

# THE GLEANER

## AND NIAGARA NEWSPAPER.

NUGAS EGIT UNUSQUISQUE INVICEM.

No. 6.]

JANUARY 8th, 1818.

[ VOL. I

### PALEY ON OATHS.

( To be continued. )

### OATH IN EVIDENCE.

The witness swears "to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, touching the matter in question."

Upon which it may be observed, that the designed concealment of any truth, which relates to the matter in agitation, is as much a violation of the oath, as to testify a positive falsehood; and this whether the witness be interrogated to that particular point or not. For when the person to be examined, is sworn upon a *voir dire*, that is, in order to enquire, whether he ought to be admitted to give evidence in the cause at all, the form runs thus: "You shall true answer make to all such questions as shall be asked you:" But when he comes to be sworn *in chief*, he swears "to speak the whole truth," without restraining it, as before, to the questions that shall be asked: which difference shews, that the law intends, in this latter case, to require of the witness, that he give a complete and unreserved account of what he knows of the subject of the trial, whether the questions proposed to him, reach the extent of his knowledge or not. So that if it be inquired of the witness afterwards, why he did not inform the court so and so, it is not a sufficient, though a very common answer to say, "because it was never asked me."

I know but one exception to this

rule; which is, when a full discovery of the truth, tends to accuse the witness himself of some legal crime.—The law of England constrains no man to become his own accuser; consequently imposes the oath of testimony with this tacit reservation. But the exception must be confined to legal crimes. A point of honour, of delicacy, or of reputation, may make a witness backward to disclose some circumstance with which he is acquainted; but is no excuse for concealment, unless it could be shown, that the law which imposes the oath, intended to allow this indulgence to such motives. The exception is also withdrawn by a compact between the magistrate and the witness, when an accomplice is admitted to give evidence against the partners of his crime.

Tenderness to the prisoner is a specious apology for concealment, but no just excuse: for if this plea be thought sufficient, it takes the administration of penal justice out of the hands of judges and juries, and makes it depend upon the temper of prosecutors and witnesses.

Questions may be asked, which are irrelative to the cause, which affect the witness himself, or some third person; in which, and in all cases where the witness doubts of the pertinency and propriety of the question, he ought to refer his doubts to the court. The answer of the court, in relaxation of the oath, is authority enough to the witness; for the law which imposes the oath, may remit what it

will of the obligation; and it belongs to the court to declare what the mind of the law is. Nevertheless, it cannot be said universally, that the answer of the court is conclusive upon the conscience of the witness; for his obligation depends upon what he apprehended, at the time of taking the oath, to be the design of the law in imposing it, and no after-requisition or explanation by the court can carry the obligation beyond that.

FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss  
Of paradise that has survived the fall,  
Thou art the nurse of virtue—In thine arms  
She smiles, appearing as in truth she is,  
Heav'n-born, and destined to the skies again.

SIR,

COWPER.

Returning last night from a family party, myself the only unconnected individual of the happy circle, I could not recollect what I had witnessed without feeling a desire that others should participate in the elevated gratifications which my own heart acknowledged—for the human mind is so constituted by the all-wise and gracious Creator of it that its enjoyments lose much of their most delightful impressions when confined to the solitary experience of their own conviction. The truth which domestic felicity conveys, that *to be happy we must be virtuous*, is of too much importance to be insulated within the narrow boundaries of our individual feelings, and therefore, Sir, I am anxious to communicate to your readers the sentiment which the demonstration of this truth of my yesterday's visit, fixed in my reflections.

But first I must draw the picture of this highly favored and happy group.—A father and a mother surrounded by their children, and their children's children.—The parents rejoicing in the prosperity of their offspring, the offspring equally anxious to promote the joyful satisfaction of their parents.—The father reposing

in the recompense of an active life, and the blessing of a competent provision for his latter years, after having settled his children in the same eligible path of industry which he had previously trod with so much honor to himself, and advantage to his family. The mother sharing with the beloved partner of her days the same felicitous consolation—Her daughters conforming themselves to the matron like virtues which had been the source of their earlier education, and were now the patterns of their maturer duties.—Their husbands blest in their possession, and grateful to the parental guardians of the treasures they enjoy. Here then I found myself in the bosom of a family, the chiefs of which had fulfilled their natural and social obligations, and its junior members assimilating their conduct to the same excellent standard, and all endeared to each other, not more by the ties of blood, than by the union of virtues—A good father, a tender mother, and filial children,—all contributing to the common stock of domestic happiness, and all the more enriched in blessing the more they gave to increase the general store. What wonder then, that amid the smiles, the endearments, the joy of such a party, I should feel my heart expanded with delight, and all my thoughts concentrated in the peaceful scene which met my contemplation. It was a scene that angels might have stooped from their seats of bliss to behold, and have blended with their own divine communion, for it was a scene which conveyed the nearest idea of Heaven upon earth, that could possess the human imagination. My mind was so filled with it, that it accompanied me all the way home, and embodied itself with the following reflections:—This is the life which the merciful Creator of our being designed us to lead in this terrestrial state of our existence. These

are the virtues which the word of his love enjoined us to cultivate and practise, which are the happiness of all. Thus is man made sensible of the providence of God, and led to the pious acknowledgement of his loving kindness. Thus also, is he better enabled to struggle with the vicissitudes of earth, and better prepared for the joys of Heaven. On such a family adversity can have no other effect, than to draw its members into a closer compact of attachment and mutual support; while prosperity heightens all their blessings with the conscious relish of reciprocal enjoyment. O thought I what bitter adversaries are those to their own best interests who sacrifice to the world, and to its empty pleasures, that real delight which can only be found in a united home. What an inestimable jewel do such infatuated votaries of factitious gratification throw away, and which once so rejected, is lost for ever. What misery must there be in division, when so much real bliss exists in union. and how can parents expect that they shall be beloved by their children, when hatred and variance distract their own breasts, counteract every impulse of duty, and make them consider even the blessings of divine providence as encumbrances of care, and obstacles to their selfish and delusive inclinations!

