Greenwich. According to his principle, the correctness of time does not so much depend upon the exactness of workmanship in the movements, as it does in the common clocks and watches. This alone is a valuable improvement; as a good clock, that is, one which can be depended on for time, will coast fifty or sixty dollars, whereas one of his construction will hardly cost a *tenth part* of that sum. The simplicity and accuracy of his clock, strikes every beholder with astonishment. In its most perfect state its mechanism consists of only *three wheels*, a *lever* and *pendulum*, the whole cost of which for a *church clock*, will not perhaps exceed *twenty-five* dollars, and can be calculated to run *six months* with only one winding up. This principle applied to watches, obviates all the inaccuracies of Harrison's celebrated time-keeper; and by it *longitude* may be calculated with much more accuracy. This is a great consideration, and one that will become of incalculable importance to our seafaring brethren, and all those concerned in navigation.

TRADE OF CANADA, &c.

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FROM THE QUEBEC TELEGRAPH.

We have been obligingly favored with an interesting document relating to the trade and navigation of Great-Britain with the British North American Colonies, of the reader to form a correct estimate of the comparative commercial improvement of which the following extracts will enable these provinces since 1800, up to last year.

Cleared outwards at the ports of Great-Britain.

FOR CANADA.

YEARS	SHIPS	TONS	MEN
1800	52	10,366	624
1807	133	29,584	1,555
1808	179	42,560	2,056
1815	132	27,839	1,608
FOR NOVA-SCOTIA.			
1800	17	4,149	316
1807	82	17,092	921
1808	154	33,071	1,708
1815	120	29,284	1,480
FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.			
1800	15	3,424	230
1807	26	7,466	411
1808	39	10,322	560
1815	189	50,901	2,504
FOR NEWFOUNDLAND			
1800	166	19,780	1,559
1807	258	36,439	2,415
1808	208	28,568	1,851
1815	405	60,795	3,776

From this statement it is evident that the average increase of employment for ships and men with these colonies is nearly, if not fully tripled within 15 years, even within 8 years, for from the years 1807 and 1808, with the exception of Newfoundland and New-Brunswick, there appears to have been no great variation.---The total cleared outwards from ports in Britain for the above colonies with Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton in 1815, was 865 ships, amounting to 173,195 tons, employing 9,598 seamen.

With respect to the West-India Trade there is no comparison between this province and the sister colonies of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick. They stand thus.

Exports to the British West-India Islands, including Bermuda and the conquered or ceded Islands.

FROM CANADA.

YEARS	SHIPS	TONS
1800	4	812
1808	37	6,409
1814	16	3,275
FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.		
1800	65	6,623¼
1808	153	16,192
1814	181	26,101
FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK.		
1800	31	5,018
1808	72	9,015
1814	69	12,571

Imports from the same.

TO CANADA.

1800	6	846
1808	26	3,598
1814	29	4,545
NOVA-SCOTIA.		
1800	48	4,357
1808	122	12,650
1814	114	14,418
TO NEW-BRUNSWICK.		
1800	12	1,209
1808	27	3,328
1814	34	4,548

When we consider the disparity in favor of the sister provinces, inferior to this province in every sense except industry and commercial enterprise, the mind is naturally led to enquire into the causes. The principal exports from New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia are Timber of various descriptions, Fish, Beef, Pork, and Cattle. Nova-Scotia is not considered as a grain country, but there is no part of America that produces a greater abundance or a finer description of cattle. Its numerous ports and havens render it peculiarly adapted for shipping, and the industry of its merchants has succeeded in rendering Halifax the entrepot between the Canadas and the West-Indies, and in securing the carrying trade between them---but of this, more hereafter.

The value of exports from the port of London alone to the British and Foreign West-India Islands for the year 1814, was £3,974,265 18 7, and in 1815, £3,944,325 11 7 Sterling.

Translated for the New-York Evening Post, from the Buenos Ayres Official Gazette of the 17th August last.

The Declaration of Independence of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata.

