Rev. Robert McDowall, Mr. WILLIAM MOORE, to Miss SARAH ALEXANDER, both of Ernest Town.

DIED.

At Kingston, (Jam.) Aug. 22, after five days illness, of the malignant fever now so prevalent, Lieut. Col. Edward Sparrow, Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces, &c. an Officer of high character and reputation, and one whose death is justly considered as a serious loss to the service. His social qualities, urbanity, and friendly disposition will long be held in affectionate remembrance.

At Quebec, on Saturday the 30th of October, the Hon. JENKIN WILLIAMS, one of the Members of His Majesty's Executive Council and for many years one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, for that District.

On the 1st November, Mrs. JANET SMITH, aged 90 years, relict of the late Hon. W. Smith, of that City.

MARSHALL, Surgeon, has just

received at his Apothecary shop, opposite the Bank, a fresh supply of the following articles, viz.

Spirits of Wine, Cheltenham Salts, Salts of Lemon, Spice or worm destroying nuts, Bateman's drops, Balsam of Honey and Pectoral Balsam for coughs and consumptions, Asthmatic candy, Refined Liqueur, Balsam of Life, Aromatic Vinegar, Henry's Magnesia, Balm of Gilead, Anderson's Female Pills, Barclay's Anti-Bilious Pills, British Oil, Maccassar and Russia Oils, English Pickles and Ketchops, Indian Soey, Soda Powders—with a large addition to his assortment of Perfumery.

N. B. Medical Practitioners may be supplied with Drugs to any extent, and upon reasonable terms.

Kingston, 10th Nov. 1819. 46w4

THE subscribers being duly nominated Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late *Lawrence Herchmer*, Esquire, Merchant, request all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said estate to bring them forward without delay.

JOHN KIRBY,
GEO. H. MARKLAND.

Kingston, 9th Nov. 1819. 46

WHEREAS my wife Mary Victoire has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.
BAPTISTE NOUVION.
Kingston, November 6, 1819. 46w3