The responsibilities of parents reach to eternity, and in eternity they will be accomplished, either in the everlasting fruition of associated joys, or in the never-ending consciousness of mutual destruction.

In the former state, reunion will be crowned with inseparable participation; in the latter, the divisions of their earthly state will be perpetuated in all their bitterness by the inevitable remorse of reminiscence, that all the miseries of their offspring here and hereafter are the consequences

of the perverse enmities and self-destroying dissatisfactions of their parents.

But sir I cannot pursue this subject farther; my heart bleeds with a thousand regrets for the numerous wretched families, who, from the vanities of worldly pride, or from the malignant passions of evil dispositions, make the rash surrender of all their personal comfort, and tear asunder the bond of social obligation, at the fearful hazard of all their happiest hopes in this world and the next.

To one conclusion of indisputable fact I bring the whole of what I have written; peace exists only in the practice of virtue, and happiness can be secured only by a uniform tenor of Christian life.—In whatever family this practice is not upheld, and this life evidenced by the same pious concordance of sentiment between the parents and the children there, union can never be expected on earth, nor happiness heaven.

#### THE PEAK OF TENERIFFE.

Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, is famous for its lofty mountain called the Peak, which rises like a sugar-loaf in the middle of the island, and may be seen at sea, in clear weather, at a hundred and twenty miles distance.—Some authors make the side of the mountain fifteen miles, and others three or four times that number; computing, perhaps, the winding ascent. Its perpendicular height above the level of the sea is about three miles.

The Peak of Teneriffe is undoubtedly one of the highest mountains in the world; being little short of mount Blanc, the highest of the Alps. It is true that Chimboraco, in Peru, the highest mountain in the world, is nearly a mile and a half higher; yet this extraordinary elevation is not so perceptible, because, like most other mountains, it stands among others of

kindred height : but Teneriffe stands by itself in the middle of the ocean, and loses nothing of its wonderful elevation to the imagination of the spectator.

Yet extraordinary as is the height of this mountain, it subtracts no more from the rotundity of the earth, than do the slight inequalities on the surface of an orange, from its roundness. The height of Teneriffe is three miles : the diameter of the earth is 8000 miles, so that the peak of Teneriffe, is only the 2666th part of the earth's diameter, and probably the inequalities on the rind of an orange, are equal to the 500th part of the diameter of that fruit.

When certain travellers arrived, on the second day of their journey, near the summit of this mountain, they found a strong wind, and a continual breathing of a hot sulphurous vapour which even scorched their faces. On the top there was a large basin, or pit, shaped like an inverted cone, which was of considerable depth, and about a musket-shot over. The inside of this cavity, or caldron, is covered with loose stones, mixed with sand and sulphur, from whence issued a hot suffocating steam ; and the footing bad, they did not descend to the bottom of it.

The brim of this pit, on which they stood, was not above a yard broad ; and from hence they could clearly see the grand Canary, Palmo, Gomero, and even Ferro, which is sixty miles distant. As soon as the sun appeared, the shadow of the peak, seemed to cover not only this and the great Canary island, but even the sea to the very horizon. They further relate, that there was much snow and ice, about two-thirds of the way up, but at the top there was none at all ; and they met with no trees or shrubs in their passage but pines, and a bushy plant like broom.

#### PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

The following means for the prevention of consumption have been lately published by Professor Authenrieth, of Germany :—An important point in preventing consumption in youth, where the formation of the chest tends towards it, is to strengthen the lungs by gradually increasing their motion. What more important preventive against consumption can there be, than to give to the lungs, (to use the language of Haller), a pre-eminent *bœotio tempet*, to increase their capacity, and with it the freedom of their circulation ; to improve their elasticity, and to diminish their sensibility, so that external causes may less affect them, and not every slight inflammation, by exhausting an irritative weak nervous system, be turned into a hectic one? As exercise strengthens the arm, so an apt exercise of the lungs will produce all those beneficial effects. It is not mere supposition, but repeated experiments on himself and others, that induces the professor to recommend this as the most efficacious preventive in cases of a disposition to consumption. The breast is not sensibly enlarged by a mere upright posture and projection of the whole chest, though an opposite posture contracts the same, for what is gained one way, in length, is almost lost again in a horizontal direction ; and as much as the whole breast is protruded, so much will the back bone be bent in behind. But a deep, slow, often repeated, and vigorously continued inhalation, with the arms resting upon some solid body, in a sitting posture, enlarges the chest, and with it the lungs on all sides. It is to be understood that this inhalation is not to be carried so far as to create pain, or to produce an entire debility of the breast. This is the only method to procure weak lungs, in the upper part where it is most wanted, play

room, by a stronger action of the muscles concerned in inspiration upon the more immovable upper ribs. If this exercise be frequently repeated in youth, the upper ribs will even acquire an uncommon degree of pliability, their growth increases in a striking manner, with their greater although passive activity; and he that before had a narrow chest, with wing-like projecting shoulder blades, will, if he be in those years of growth after puberty, so dangerous for the origin of consumption, soon acquire a proportionably round broad chest, quite the counterpart to that form tending towards consumption. However, this exercise must be regularly and frequently repeated, and quarters and even half hours dedicated to it every day, and with other sufficient bodily exercise in the open air. Thus employed, the professor observes, "it will surpass in efficacy every other preventive against a tendency to consumption."