The representatives of the *United Provinces of Rio de la Plata*, in congress assembled, at the city of Tucuman, on the ninth day of the month of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; the dispatch of the usual and ordinary business being over, they took again into consideration the motions and speeches made in the preceding days, upon the great and important subject of the independence of the people represented by the same congress, and who must earnestly, decidedly and universally wish and claim a solemn act of their emancipation and freedom from the despotic power of the kings of Spain. They, therefore, weighed this momentous matter with the utmost attention and care, devoting to its resolution all their talents, with that purity of intention requisite in sanctioning their own fate, that of the people they represent, and their posterity. On the question being put whether it was their wish that these united provinces should be free and independent from the kings of Spain, and its metropolis, it was voted in the affirmative by an unanimous acclamation of all the said representatives; who likewise, each of them individually, ratified and confirmed their respective, spontaneous, unanimous and decided vote for the independence of the country. In consequence whereof, the following resolution was determined on, to wit:

We, the people of the United Provinces of South America, in a general congress assembled, invoking the Almighty, who presides over the universe, and in the name, and by virtue of the authority of the people we represent, protesting before heaven, and the nations, and men all over the world, the justice that guides our intentions, DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE, in the face of the universe, that it is the indubitable and unanimous will of these provinces to break off the violent ties that united them to the kings of Spain, to reinstate themselves in the rights of which they have been dispossessed, and to assume the rank and character of a nation free and independent from king Ferdinand VII, his successors and metropolis. These same provinces, therefore, being henceforth invested by act, and right with full and absolute power to devise for themselves such forms of government, as justice and the state of the present circumstances may require. Each and every of the said provinces thus publish, declare and ratify the same, binding each one to the other, through us, to the fulfilment and support of this their will, under the pledge, and warranty of their own lives, fortunes and fame. Let this resolution be communicated to the department it doth belong to make the same public; and out of the respect due to other nations, let a manifest be issued, detailing the great and weighty reasons, that have moved and constrained us to make this solemn declaration. Done in the Hall of Sessions, signed by our hands, sealed with the seal of the congress, and countersigned by the representatives acting secretaries.

(Signed) *Francisco Narino de Laprido*, Pt.

(Here follow the signatures of twenty-seven representatives.)

Jose Mariano Serrano, Sec'ry.
Juan Jose Passo, Sec'ry.

A form of the oath to be administered to all the inhabitants of the United Provinces of South America.

Do you swear by our Lord God, and the sign of the Cross, to promote and defend the liberty of the United Provinces of South-America, and its independance, from the king of Spain, Ferdinand VII. their successors and metropolis, as well as from the dominion of any other power?---Do you swear to our Lord God, and promise to our country, to uphold these rights even to the loss of your life, fortune, and fame?---Yes, I do---so help you God, and keep you stedfast; but should you fail in your duty, may he, and our country, claim it from you.

(Signed) DR. SERRANO, Sec'ry.

In the Session of the 20th of June, it was enacted, that the sky blue and white flag heretofore used, be henceforth considered as the national flag.

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 30.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of New-Orleans, held on Thursday, the 19th of September, 1816, agreeable to notice, in consequence of the late wanton and atrocious attack upon the honor of the American flag, by three ships of war belonging to the king of Spain.

The Hon. Joshua Lewis was called to the chair, and Peter K. Wagner, appointed secretary.

The objects for which the meeting was called having been briefly stated, the following Resolutions were moved; and the sense of the meeting having been separately taken upon them they were carried *unanimously*, with the exception of the last, which however, was adopted by a very *large majority*.

Resolved, That the cowardly attack made by the Spanish squadron upon a small vessel of war of the United States, (schr. Firebrand) on the high seas, excites our highest indignation; that the circumstances which accompanied and followed this attack, are calculated to inflict a lasting wound on the honor of the nation, if suffered to go unrevenged.

Resolved, That the indignities, and even stripes inflicted on our brave seamen, when, not expecting any hostility, that they had put themselves in the power of an over-whelming force, must corrode the mind of every American, until the remembrance shall be erased by ample expiation.

Resolved, That the assertion of the exclusive right to navigate any part of the high seas, set up by the officers of Spain, is as ridiculous as it is insolent, and if not abandoned, ought to be RESISTED with the WHOLE FORCE of the NATION.

Resolved, That should a recourse be had to arms, to procure satisfaction for those injuries and insults, we will cheerfully incur the risks, and make the sacrifices incident to such a state of things, and hereby pledge ourselves to our government, to support the measures they may think fit to adopt on that subject.

Resolved, That the King of Spain, in demanding of the United States, through his Minister, Don Onis, a cession of part of the territory of the state of Louisiana, evinced as well a disposition to find pretext for hostility with the United States, as an utter disregard for the solemn obligation of treaties; and that we never will consent to surrender any portion of our fellow citizens to the dominion of corruption, cruelty and superstition.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to transmit these resolutions to the President of the United States, together with a respectful address, declaring our readiness to support him in such measures as he may adopt, to obtain satisfaction for the late violation of our flag; and Messrs. Duncan, Grymes, and Davezac, are appointed said committee.