#### CHARACTER OF THE PRINCIPLE NATIONS OF EUROPE.

In *religion*, the German is sceptical; The Englishman devout; the Frenchman zealous; the Italian ceremonious; the Spaniard a bigot.

In *keeping his word*, the German is faithful; the Englishman safe; the Frenchman giddy; the Italian shuffling; the Spaniard a cheat.

In *giving advice*, the German is slow; the Englishman fearless; the Frenchman precipitate; the Italian nice; the Spaniard circumspect.

In *external appearance*, the German is large; the Englishman well made; the Frenchman well looking; the Italian of middle size; the Spaniard awkward.

In *dress*, the German is shabby; the Englishman costly; the Frenchman fickle; the Italian ragged; the Spaniard decent.

In *manners*, the German is clown-

ish; the Englishman barbarous; the Frenchman easy; the Italian polite; the Spaniard proud.

In *keeping a secret*, the German forgets what he has been told; the Englishman conceals what he should divulge, and divulges what he should conceal; the Frenchman tells every thing; the Italian is close; the Spaniard mysterious.

In *vanity*, the German boasts little; the Englishman dispises all other nations; the Frenchman flatters every body; the Italian estimates cautiously; the Spaniard is indifferent.

In *eating and drinking*, the German is a drunkard; the Englishman gross and luscious; the Frenchman delicate; the Italian moderate; the Spaniard penurious.

In *offending and doing good*, the German is inactive; the Englishman does both without consideration; the Italian is prompt in beneficence, but vindictive; the Spaniard indifferent.

In *speaking*, the German and Frenchman speake badly, but write well; the Englishman speaks and writes well; the Italian speaks well, writes much and well; the Spaniard speaks little, writes little, but well.

In *address*, the German looks like a blockhead; the Englishman resembles neither a fool nor a wise man; the Frenchman is gay; the Italian is prudent, but looks like a fool; the Spaniard is quite the reverse.

*Servants* are companions in Germany; obedient in England; masters in France; respectful in Italy; slaves in Spain.

The *women* are housewives in Germany; queens in England; ladies in France; captives in Italy; slaves in Spain.

In *courage*, The German resembles a bear; The Englishman a lion; the Frenchman an eagle; the Italian a fox; and the Spaniard an elephant;

In *the sciences*, the German is a

pedant; the Englishman a philosopher; the Frenchman is a smatterer; the Italian a professor; and the Spaniard a grave thinker.

*Magnificence*.—In Germany the princes, in England the ships, in France the court, in Italy the churches, in Spain the armories are magnificent. KOTZEBUE.

## Poetry.

### SONNET.

#### HUMILITY.

The modest lowly lily of the vale,  
That blooms where yonder streamlet glides  
serene;  
And hides its lovely little floweret pale,  
Beneath its wide-spread leaf of grassy  
green,  
Unconscious of its beauties lives, and flowers  
unseen.  
So sweet humility in charms array'd,  
Retiring from the sunshine, seeks the shade  
And there diffuses odours round the scene.  
She blooms unmindful of her own bright  
charms,  
And every breath of flattery alarms;  
She shuns the noise and bustle of the gay  
And lives secluded from their erring way;  
Where unobserved like yonder simple flower,  
She dwells secure, unmov'd by pride or  
power!

EUROPEAN MAG.

### A FRAGMENT FOUND IN A SKELETON-CASE.

Behold this ruin!—'twas a skull  
Once of ethereal spirit full!  
This narrow cell was life's retreat,  
This space was Thought's mysterious seat!  
What beauteous pictures fill'd this spot,  
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!  
Nor love, nor joy, nor hope, nor fear,  
Has left one trace or record here!  
Beneath this mould'ring canopy  
Once shone the bright and busy eye—  
But start not at the dismal void!—  
If social love that eye employ'd,  
If with no lawless fire it gleam'd,  
But thro' the dew of kindness beam'd,  
That eye shall be for ever bright,  
When stars and suns have lost their light!

FRED.

*From the Albany Argus.*—The public attention in England seems to be principally directed to the anticipated event which is expected to give a new heir to the British throne, of the Cobourgh stock, we find that the bishop of Canterbury, the lord bishop of London, Earls Bathurst and Sidmouth, and other officers of state, had taken up their abode in the vicinity of Charlemont house, in order to be present at the *accouchment* of Princess Charlotte; and that messengers were held in constant readiness to carry the anticipated glad tidings to every quarter of the Kingdom. We are furnished with nearly a column relative to the nurse of the Royal suckling. This woman, the wife of a yeoman, had undergone several examinations before physicians and officers of state, and was finally pronounced worthy of affording nourishment to the royal infant. we subjoin an account of her visit to the prince and princess, as affording a specimen of the ridiculous minutiae in which the English prints indulge on this subject.

“Soon afterwards she received a message from the Princess Charlotte, desiring to see her and her children. On her attendance at Claremont, the Princess and Prince Leopold passed three hours in the room with her and her children, to the latter of whom the Princess gave abundance of sweetmeats. Prince Leopold took one of them upon his knee, and said. “Well, you and I shall probably be much better acquainted.” We need not add, that the young woman was charmed with such condescension and affability. She was then near her own confinement, and the Princess told her, that she should be well accommodated at Claremont, if she chose to stay, but that it was wished she should do exactly as she pleased. She candidly said, that she should prefer returning to her husband's house. There she, in some days, became the mother of a hearty boy, concerning whom and

herself enquiries have been daily made from Claremont.

"It has been before said, that this young woman is the wife of a respectable yeoman near Claremont. The appointment is no slight acquisition. What the whole recompence is, in case of the birth of a Princess, we have not learned; but in case of a Prince, it is fifteen hundred pounds. and 200*l.* a year. The wife of a respectable attorney, having been wet nurse to the Princess Charlotte, has now a hundred pounds a year, and her son is a lieutenant in the navy.

It is mentioned as probable, in a private letter from New Orleans, that Gen. Wilkinson will be chosen mayor of that city, and at the next election, a senator of Congress.

The emperor of Germany issued an edict, on the 2d October, prohibiting the introduction of all foreign cotton and woolen manufactures into his states.

Besides the war with the Mahrattas, the English East India government have a powerful insurrection in their conquered provinces to contend with. They never lack a pretence when they wish to seize upon the territories of any of the native princes.

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE.  
NATIONAL FINANCES.

The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before Congress on the 6th ult.

The payments into the Treasury during the present year are estimated at ..... 33,075,934 ds.  
Balance in the treasury, 1st January 1817, ..... 11,295,593 ds.  
Total..... 44,371,527 ds.  
Expenditure during the year 1817, are estimated at ... 36,370,002 ds.  
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1818, of ..... 6,001,525 ds.  
During the year 1817, the principle of the public debt redeemed and

purchased amounts to 18,036,029*d.*  
The aggregate amount of the public debt remaining unredeemed on the 1st Jan. 1818, is estimated at ..... 98,869,096 ds

The old six per cent stock will be redeemed in the course of the year 1818. The Louisiana stock on the 21st October, 1819. After the redemption of the Louisiana stock, there is no part of the principle of the public debt redeemable at the will of government until the 1st day of January, 1825. In consequence of which, of the annual appropriation of 10 millions of dollars for the sinking fund, after the payment of the interest of the public debt, &c. there will remain an annual surplus of 5 millions from the year 1819 to 1825. From the year 1825 to 1830, the sinking fund, by the aid of the surplusses, will be entirely adequate to discharge the several stocks of which the public debt is composed, as they become due, and to extinguish the whole debt during the year 1830.

The Treasury Notes issued under the several acts of Congress, amounted to 36,138,794 dols. of which 35,497,331 dols. have been cancelled. Leaving out-standing an estimated balance of 30,525,000—and the estimated expenditures are 21,946,351. Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st January 1819, of 3,573,648 dollars.

*Steam Boat on Lake Erie.*—We are happy to learn, that a company has been formed in Albany, for the purpose of constructing a Steam Boat on Lake Erie. Mr. Noah Brown, ship-builder, of New-York, is the contractor for the completion of it.—He has arrived here with a part of his hands, and will commence the work immediately. It is intended to be ready for the Lake, by the first of June next.

*Niagara Journal.*

KINGSTON, Dec. 9.

At a meeting held at the Court House on the third day of December, 1817, Rev. G. O. STUART in the Chair; the following Report and Regulations were presented by the Rev. R. G. CURTOIS, Chairman of the Committee appointed for drawing up Laws and Regulations for the government of the "*Kingston Compassionate Society*."

GENTLEMEN,

Previous to submitting to you, Rules and Regulations for the government of the *Kingston Compassionate Society*, your committee deem it expedient to offer some general observations, explanatory of the object and intention of the Institution.

Your committee are fully aware, that under common circumstances, systematic charity is not unfrequently productive of very mischievous consequences—but, as the situation of the persons, whom it is now proposed to relieve, is widely different from that of those, who are usually the objects of charitable institutions, and as the kind of relief to be afforded, will, by consequence, vary also from that generally afforded, your Committee cannot but hope that very different will also be the result.

To their want of local information, may chiefly be attributed the distresses of emigrants. It frequently happens, that whilst they are remaining inactive and starving in the town, where they first arrived; the farmer and country resident, are complaining of their inability to procure hands for the common purposes of husbandry. Hence, were it merely proposed to afford to both parties, an opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other's wants, it would surely not only very materially contribute to diminish distress, but would at the same time, tend to promote the prosperity of the community at large.

It is a lamentable fact, that during the late summer, many useful men after they had arrived at Kingston, were tempted over to the United States, by the greater facilities afforded for obtaining employment; and of those who did remain, many were reduced to the most wretched state of poverty and want. These, though serious are unnecessary evils. In a country so extensive, it is impossible that the demand for labour, should be already glutted—nor indeed, is it so; it only requires, that the new colonists be directed to those points, where their services are most wanted, and with moderate industry, they will in a few years, be able to obtain that competency, in search of which they left their native homes.

To furnish information therefore, to the emigrant, on his first arrival, and to assist him in procuring employment, your committee consider to be the primary, and leading object of this Institution; and with this view have drawn up such regulations as will contribute, with the co-operation of the community, to accomplish these desirable ends.