Resolved, That it is our opinion, that the commanding naval officer on this station OUGHT to proceed to take immediate satisfaction for the insult offered to a vessel under his command, and to the flag of his country; and that if he should have taken steps to inflict a prompt and adequate punishment upon the authors, we highly approve the same, and feel the greatest confidence that his doing so will meet with the approbation of his government and his countrymen in all parts of the union.

JOSHUA LEWIS, Chairman.
PETER K. WAGNER, Secretary.

These Resolutions having been put to the question, one after the other, the six first were adopted without the least opposition; but when the 7th was read, there was a great disapprobation manifested, and Mr. Livingston getting up, made a very able speech, in which he shewed with a great deal of wisdom and energy, how ridiculous and impolitic it would be to endeavour to make the naval commander of this station believe, that he would act in conformity with the wishes of the nation and of the government, by committing reprisals towards the Spanish vessels without an order from the General Government, and merely to satisfy the impatience which the citizens of this city feel to avenge in a striking manner the outrage offered to an American vessel. Mr. Livingston observed, that instead of laying any fault on our side, we ought to preserve all our rights and hasten to accompany Lieut. Cunningham's report with an address to the President soliciting a prompt satisfaction for the hostilities so cowardly committed, in full peace, against our flag.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 13.

RUMORS.—Letters from the southward mention, that M. Daschkoff, the Russian Minister, has notified the administration that his functions have ceased and that he should leave the country as soon as convenient. This determination, it is said, has resulted from the issue of a correspondence on the subject of the *arrest*, some time since, of M. Kolsloff, the Russian Consul-General, in Philadelphia, on a criminal charge; *but the proceedings on which were never prosecuted*. The Minister, it is said, denies the liability of the Consul to the American laws and has demanded an apology for the arrest; which the American government has not given. It is intimated that Mr. Everett is charged with despatches relative to this *petit* subject to meet Mr. Pinkney, at Petersburg, which will satisfy the Emperor Alexander of the proceedings. The Intelligencer is wholly silent on the subject and letters from men high in office in Washington make NO mention of it

A New-York paper asserts, that the French Minister in Washington has complained to the Secretary of State, that one of the officers of the government (the Baltimore Postmaster) had given at a public dinner the following toast:—"*The exiles of France in America---the glory of their native land;*" which, as a number of them have been convicted of treason, and sentenced as outlaws, he deems to be offensive to his monarch.

These are the *rumors* of the passing day.—In a short time Congress will probably be made acquainted with the grounds for them.

A company of 100 French emigrants, and others, has been formed in Philadelphia, for the purpose of making a settlement on the Ohio or Mississippi, where the vine and olive will thrive. It is said Joseph Bonaparte is at the head of the co. and Mr. Lee, late Consul at Bordeaux, the Vice-President.

Capt. Barrett, from St. Croix, reports, that the Spanish Royalists have reconqured the island of Margaretta: and that an expedition was fitting out at Porto-Rico to reinforce the royalists on the Venezuelian coast.

The latest accounts from Peru state that the Patriot army was daily augmenting, and occupied Santa Cruz, Cochambama and Fermana. The Royalist forces occupied Potosi, Gen. St. Martin, at the head of a Patriot army of 4000, was at Mendoza, at the foot of the Andes, waiting for a favourable season to march across the Cardilleras to attack Santiago, the capital of Chili. An Amazon lady near La Plata 11 leagues eastward of Chuguiara, in an action that took place in July, took the Royalist standard with her own hand. This lady is the wife of commandant Don Manuel Asianio Padilla, and is accompanied by several other ladies who have distinguished themselves by their valor and military skill.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 16.

Capt. Perraras, of the Spanish schr. *Neustra Senora de Bregonia*, who arrived at this port yesterday from St. John's (Island of Cuba) informs us, that two French vessels of war had arrived at a port in Cuba lately, with orders to cruise for the revolutionary privateers which have been for some time depredating on the commerce of the Island, and that they would shortly sail for that purpose. Capt. P. states, that an understanding exist between the French and Spanish Kings on the subject, and that all Spaniards who are found on board of the vessels taken by the French, are to be given