With respect to the administering temporary relief, your committee have not thought it necessary, to confine the discretionary power, of the officers of the Society, by any limited or specific regulations; it is however strongly recommended, that such means be, at all times adopted, as may screen the Society, as much as possible from imposition.

In a more advanced stage, many other important considerations will necessarily arise; for the present, however, the suggestions which have been already offered may be deemed sufficient.

Your Committee have therefore only to express their fervent hope, that all will be eager to come forward in the support of an institution which has for its motive, the love of

our fellow creatures, and for its object their comfort and advantage.

#### LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Society shall consist of a President and two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Committee of six, and members.

2. A subscription of Ten Shillings Currency per annum, shall constitute a member of this Society, and a benefaction of not less than Five pounds Halifax currency, a member for life.

3. This Society shall be denominated the *Kingston Compassionate Society*, its object shall be to find employment for, and relieve the distresses of destitute emigrants and others in and about Kingston.

4. The President, Vice-Presidents and Treasurer, shall be elected annually, and the Committee half-yearly.

5. The business of this Society shall be transacted by two Visitors, to be chosen from the Committee monthly.

6. All applications made to the members of this Society for relief, shall be referred by ticket, to the Visitors, with a statement of the case, &c. by persons so referring.

7. The Visitors shall enquire into all cases of distress; they shall have the disposal of necessities, and money to a certain amount, and they shall be required to procure employment for, or relieve the wants of all who are considered objects of this charity.

8. The Visitors shall not have the power of disposing of a sum exceeding four dollars at the same time, and to the same person, without the sanction of the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, and two members of the Committee.

9. In order to assist the Visitors in finding employment for the men and women who shall be dependent on this charity, the inhabitants of Kingston shall be respectfully requested to make application to them, when labourers, wash-women, servants, &c. &c. are required.

10. Farmers and country residents, shall also be respectfully requested to make similar applications.

11. A book shall be kept by the Visitors, for entering the names of such emigrants, as on their first arrival, may require relief, or desire information.

12. In no instances, shall this charity extend to persons who are entitled to relief from the District Funds.

13. Small donations of money, of fire-wood, cast clothes, potatoes, &c. shall be thankfully received and acknowledged.

14. A magistrate in each Township shall be furnished with a copy of these regulations,

and shall be requested to communicate to the Society, what number of additional labourers or mechanics might be employed in his neighbourhood, and to specify what description of tradesmen are most wanted where he resides.

15. Such medical gentlemen, as shall declare their intention, of giving their professional advice gratuitously to persons recommended by the Visitors or Committee shall be considered members of this Society, (independent of any subscription,) and honorary members of the Committee.

16. A general meeting shall be held half-yearly, in the months of May and November, of which due notice shall be given by the Committee in the Kingston Gazette.

17. The Visitors, or any three member of the Committee, shall be empowered to call a special General Meeting, five days notice thereof, having been first given in the Gazette.

18. No addition or alteration of these laws and regulations, shall be made, except at a General Meeting.

#### LAWS FOR THE COMMITTEE.

1. The Committee shall have the power of filling up any vacancies which may occur in their members, between the intervals of their half-yearly elections.

2. The Committee shall appoint monthly, two of its members, to act as Visitors, whose names shall be published in the Kingston Gazette.

3. The Committee shall meet on the first Monday of each month, to admit the Visitors accounts, to inspect their reports, and to appoint new Visitors.

4. The Visitors shall be furnished with a book, into which they shall enter the various cases of distress relieved, the monies expended, and other circumstances connected with the charity.

5. The Visitors shall be intrusted to administer as rarely as possible, pecuniary relief; and on all occasions, where it will admit, to furnish the articles required.

6. In cases where it shall be found necessary to support wives and families in the town, while the husbands are employed in the country, it shall be required of the latter, to furnish such portions of their wages as shall be deemed proper and just.

7. The Committee, shall, at their discretion, decline administering relief to any emigrants who shall refuse such employments as may be procured for them.

After the above, had been read, and unanimously approved, the meet-

ing proceeded to elect the officers of the Society, and

The Rev. G. O. Stuart, Rector of St. George's was appointed President.

Thomas Markland and Alexander Fisher, Esqrs. Magistrates of the Midland District, Vice-Presidents.

J. Macaulay, Esq. Treasurer,

Rev. R. G. Curtois, Chaplain to the Forces.

Rev. Mr. Catterick,

Captain Dobbs, R. N.

C. A. Hagerman, A. Pringle and H. C. Thompson, Esqrs. were appointed members of the Committee.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That these Laws and Regulations, be inserted in the Kingston Gazette, and that one hundred copies be printed for distribution

*Resolved*, That a book for subscriptions, be opened at the store of Mr. John Macaulay Treasurer.

*Donations and Subscriptions received.*

	Annual Subscriptions.	Donations.
R. G. Curtois,	£. s. 2 10	
G. O. Stuart,	3 15	
Thomas Markland,	1 5	
Captain Dobbs,	2 10	
Lt. Col. Macpherson,	1 5	
C. A. Hagerman,	1 0	5 0
Mrs. Hagerman,	1 0	
John Kirby,		5 0
James Geddes,	1 0	
Alexander Pringle,	1 0	
Samuel Shaw,	1 0	
William Mitchell,	1 0	
Capt. Payne, R. E.	1 5	
Lieut. Jebb, R. E.	1 5	
Thomas Catterick,	1 0	
John Macaulay,	1 0	
H. C. Thompson,	1 0	
Archibald Richmond,		2 10
Daniel Grant,		2 0
Charles Morgan,	1 5	

24 00 | 19 10

The Rev. R. G. Curtois and H. C. Thomson, Esq. are appointed Visitors for the present month.

KINGSTON, Nov. 29.

To the President and Members of the late Kingston Patriotic Association.

GENTLEMEN,

The Rector, Church-Wardens, and Congregation, of St. George's

Church, in Kingston, request the President and members of the late Kingston Patriotic Association, to accept their thanks for the gift of an Organ, imported for the use of the Church.

In presenting the assurances of gratitude, the Rector, Church-Wardens, and congregation, are duly sensible of the means thus afforded of celebrating a part of Divine worship in a more solemn and impressive manner, and of the liberal and laudable motives by which the President, and Members of the Kingston Patriotic Association were actuated.

We are gentlemen,

Your faithful and

obliged Servants,

G. STUART, Rector.

H. C. THOMSON,

CHAS. SHORT,

Church-Wardens.

Letters received by the last mail, give the information that *D'Arcy Boulton*, Senior, Esquire, has been appointed a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, and *John Robinson*, Esquire, Attorney General of this Province. *Upper-Can. Gaz.*

*Ithica Dec. 17.*

*Counterfeits.*—A person by the name of *Wakeman Bradley*, of Danby, Tioga county, was apprehended in this village and committed to jail on Saturday last, for passing as gold half dollars and quarters, gilt so as to represent eagles and half-eagles. he had several of these pieces about him, and confessed having speculated in this way, to the amount of between two and three thousand dollars. *Bradly*, we understand has hitherto sustained a fair character, and has probably been the dupe of a gang of more skillful and hardened villains, of whom, from what has befallen *Bradley*, and the measures taken to detect them, we are in hopes of being able soon to give a full account.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 28.

*Extract of a letter dated Birmingham,  
6th October 1817.*

We write now chiefly to apprise you of the great change taken place in trade here; goods are generally rising, iron is in extraordinary demand, and has advanced considerably. Copper and brass have advanced from 50 to 60 per cent. All kinds of hinges, locks, &c. are already advancing, and in some articles from 25 to 30 per cent; of course all kinds of brass and copper goods will advance immediately and considerably. Hardware in general, will be higher, on account of the advance in wages, as well as in the materials.

N. Y. Adv.

*From the Boston Patriot, Nov. 23.*

*From India.*—The ship Oscar, Captain Hart, arrived here on Saturday last, in 117 days from Calcutta, bringing papers to the 16th July, from which we have made the following extract:

*Calcutta July 16.*—It appears that a bill for opening a direct trade between the British possessions in India and the Island of Malta, passed the House of Commons on the 26th of February. Considerable benefit is expected to accrue to the trade of this country from this bill, which will enable the British merchant to introduce his goods into the Continent without subjecting him to the expense and delay occasioned by former laws, which required the produce of this country to be landed in England. Some difficulties however will occur, in entering this new channel commerce, from the want of established houses on the Island, and the consequent uncertainty of returns. If however, there is nothing in the local laws and regulations of this country, to prevent the re-exportation to the eastward, of articles imported from Malta, there will be a chance of turning the trade to good account, inas-

much as the merchant can calculate on making double voyages.

By a late census of the Island of Bombay, it appears there are, 408,786 Hindoos, 27,811 Mahometans, 13,155 Parsees, 11,454 native Christians, and 781 Jews. The houses are 20,786. This estimate is exclusive of temporary sojourners, European and native troops, or British subjects. From 60 to 70,000 persons, visit the Island periodically.

#### FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

##### *Amelia and Spanish Patriots.*—

The Aurora is extracting from a series of documents, which go to show, that Amelia Island was taken possession of, and is held under the authority of the patriot governments of South America; and which also explain their motives for the occupation of it. The Democratic Press adds, "on good authority," that on the Venezuelan minister being advised by the President's message, of our hostile intentions towards Amelia, he dispatched an express to Aury, directing him to defend the place to the last, unless attacked by a very superior force. Should this be correct, there is too much reason to apprehend serious difficulties with the Patriots of the South, to the prejudice of our mutual interests, and contrary to the wishes of the respective parties.

We have information that 300 U. S. troops had arrived at St. Mary's about the first of December, preparatory to an attack on Amelia Island; and that the United States' ships John Adams, Prometheus and Lynx, were daily expected to co-operate.

A private letter, published in the Baltimore Patriot, from Washington, states, as a rumour, that the British minister has entered a protest against our coming into possession of the Florida's, either by purchase or otherwise.

So openly is recruiting carried on in England for the Patriotic service in South America, that on the 9th Oct. notices were posted up in several of the coffee houses, inviting persons to go on board vessels lying in the river, bound directly to South America.

The late accounts from England state the death of the Honourable Henry Erskine and of the Hon. P. Curran, both well known as eminent orators.

Advices from St. Augustine show that the Spaniards have made ample preparations for defending that post. Men, ammunition, and money have been received from the Havannah. The garrison is stated we believe with much exaggeration, at 12,000 men besides militia—It cannot exceed 1200.

#### FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE.

*Internal Taxes.*—Perhaps few events have transpired since the settlement of this country, of so much importance to the prosperity of its inhabitants, as the repeal of the internal Duties. In this vicinity, our *Taxes* direct and indirect, had augmented to such a degree, that there was scarce money enough in circulation to meet the demand of the collectors.—The tavern keepers, merchants, distillers and others, subject to the late taxes can have a good excuse for to lower their prices, on such articles as were affected by them.

*Perpetual Motion.*—The perpetual motion, so long sought for in vain, appears capable of being effected through the means of galvanism. A French physician has in his cabinet two galvanic piles, sixteen inches high, which attract alternately a pretty heavy beam. The continual oscillation of the beam gives motion to a pendulum which has not stopped for the last three years. The physician is now endeavouring to give to this

movement an isochronism which may render it more useful.

A very interesting debate took place in the house of representatives, on the repeal of the internal duties, but it is uncertain whether our limits will permit laying it before our readers.

*Cure for Cancer.*—Make strong decoction of the herb called *Pipissaway*, and with a rag wet the cancer as often as convenient, and drink freely of the tea. A respectable man in New Jersey affected the cure of a cancer on the side of his face by this remedy in three weeks.

#### NEW YORK.

*Shipwreck and Piracy.*—Captain Dorr, of the Brig Ontario, from Canton, who, arrived at Holms Hole, reports, that on the 11th inst. in lat. 29, long. 59 26, he boarded the wreck of the schooner Dasher of Argyle, laden with lumber. Her rudder was gone, and both masts by the board. He found in the cabin, written with chalk, the facts, that she was wrecked on the 9th, and that the captain and mate were taken off by the brig Fortitude.

On the same day, Capt. Dorr was decoyed within reach of a Pirate schooner of about 200 tons, under bare poles, with colors flying.—When he had approached sufficiently near for their purpose, they set sail, hauled down their colours, hoisted a black and white one in its room, and gave chase. They at length came up with the Ontario, and sent on board fourteen or fifteen savage looking villains armed with pistols and cutlasses, calling themselves Patriots, who drove the rest of the crew into the fore-castle, and commenced plundering the ship, unbent her jib, and entered the fore-castle and stripped the hands of their cloathing, leaving some of them totally destitute.—They also entered the cabin and broke open chests and

trunks of the officers, and took most of their clothing, and many other articles belonging to them. The captain remonstrated against their conduct, but was silenced with pistols and daggers presented to his breast.—After carrying off one boat-load of plunder, a signal was given on board their vessel, when they withdrew to our inexpressible joy. They appeared to be "*patriots*" of all nations, and we are sorry to say, some were known to be American patriots.

The schooner was armed with 4 long 18 pounders, and 25 men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLEANER.

SIR,

It was only a short time ago that I had an opportunity of seeing the acts made by our Legislature in the spring of 1816; by one of which I find that the board in each district, appointed to superintend the common schools, are authorised to draw one hundred pounds currency every year, for the purpose of purchasing books to be distributed for the use of the common schools as they may judge proper. Now, I should be glad to know through the medium of your highly respectable paper, what is the cause that none has been distributed? none has, as far as I have been able to learn, although so much wanted.—Surely a number might have been printed in the two Canadas in the space of six months. The sum of 2000 pounds long ago at the disposal of the said boards well laid out, would have been of great use in the province. Had it been judged necessary to import these, the whole might have been some time ago in the hands of the scholars. The question I would ask, where the 2000 pounds are; are they yet in the treasury, or in the hands of \*\*\*\*\*?

I am SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

M. QUERIST.

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### NIAGARA,

JANUARY 1st, 1818.

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#### "WARS AND RUMOURS OF WARS."

The government of the United States, declared war in a formal manner last time, with the intention no doubt, of making a conquest of Can-

ada,—in that, they were happily disappointed: Their intention at present, appears to be, to conquer Amelia Island and the Florida's in the first place, and declare war afterwards.—They will of course, not meet with such a sore disappointment as they did before,—unless those places should be reconquered, which we earnestly wish may be the case.

The very imposing name of Patriot, made a great impression on the minds of the people in the United States, while all their achievements were confined to South America; but in North America—in the neighbourhood of the United States, it lost its relish;—so much so, that a force must be sent to Amelia Island, to crush it in its bud.

The Indians are as usual, set up by the British. *Poor Indians!* we had almost said, we wish it could be done, and done effectually—it cannot! nor is it attempted—they must be driven according to all human appearances, until the remnant is driven into the Pacific Ocean.

We hope our worthy Representatives, when in "Parliament Assembled," will enquire into the business alluded to, in the very pertinent enquiries made by the "*Querist*" in this day's paper. It is a strange circumstance, (slightly alluded to), that acts of that Parliament, did not make their appearance until sixteen months or thereabout, after they were "the Law of the Land." We would recommend that circumstance also, to the consideration of our Representatives.

In the Spectator of the 25th ult. we noticed a reply from J. H. to W. W.—in which J. H. informs us that his adversary's observation, "that it is well known or ought to be well known, that there is a law of the British Parliament in existence, which secures us from the blessing of Taxa-

tion, unless effected by a revolution in the constitution," is incorrect,—and exultingly answers that he (W. W.) should know "that the British Parliament could effect by a majority, any point which it conceived might tend to increase the power of the Crown, or the happiness of the subject. Now lest some of our readers be alarmed, as well they might by such assertions), we do assure them, that the act of the British Parliament which constituted us a separate Province, relinquished for ever all claim to tax us in any manner, directly or indirectly,—which act is our Charter, or Provincial deed. As well might they pass an act, to disannul the titles we have to our estates, which is sacrilegious to suppose.

#### LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

*Milledgeville, Dec. 12.*

The editor of the Reflector, received last night the following important letter, from his attentive and obliging correspondent, (an officer of the staff,) dated

*Fort Hawkins Dec. 10.*

The firing which was supposed to be upon Maj. Arbuckle's camp, was a cannonading from Fort Scott, in return of some fires which the Indians made upon the boats which were building in the river.—Nothing material resulted. The account which I gave you in my last, relative to the foraging party being cut off, is probably incorrect, as it has not been confirmed.

Gen. Gaines ascertained that Maj. Muhlenbergh was ascending the Appalachia, and dispatched two boats to his assistance, and to collect provisions. One boat commanded by lieut. Scott with 50 men, was attacked 12 miles below Fort Scott, and the whole massacred, except six, who saved themselves by swimming, four of whom were wounded. From the other boat,

and another, which had been sent up the river, nothing had been heard.—An express from Gen. Jackson to Gen. Gaines, who left here on Friday, returned to night. He took the rout by Fort Gaines, but was unable to proceed even that far. He penetrated within ten miles of the fort, when he observed fresh Indian signs, and in a mile or two further, came to where two white men, had been murdered, one of whom was Mr. John Chambers, of Fort Gaines. The express had heard from them repeatedly, by persons whom he met, and was trying to overtake them, and at the time of the murder, must have been within five miles of them.—They were killed within a few miles of the place, where they were encamped the night before. The appearance indicated about twenty Indians, and the trail entered the road in the direction of Fort Gaines, at which place there is merely a seargeant's guard, of twelve men, and a few of the neighbouring inhabitants, who have taken refuge there. So safe however, have the inhabitants considered themselves there, that some, it is said, are so credulous, as to make their yard-railing, their only breast-work, and the alarm has come so sudden upon them that retreat is impossible or at least dangerous. Fort Gaines is said to be of considerable strength;—Fort Scott is a mere camp, having very partial defences. Two expresses dispatched from Fort Gaines to Fort Scott, have not been heard of; nor has the one sent from this place, since he left Fort Mitchell. Jackson's express says, that he was informed by a friendly Chief, that Gen. Gaines had sent advices to Fort Mitchell, requesting that as few passages should be made through the nation as possible. This is probably correct and necessary, as the hostile influence seems to be extensive and scattered,

and the middle town on the route to Fort Gaines, which is avowedly hostile, lies only 37 miles below the Alabama road. Governor Mitchell is at Fort Mitchell, and will use his influence and authority with the nation, in courting their neutrality, or directing their vengeance.

Provisions are plenty, and transportation less difficult than was expected. It is uncertain when we shall march—perhaps in two or three days.

*From the Albany Argus.*

*The Florida's* occupy no little share of the public attention at this time, both on account of the belligerent preparations which are going on within them, and on their frontiers, and the recruits which may grow out of this state of preparation. On the north-east we find a motley band of daring adventurers, acting ostensibly under the authority of the patriotic governments of South America, in possession of the island of Amelia, and evincing a disposition to hold it as a depot and rendezvous for their privateers. In its immediate vicinity we hear of the forces of the United States assembling, and a draft of 500 Georgia militia being made, with the avowed intention of taking possession of Amelia Island, and if the Savannah rumours are to be credited, of occupying the Florida's. A little further south, on the Atlantic border, we find Gov. Coppinger, with a royal Spanish force, disposed to dispute the ground with both the patriots and Americans. On the north-west, the Seminole Indians, instigated by Spanish and British agents, have arrayed a large military force in hostility to the United States; and an American force, under Gen. Gaines, has arrived in their neighborhood, to chastise their temerity. In addition to all this, a British force is said to have arrived at Pensacola, under Woodbine and M'Gre-

gor, from New Providence. Though we doubt this last intelligence, yet we are not left to conjecture the feelings of the British minister. He has remonstrated against our occupying the Florida's under any pretence, we confess that we are not without apprehensions, that the present state of things has been brought about by the joint machinations of Don Onís and Mr. Bagot, with the view of exciting against us the jealousy, if not the hostility, of the Spanish patriots, and of furnishing grounds of complaint to Spain and her legitimate allies who, if we recollect right, have mutually guaranteed to each other their colonial possessions.

#### THE ATTACK ON AMELIA ISLAND.

The power of declaring war, is vested in the senate and house of representatives; this power would, however, be a mere form, if the President retains the authority to wage war: and we know of no way, in which war can be more effectually waged, than the expulsion of a foreign force, from a territory, we never have laid not the slightest claim to; and the military occupation of the same. It unfortunately happens, that in the present instance it is not only waging war against the patriotic force, which is in possession, but it gives ground of complaint to Spain, and to every neutral power. England has already entered a protest. What reason, we ask then, can justify this attack, involving in its consequences so important, at the very moment when Congress was assembling, and when the legitimate authority, might or might not adopt belligerent measures, as to them seemed right and expedient. Surely we can discern no sufficient ground for precipitating this measure. The *Saranac* was cruising off Amelia Island; she could blockade the port, and before the destined force could arrive there, the great council of the nation would have been convened.

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#### NOTICE.

The Officer commanding the Royal Engineers on the Niagara Frontier, has received orders, from His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Sherbrooke, Governor and Commander of the Forces in Upper and Lower Canada; to inform the public, that all persons who may in future, be found to trespass on the lands reserved for military purposes, at Turkey-Point Fort Erie, Chipewa, Wieshuhn's-Point, Queenston, Fort George, or Burlington, will be prosecuted according to law.

Fort George, January 6, 1818,

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